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GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK

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GOVERNMENT

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1760

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE GREAT BASIN NATIONAL
PARK IN NEVADA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

—
AUGUST 3, 1961
—

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1961

74768

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CONTENTS

	Page
S. 1760-----	1
Reports of agencies:	
Agriculture Department-----	7
Bureau of the Budget-----	9
Interior Department-----	4

STATEMENTS

Cannon, Hon. Howard W., a U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada-----	10
Clapper, Louis S., chief, Division of Conservation Education, National Wildlife Federation-----	62
Crafts, Edward C., Assistant Chief, U.S. Forest Service-----	42
Granger, C. M., and R. E. Marsh, Washington, D.C.-----	74
Gravelle, William, secretary, Nevada Fish and Game Commission-----	54
Gregory, Philip T., Jr., president, Nevada Federated Sportsmen, Inc.-----	61
Humboldt County Rod & Gun Club Association, Randolph E. Calle, president-----	73
Lambert, Darwin, president, Great Basin National Park Service-----	47
Penfold, J. W., conservation director, Izaak Walton League of America, Inc-----	82
Smith, Anthony Wayne, executive secretary, National Parks Association-----	80
Udall, Hon. Stuart L., Secretary of the Interior; accompanied by Conrad L. Wirth, Director, National Park Service, and Frank E. Harrison, special assistant to Mr. Wirth-----	18
Williams, James D., president, Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc. (on S. 2665, Dec. 4, 1959)-----	69
Wirth, Conrad L., Director, National Park Service-----	33

COMMUNICATIONS

Biggs, John, president, Western Association of Game & Fish Commissioners: Telegram, dated August 3, 1961, to Senator Anderson-----	80
Calle, R., Humboldt County Rod & Gun Club, Winnemucca, Nev.: Telegram, dated August 2, 1961, to Senator Bible-----	73
Crafts, Edward C., Assistant Chief, Forest Service: Letter, dated August 8, 1961, to Senator Bible, containing information on expenditures on the Snake River division of the Humboldt National Forest-----	45
Deardon, Jim, Garrison, Utah:	
Letter, dated July 25, 1961, to the Utah delegation in Congress-----	77
Telegram, dated August 1, 1961, to Senator Bennett-----	86
Elces, Ray, Humboldt County Gun Club, Winnemucca, Nev.: Telegram, dated August 2, 1961, to Senator Bible-----	73
Fischer, Virgil L., director, Nevada Federated Sportsmen: Telegram, dated August 3, 1961, to Senator Bible-----	80
Gonder, Wayne D., Garrison, Utah: Letter, dated July 25, 1961, to the Utah delegation in Congress-----	84
Las Vegas Foresterman Association: Telegram, dated August 1, 1961, to Senator Cannon-----	13
Marsh, R. E., Washington, D.C.: Letter, dated July 24, 1961, to Senator Anderson, containing a statement of himself and C. M. Granger-----	74
Matson, Jim, Santa Rosa Cattle Growers Association, Winnemucca, Nev.: Telegram, dated August 2, 1961, to Senator Bible-----	73
Monday, Camille, president, Sagehen's Rod & Gun Club: Letter, dated July 28, 1961, to Senator Bible-----	74
Scheid, Vernon E., director, Nevada Bureau of Mines, University of Nevada: Letter, dated August 1, 1961, to Senator Cannon-----	14

Schneider, president, International Association of Game, Fish & Conservation Commissioners: Telegram, dated August 3, 1961, to Senator Anderson-----	Page 80
Smith, R. J., director, Arizona Game & Fish Department: Letter, dated August 17, 1961, to Congressman John Rhodes-----	79
Sorenson, Lloyd, chairman, forest advisory board, Humboldt National Forest: Telegram, dated August 1, 1961, to Senator Cannon-----	13
Unger, Bob, commissioner of fish and game, Humboldt County, Winnemucca, Nev.: Telegram, dated August 2, 1961, to Senator Bible-----	73
Van Reed, Edna, secretary, Pershing County Sportsman Association: Telegram, dated August 1, 1961, to Senator Cannon-----	13
Wilkinson, A. E., The Anaconda Co.: Letter, dated July 25, 1961, to Senator Bible, containing a memorandum-----	67
Williams, James D., president, Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc.: Letter, dated July 29, 1961, to Senator Bible-----	68
Young, Howard I., president, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.: Telegram, dated August 1, 1961, to Senator Bible-----	73

RESOLUTIONS

International Association of Game, Fish & Conservation Commissioners--	63
National Wildlife Federation-----	62
Western Association of Game & Fish Commissioners-----	63

GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1961

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Alan Bible (Nevada), Clinton P. Anderson (New Mexico), Ernest Gruening (Alaska), Frank E. Moss (Utah), Oren E. Long (Hawaii), Lee Metcalf (Montana), Henry Dworshak (Idaho), and Gordon Allott (Colorado).

Also present: Richard L. Callaghan, staff director, and Stewart French, chief counsel.

Senator BIBLE. The Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Interior Committee of the U.S. Senate will now come to order.

This is the time that has been regularly set for public hearings on S. 1760. I am happy that we have the Senator from the new State of Alaska, and the Senator from the new State of Hawaii, and the Senator from our neighboring State of Utah here at the table.

At this place in the record, I will order placed a copy of the bill introduced by my distinguished colleague, Senator Cannon, and myself, on May 3, a bill to establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada, and for other purposes. Immediately thereafter, there will be placed the official report of the Department of the Interior, dated June 16, 1961, signed by the Secretary of the Interior in support of this legislation and the report from the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, dated June 20, 1961. Following that will come the letter from the Bureau of the Budget dated June 23, 1961, saying that there will be no objections to the enactment of S. 1760.

(S. 1760 and the Agency reports follow:)

[S. 1760, 87th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people a representative segment of the great basin possessing outstanding ecological resources and significant geological and scenic values, there is hereby established the Great Basin National Park in the State of Nevada which, subject to valid existing rights, shall consist of lands and interest in lands within the following described boundary:

Commencing at the quarter section corner of sections 17 and 20, township 11 north, range 70 east, Mount Diablo meridian, Nevada; thence west $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the south boundaries of sections 17 and 18 to the westerly common corner of sections 18 and 19; thence due west 8 miles over unsurveyed land to a point;

thence due north over unsurveyed land to a point which is due east of the easterly common corner of sections 5 and 8, township 11 north, range 68 east;

Thence westerly over unsurveyed land to said easterly common corner of sections 5 and 8; thence north along the east boundary of section 5 to the northeast corner of said section; thence due north approximately one mile over unsurveyed land to a point which is due east of the easterly common corner of sections 25 and 36, township 12 north, range 67 east, thence due east one mile over unsurveyed land to a point; thence due north approximately 5 miles over unsurveyed land to a point which is due east of the northeast corner of section 1, township 12 north, range 67 east;

Thence due west 1 mile to a point; thence due north approximately 2 miles to a point which is due east of the easterly common corner of sections 24 and 25, township 13 north, range 67 east; thence due west $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a point; thence due north approximately 3 miles over unsurveyed land to the quarter section corner on the south boundary of section 6, township 13 north, range 68 east; thence 2 miles north through the center of section 6, township 13 north, range 68 east, and section 31, township 14 north, range 68 east, to the quarter section corner common to sections 30 and 31;

Thence east $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the south boundaries of sections 30 and 29 to the common corner of sections 28, 29, 32, and 33; thence north 2 miles along the east boundaries of section 29 and 20 to the common corner of sections 16, 17, 20, and 21; thence east 1 mile along the south boundary of section 16 to the common corner of sections 15, 16, 21, and 22; thence north 1 mile along the east boundary of section 16 to the common corner of sections 9, 10, 15, and 16; thence east 3 miles along the south boundaries of sections 10, 11, and 12 to the easterly common corner of sections 12 and 13 on the east boundary of township 14, north, range 68 east;

Thence north approximately three-quarters of a mile along the west boundary of township 14 north, range 69 east, to the westerly common corner of sections 7 and 18, said township and range; thence east approximately one-half mile along the north boundary of said section 18 to the north quarter corner of said section 18, thence south approximately three-quarters mile along the north-south quarter line of said section 18 to the northwest corner of the south half of the southeast quarter of said section 18;

Thence east approximately one-half mile along the south one-sixteenth latitudinal line of said section 18 to the northeast corner of the south half of the southeast quarter of said section 18; thence south approximately one-quarter mile along the east boundary of said section 18 to the southerly common corner of said section 18 and section 17; thence east approximately one-half mile along the north boundary of section 20 to the north quarter corner of said section 20;

Thence south approximately one mile along the north-south quarter line of said section 20 to the north quarter corner of section 29; thence east approximately one-half mile to the northeast corner of said section 29; thence north approximately 4.89 chains along the west boundary of section 28 to the northwest corner of said section 28; thence east approximately one mile along the north boundary of said section 28 to the northeast corner of said section 28;

Thence south along the east boundaries of sections 28 and 33, township 14 north, range 69 east, and of what probably will be when surveyed section 4, township 13 north, range 69 east, to the east quarter corner of said section 4; thence east approximately two miles along the east-west quarter lines of sections 3 and 2 to the east quarter corner of said section 2; thence south approximately one-half mile along the east boundary of section 2 to the common corner of sections 1, 2, 11, and 12;

Thence east approximately two miles along the north boundaries of said section 12, township 13 north, range 69 east, and section 7, township 13 north, range 70 east, to the common corner of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8; thence south 5 miles along the west boundaries of sections 8, 17, 20, 29, and 32, to the southerly common corner of sections 31 and 32, township 13 north, range 70 east; thence east 1 mile along the south boundary of section 32 to the northerly common corner of sections 4 and 5, township 12 north, range 70 east;

Thence south 1 mile along the west boundary of section 4, to the common corner of sections 4, 5, 8, and 9; thence east 1 mile along the south boundary of section 4, to the common corner of sections 3, 4, 9, and 10; thence south 5 miles along the west boundaries of section 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34, to the common corner of sections 3 and 4, township 11 north, range 70 east, and sections 33 and 34, township 12 north, range 70 east; thence west 1 mile along the north boundary

of section 4, to the common corner of sections 4 and 5, township 11 north, range 70 east, and sections 32 and 33, township 12 north, range 70 east;

Thence south 1 mile along the west boundary of section 4, township 11 north, range 70 east, to the common corner of sections 4, 5, 8, and 9; thence west one-half mile along the north boundary of section 8, to the quarter section corner common to sections 5 and 8; thence south 2 miles through the center of sections 8 and 17 to the quarter section corner common to sections 17 and 20, township 11 north, range 70 east, the point of beginning, containing about 124,500 acres.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior within the boundaries of the Great Basin National Park, as described above, is authorized to procure by purchase, by donation, with donated funds, or by such means as he may deem to be in the public interest, lands and interests in lands. The Secretary is authorized further to convey federally owned lands and interests in lands within the park in exchange for non-Federal lands and interests in lands of approximately equal value within the park if, in his judgment, such exchange is in the public interest. Federal lands lying within the boundaries of the Great Basin National Park, as established pursuant to this Act, are hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for preservation and administration as a part of such park.

SEC. 3. The Lehman Caves National Monument, established on January 24, 1922, by proclamation of the President pursuant to authority contained in the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), is hereby abolished. Lands and interests in lands heretofore comprising such monument shall, from the date of approval of this Act, be a part of the Great Basin National Park.

SEC. 4. The Great Basin National Park shall be administered pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

SEC. 5. Nothing contained herein shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States or the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his lands.

SEC. 6. Within the Great Basin National Park, all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States, exclusive of the land containing them, and minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws of the United States shall be subject to exploration and disposal under such laws, with right of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe such general regulations for the control of these activities as he deems necessary to preserve the scenic, scientific, and recreation values of the area. The provisions of the Act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), as amended, shall have no application within the Great Basin National Park.

SEC. 7. Where any Federal lands included within the Great Basin National Park were legally occupied or utilized on the date of approval of this Act for grazing purposes pursuant to a lease, permit, or license, issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the person so occupying or utilizing such lands, and the heirs, successors, or assigns of such person, shall upon determination of such lease, permit, or license, be entitled to have the privilege so possessed or enjoyed by him renewed from time to time, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, for a period of twenty-five years from the date of approval of this Act, and thereafter during the lifetime of such person and the lifetime of his heirs, successors, or assigns, but only if they were members of his immediate family on such date, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That grazing privileges appurtenant to privately owned lands located within the Great Basin National Park established by this Act shall not be withdrawn until title to lands to which such privileges are appurtenant shall have vested in the United States, except for failure to comply with the regulations applicable thereto after reasonable notice of default. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as creating any vested right, title, interest, or estate in or to any Federal lands.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 16, 1961.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: Your committee has requested a report on S. 1760, a bill to establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of S. 1760 and further recommend the adoption of our suggested amendments.

The bill provides for the establishment of the Great Basin National Park on about 124,540 acres of land in the southern half of the Snake Range in eastern Nevada. Approximately 116,400 acres of this land are administered by the U.S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, about 5,300 acres are in the public domain, and about 2,100 acres are in private ownership.

S. 1760 also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to procure the lands and interests in land lying within the proposed boundary of the park by purchase, by donation, with donated funds, or by such other means as he may deem to be in the public interest. The bill further contains an exchange provision relating to non-Federal lands and transfers administrative jurisdiction over Federal lands within the boundary of the proposed national park to the Secretary of the Interior.

Under another provision of the bill valid existing claims, locations, or entries under the public land laws, or the rights of claimants, locators, or entrymen under such laws would not be affected by establishment of the national park. Moreover, the bill provides for a reasonable extension of grazing privileges on Federal lands included within the park.

Under section 6 of the bill, mineral deposits of the classes and kinds subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States, exclusive of the land containing them, and minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws of the United States would be available for exploration and disposal under those laws, but the Secretary could prescribe regulations for the control of such activities in order to preserve the scenic, scientific, and recreation values of the area. However, the bill does not permit the taking of mineral and vegetative materials authorized by the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), as amended. That act authorizes the disposal, under certain conditions, of mineral materials such as sand, stone, gravel, pumicite and cinders, and vegetative materials such as cactus, manzanita, mesquite, yucca, and timber. Such taking from this proposed national park clearly would be destructive of scenic and recreational values.

The Lehman Caves National Monument, established by Presidential proclamation on January 24, 1922, lies within the proposed park boundary. Under this bill it would be abolished as such and become a part of the Great Basin National Park. The cave is one of the most beautiful in the world and would be an outstanding feature of the park.

In April 1959, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments considered the scientific values of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves region of the Snake Range and found that it was representative of the numerous Great Basin mountain ranges and is of national significance and suitable for preservation under the administration of our National Park Service.

The "Great Basin" refers to an aggregation of about 100 separate basins and their associated mountains in which drainage, generally, does not reach the sea. It includes all but the extreme western and southern portions of Nevada, the western half of Utah, a section of the south-central Oregon region, and two small portions of California. This significant geographic division of North America, which is characterized by isolated mountain ranges separated by desert plains, is not represented as a primary feature in the National Park System.

The area proposed in S. 1760 for preservation as a park constitutes a representative example of Great Basin physiography. In addition to Lehman Caves, it contains numerous outstanding features, such as mountains, cirques, lakes, and a variety of animal and plant life, including many bristlecone pines. Some of these pines, which are known to be over 4,000 years old, are similar in size to those in the White Mountains of California.

Included within the proposed park are portions of the Snake Range and the adjacent lowland desert which are characteristic of the geological structures

generally signified by the term "Great Basin." Also, all plants and animals associated with the Great Basin are found within the proposed park, except those living in salt-encrusted sinks. The many species of mammals living in the proposed park are representative of varied habitats. Those typical of the South live at lower elevations, while species with northern affinities inhabit the high mountains.

One of the most outstanding features of the proposed park is Wheeler Peak, elevation 13,063 feet, which dominates the southern part of the Snake Range and towers nearly 1,000 feet above the next highest peak. Its north base has vertical walls at least 2,000 feet high. They are the headwalls of the cirque in which lies a field of perennial ice some 2,000 feet long by 500 feet wide. This icefield or "glacieret," while not large, is an interesting and unique feature because of its location in the center of the Great Basin some 350 miles east of the Sierra Nevada glaciers. Continued investigation will determine whether this is a stagnant ice body or a moving glacier. The presence of a seasonal opening between the headwall and the ice some 4 to 8 feet wide and at least 75 feet deep, and crevasses in blue-colored ice, strongly suggest movement. Downgrade from the ice lying on the upper floor of the cirque occurs a rock glacier which is even more significant scientifically. Such glaciers or rock streams evidence movement of masses of rock particles somewhat similar to the movement of ice. This rock glacier is reputed to be an excellent example of its kind.

Three alpine lakes nestling beneath the highest peaks are gems which appear almost out of place in this arid region. Ice partially covers the surfaces of the two highest of these lakes until midsummer. Small lakes or ponds, occurring at lower elevations, are surrounded by forests of spruce and fir; there are others by alpine meadowland with its lush, varied, and interesting plantlife.

The bill describes an area that is smaller by some 22,000 acres than the 146-540-acre recommended for park establishment as a result of studies conducted by the National Park Service. The boundary in the bill eliminates about 14,320 acres of land lying in the northeast portion of our original study area. While these lands are ecologically significant, similar but less representative biological habitats are included within the park as proposed in S. 1760. We do not, therefore, consider the excluded area essential to the project.

By excluding the 14,320 acres from the park, S. 1760 has eliminated land on which there are a number of applications under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U.S.C. 682 a-e), as amended and supplemented, and applications for desert land entries under the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377; 43 U.S.C. 321-320), as amended.

S. 1760 also eliminates from the original study area the equivalent of about 12 sections of land situated along the west boundary of the proposed park. We understand that there is a proposal to delete two additional sections along this westerly boundary. If the proposal is accepted it will result in an aggregate reduction in this portion of the study area of approximately 8,960 acres of unsurveyed land. These lands contain an undetermined number of patented and unpatented mining locations. We further understand that extensive explorations for beryllium and other minerals may soon be undertaken in this general area and that, if these sections are excluded, much of the exploratory work affecting park lands could be done by slant drilling from these locations outside the park.

We would prefer to have these sections proposed for exclusion remain in the park because they are an integral part of the physiographic features originally recommended for preservation as a unit of the National Park System. Moreover, such inclusion would not adversely affect valid existing claims, locations or entries, and the removal of minerals could be accomplished in accordance with section 5 of the bill. Nevertheless, we feel that exclusion of these lands on the west side of the proposed park would not detract seriously from its values. The retracted boundary falls about midway between the foot of the range and its crest. While this location will increase the protective and administrative problems, it is far superior to a boundary along the crest, in this instance, since the high peaks are a significant feature of the proposed park.

A computation of the acreage within the boundary described in S. 1760 discloses that this line embraces about 124,540 acres, which varies only slightly from the figure given on page 6, line 8, of the bill. If the two sections we have mentioned are eliminated along the westerly boundary, the park would comprise about 123,260 acres.

As a perfecting amendment, we suggest that on page 7, line 22, the word "prescribed" be changed to "prescribe."

To eliminate what we consider to be some ambiguities and to reflect an intent that when lands are transferred from a national park status no greater grazing privileges are acquired, we further suggest the following amendment:

Strike out all of section 7 and in lieu thereof substitute the following:

"SEC. 7. Where any Federal lands included within the Great Basin National Park are legally occupied or utilized on the date of approval of this Act for grazing purposes, pursuant to a lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall permit the persons holding such grazing privileges on the date of approval of this Act, their heirs, successors, or assigns, to renew the privileges from time to time subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That no such privilege shall be extended beyond the period ending 25 years from the date of approval of this Act except as specifically provided for in this section. The Secretary shall permit a holder of the grazing privilege to renew such privilege from time to time during the holder's lifetime beyond the 25 year period, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, if (1) the holder is the person who held such privilege on the date of approval of this Act, or (2) the holder is the heir, successor, or assign of such person and was a member of that person's immediate family, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, on the date of approval of this Act. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as creating any vested right, title, interest, or estate in or to any of the Federal lands. The Secretary, by regulation, may limit the privileges enjoyed under this Act to the extent that they are appurtenant to the private lands owned by the persons who held such privileges on the date of approval of this Act, and may adjust such privileges to preserve the park land and resources from destruction or unnecessary injury. Grazing privileges appurtenant to privately owned lands located within the Great Basin National Park established by this Act shall not be withdrawn until title to lands to which such privileges are appurtenant shall have vested in the United States, except for failure to comply with the regulations applicable thereto and after reasonable notice of any default."

The Department of Agriculture has informed us that, if this bill is enacted, it would prefer that the Secretary of the Interior assume jurisdiction over certain public lands that although contiguous to the national park will not be included within the boundary of the park. We are willing to accept such jurisdiction. Therefore, we still further suggest the following two amendments:

1. On page 9, immediately after line 2, insert the following:

"SEC. 8. There are hereby eliminated from the Humboldt National forest all those lands comprising the Snake Division of the forest which lie in:

"NEVADA

"MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

"Townships 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 north, range 68 east;

"Township 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 north, range 69 east; and

"Townships 10, 11, 12, and 13 north, range 70 east."

2. On page 9, line 3, change "8" to "9".

The estimated cost of acquiring land for the proposed Great Basin National Park is \$150,000. The man-years and cost-data statement, required by the act of July 5, 1956, when annual expenditures of appropriated funds exceed \$1 million is enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment and expenditures for the first 5 years of proposed new or expanded programs

	19— calendar year	19— calendar year+1	19— calendar year+2	19— calendar year+3	19— calendar year+4	Total
ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT						
Executive direction:						
Superintendent.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----
Assistant superintendent.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----
Stenographic and clerical.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----
Total, executive direction.....	3	3	3	3	3	-----
Administrative services and support:						
Administrative officer.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----
Stenographic and clerical.....	1	2	2	2	2	-----
Procurement officer.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----
Total, administrative services and support.....	3	4	4	4	4	-----
Substantive (program):						
Chief ranger and rangers.....	5	7	11	13	14	-----
Naturalist.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----
Fire control aid and lookouts.....	6	6	6	6	6	-----
Stenographic and clerical.....	1	2	2	2	2	-----
Engineer.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----
Maintenance supervisor.....	1	1	1	1	1	-----
Skilled tradesmen.....	2	2	4	5	5	-----
Unskilled labor.....	4	7	8	9	9	-----
Total, substantive.....	21	27	34	38	39	-----
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	27	34	41	45	46	-----
ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES						
Personal services.....	\$160,000	\$170,000	\$185,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	-----
All other.....	650,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	950,000	700,000	-----
Total, estimated additional ex- penditures.....	810,000	1,170,000	1,385,000	1,150,000	900,000	-----
Land acquisition.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	\$150,000
Development.....	841,000	998,000	1,041,000	777,000	222,000	3,879,000
Operations.....	263,000	198,000	232,000	245,000	253,000	1,191,000
Total.....	1,134,000	1,226,000	1,303,000	1,052,000	505,000	5,220,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 20, 1961.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: This is in response to your letter of May 5, 1961, for a report on S. 1760, a bill to establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada, and for other purposes.

Approximately 94 percent of the lands making up the national park that this bill would create are national forest lands and have been under the jurisdiction and management of this Department for more than 50 years.

We believe that the public interest has been, and would continue to be, adequately served by retention of these lands in national forest status and continued management under principles adopted by the Congress for the national forests in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960. We further believe that the bill could have undesirable results from the standpoint of both the national parks and the national forest. However, if the Congress concludes that the creation of a national park from these national forest lands is desirable, the Department of Agriculture will not raise objection if the bill is amended as hereinafter recommended.

S. 1760 would (1) establish a specifically described area of land in eastern Nevada as the Great Basin National Park, (2) transfer federally owned lands within the described area to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for preservation and administration as a part of such park, (3) authorize the Secretary of the Interior to procure by purchase or donation, or with donated funds, lands or interests in lands within the park, (4) authorize the exchange of federally owned lands within the park area for non-Federal lands or interests in lands of approximately equal value within that area, (5) abolish the Lehman Caves National Monument, which is within the described area, and make it a part of the Great Basin National Park, and (6) prescribe that the park be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An act to establish the National Park Service and for other purposes," as amended.

The bill would also provide that the establishment and administration of the national park would be subject to the following provisions: (1) Valid existing claims, locations, or entries under the land laws of the United States would not be affected by establishment of the national park; (2) all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States, exclusive of the land containing them, and minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws of the United States would be subject to exploration and disposal with right of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as might be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals; and (3) where Federal lands included within the national park were legally occupied or utilized at the time of enactment for grazing purposes, the person, his heirs, successors, or assigns, would be entitled to renewal of such grazing privileges for a period of 25 years or during the lifetime of the person or those of his heirs, successors, or assigns who were members of his immediate family on the date of approval of the act. With respect to the latter, the bill specifically provides that nothing therein "shall be construed as creating any vested right, title, interest, or estate in or to any Federal lands."

The 117,100 acres of national forest land which make up almost all of this proposed national park are a part of the Snake division of the Humboldt National Forest, created by Executive Order 908 on July 1, 1908. As a part of the national forest system these lands and their resources have been, and are being, protected, husbanded, and made available for utilization under the multiple-use principles appropriate to national forest lands.

The recreational resources are getting increased use each year. To accommodate the 51,000 recreation visits in 1960, picnic, camping, and trailer parking facilities have been provided. Additional facilities are planned to meet future needs as these develop. The timber resources, though not large, would sustain an annual sustained cut of 1 to 1½ million board feet. Some 1,200 Christmas trees are sold annually, and an estimated 6,000 pounds of pinon nuts are harvested in good years. The area provides key summer range for 2,811 sheep and 857 cattle under national forest grazing permits. The mineral resources have been prospected and are being developed under the general mining laws. The area's estimated game herd of 3,000 mule deer has been actively hunted each year by some 500 hunters. The water resource is characteristic of high mountain ranges that rise out of desert surroundings. It provides domestic water and water supply for some 10,000 acres of nearby farms and ranch lands.

This Department believes that the land and resources of this area and the demands for resources and services meet the criteria for national forest land; that our administration of this area has been in accord with the policies and directives of Congress; and that such administration has been a direct benefit to the surrounding economy and people.

Normally, national parks serve two primary purposes—preservation and recreation. They are not normally open to mineral exploration and development, to livestock grazing, nor to hunting under State laws; likewise, the timber in national parks is not available for commercial utilization.

Under S. 1760, however, special provisions are included which would permit continuation of prospecting and mining and livestock grazing. The minor amount of fishing in the area would also continue as in other parks. These special provisions of the bill would dictate the same type of use for the proposed national park that the area now receives as a national forest with the exception that the small amount of logging now underway would be precluded and hunting would no longer be permitted under State laws. Some form of hunting could,

we understand, be carried on under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. Arrangements to allow this have been under consideration.

Enactment of this bill to establish a national park with these specially permitted uses would make the park similar in its objectives to the national forests and would partially destroy what has been the traditional and well-understood distinction in both purpose and management between the national parks and the national forests. This, we believe, to be undesirable.

The uses that would be permitted in the proposed park and their similarity to the national forest uses that are now underway indicate that no special purpose would be served by converting this area from national forest to national park status. It is possible that advocates of a national park seek primarily to attach the national park name to this area with the hope of capitalizing commercially on that name by developing sufficient additional tourism.

We believe the national forest can make fully as great a contribution in developing recreation resources. We recognize the upsurge in demand for outdoor recreation opportunities. Over the past several years we have intensified the development of recreational areas within the national forests; we have increased our informational program to bring to the public attention the availability of these facilities; we are giving increasing emphasis to the public information services provided in such areas. The increased use of and interest in national forest recreation areas is clearly demonstrating both the awareness of the public of these areas and the value of them to local communities in attracting tourists.

If the bill were enacted with the boundaries essentially as now proposed, it would leave in national forest status about 55,000 acres located primarily at the south end of the park. This acreage would be isolated from other parts of the Humboldt National Forest. We believe it would be desirable that this residual area be added to the park or even more perfectly be returned to public domain. The Department of Agriculture believes that it would be undesirable to continue this acreage in national forest status and recommends that the bill be so amended.

The apparent intent in establishing the boundary at the north end of the park was to follow the national forest boundary. There is, however, one place in section 18, T. 14 N., R. 69E where the boundaries do not coincide. We recommend that the bill be amended to correct this discrepancy.

The above recommendations can be accomplished as follows:

Page 3, line 23, change "three-quarters" to "one-half".

Page 3, line 25, strike the words "the south half of".

Page 4, line 2, strike the words "south one-sixteenth latitudinal" and insert the words "east-west quarter".

Page 4, line 3, strike the entire line and insert in lieu thereof "east quarter corner".

Page 4, line 4, change "one-quarter" to "one-half".

Page 9, following line 2, add a new section 8 as follows:

"Sec. 8. There are hereby eliminated from the Humboldt National Forest all those lands comprising the Snake division, being situated in townships 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 north, range 68 east; townships 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 north, range 69 east; and townships 10, 11, 12, and 13 north, range 70 east, Mount Diablo meridian."

Page 9, line 3, renumber present section 8 as section 9.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C. June 23, 1961.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, New Senate
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 1760, a bill to establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada, and for other purposes.

The report which the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior are submitting on this bill recommend certain amendments with which this Bureau concurs.

If amended as suggested, there would be no objection to the enactment of S. 1760.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator BIBLE. I am very happy to have as our first witness my distinguished colleague, Senator Cannon.

**STATEMENT OF HON. HOWARD W. CANNON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF NEVADA**

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it has been my pleasure, both last session and again this session, to join you in cosponsoring legislation to create a national park in the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves area in White Pine County, Nev. Since introduction of the initial bill, I have received a large amount of correspondence from individuals and groups either favoring or opposing establishment of a national park. Sound arguments have been presented and good proposals have been offered. In turn, a conscientious attempt has been made to separate and weigh the varying interests and place them in proper perspective. There have been alteration and modifications and refinements.

At the field hearings in Ely, Nev., in December 1959, I said:

There will be measurement of values, where measurement is possible. There will be comparison of values where comparison is possible. There also will be nebulous areas where measurement and comparison are impossible. But in those areas there will be careful consideration given to the interests of groups and individuals.

Measurement and comparison are possible where economic data are available. For example, would the gain resulting from tourist visitation offset the loss from grazing, et cetera? Such factors can be measured quite accurately and compared. But some factors are difficult, if not impossible, to measure. For example, how does one measure the satisfaction derived from hunting, which would be excluded from the park area, or from camping, which likely would be improved? And regardless of the final determination by Congress, someone will be adversely affected. I trust that the degree of adversity can be minimized.

I believe that the language of S. 1760 has minimized the possibilities of adverse effect to the greatest extent practicable. The concessions made to the mining and grazing interests are rather magnanimous; and though not without precedent, they are not in any sense common to the national park program.

I believe that to further modify the language would negate the advantages which might otherwise result from a national park designation.

May I comment briefly on what I feel to be the advantages which would accrue not only to the Ely area, but to the entire State from the creation of this park.

First of all, I think it is undeniable that Ely, as a one-industry community, would benefit economically by the type of diversification which a park would afford. The history of national park visitation gives ample evidence as to the increase which accrues once a park is created. For example, in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina, the travel increased by 88 percent in a 10-year period, and the number of visitors increased by 140 percent during

this same period following the establishment of this area as a national park. The 2½ million visitors in 1956 spent over \$28 million in the cities and towns around the park area.

In addition to the economic advantages, I feel that the area involved is of such unusual nature as to warrant park designation simply on the basis of its aesthetic value. The Lehman Caves have long been recognized for their outstanding geological formations and have been classified as a national monument heretofore.

The Wheeler Peak, rising to an elevation of 13,063 feet, is the second highest mountain in the State and is the culminating point of the Giant Snake Range. High on the north side of this peak is the Matthes Glacier, the only known body of moving ice in the entire Great Basin region.

Unless we take steps to protect those areas possessing such outstanding features, they will gradually be overrun and reformed until such time as they no longer exist for the benefit and pleasure of future generations.

Dr. Conrad I. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, has graphically illustrated this danger. He said:

The inexorable march of progress brings many and varied benefits for which all can be deeply thankful. But inevitably the march imperils other values, old and often deeply loved. This surging tide of modern progress has rolled over vast areas of our pristine * * * country, wiping out, one after another, the natural open spaces so long serene and undisturbed. Houses, businesses, resorts of all kinds continue ever more rapidly to invade, disturb, and destroy the very beauties we seek most to enjoy.

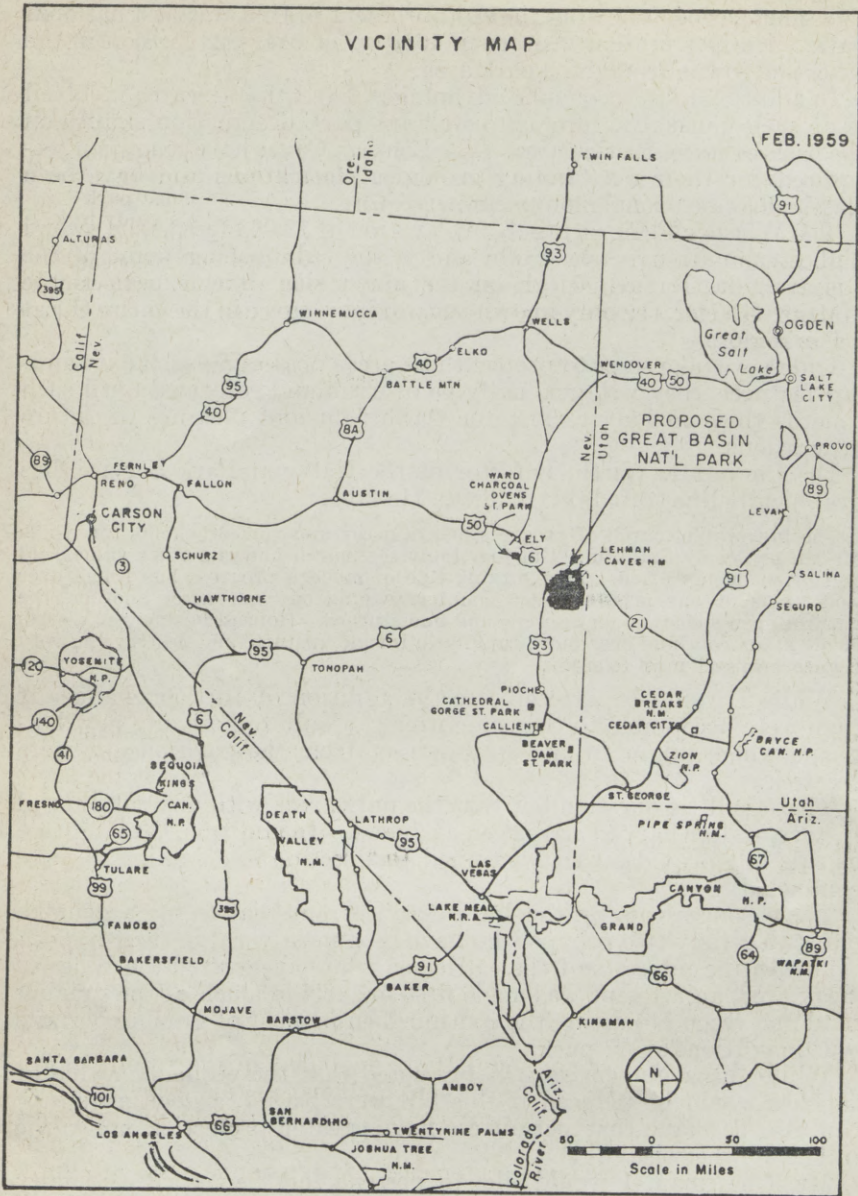
While I would be agreeable to the addition of further changes if they were acceptable to the committee, I would oppose any new language which might in any way detract from the park once it were created.

There is little question but that the only areas with any substantial history of deer harvest have been excluded. In addition, the language of this bill provides that continued prospecting and mining may be conducted.

These concessions by the Park Service represent to me a genuine effort to satisfy two groups who have been most vocal in their opposition. In the interests of the cattlemen who have grazed the Wheeler Peak area, an attempt was made first to exclude much of the grazing land and second to assure the continued enjoyment of grazing permits within portions of the park.

While the argument is still presented that the economic value of ranches would be reduced if this bill were passed, a good argument can also be made that permittees have greater protection under the bill than otherwise.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to present for the record a vicinity map of the proposed Great Basin National Park.



I have telegrams from the Humboldt National Forest Advisory Board, from the Pershing County Sportsmen's Association, and from the Las Vegas Forestman's Association which I would like to have included in the record at this point; if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I might say I have received, I presume, the identical telegrams, and without objection they will be inserted and made a part of the record.

(The telegrams referred to follow:)

ELKO, NEV., August 1, 1961.

HON. HOWARD CANNON,
U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

We the members of the Humboldt National Forest Advisory Board representing all of the livestock users of the Humboldt National Forest oppose Senate bill S. 1760 (to create the Great Basin National Park). The creation of the great national park will cause serious injury to the livestock industry. We feel the area proposed for the Great Basin National Park does not merit park status. We feel an independent committee should be appointed to make a study to determine if the area proposed actually has park status. Senate bill 1760 does not offer any protection to the livestock permittees as stated by the proponents press releases to the general public are misleading statements that the livestock industry is adequately protected are not true.

FOREST ADVISORY BOARD,
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST,
By LLOYD SORENSON, *Chairman*.

LOVELOCK, NEV., August 1, 1961.

HON. SENATOR HOWARD CANNON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

The Pershing County Sportsman Association is on record as opposing S. 1760, Great Basin National Park, and ask that this be incorporated into records of hearing.

EDNA VAN REED, *Secretary*.

LAS VEGAS, NEV., August 1, 1961.

SENATOR HOWARD CANNON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

This organization is still unanimously opposed to the Great Basin National Park. We realize your support of this bill may be because of a mistaken belief that your majority of constituents support the bill. However, we wish again to make our views known and request that you place this telegram in the records of the committee hearing on S. 1760. Wheeler Peak and the Snake Range is not representative of the Great Basin area, but is more like a small piece of the Rockies out of place; hunting and fishing would suffer by passage of this bill; further, the area is so small and has so little to offer compared to other national parks that Nevada would be shamed and ridiculed by the disappointed tourists. The move behind the Great Basin National Park drive is pure commercialism. Please acknowledge this wire.

LAS VEGAS FORESTMAN ASSOCIATION.

SENATOR CANNON. I also have a letter from Dr. Vernon E. Scheid, director of the Nevada Bureau of Mines, University of Nevada, in which he requests that his letter, along with the statement which he made at the field hearings at Ely, be included in the record of this hearing. I would like to have them included in this hearing record.

SENATOR BIBLE. The letter, of course, will be placed in the record as you desire. However, since the Ely hearings have been printed and do include Dr. Scheid's statement, it will be unnecessary to duplicate it. Those hearings are readily available to the committee and will be used to good advantage.

I might state for the information of the other members of the committee that you have before you on the committee table the aforementioned hearings that were conducted and transcribed and reduced to print, in this document to which my colleague refers, under date of December 5 and 7, 1959.

(Dr. Scheid's letter is as follows:)

NEVADA BUREAU OF MINES,
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Reno, Nev., August 1, 1961.

Re S. 1760, 87th Congress.

Hon. HOWARD W. CANNON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CANNON: Reference is made to Scheid, V. E., statement: U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Public Lands, S. 2664, a bill to establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada, and for other purposes; hearings: U.S. 86th Congress, 1st session, pages 191-198, 1960.

Please make my testimony before the 86th Congress, as referred to above, a part of the record in the hearings to be held August 3, 1961, Washington, D.C., on S. 1760, 87th Congress.

The bill presented to the 86th Congress was modified and improved before it was submitted as a new bill to the 87th Congress. However, the bill now before the 87th Congress still does not protect adequately the development of mineral resources for the economic strength and military security of the United States. The mining arrangements, as proposed, are too indefinite and it is unlikely that the mineral industry could ever use them effectively. My testimony before the 86th Congress is still pertinent and I desire that it, and this letter, be made part of the hearings before the 87th Congress on S. 1760.

Most respectfully yours,

VERNON E. SCHEID, *Director.*

Senator CANNON. I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that following the completion of these hearings the evidence submitted will be weighed and that a favorable report can be made by the full committee.

Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Cannon.

I might state that Senator Cannon and Congressman Berry and I conducted these field hearings in Ely on December 5 and 7, 1959. After we completed the hearings we made an on-ground inspection of a good deal of this park, and under the able pilotship of a very distinguished general in the Air Force Reserve we flew over and around and up and down the area of this park. So I think we have seen it pretty thoroughly.

I want to compliment my colleague for the very splendid statement that he has given, and the great help that he gave during the course of these hearings.

I have no specific questions, and I would ask first if the Senator from Idaho might have any questions on this.

The Senator from Colorado?

The Senator from Utah?

Senator MOSS. I think not at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Alaska?

Senator GRUENING. I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Hawaii?

Senator LONG. I am interested in one question, only.

The handling of mineral rights under this proposal follows the national tradition? Or does it depart to some extent, Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. I think this represents a departure from the general rule, as to the handling of mineral rights, so far as this bill is concerned.

Senator LONG. In a few words, what is the departure?

Senator CANNON. There will be others who will appear before you that can give a more detailed explanation of the departure. But I call your attention to page 7 of the bill, sections 5 and 6, stating:

Nothing contained herein shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States or the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his lands.

And also section 6:

Within the Great Basin National Park, all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States, exclusive of the land containing them, and minerals subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws of the United States shall be subject to exploration and disposal under such laws, with right of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals.

Now, this is a departure from the general rule, as I understand it. Of course, there would be a right inherent in any person who had at this time patented lands, because that could not be taken away from them. But the right of continued exploration is granted under this bill, as it has now been amended, which we think would be adequate.

Now, there has been some controversy over this limiting provision from here on in the section:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe—

and that I note is a typographical error; it should be “prescribe” rather than “prescribed”—

may prescribe such general regulations for the control of these activities as he deems necessary to preserve the scenic, scientific, and recreation values of the area.

People in the mining area have complained about this authority being given the Secretary of the Interior with the thought it might be unreasonably exercised to prevent them from obtaining millsites or dumps above ground or doing exploration in areas that might be deemed to despoil the scenic beauty, and have therefore had an objection along that line.

But we think that this amendment, as it is now provided, will adequately protect, first, the rights of the people who have rights in the area at this time, and secondly, will permit the additional exploration in the area, and, under regulations as prescribed by the Secretary of Interior, these activities will be controlled at least to affect to a minimum the scenic, scientific, and recreation values.

I might also point out that since the original bill was introduced, the boundaries have been lessened. A portion of the area was deleted that is now involved in the exploration for beryllium. Anaconda Copper Co. is doing some extensive exploration and has expended substantial sums of money in beryllium exploration on the west side of the area, and a substantial area has been deleted.

I might point out right here on the map: The green border, here, was the outline of the original area, if I read this correctly, just looking at it at a glance. On the west side, where I indicated the boundary has been brought in to join the black area, excluding a number of sections right along in here on the west side of Wheeler Peak, that are directly involved in current explorations for beryllium.

I might point out that in the northeastern area there also has been an area deleted, up in here, that involved prospective rights of individ-

uals there, and on the south side the forest area to the south that was involved in hunting and game operations and also in some mining activities has been lessened, along the southerly portion of the area.

Senator LONG. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Montana?

Senator METCALF. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Gruening appears to have a question.

Senator GRUENING. I think you should know, Senator Cannon, that this is not entirely creating a precedent. Mining is permitted in Mount McKinley National Park and elsewhere.

Senator CANNON. I thank the Senator for pointing that out. I did not mean to indicate that this is a new departure, but it is a departure from the general rule. As a rule, mining is not permitted within a national park area. But this is not a precedent in the field. There are at least two or three others.

Senator GRUENING. I know of two.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, I am advised by the staff members that they are Mount McKinley and Death Valley National Monument.

Thank you very much for your appearance here.

I am delighted to see that we have with us now the chairman of the full committee.

Senator Allott has a question.

Senator ALLOTT. One thing that intrigued me a little was the elimination of beryllium mines. Why the elimination of the beryllium mines?

Senator CANNON. From within the park?

Senator ALLOTT. Yes.

Senator CANNON. Well, there are a number of reasons. First, park-wise, it seemed that this particular area delimited did not have too much value directly insofar as the park is concerned. This area right in here is on the steep westerly slope of the mountain, and there is a very limited access along in this area.

Now, there is a long beryllium tunnel in there that is being used for beryllium exploration by Anaconda at the present time. They have the problem of establishing millsites. They have a substantial operation. They did not want to get into any particular hassle about whether they would be limited in any way by the Secretary in the rules and regulations he might promulgate, plus the fact that this was a relatively active mining area all along this slope.

And so there was no particular objection to the elimination of that area, and there was a request for it. Therefore it was determined that we would be better off actually eliminating a few of the sections on that westerly side.

Senator ALLOTT. The reason I asked this question is that GSA has testified before the Appropriations Committee that all of their requirements for stockpile of beryllium have been fulfilled.

I went to some efforts last year to attempt to get established production of beryllium in Colorado included in the stockpiles, and could not get it done. So beryllium seems to be running out of our ears. And I was wondering if there was any particular reason why we should protect this under established beryllium mines when we do have established beryllium production, beryllium oxide, which is literally running out of our ears at the present time.

Senator CANNON. Well, Senator, I am not the best expert in this room on that field, but I would say that I am sure I can state with reasonable accuracy that much of our beryllium comes from foreign sources at the present time, and beryllium is an exciting new metal, as you know, and it has a wonderful possibility, I believe, in commercial sources, entirely independent of our requirements insofar as the stockpile is concerned.

And the Senator from Utah has a very active beryllium operation that they are just now developing, and I believe they are in the process of building a mill over in Utah. There is a tremendous demand for this metal independent of our stockpile requirements. The people who are in the business of manufacturing defense products would go out and buy it on the open market if they could get it at a lesser price, independent of any stockpile requirements.

Senator ALLOTT. I do not understand that to be the situation. I know of no shortage of beryllium in the country.

Senator BIBLE. I would only supplement what Senator Cannon has said. At least, it is an exciting new metal to the Anaconda Co., and to date they have expended many hundreds of thousands of dollars in this area and employed a great many men to try to discover it. I think one of the main points is that there is practically no domestic production of beryllium. We depend almost entirely on foreign sources. And it is a very minimum amount that is produced in this country. So this is an exciting new discovery of domestic production.

Senator ALLOTT. I only want to say in Colorado there is a known production of beryllium oxide, which has not been able to find a market.

Senator MOSS. Well, apparently there is a demand, because they are expending several millions of dollars now in Utah building a mill and producing beryllium. That is a very recent thing, just within the last year or two.

Senator CANNON. I think this one operation in Anaconda was not the first. I believe they probably spent over half a million dollars in exploration just within the past 6 months, there. And this is their own money; so obviously they are convinced, insofar as they are concerned, that there is a market for the metal.

Senator BIBLE. I think this might be a proper place to insert in the record what my staff has handed me, and they show that last year we imported 7,800 tons of beryllium. We had a production, domestic-wise, of 348 tons. This is just continued effort to try to develop domestic sources for this beryllium.

Thank you very much, Senator Cannon.

Senator Anderson?

Senator ANDERSON. I just wanted to say that sometimes these metals change almost from month to month. At one time everyone was quite sure that in the nuclear propulsion devices enormous quantities of helium would be required, and the country began looking with a great deal of interest to some of them, and decided that liquid hydrogen would be much better, and all the interest in helium dropped sharply. It will probably come back again shortly.

I suppose that is the same thing with beryllium. It blows hot and cold, but in the long run it will be an extremely valuable metal.

We will probably find when we check into it there may be markets we have not yet contemplated.

I think it would be a very fine thing for us to obtain a special study on beryllium.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Cannon.

Our next witness is the distinguished Secretary of the Interior, Secretary Udall. He is accompanied by Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, and Frank Harrison, Special Assistant.

Mr. Secretary, again it is a real pleasure to welcome you, and particularly to this Interior subcommittee. I am glad we have such a fine turnout today.

STATEMENT OF HON. STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR (ACCOMPANIED BY CONRAD L. WIRTH, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AND FRANK E. HARRISON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO MR. WIRTH)

Secretary UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement that I ask be placed in the record.

Senator BIBLE. Your prepared statement will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR STEWART L. UDALL

It is a gratifying privilege to join with this committee in considering a new addition to the national park system representing the Great Basin of the United States, a geologic region of some 200,000 square miles uniquely characterized by the fact that its drainage generally never reaches the sea.

Comprising much of the arid West, the Great Basin region is not one basin, but an aggregation of approximately 100 separate basins covering most of Nevada, the western half of Utah, and sections of Oregon and California.

It is a land of contrasts. In its valleys and plains are areas totally destitute of water where no living things grow; yet within the area proposed in the present legislation for a national park are found plant and animal life characteristic of five of the seven life zones of the world. In an environment where life hourly is threatened by the scarcity of water are found many fine stands of bristlecone pines, similar to those in the White Mountains of California which have been estimated to be more than 4,000 years old, possibly the oldest living things upon the face of the earth.

Rising more than a mile above the sere desert floor are peaks of the Snake Range, whose very height is responsible for the weather conditions which produce oases in the canyons at lower elevations. The snow on Wheeler Peak, which persists well into the summer, and the small glacier in the deep, broad cirque on its northeastern face, afford a sharp contrast to the hot, parched landscape below.

Today's hearing is a testament to your patient leadership, Mr. Chairman, in the sustained effort to preserve a small but excellently representative portion of the Great Basin for the enjoyment, appreciation and inspiration of future generations. It also is a tribute to the untiring support this legislation has received from people in many walks of life, including business and professional men and women, educators, eminent authorities in the field of science, and conservationists generally throughout the country.

The area proposed in S. 1760 for inclusion in the Great Basin National Park has been carefully selected for its representative character of the varied and striking terrain and geologic features, weather conditions, and plant and animal life in the region. It is based on studies conducted by the National Park Service and the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

The site is located in the southern portion of the Snake Range in eastern Nevada. Its dominant feature is Wheeler Peak, highest in the range, rising 7,000 feet above the desert floor to an elevation of 13,062 feet.

Geologic processes such as mountain uplift, faulting, folding, and overthrusts, rock metamorphosis and the work of glaciers and streams are evident. Downgrade from the small glacier I mentioned earlier is an excellent example of an even more scientifically important phenomenon, a rock glacier, which provides evidence of movement of masses of rock particles somewhat similar to the movement of ice.

Three alpine lakes lie within the area, as well as smaller lakes and ponds at lower elevations. All natural phenomena associated with life in the Great Basin are exemplified within the boundaries of the proposed park except that phase of life which inhabits the salt-encrusted sinks. The varied vegetation includes orchids and other fragile plants growing in the dense shade of the birches, willows, aspens, cottonwoods, rose thickets, and dogwood on the banks of some of the perennial streams, as well as manzanita, mountain mahogany, big sagebrush, and cacti on the drier mountain slopes.

The existing Lehman Caves National Monument at the eastern base of Wheeler Peak, a 1-square-mile area established by Presidential proclamation in 1922, would be included within the park. These caves, formed by the slow solution of marble in slightly acid water which collected upon and flowed down Wheeler Peak over a period of tens of thousands of years, offer some of the most delicately beautiful cave formations thus far discovered anywhere.

The west boundary of the proposed park lies about midway between the foot of the range and its crest, thus excluding from the park some of the more heavily mineralized area. This would make it possible for considerable exploratory work for minerals and some extraction of them to be carried on from locations outside the park. A provision in the bill would leave the lands within the proposed park subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States—but not the land containing them—and minerals would be subject to leasing under the mineral leasing laws. The Secretary of the Interior could prescribe such regulations in connection with these mining operations as he considers necessary to preserve the scenic, scientific, and recreation values of the park. Lands within the Lehman Caves National Monument would not be open to such mineral activity, however, as they are not now subjected to such use.

Presently about 425 cattle are grazed within the proposed national park by two permittees and about 2,800 sheep by another permittee. These activities, insofar as the Federal lands are concerned, are authorized under permits from the U.S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management. S. 1760 would authorize the continuance of grazing activities on lands legally occupied or utilized for that purpose on the date of approval of the act for a period of 25 years, or longer under certain conditions; however, the Secretary of the Interior could prescribe regulations and adjust these grazing privileges as necessary to preserve park lands from destruction or unnecessary injury.

The area originally recommended for park designation included certain lands lying northeast of the park as proposed for establishment under S. 1760. These lands are not essential to presentation of the Great Basin story and their exclusion would make it possible to proceed with the consideration of a number of applications filed under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, and other applications for desert land entries under the act of March 3, 1877, as amended.

There are about 2,100 acres of land in private ownership within the proposed park which, it has been estimated, could be acquired for about \$150,000. Also included are approximately 116,400 acres of national forest land and about 5,300 acres of public domain.

Thus far, I have been extolling the virtues of the Great Basin area that qualify it for preservation as a national park. I would like now to take a few moments to explain how the park proposal would further the protection of these inherent values.

Under the bill, provision is made for continuation of grazing activities which on the date of approval of the act are carried on under a lease, permit, or license issued by the United States. At the same time, the bill prescribes a formula for the termination of these activities. Also, in keeping with the accepted principles upon which our national parks are administered, there would be no commercial logging within the proposed Great Basin National Park. This, as well as the eventual elimination of grazing, will promote restoration of the natural ecology of the region.

As I have already stated, the area proposed for park establishment by S. 1760 would be subject to use for mining and mineral leasing activities. I believe it worthy of special mention, however, to point out that there could be no acquisition by locators or entrymen of title to the land or lands containing them. This is the formula prescribed by the Congress for mining activities within the Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska. We believe this approach is both reasonable and workable because it makes possible the utilization of important mineral resources and yet assures protection of the scenic, scientific, and recreational and other natural values of the lands containing them. In furtherance of the objective to preserve these values within the proposed Great Basin National Park, the removal of mineral and vegetative materials under the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), as amended, would be precluded.

Because of its physical character and life forms and associations, the portion of the Snake Range proposed for establishment as the Great Basin National Park, by S. 1760, is in my judgment especially suited for administration, protection, interpretation and development as a national park. It is replete with natural exhibits and is compact and capable of public access and use without destruction of its inherent values. It would provide the ideal locus for effective explanation of the physical forces and circumstances which produce the unusual geologic forms and structures found in the Great Basin. Such interpretation of the natural scene as we know it today began in and developed in the national parks. This proposal would afford the opportunity for interpreting a story not otherwise provided in the National Park System, that is the story of the Great Basin.

The constantly increasing population of the United States looks to us for guidance in the field of park planning which includes planning for preservation of the Nation's outstanding scenic, scientific, natural, and cultural features. Preservation of the Snake Range of Nevada as a national park will be a noteworthy step in the direction of providing a well-rounded national park system.

Secretary UDALL. In the first place, I should like to congratulate the members of this committee on the fine action taken yesterday on the Cape Cod National Seashore legislation. I think this will rank in history as one of the major steps in conservation in the history of the country. And I think it is a really fine thing that we could, in a part of the country that has felt left out in terms of the national park system in the past, establish a great new national park in the area where the first pilgrims settled in this country. I cannot be too effusive in my praise of this committee and the role it has played in making such legislation possible.

I think, again, we have this morning in Senator Cannon's bill a very fine opportunity for conservation. There are only two of what I will call the Rocky Mountain States that do not have national parks. They have great resorts in both of them.

I brought some photographs. I want you to pass them around. They asked me on the House side why it should be a national park. I brought these photographs with me.

Although I have not seen it, from all that I have read, from the examination of these photographs, this is a very remarkable area.

But you have here, Mr. Chairman, a very remarkable area in Lehman Caves National Monument. And you have this high peak in this unique Great Basin area. You have a stand of the bristlecone pine, which is the oldest living thing known on earth. You have the southernmost glacier that is known, in this Great Basin area, and some very remarkable areas of scenic beauty that you can see in the photographs.

And I think that this would be a very fitting and worthy addition to the other fine parks that we have in the national park system.

There have been two or three problems that have held this legislation up, and I think the Senators from Nevada have done a very

fine job, working with National Park Service people, in working out what I regard as statesmanlike solutions to these problems.

I think it is quite obvious, with regard to the interests of different groups in multiple use of some of our land resources, that we are going to have to make what I call creative compromises in terms of getting new areas added to the national park system.

This does not mean at all that in terms of the existing parks we are going to relax or change the standards, but it does mean we are going to recognize local problems and we are going to recognize the interests of some of these groups that we have in this legislation.

I think we can do it. I think the history of the Park Service handling of park lands demonstrates that we can handle these uses in such a way that we will preserve the scenic features of the land and at the same time permit some types of development to go forward. And I should like to commend the solutions that have been worked out. I think this does credit to those who have participated in it.

Now, with regard to the beryllium deposits that the Anaconda people have been working on, it was our feeling that the best way to handle this, since this is apparently a major deposit, and they are making some very heavy investments, was to change the boundary line and move it over and let them go forward, and perhaps, when they have extracted, if they decide to do so, the metal, we could shift the boundary back.

This is on an area where the high peaks are. In fact, they will perhaps tunnel in under some of the high country. And yet most of this work will be done underground. It will be done, we hope, with a minimum of damage to the scenic beauty of the area. And this is the reason that we propose moving the boundary over.

Now, I have talked with the Anaconda people within the last few days. They are concerned that they might want to pursue the deposit even further under the mountain. If this proves to be the case, I think either we can alter the boundary a little bit further, or discretion could be given to the Secretary, together with the committees of Congress, to make adjustment at a later time.

And I think where you have a major development of this kind, where you have people there working on the ground at the present time, this, again, is a good solution at the present moment of this particular problem.

And I can assure the committee—I know you already know this—that in many of the additional park proposals that we have that will come before you at this session and the next session, we are going to have just such problems; because one thing I have learned, because it is on my desk every day, is that you do not have resource problems that are as simple as they were 50 years ago, where we had large areas that were untouched, and where we did not have uses that were already attached to the lands, and where we had, or so we thought, at that time, such a great abundance of resources that we should quickly limit uses without encountering problems.

The great challenge we confront in resource management—this committee, and our Department—it seems to me is being able to reconcile and work out these types of conferences so that we can have lands put to their highest and best use and at the same time, where possible, work out a solution to the resource development problems.

So I think this legislation would be sound. I think this would be a great addition, Mr. Chairman, to the national park system. I know Nevada is one of the largest of our States. It has areas of great beauty. And I personally would take great satisfaction in seeing us select out of its resources this finest area in the State and make it a part of the national park system.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

I would just like to emphasize the last point that you have been making, and this is that we worked out some differing uses in Cape Cod. We had a problem concerning dairy farmers in the Point Reyes National Seashore hearing, and we are still going to go to Padre Island, where we have some oil problems.

So it is possible to have these varying interests live together. I think that is what we are saying. Of the three national seashores that are now under consideration, we completed action on one yesterday. I refer to Cape Cod.

The chairman of the full committee?

Senator ANDERSON. I have a telegram from the Humboldt National Forest Advisory Board saying they oppose S. 1760. They say that serious injury would be brought to the industry.

Do you feel the livestock interests cannot be adequately protected there? They have in many other places.

May I put this telegram in the record?

Senator BIBLE. The telegram has already been offered for the record by my colleague, Senator Cannon.

Secretary UDALL. Senator Cannon referred to this. The bill does address itself to this problem. And I know these people are not 100 percent satisfied, and the Park Service is not, either.

Senator ANDERSON. But you do not have any intention to put them out of business?

Secretary UDALL. No. In fact, there are special provisions in the bill to take care of existing rights.

Senator ANDERSON. May I ask Mr. Wirth if he feels the same way about it?

Mr. WIRTH. Yes, sir, I do.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Allott?

Senator ALLOTT. I am a little bit confused about this multiple-purpose situation, and I want to say that the questions I asked should not be taken as an indication that I oppose the establishment of the park as such. However, as a member of this committee, I have tried over the years to try to get a uniform policy with respect to our actions, and I am sure this is the policy of the chairman of the subcommittee, and also that of the chairman of the full committee.

Now, Mr. Secretary, you talked about underground work, and particularly spoke of beryllium. Now, I have nothing against the Anaconda people. It could be the Apex Mining Co., as far as I am concerned.

We have just considered before this committee the wilderness bill. And the wilderness bill locks up thousands and thousands of acres, and proposes to lock up thousands more, in which no mining of any kind, even underground, would be permitted.

Now, would you be willing, and do you think it would be feasible and possible, to include in the wilderness bill a proviso that such un-

derground workings could be established for mining, for the production of rare metals, in the wilderness areas?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, in the wilderness legislation, some of the chief areas included there are the national park areas. And in these areas, in most of them, we do exclude mining. There are notable exceptions, such as those Senator Gruening mentioned. And I personally think—and I so testified before the committee—that we do need some wilderness area. We do need some of the high mountain country in the national forests, which is included in the wilderness system. This has great value.

I think in a situation such as presented by this legislation, you have a different problem and a different situation, where, for example, you have mining activity that is presently underway, and where you have perhaps some areas that have been opened to prospecting, where there are claims that might be exploited.

Of course, what we are proposing to do here in this situation is not say that it is open to mining. There is a very important qualification, and that is that the Secretary see to it that the mining people observe the finest kind of conservation practices.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, the emphasis here has been placed, Mr. Secretary, upon the importance of beryllium and its development, using it as a specific metal. There are many others of the rare metals that could be used as an example. And in such a situation, if these metals are necessary, is it not just as necessary that they be produced in wilderness areas as that they be produced from national park areas?

Secretary UDALL. Well, Senator, in one way, I know there are those who use the term "lockup" with reference to national parks, which I think is a very ill-advised term. When you consider the productivity in these parks, I think over the long haul the most productive lands we are going to have in this country are the great scenic lands.

But I do not like to think of these wilderness areas, these park areas, as areas where we are eliminating any uses whatsoever. Certainly at the future time if there are any new minerals or metals needed, and we have to have them for national defense purposes, obviously the national interest would be in extracting it.

But the thing that encourages me is that I think the best people, for example, in the oil industry, in the metals industries, are following better and better conservation practices all the time. And I think we will find that we can extract some of these minerals and do a minimum amount of damage as far as the terrain and the scenic value are concerned.

Senator ALLOTT. Now, in the wilderness bill, there would be 15 million acres of national forest lands going into the wilderness areas, and under the bill passed out of this committee, mining would be forbidden. The so-called mining amendment actually limits mining or mineral prospecting in a wilderness area to the things that a man might do with the small miner's pocket ax, pickax. He might chip off a few pieces of rock, but he absolutely could do no further prospecting, even, in the wilderness areas.

Now, what I am trying to do is bring this thing into focus, so that we get a unified policy, here.

Let me ask this question: What is the general policy with respect to national parks as regards mining? The general policy. Let us get this on the record here.

Secretary UDALL. The general policy with respect to mining is that there is no mining.

Senator ALLOTT. And the general policy is the same with respect to grazing?

Secretary UDALL. Yes.

Senator ALLOTT. And there have been some exceptions made in each instance?

Secretary UDALL. That is right.

Senator ALLOTT. It seems to me, if I might say so, and I say it kindly, I think the policies are inconsistent, here, when you support, on the one hand, a bill which locks up 54 million acres of land, some of which is not under your jurisdiction, a lot of which, of course, is not, and closes it, while accepting, in this instance, certain forms of mining, under what, as I understand it—I do not know this area—is one of the most scenic parts of the park, the high peaks.

Secretary UDALL. Of course, the high country in these parks will always be inaccessible for the kind of mining you are talking about. You never will be able to have this equipment you are talking about in there. But this is the greatest water reservoir in the country. I think it would be a mistake to go in with bulldozers in a high country and try to change the natural landscape.

Senator ALLOTT. I will say again that one of my earliest experiences as a young lawyer was to look into some mining properties in the San Juan Range in Colorado, and my first job was to climb up to a peak 12,000 feet in the air. And there I saw every kind of conceivable heavy piece of mining equipment that you could imagine, which had been packed up and toted up there in one way or another.

So you cannot exclude it by reason of the fact that it is rugged. The ingenuity of man will take this machinery wherever he has to take it. And I do not think we could ignore that.

I have said repeatedly, although many of my friends refused to listen to this, that I believe in wilderness areas. I believe that we need some. But it also seems to me that before we lock up another *x* millions of acres in a wilderness system, this too should be devoted to multiple use. We should, by and large, adhere to the principle of multiple use of land.

And while this is more applicable generally to the Forest Service than to the national parks, it does not seem to me that this is necessarily consistent with the general policy of the Park Service.

Secretary UDALL. Senator, I think all I can say is that I think this puts into the wilderness system areas that are now wilderness. All these areas within the national park system that the wilderness bill makes a part of the system have protection now, but this gives them new status. And I think the same thing is true of the wilderness areas now in the national park system. I think keeping some of this high, remote country apart, whether we keep it as a watershed or as wilderness, is sound conservation. And still with the type of conservation we find in this Great Basin area, the types of solutions we have worked out I think represent pretty good resource management practice.

Senator ALLOTT. Referring to page 3 of your prepared statement, in the fourth paragraph, starting with the second sentence, I want to be sure of what this means:

I believe it worthy of special mention, however, to point out that there could be no acquisition by locators or entrymen of title to the land or lands containing them.

Now, do you mean to the surface?

Secretary UDALL. To the surface.

Senator ALLOTT. And then you go on to say:

This is the formula prescribed by the Congress for mining activities within the Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska. We believe this approach is both reasonable and workable, because it makes possible the utilization of important mineral resources and yet assures protection of the scenic, scientific, and recreational and other natural values of the lands containing them.

Now, as I interpret this—and if I am wrong I hope you will correct me—this means that no locator, under the mining laws of the United States, could acquire title to any land, any surface land area, within the park, except for the very necessary land for a mill and this sort of thing.

Secretary UDALL. When he is finished he simply would—as the oil companies are doing now with most of their drilling—leave the land as near as he can the way it was when he first started. And I think this is recognized all the way around as good conservation.

Senator ALLOTT. But if you believe that this use—and remember that I come from a State which has had considerable mining—the dumping of tailings from the mine, trash from the mine—I say trash; unproductive rock, this sort of thing, the establishment of mill heads—is not inconsistent with a national park use, why should it be inconsistent in the case of a wilderness use?

Secretary UDALL. Well, this is, of course, a problem that we would work out as best we can. If the Senator wants to see how this has functioned, he can look at Mount McKinley, for example. I think we can work a solution out where there would be a minimum of harm done, if any, to the scenic resources in these situations.

Senator ALLOTT. As I understand your statement within this paragraph that I have just read to you, your statement is that this proposed use of this park by mining interests is wholly consistent with the establishment of a national park.

Secretary UDALL. This is an exception to what is the general rule in the National Park Service. But in terms of facing the decision, to say the scenic resources are so outstanding we will put them in the park system and we will make accommodations for existing uses for a period of time, whatever time is necessary, and we will do the very best job we can of preserving the scenic beauty—this is the best solution we can reach, considering the problem.

Senator ALLOTT. Now, apparently this is a minerals area. Where you find one form of mineral, you usually find other minerals. And suppose a particular location which is now in existence should develop another vein of valuable metal leading off to another place, which would necessitate the establishment of another surface production that would have to go in from a different direction, in order to exploit it.

As you understand this bill, and in accordance with the interpretation of your policy, would you authorize such other shaft or tunnel, as the case might be, with the establishment of mine heads and dumps and so forth, in order to facilitate that exploitation?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, I think you have the answer. The answer is that we would exercise, with the best discretion we could, the authority vested in us by the act. But we have had experience in this sort of thing. There is a major uranium find right on the south rim of the Grand Canyon, and they have been mining it for the last 6 or 8 years. It is an underground operation, and a major one. Yet this has been done with a very minimum of damage to this great scenic overlook.

I do not think that the problem is quite as grave as the Senator might think in terms of getting down to specific types of operations, because these people in this instance have been very cooperative with regard to their mining practices, and there has been a very minimum of damage to the scenic beauty.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, it is a grave problem from my viewpoint with respect to trying to make the principles here applicable to the wilderness bill. And I take it that your answer to my question, then, is "Yes," that if another valuable mineral vein was found, probably in your discretion you would permit them to dig a tunnel, from a different direction, at another point not now existing.

Secretary UDALL. Of course, there are limitations in the proposed language, here.

This is the provision of law with regard to sand and gravel and pumice and all these things, where you go in and gouge the earth out. This facet of the mining law is protected. Again, you have a limitation.

And certainly if some major deposit is uncovered, if they must pursue this beryllium further, and if there is a market for it—if there is not, of course, they will not want to do it—we would follow the authority vested in us under the act.

Senator ALLOTT. Now, would you deem it consistent with this policy if a man found what he thought was a significant outcropping of a valuable metal to grant him the right to locate and to mine, even though this was not in production at the present time? In the future, I am talking about.

Senator BIBLE. Are you talking about within the park?

Senator ALLOTT. Within the park area, yes.

Secretary UDALL. This gets down to our discretion under the act or what kind of regulations we promulgate. I am assuming they would be reasonable and we would administer them reasonably.

But we will set up, undoubtedly—this is contemplated—higher standards in terms of conservation practices than are true generally speaking. And this, I think, makes it almost certain that you have to have a discovery that it is an important discovery. You have to have a market for it. You have to be willing to come in and engage in activity. And of course the fact that you cannot acquire surface rights and cannot patent it—this is discouraging from the standpoint of anyone who would otherwise come in and want to get an inholding in the national park, as has been true in the past.

I was just talking yesterday with Horace Albright, former Director of the Park Service who was telling me—I had forgotten about this—about one man out in my own State, who later was a U.S. Senator, who plastered the whole rim of a canyon with mining claims, and he had to be taken to the Supreme Court. We do not have that situation any more.

Senator ALLOTT. As the Secretary well knows, coming from a Western State himself, very few rich mining claims are found on the surface. And what I am trying to get at is: In the event an individual found in this area significant outcroppings which would lead a normally aggressive individual to pursue them, leading him to believe that if pursued they would lead to veins or findings which would have significant commercial value, then, under the regulations which the Secretary has in mind, would he be able to pursue these in a prospecting way to find out whether he had any really significant vein or not?

Secretary UDALL. I think certainly in the circumstances that you describe the regular mining practices would be followed. However, as I say, what we are going to do, the sort of conditions that we would impose, that would not be imposed under regular mining laws, will be largely saying to the man that, "You are going to come in, and we impose on you a little extra burden, and sometimes it is a substantial one, of following the very best conservation practices, so that when you get through there is as little evidence as possible that you were there."

Senator ALLOTT. Then your answer would be that you would permit him, if he found significant outcroppings of a metal, to do such prospecting work, subject to scenic conservation.

Secretary UDALL. That is the intent of the act, as I grasp it.

Senator BIBLE. Might I interrupt at this point and say that section 6 specifically makes it a matter of right under this particular provision for a man to go in and to explore and use so much of the surface of the land as may be required for the purposes of the mining and removal of minerals, with the proviso that:

The Secretary of the Interior may prescribe such general regulations for the control of these activities as he deems necessary to preserve the scenic, scientific, and recreation values of the area.

I have no particular problem about section 6 of the bill. I think, it permits me, under the mining laws of the State of Nevada, to go into this Great Basin National Park and prospect and locate and follow a vein under our Nevada mining law. This would be my reading of section 6, which I think is pretty specific on the point.

Pardon my interruption, but I just thought section 6 would clear up this point.

Senator ALLOTT. Yes, I have section 6 before me, and that, in connection with the Secretary's language a while ago, is what precipitated these questions.

Mr. Secretary, the Department of Agriculture in its report said:

We believe that the public interest has been, and would continue to be, adequately served by retention of these lands in national forest status and continued management under principles adopted by the Congress for the national forests in the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960.

Would you care to comment on that?

Secretary UDALL. Well, the Forest Service people, the Department of Agriculture, have found in what I thought was a very reasonable and balanced report on the subject—although this is not an area where there has been commercial timber production, and the problem does not arise here—their feeling is, and they have so said, that if the committee in its discretion feels that the best use of the land is to leave it like it is under forest use management, the committee should make that decision.

On the other hand, if the committee determines its best use is to make it into a national park, they have no objection to that.

And I think this, under the circumstances, is a very reasonable report that the Department filed, and it rests the discretion in the committee as to what the best decision is.

Senator ALLOTT. We will have an opportunity to hear him, but I also note that they said:

The establishment would partially destroy what has been the traditional and well understood position in both purpose and management between the national parks and the national forests.

Did you have anything further on that?

Secretary UDALL. Well, I think with the amendments we have here, if the reference there is to the grazing problem and the mining problem, and so on, with the reservations we have, there is some point to the statement that we are, for example, qualifying the traditional mining practice as we have just discussed. But we are not eliminating entirely the possibility of major discoveries.

Senator ALLOTT. Would you object to the inclusion of language similar to section 6 in the wilderness bill?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, for example, this area has never been wilderness. It has never been in the wilderness system. And it seems to me that the present mining amendment, that I believe the committee adopted—I do not think the wilderness areas have been locked up as far as mining is concerned. I think that you have left the door slightly ajar, and I think that that amendment is probably as far as you should go.

Senator ALLOTT. I am glad you used that word "slightly."

Secretary UDALL. I do not think, Senator, that you can have a wilderness system of the type that the committee contemplates in its legislation and at the same time have it wide open.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, do you think that section 6 leaves it wide open?

Secretary UDALL. No. No, I do not. I think the qualifications in section 6 are very important.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, why would not these qualifications be just as applicable to a wilderness area? One of the fundamental purposes of the national park system, as I have understood it, is to preserve, in the essential natural state, these great areas for the use of the American people. Mining is inconsistent with this.

Secretary UDALL. The thing that you would do, if you put this section in the wilderness bill, would be to open up all the national parks that are not now open to mining, to mining. And I have stated my position on that. And I do not think you propose to do that, do you?

Senator ALLOTT. I do not; no.

Secretary UDALL. That is what it would do, if you put that amendment in the wilderness bill.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, it would not open up the national parks. The wilderness areas of the national parks will not become the most significant part, probably, of the complete wilderness system, if and when it is established.

Secretary UDALL. I think they are a very vital part of it.

Senator ALLOTT. They are a vital part, but not necessarily the most significant part of it.

I think that is all I have, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Allott.

Did the chairman have some questions at this point?

Senator MOSS?

Senator MOSS. I did have one question about this timber, Mr. Secretary. You said there was no timber there. I have a communication that indicates there was a cut of approximately a million board feet out of this area in the last few years, and as much as 30,000 board feet in 1 year, off of the area that is being included in the park.

Is there any condition whereby they could continue to do some timbering?

Secretary UDALL. No. I think what I have intended to say is that there is not at the present time commercial timber there, and the forests in the area are not susceptible to the type of large scale sustained operations that would warrant the setting up of a major mill, for example.

Senator MOSS. Obviously it would not be a major one, but it might be quite important to those ranchers in the area that have cut their timber out of there and have a small sawmill, to cut timber. They are now precluded?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, part of the area is excluded from the park. Senator Bible, I know, is more familiar with this than any of us, and I know he is conversant with it and is satisfied with the solutions.

Some of these figures could be a little misleading, because they are taken from a broader base than this reduced area now comprising the national forest, but I am happy to have the record completely clear on all points.

Senator MOSS. Even more pressing, perhaps, than the problem of the timber these people cut there is the water they expect to continue to get, that arises in the national park.

I have this letter that indicates that they are now installing about 4 miles of concrete pipe in Snake Canyon to bring water down, to conserve the water, instead of letting it run in the streambed, to get it down to their ranches. And this apparently would be within the park boundaries.

Of course, if it is done, if it becomes a park, obviously it will remain. But what would be the position, after the park is created, on a project such as this?

Secretary UDALL. I do not think they are raising any question, here, that has any validity. Whatever water rights are vested in the area at the time the park legislation would be passed would, of course, be reached under State law, and there is no question that with regard to water resources in the area and the streams, whatever manner they

run out of the water and however the water resources are used, this would be the pattern that would be followed.

Senator Moss. That is their point, though. Rather than have the water simply come down the streambed, where a great deal of it is lost, they are going to simply use a concrete pipe to convey water a considerable distance, down the stream, so that more water arrives at the bottom.

Secretary UDALL. Well if this water is lifeblood to these people, when the time came something of that kind might very well be worked out.

We try, in the Park Service, to protect water rights and the proper use of water. And I do not think the question they are raising is one that should worry them at all.

Senator Moss. This, of course, does set out in the desert, and is probably the only source of water for those ranchers who live in the area around the park. And you can understand their concern about whether or not they are going to be able to improve and enhance their water supply as they feel they need to do, going through a very bad drought period right now.

Senator BIBLE. There is nothing in this bill, to the best of my knowledge, that is going to in any way attempt to destroy a valid, existing water right. I doubt if you could do this, if you wanted to.

Believe me, this is no great source of water, and we are just as interested in conserving water, I would think, whether the stream system lies within the public domain or private land, because we are really in short supply of water, not only in the State of Nevada, but I guess in the entire West.

So I would seriously doubt, if there is any way in the world we could destroy any of the existing water rights. We have a very fine water law in the State of Nevada. This is a vested right, and I am sure there is nothing in this legislation which would in any way destroy this or minimize the use of this source of water.

Senator Moss. But we are talking about enhancing it in this particular instance.

Senator BIBLE. I sure hope we get some rains and snows out there to make the wish come true. But believe me, we recognize that water is the lifeblood of the desert and all of us must spend a lot of time in this particular area.

The Senator from Colorado?

Senator ALLOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think your statements and the statements of the Secretary have made the record perfectly clear as to the present water rights, that they could not be damaged or inhibited in any way; but may I inquire from you, Mr. Secretary, what would be the attitude of the Secretary with respect to the future development of water under the laws of the State of Nevada?

In other words, if the farmers at a lower point were able to ascertain that there were unappropriated waters that would be available, would they be permitted, for example, to construct, under such regulations as you might promulgate, a reservoir and a conduit system for future development, or does this mean the end of the development?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, as I think you know, what we do mostly in the national parks is leave nature the way it is. I am sure there are established water rights in this area. This is a very dry part of

the country, and I know how precious water is. And if people who have water rights want to engage in conservation practices, they have a right to do whatever they want to do.

We would not want to allow them or encourage them to build reservoirs or structures—we would not do it ourselves—to impede the water in the park. But if they want to immediately outside, they have a perfect right to do so.

So I think as far as water conservation is concerned, I can see no problem that would possibly arise.

Senator ALLOTT. If there was any future development of water possible, and if it entailed any construction in the park area, as I understand your answer, this would not be possible.

Secretary UDALL. We would favor construction in plenty of areas outside the park area.

Senator ALLOTT. I said within the park.

Secretary UDALL. No, we would not encourage that. That would not be in accordance with park policy.

Senator ALLOTT. Suppose it were necessary to build such a structure, and it often is, many, many miles from the place where the waters are to be diverted to a beneficial use. It would not be within your policy to permit such a structure within the park area, then?

Secretary UDALL. Well, we would use the park area as the watershed and have the reservoir outside it.

Senator ALLOTT. You cannot always do that.

Secretary UDALL. I would say you can always do it, Senator.

Senator ALLOTT. You can?

Secretary UDALL. Of course, you can.

Senator ALLOTT. Well, I am sorry, my friend, but you cannot.

Secretary UDALL. Well, we are doing it in your State. I do not think you can name me a place where this is not true. Estes Park is a watershed. We have all these dams we are building in other areas.

Senator ALLOTT. Yes; but there are a lot of places, too, where the conservation would be much better, and the use of water would be much better if it were higher. And it is not always possible; I beg to differ with you. And I am simply trying to get the picture clear as to what the policy of the Department would be with respect to the future development of water if it requires structures within the park area. And as I understand your answer, the answer is that it would not be permitted.

Secretary UDALL. The answer is that we would use the park area as a watershed, and we would encourage the building of whatever conservation structures were necessary outside.

Senator ALLOTT. Thank you.

Secretary UDALL. We have a whole pattern of this in the West. Some of the park areas are the most marvelous watersheds the country has.

Senator BIBLE. I would hope that this park might become a more bountiful supplier of water than it has in the past. I am advised, and I think this is easily sustained for the record, and I think it is a perfectly proper question, that these streams are vastly overappropriated at the present time, and I would just hope that in the future maybe whoever controls this water system would be a little kinder

to this desert country of ours and give us a little more water to go around. But in any event, the streams at this present time are vastly overappropriated, and I am very happy to put in the record whatever the State engineer might tell us on this point.

The Senator from Hawaii?

Senator LONG. In the third paragraph of your very interesting statement, Mr. Secretary, you referred to the variety of animal life that exists in this area.

I wish to ask the question as to whether the official agency in Nevada that deals with this field, the fish and game commission, has taken any stand on this proposed new national park.

Senator BIBLE. If I might interrupt, because I might be in a little better position to answer that question than the Secretary: We do have a representative of the Nevada State Fish and Game Commission here, who is prepared to testify as to their position on this particular problem, Mr. William Gravelle, of the Nevada Fish and Game Commission.

That was covered fully in the field hearing, and we do have a very definite position on it. And I am very happy to have the Secretary make any additional statement he wants, but as far as the fish and game commission is concerned, they have their own representative here.

Senator LONG. They are in favor of it?

Senator BIBLE. Well, I do not like to anticipate his testimony. He is sitting in the front row. He will be able to very clearly point out the position of the fish and game commission.

Senator GRUENING. There is a problem in every park where hunting is allowed and fishing is allowed of seeing that these regulations are enforced. In this park will it be done by the National Park Service, or by the State department of fish and game?

Secretary UDALL. The answer, sir, is that the park itself will be a refuge. As for the area surrounding this, one of the reasons some of the areas are left out would be that they would be areas regulated by the State.

Senator GRUENING. The area surrounding it; but not within the park. Within the park the National Park Service range will take care of that?

Secretary UDALL. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Metcalf? Do you have further questions?

Mr. Secretary, you have been most patient, most helpful. We appreciate your appearance here. We thank you very much. And I know you have other commitments.

I would hope that you would leave your experts here, because they might have something additional to add.

Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

Our next witness will be Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service.

Now, Mr. Wirth, without recovering the field that the Secretary has covered, do you have anything to add to his presentation?

I am happy to see that you have Mr. Thompson with you.

STATEMENT OF CONRAD L. WIRTH, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. WIRTH. I might subject myself to what the questioning will bring out, Mr. Chairman.

I do want to point out that the amendments of the Department are not major amendments. They are clarifications. As for section 7, which was an amendment, I might say that section 7, as it appears in your bill, is worded the same as the Grand Teton National Park bill is worded, and the amendments are an attempt on the part of the legislative counsel in the Department to clarify the language and not change the meaning.

So it would be operated the same in either case, whether the present section 7 is left in or not.

And section 8 will eliminate the rest of the remaining part of the Snake Division of the Humboldt National Forest, which is a request of the Department of Agriculture; namely, that if this park is established, the area remaining is of such a size that they would prefer to disband that part of the present forest area, which would then revert to the public domain.

Those are the intents of the amendments that were submitted.

Senator BIBLE. I think the Senator from Utah had a question.

Senator Moss. The forest area would then become just Bureau of Land Management?

Mr. WIRTH. This is all public domain around here, with the exception of the homesteads that are there.

The green line here is the present Snake Division of the Humboldt National Forest. The red indicates the part that would be in the park.

This part here would be eliminated. It would be what was left of the national forest. And so would this. And that part, according to this wording, would go to the public domain.

That is the intent of that new section.

I think it is the same wording that is included in the Department of Agriculture's report.

I believe that concludes my statement.

Senator BIBLE. I think we ought to get down to a very, very important question, and it is a question that I have been asked many times, and I am sure that you have likewise been asked the same question. That is: Why is this area worthy of national park status? Why should it be a national park?

Mr. WIRTH. We have made a very careful field study of this. We have had outside men, had archeological studies on it, and we feel this is an outstanding piece of archeological scenery that ought to be set aside for national park purposes and that it qualifies in every way with the national park principle.

It contains mountains. It contains habitat. It contains wildlife to go with it. It has the geology.

This bristlecone pine may not be the largest in the United States, but there is a very fine stand of bristlecone pine, which, as you heard the Secretary say, is a very old tree, perhaps older than the redwood. We are told that the redwood is a type of tree that likely will live longer than the bristlecone pine. I will not be around here to determine that. But anyway, it is a very old tree.

Also, of course, as you know, one of the very fine features, and I will admit this: Until I went out to the area, to Lehman Caves and also to look over this proposed area myself, I did not realize how grand and how fine this area was, and also Lehman Caves is really a jewel. And the fact that we have a live glacier at this location in the United States is a phenomenon that is very interesting from the scientific standpoint. And we believe from the studies made that it is a live glacier, a moving glacier.

The combination of these things qualifies this area. And we have ample reports here from scientific people, people who study it. It is well qualified to be added to the national park system.

I would like to say one or two things in connection with—

Senator BIBLE. Before you do that, I would just like to interject that I think one of the attractions in these areas are the Lehman Caves. These are among the most beautiful caves I have ever visited, and I have visited many of them in the United States, Carlsbad I think excepted. I think this is one of the great, terrific attractions in this particular area.

And without objection, the report to which you refer, made by these advisers who indicate that it does meet national park criteria, will be made a part of the record by reference, rather than being adopted in full, because it is a rather lengthy document.

Mr. WIRTH. I think I would say this even with Senator Anderson present, about the caves. Carlsbad is in New Mexico. Of course, Lehman Cave is nowhere near as large as Carlsbad, but I do not think, in my judgment, at least, the formations in Carlsbad Cavern, which is the greatest cave in the world, are any more impressive than the formations we find in Lehman Cave.

Now, we have not fully explored Lehman Cave. We do not intend to explore or open up any more than is necessary to show it to the public. There is a lot of Carlsbad Cavern that we have never opened up. And we may find other things. But until we need the space to show people, we certainly will not want to open up more of the cave. But the formations in here are very, very attractive and very important, in our opinion.

I made this statement before the House committee last week, when I appeared. We think this bill, as written, is sufficient to prohibit mining that would disturb Lehman Cave. Certainly it is not our intention to open the existing Lehman Cave National Monument to mining.

I believe the legislative staff questioned the clarity of the bill on this point. They may offer an amendment to protect against the possibility of someone trying to make a mining operation out of Lehman Cave, which I think would be a very sad thing.

Senator BIBLE. I think that would be an error. I do not profess any great knowledge. As a mining engineer, I would doubt if there are any locatable minerals in this particular area. I would see no objection to some sort of protective language so far as this cave is concerned.

Senator ALLOTT. For the sake of the record, could we identify this area roughly with respect to the main highways?

Mr. WIRTH. I would be very glad to do that.

This does not show the road map, but it is about 60 miles from Ely. The boundary lines are within 3 miles of the Utah border. Ely is up here. Salt Lake City is up here, Great Salt Lake. And this is the area we are talking about.

The Great Basin we are referring to was an inland sea at one time. There were some hundred basins, approximately, in this whole central area that had no real outlet to the sea. That included this part of Utah, the western part of Utah, practically all of Nevada, some parts of California, and some parts of Oregon. And this is part of it.

For the information of the committee, our boundary line originally included this and also included a section in here. This was eliminated, because it has been pretty well filed on for summer homesites, 5-acre sites.

Senator ALLOTT. While you are at the map, and while you are on this particular subject, will you inform the committee why, on the southwest corner of the leg of the park projects westward, thus shutting off the forest land into two distinct, separate areas, where, if the leg were eliminated, they would still be contiguous?

Mr. WIRTH. This section in here, are you referring to, Senator?

Senator ALLOTT. Yes.

Mr. WIRTH. Our original boundary line did come up this way and take in our original study of 147,000 acres. We have now cut it down to 123,000, to eliminate the problem of the mining situation in here.

We feel, as I think the Secretary expressed, that eventually if the mining runs out here, it is entirely possible—

Senator ALLOTT. What I want to know is why the leg continues out west at the southwest corner, thus cutting the forest land into two sections.

Senator BIBLE. Could you illustrate that, Gordon?

Senator ALLOTT. Why is this leg continued out here, instead of, for example, not going over here; so that you cut the public land into two sectors, here?

Mr. WIRTH. It was not done intentionally. This was our study from the standpoint of the geographic features and the plant life, animal life, and so forth.

Senator ALLOTT. Is there something particularly valuable in this particular corner?

Mr. WIRTH. This whole section is a mountain, all through, in here. I have already explained that the forests are being eliminated and disposed of by turning over the public domain. This is a picture of this mountain range looking from this section, and this is what we are talking about.

This pass in here is this location, here, which is the north boundary of the park.

The mining claims we are talking about are in this section in here. This is the south boundary of the park at the present time. And that is this line here, sir.

And besides these close-up pictures, this is the long-range picture of the Snake Range that we are referring to.

Willow Peak is at this location, which is over 13,000 feet high, and the moving glacier is on this side, the north side, of Wheeler Peak.

As to the roads, that was a part of your question, I believe. We have a highway map here. It is within 20 miles of Interstate Highway 80 and U.S. 40, which is north of this area.

Senator ALLOTT. This lies south of Highway 40, then?

Mr. WIRTH. Yes, sir. Wait a minute. I am sorry, sir. By road it is about 60 miles from Ely, Nev., and it is south of U.S. 50, both the permanent one and the alternate one, which goes north into Salt Lake City.

Senator BIBLE. And I think by further orientation it is north of Las Vegas approximately 200 miles. It is approximately 200 miles almost due north of Las Vegas. And it is how far out of Salt Lake City?

Mr. WIRTH. It is about 200 miles from Salt Lake City.

Senator BIBLE. I would think that is about the right figure; in a southwesterly direction.

Is this not correct: that the black line to the north, there, is Highway 6?

Mr. WIRTH. This is State Highway 73. This is U.S. Highway 6 and 50.

Senator BIBLE. Highways 6 and 50, taking you over to Delta, Utah. This is correct. And I think the black line to the left is undoubtedly the highway that goes to Las Vegas.

Mr. WIRTH. Yes, you go this way, into Ely.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. You may proceed.

Mr. WIRTH. I would like to say one word in connection with some of these uses.

I do not know of a single national park area in the past, outside of the original Yellowstone, that did not have grazing and mining in them or what we would term "adverse use" when they were established. Many of the parks, when they were established, did not go into the detail in the bills of spelling out how they were to be handled. Many of those adverse uses are still with us. We have made gradual changes and eliminations and adjustments in order not to cause hardship.

If all the national parks that we can see today that should make the national park system were thought of at the time of the Louisiana Purchase or sometime in the past, if we had had a crystal ball and set them all aside, we probably would have no problem with adverse uses today.

However, as we have developed our country, and wishing to preserve certain scenic landscapes for the use of the people and for future generations, it seems only good business and good policy to recognize some of these things and to build for the future like we have in the past.

I say that, because I am sure many members here at this committee can recall the Everglades bill, for instance, in which the State gave us 800,000 acres and money to buy land. You recognized the fact that there was oil prospecting down there. At that time you authorized a bill subject to oil prospecting for a period of 15 years. And if they found oil in commercial quantities, they could continue to pump the oil for a given number of years. That was a condition of establishing the park. That was accepted. The period of some 15 years has expired in the first section of the park established. They found no oil. The problem has been cleaned up.

The Secretary referred to the mining claims in Grand Canyon. That area was established subject to those mining claims. All of them have expired with the exception of two at the present time. Eventually they will run out. There is consideration now of some

of the mining claims, where they have run out of ore, there, to take the land over into the regular park use, because it is the highest and best use of the land.

We cannot help but believe, and I think it is a reasonable assumption, that over a period of years some of these mining claims will be completely exploited and no longer of any particular use from a mining standpoint, and the next generation may see fit to make the settlement on what is left.

So the time in our Nation's history has gone by the point of having everything absolutely virgin, because as far as the preservation of national parks is concerned, there is very little of that type of land left.

But we have to look toward the future, I think. And that is why we are spelling out these kinds of things, so that people will fully understand. But it does not change, in my opinion, and I do not think in anybody else's, the fact that in the long run the objective as set out by Congress in 1872 in the Yellowstone bill is still the long-range objective.

But we are taking into consideration the present-day conditions and making adjustments in order to prevent hardships and to make adjustments over a period of years, where it is possible to do so.

I also say that for instance in King's Canyon it was noted there that there were some seven or eight large grazing permits when that park was established. We honored them. Over a period of years the people who had these permits gradually gave them up or made adjustments. There is only one left now.

I think that is one way in land adjustments and land management that we must follow, and that is what we are trying to do in legislation of this kind. It sounds reasonable to us.

The Palisades Dam built on the Snake River, pretty well takes over the irrigation needs in Idaho, and the old Jackson Lake is a holding reservoir in Teton National Park. That is one of those things you have to accept if you want Teton National Park.

And that is what we are having to do here on this mining business and this cattle business, in the proposed Great Basin National Park.

Senator ALLOTT. On that, I think the purpose here, one of the purposes of these hearings, is to delineate exactly what we do propose to do.

And, now as I read the amended section 7, which you have offered to the committee, the people who have cattle grazing rights will be terminated, will be eliminated. And to use a loose term—this is not exactly right—in a 20-year period.

It says:

During the holder's lifetime, beyond the 25-year period.

It starts out:

Provided, That no such privilege shall be extended beyond the period ending in 25 years.

And then you say:

The Secretary shall permit a holder of the grazing privilege to renew such privilege during the holder's lifetime beyond the 25-year period.

And then you qualify that further with certain other things with respect to a person's immediate family.

But certainly the intent of the act—and I think this ought to be clear, here—is to ultimately terminate grazing within the national park.

Mr. WIRTH. That has been our policy down through the years, and still is, and I think that is what the intent of Congress was when we established the National Park Service.

Senator ALLOTT. Now may I ask this question: Is there any private land owned within the park area?

Mr. WIRTH. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. And what specifically happens to these people?

Mr. WIRTH. There is nothing that happens to them, sir—2,100 acres, scattered in different locations; and I could point those out on the map, where they are, if you wish.

Senator ALLOTT. No, I do not think that is necessary.

Do you propose to take this by condemnation and include it in the park?

Mr. WIRTH. No, sir. There are only one or two places where we might have a land problem. We would be in the market for buying, provided we have the money for purchase of all private land within the park area when and if approved.

But there are one or two places—and there is no particular reason why it should be done because of the park any more than it should be done on account of the monument at the present time. This road here goes through some private property up there, and there is some protection we think we ought to have over that road. But that would be applicable whether it is the park or remains the monument.

Senator ALLOTT. Then it would be your intention to take this land by condemnation, if you could not enter into agreements with these people?

Mr. WIRTH. All of the land? No, sir. We have the authority to take certain land by condemnation now, but we have not exercised that. We much prefer negotiation.

Senator ALLOTT. This is not the question, Mr. Wirth. The question is: What becomes of the private land within the park?

Mr. WIRTH. The answer, as succinctly as I can make it, is that ultimately we hope to acquire all the private land within the boundaries of the national park area.

Senator ALLOTT. One other question on this same general area. On page 6 of the Department's bill, you recommend the amendment of section 8:

There are hereby eliminated from the Humboldt National Forest all those lands comprising the Snake Division of the forest which lie in—

and thereafter follow certain descriptions.

Now, is the map which we now have before us inclusive of these additional lands that you propose to eliminate from the Humboldt National Forest?

Mr. WIRTH. I thought I explained that, Senator. Apparently I did not make my point clear.

The green line is the present Snake Division of the Humboldt National Forest. The red lines, here [indicating] are the parts that go into the park. The difference between the red and the green line,

this, and this part in here, would be abandoned as a part of the national forest system, and those lands would automatically become part of the public domain and come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

Senator ALLOTT. What I am trying to get at: With the amendment that you have proposed, here, does your map outlined in red show how the park would be constituted with these amendments?

Mr. WIRTH. Yes. The red is the park.

Senator ALLOTT. With the amendments which you have proposed here?

Mr. WIRTH. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. That is what I was trying to get at.

Mr. WIRTH. Yes, sir. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Just one other question on that point: The exclusion of these national forest lands that you have just described—this amendment has also been suggested by the Secretary of Agriculture on behalf of the national forest, if this becomes a national park.

There is only one other thing I think I would like to have developed. I think it should be developed in all of these. And that is: How much is your estimate of the cost of the acquisition of this land? This is an important item in all national park bills, and you do have it in your report, but I think we ought to have it very, very clear as to what you estimate it will cost to acquire the land, for this proposed park, and what is your projected development cost, and how much is it going to cost to operate and maintain?

Mr. WIRTH. Our land acquisition estimate is \$150,000.

Senator BIBLE. I might say, if I could, and I would be very happy to have this as a matter of record: This is one of the most attractive acquisition costs we have had in quite a while before this committee. I think this is really fine.

Senator ANDERSON. Plus the fact that it is just transferring from one Government agency to another helped get the price down.

Mr. WIRTH. I might also say, Senator, that some of these lands that we are talking about are along the borders of the park boundary line, and they would be pretty low in our priority of acquisition when you consider the whole national park system as a whole. So while we are trying to be honest and give you a full estimate of the cost of land, a considerable amount of this land are small pieces that border in places like this and run along the stream, and then there is quite a little batch of it in here, that we would put relatively low in our priority of actual acquisition.

Senator BIBLE. This is the total cost. And I think we want to know total cost. And your statement shows that you plan on acquiring this over a period of 5 years at about the rate of \$30,000 a year. I suppose this is a fair estimate of the acquisition cost?

Mr. WIRTH. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. How about your development? How much are you going to spend on development?

Mr. WIRTH. Well, our proposed development cost runs approximately \$3,800,000 or \$3,900,000, and that would include all the developments in the park, roads, campgrounds, and things of that sort.

Senator BIBLE. Is this likewise over a period of 5 years?

Mr. WIRTH. That is a 5-year estimate, which we were required to submit by law.

Senator BIBLE. How much is it going to cost you to operate and maintain?

Mr. WIRTH. And our operation per year runs about \$260,000 or \$270,00 or a total of \$2,191,000 over the 5-year period.

Senator BIBLE. Why does it cost you so much to maintain this area?

Mr. WIRTH. Because of the improvements and the present travel through the area; as you know we have Lehman Caves included in the operation cost.

Senator ANDERSON. Does Lehman Caves cost money to operate?

Mr. WIRTH. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. I thought while I was out there you suggested Lehman Caves were more beautiful than Carlsbad Caverns.

Senator BIBLE. They will be ultimately, in complete development.

Senator ANDERSON. And it does not cost anything to operate Carlsbad Caverns, does it? That is a money maker.

Mr. WIRTH. I am glad the Senator brought that up, because I think this is a very unusual circumstance. Carlsbad Caverns, by its fees, in recent years that we have had it, approximately 25 years, now, has taken in sufficient funds by fees to take care of all of its costs, including improvements and maintenance and so forth, and shows a net gain to Uncle Sam of better than \$3 million.

Senator ANDERSON. It is the breadwinner for most of the rest of the parks. The reason it is a breadwinner is because it is beautiful.

Mr. WIRTH. It is beautiful. And I know you were not here then, but I did not say it was more beautiful than Carlsbad.

Senator ANDERSON. I am going to examine that record very carefully.

Mr. WIRTH. I think I said that there are features in the Lehman Cave that are equal to the features in Carlsbad; although Lehman Cave is nowhere near as large and extensive.

Senator BIBLE. You are doing all right. You move along in your own way.

Senator ANDERSON. I was just anxious to get in the fact, Mr. Wirth, that the very thing we are doing here is transferring this from one jurisdiction to another.

Mr. WIRTH. Right.

Senator ANDERSON. Now, the same thing happened, not in the same fashion, in Carlsbad Caverns. They were privately owned. The cowboys who discovered them went down on the ropes, and so forth, had some sort of right to them, at least. That was transferred to the State of New Mexico. But the State was in no position to develop them in the same degree that the Park Service did. And once these caverns were turned over to the Federal Government by the State, and the Federal Government began developing them, it was a fine thing for the Federal Government and it was a fine thing for the State because the number of tourists that have arrived since the Federal Government did the thing that it did—it is a tremendous asset to the State and a very fine thing for the Nation.

And I was just trying to suggest to Senator Bible that this area in your State might have a similar experience. The Federal Govern-

ment's stamp of approval on certain types of beauty in caverns leads, I think, to travel. People come there to see it, and the next thing you have a very fine attraction out there.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate the observation.

Mr. WIRTH. I appreciate very much getting off the hook, if I am.

Senator ANDERSON. You were not on the hook.

Senator BIBLE. Did you have anything further?

Mr. WIRTH. I think that covers it, unless there are further questions.

Senator BIBLE. I first will defer to the chairman of the full committee, Senator Anderson.

Any questions?

Senator ANDERSON. I was happy to hear you say what you did about the extinguishing of these private rights. I certainly hope, if this becomes part of the Park Service, that you take your time with the people, and not hurry them at all, because I would like to have it a part of the record that there was at least some congressional hope that if the Government had the right to buy them out and take them you did not just run people away from the place. People have established their homes and like to stay there. We have had some little experience in New Mexico with one rancher who did not want to be ousted. Legally he has been off there for a lot of time, but actually he is there and is going to stay until the day he dies.

I only express the hope that you are very tolerant in the way you react to these people.

You may remember that I was not quite so tolerant about some billboards that were placed in parks in my State. I think that is a wholly different story. These were obstructing views. They were put there in contravention of our own regulations and laws. And we had trouble getting rid of them. But they finally came out. That is a wholly different thing. I want them out at once.

When people have homes built in it, though, I hope you will be very patient with them.

Mr. WIRTH. We will, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. That is all I have.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Did you have further questions?

Senator Gruening?

Senator GRUENING. The only question I have is: How do you make a cave more beautiful by developing it? How do you improve the beauty of natural scenery?

Mr. WIRTH. When I said "development," I meant doing the various things to make the caves available so that people can see them without destroying what they came to see.

Senator ANDERSON. May I just break in there and say that when Carlsbad Caverns were first opened you went down in a bucket holding onto a lantern. While I did not mind that much, my wife objected to it. In those days women's skirts were longer than they now are, and it was difficult for her to get inside of a bucket with her two feet and her skirts, carry a lantern, and hang onto a rope.

Later they got to the point where they had walkways, and people developed in the Carlsbad Caverns what they called Carlsbad calves. It referred to a pulled leg muscle. Many women had to be carried out.

Now the Park Service has come in and put in very fine highspeed elevators. It has not damaged the beauty of the park. No part of the beauty of the caverns has been changed.

And I do think, Senator Gruening, if they take charge of these caves, they will find ways of illuminating them to the point where they will be very much finer, particularly if they are the type of cave of Carlsbad or Luray or some of those.

Senator ALLOTT. Could I put in my little say here?

I have visited Carlsbad Caverns three times in my life. And I can only say commendatory words about them. These three visits were over a period of 25 or 30 years. And each time I have walked down and walked out, because you lose much of the beauty if you do not. But I think the Park Service has done a beautiful job of preserving the essential beauty of those caverns.

I cannot imagine how they could have done a better job.

Senator BIBLE. Are there further questions, Senator Gruening?

Senator Metcalf?

I think this may be an excellent point to take a recess until 2 o'clock. (Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BIBLE. The subcommittee will be in order.

Our first witness this afternoon is Edward C. Crafts, Assistant Chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

The official report of the Department of Agriculture by Mr. Crafts, dated June 20, 1961, signed by the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, has previously been made a part of the record.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD C. CRAFTS, ASSISTANT CHIEF, U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Mr. CRAFTS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have no separate prepared statement because I thought probably the committee would be most interested in perhaps asking us a few questions about the area and our administration of it. I would, however, like to paraphrase a few paragraphs from the Department's formal report.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. CRAFTS. First of all, about 94 percent of the land making up the proposed park are national forest lands and have been under the management of the Department of Agriculture for a little over 50 years. We believe that the public interest has been and would continue to be adequately served by retention of these lands in national forest status, and their management under the Multiple-Use and Sustained-Yield Act passed by the Congress in 1960. However, our position is that if the Congress concludes that the creation of a national park from these national forest lands is desirable, the Department of Agriculture will not raise objection to the bill if amended as subsequently recommended in the report.

Senator BIBLE. I assume the amendments that you do suggest are the ones to carve out this land that is presently under your jurisdiction if it becomes a national park and then it will go back to public domain. Is that the main effect of the amendment?

Mr. CRAFTS. There are two types of amendments, Senator. One is a series of little perfecting amendments to straighten out this little piece of land right up there [pointing to map] where there is an error in the bill to make it the same as the national forest boundary.

The other amendment is the one that you referred to, to revert those two portions of the national forest to public domain. Our report suggested that those two segments be made either a part of the park if the bill is enacted or reconvert it to public domain. I think our actual view is that these portions are probably not very suitable for a national park. By putting them in the national parks they would not be subject to mineral entry and it is our opinion that it would be better to make them a part of the public domain and not part of the park.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. You may proceed.

Mr. CRAFTS. There are about 117,000 acres of national forest land which comprise most of the park and which were created as part of the Humboldt National Forest in 1908 by Executive order. These lands since then have been managed and protected and made available for utilization under the multiple use principles that we follow in the administration of the national forest. Then the Department's report summarizes briefly the magnitude of the recreation visits in recent years. There were about 50,000 in 1960.

We point out that the timber resources are small. They are adequate to sustain an annual cut of a million to a million and a half broad feet.

As I believe was mentioned this morning, there is one small saw-mill at Garrison, Utah, that operates intermittently and that has cut a very small amount of timber out of this area. A considerable number of Christmas trees are sold annually and there is a collection of several thousand pounds of piñon pine nuts. There are 11 grazing permittees grazing about 2,800 sheep and about 857 cattle.

Senator BIBLE. Just to get the record clear, the sentence says that the area provides for 2,800 sheep and 857 cattle in the national forest grazing permits.

My first question would be, Is the area the same as would be in the proposed national park, or is it a broader area? I recognize it is probably pretty hard to completely answer it. Do you have that information?

Mr. CRAFTS. The total number of sheep, for example, that graze the whole national forest area is 2,811.

Senator BIBLE. That is the figure you see here?

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes. The number as best we can estimate it, that go on to the area to be included in the park is 2,522. With the cattle, 857 on the total forest division; 567 on the area that would be included in the park.

Senator BIBLE. When you say key range, the sheep use it what months of the year? Is it 3 months, 4 months, 5 months?

Mr. CRAFTS. I couldn't tell you exactly but I would guess probably about 4 months.

Senator BIBLE. Would that same thing be true of the cattle or do they come in at a different time?

Mr. CRAFTS. Let me look at these figures a little bit.

About the same for the cattle, judging from these figures. Maybe a little longer for the cattle. There is an estimated game herd of about 3,000 deer that has been hunted each year, and the water that comes off this mountain area irrigates about 10,000 acres of farm and ranch lands in the valleys.

Senator BIBLE. May I just ask a question. You have a representative of the Nevada Fish and Game Commission. We know this problem came up and we argued how many deer there were and how many were taken off and how many hundreds we had during the field hearings.

Is this an estimate supplied to you by the Nevada Fish and Game Commission? Is this your source?

Mr. CRAFTS. I believe that is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I think the Nevada fish and game representative could nail that down. I am not questioning the figure at all. I was questioning the source.

Mr. CRAFTS. They manage the game and wildlife. We manage the habitat.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. CRAFTS. The Department believes that the land and the resources of the area and the demand for those resources and services meet the criteria for national forests and that our past administration has been in accord with the directives of the Congress for the national forests. We also believe that the administration has been of direct benefit to the surrounding economy. There are certain special provisions in the bill which were mentioned this morning in respect to mining and livestock grazing which would permit these activities under certain conditions. There is a very minor amount of fishing in the area and presumably that would continue under the direction of the Department of the Interior. The bill is silent as to hunting. I believe it is possible under Interior Department regulations to permit hunting primarily for reduction of surplus game. So in one way or another the special provisions in this bill mean that the resources of the area would be continued to be used but under different regulations. All of the resources would continue to be used as national forest resources are used now, with the exception, I believe, of the timber resource.

That is why we felt that enactment of the bill establishing a park with these specially permitted uses would make the park somewhat similar in its objectives to the national forests and would partially destroy or diminish what has been a pretty well understood distinction in both purpose and management between the national parks and the national forests.

Consequently, our feeling is that there would be no special purpose served by converting the area from a national forest to a national park. We have development plans which we can explain, if you wish. We are getting expanded use of the area. We have recreational plans and so on.

Senator BIBLE. Right on that point, and I think in fairness to the record—you may not have it readily available but I think at least

should be supplied because I do intend to keep this record open for a short time—I think it would be helpful for the record if you could supply the amount of money that has been expended annually by the Forest Service in the development of this particular area over the period of the last 5 years, if this doesn't put an undue burden upon the Department.

Are these figures readily available?

Mr. CRAFTS. We can do that. I can tell you right now what we spent last year. We spent about \$120,000.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to take either a 5- or 10-year look at it to see what you spent over that period of time.

Mr. CRAFTS. It has increased in recent years because the recreation use is going way up.

Senator BIBLE. And indicate what that development consists of.

Mr. CRAFTS. We can do that.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

(Subsequently, the following letter was transmitted:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C.; August 8, 1961.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request at the hearing on S. 1760, before your committee on August 3, the information on the expenditures by the Forest Service with respect to the Snake Division of the Humboldt National Forest for the last 5 fiscal years is as follows:

Fiscal year and total expenditures

1957-----	\$16, 708
1958-----	20, 254
1959-----	10, 389
1960-----	24, 077
1961-----	122, 478

Very truly yours,

EDWARD C. CRAFTS, *Assistant Chief.*

Mr. CRAFTS. That about completes my statement. As I say, these are our views on the proposal. They are pretty well presented in the report. If the Congress in the light of all the information available to it concludes that this public land should better be a national park than a national forest then Agriculture would not object.

Senator BIBLE. I think your report is very fair on that point. I think this boils down to really the nub of the matter: Does this serve a greater purpose as a national park than it does being administered as a national forest?

It seems to me it gets down to the crux of the problem.

Mr. CRAFTS. I would like to emphasize, Senator Bible, although this has been touched on several times, we do hope that if this bill is reported favorably and a park is established that the Forest Service will not be left with the administration of these residual areas.

Senator BIBLE. I think you make an excellent point on that. It seems to me that this would be a fragmentation of a very small area, and it certainly could be administered better under BLM than the Park Service for the small acreage that would be left in this particular segment of the Humboldt National Park. I have no further questions.

Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. What is the purple line there?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is what we call a scenic area. That is namely, the high country or the highest parts of this area. It borders on Wheeler Peak which is in the upper left-hand corner. This scenic area was created in 1959, I believe. It is one of several types of administrative classifications that we use in the Forest Service to recognize areas of particular or specialized quality.

Senator Moss. This is a forest classification within the national forest.

Mr. CRAFTS. That is exactly right. This area was established by the regional forester in 1959 as a scenic area. The significance of it is that in such areas we minimize the normal commercial types of uses and give special emphasis to recreation use. We try to keep certain types of development in that area to a minimum.

Senator Moss. How large would that purple area be?

Mr. CRAFTS. I think that is 28,000 acres.

Senator Moss. Your classification would indicate that is the scenic part of this particular area.

Mr. CRAFTS. That is the higher country. On each side coming up off the desert you have a series of canyons. There is a lesser grade on the east than on the west. The west, as was said this morning, is pretty abrupt and rises very sharply about where the boundary is now. The highest part is Wheeler Peak, which is right here. This is a peak that goes up to 13,000. This [indicating] is a pretty steep road that we are building now. These are developed campgrounds. The road is black topped to about here. It is going to go around and go up into the lakes at the base of the peak. I don't know whether you can call this a plateau or not because it is a little too rough for that, but this is the higher level of ground. At this point on the south it starts to go down and drops off into low country. This designation covers the real scenic area.

Senator Moss. Would the timber that exists lie largely outside of the purple area?

Mr. CRAFTS. Regarding the commercial timber, if I remember correctly, about half of it is inside this purple area and about half of it is outside. I think that such cutting as has occurred, which has been very little has been largely outside of this scenic area. These areas are the mining patents, the yellow with the crosshatching on them. These other areas are those that we contemplate for suitable development.

Senator Moss. Are those patented?

Mr. CRAFTS. These are both patented and unpatented claims. I have the figure here. The ones shown on the map are patented claims. In the area proposed for the park itself there are 19 patents, covering about 300 acres. We estimate there are about 570 claims. If you take the whole division, the number is correspondingly larger.

Senator Moss. I have no further questions.

Senator BIBLE. I want to thank you very much, Mr. Crafts. You were certainly helpful to us in the field hearings. We had Mr. Iverson, the regional forester, who was likewise at the hearings that we held on December 5 and 7. In fairness to the record, the Forest Service did indicate how they planned on developing the so-called

scenic area. Of course, the field hearings will be adopted by the chairman by reference as a part of this hearing. So that the plan as developed there will be readily available as testified to by both Mr. Crafts and Mr. Iverson, I believe.

Thank you very much, Mr. Crafts.

Mr. CRAFTS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Mr. Darwin Lambert, president of Great Basin National Park Service.

Mr. Lambert, we are very happy to have you with us. I might say for the record that Darwin Lambert is a former distinguished and well-known resident of Ely, White Pine County, Nev. He is generally credited with being the father of the Great Basin National Park. He is a former editor of the Ely newspaper and he has now won a promotion and is in Juneau, Alaska, editing a newspaper there. So I am very happy to welcome you here, Mr. Lambert. I know of the intense interest you have always had in this project as well as the interest the people in this area have. You have a prepared statement which is before us, and you may proceed in your own way.

STATEMENT OF DARWIN LAMBERT, PRESIDENT, GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. LAMBERT. In view of your introduction, I guess I can eliminate the first paragraph of my statement, which identifies me.

It is natural to ask, as thousands of people have asked me during these 5 years, why the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves area should be a national park. The best answer is to take them there for a day or longer, and whenever that has been possible the area has answered for itself, being so obviously suited for national park purposes that reasoning has seemed superfluous. When it hasn't been possible to show them on the ground, however, the answers go somewhat as follows:

1. The Great Basin is a major geographical region of the United States, a fascinating region like no other part of the country, yet not now represented in the national park system by an area displaying superbly the Great Basin's characteristic and typical features. The park system is intended to include the major types of natural scenery making up America's heritage, hence it should include the proposed Great Basin National Park.

2. The Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves area, included in this bill, is the best possible representative of the Great Basin. It is especially well suited for national park purposes, for serving hundreds of thousands, even millions of people, while possibly conflicting uses could serve only a few hundred; other resources, though not absent, being relatively slight as shown by the experience of a century during which the area has been prospected and explored for such other uses.

3. Scientists and others representing the Federal Government, nationwide conservation organizations, numerous universities, travel groups and hiking clubs have studied the area and found it nationally significant, scenically, ecologically, and geologically. They have also found it to have remarkable potential for development of a varied but concentrated interpretive program along lines for which our National Park Service is world famous.

4. The Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves area is ideal for outdoor recreation of the national park type—sightseeing, nature study, hiking, horseback riding, camping, picnicking, nature photography, and quiet meditation in inspirational surroundings. There is a rapidly worsening shortage of such areas, because our population is growing so fast, our vacation periods lengthening, while at the same time many of our splendid natural areas are being lost through lack of protection. The people of the United States need Great Basin National Park—dedicated to their enjoyment, education, and inspiration. They need it urgently now.

I am sure that other testimony has, or will, bolster in authoritative detail, and also the Ely hearing in 1959 when my testimony went into considerably more detail on the qualifications of the area, and I am sure you have adequate testimony supporting the qualifications for national park status.

So rather than speak superfluously along those lines, I would, therefore, like to discuss the merits of objections to the park.

There have been objections from some prospectors and certain mining interests. These objections, it seems to me, have been adequately taken care of under the terms of S. 1760—even considering the probability of a beryllium mine being put into production by Anaconda Co. First, the bill provides that valid mining claims will continue to be valid. Second, it provides that prospecting and location of mining claims over the whole area shall not be prohibited but may continue. Third, it excludes from the park, as first proposed, very substantial areas which might conceivably be used for mining purposes.

Such overlapping protection seems more than enough, especially in view of the fact that during 100 years of prospecting and attempts at mining in the area, when Nevada has been primarily a mining State, the actual mineral production has not paid a profit and the gross value of ore taken out has been less than one-tenth of what one typical year's visitors would spend in their enjoyment of the park. This has been shown by our association's study of the actual records. Those records are State and Bureau of Mines records of production in this area.

Senator BIBLE. Are you limiting this statement to the area?

Mr. LAMBERT. I am limiting this statement to the area proposed for the national park.

Senator BIBLE. I think a limitation should be put on there because I kind of raised by eyebrows because the Comstock Lode was a healthy producer and profitable.

Mr. LAMBERT. No, I am speaking of the area within the boundaries. Even within eastern Nevada there has been a tremendous lot of mineral production and some of them 2 or 3 miles from the boundaries. I am not raising those in question at all.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. I just wanted to clear that up.

Mr. LAMBERT. The plea of the mining interests now, however, is that beryllium was not known during most of that time, and that there has not yet been an opportunity for complete prospecting for the mountain range for beryllium. S. 1760 gives consideration to the plea by allowing continued prospecting. It would seem to our association, however, that this privilege need not be continued forever

into the future, and it is our recommendation that serious consideration be given to limiting the period of prospecting. Surely, 10 years, or at the most 20, would be ample to determine the beryllium potential.

Why not provide that, after such a period of years, the wide-open prospecting should cease automatically—with the full realization, of course, that no national park completely locks up valuable mineral needed by the Nation, it being by basic law available in time of emergency. In any event, and this, we understand, is provided under the present bill, we trust the Secretary of the Interior will see that no disfiguring bulldozer cuts or other unnecessary scars are made in the park for location or assessment work.

We understand there is a proposal by mining interests to push the boundary of the park back to the crest of the range in the vicinity of the beryllium exploration site.

That would push it back another 2 miles where that exclusion already was made. It is on the left where that exclusion is made. There has been some talk of pushing it back clear to the crest of the range, and in our opinion such a move would be highly detrimental to the park and to the people of the United States, while at the same time being superfluous protection for the mining interests in view of the other provisions of the bill to assure prospecting and mining. Such a boundary change would cut into one of the most majestically scenic and scientifically important parts of the park. Mount Washington—in fact the upper part of the range from Baker Peak to Lincoln Park, which is threatened—has outstanding park potential; splendid and awesome cliffs. That is roughly the same section where the exclusion is which is threatened, of outstanding park potential and splendid and awesome cliffs, actually you can drop 3,500 feet from Mount Washington straight down. You might bounce once but that is all. That is a terrific scene. It has some of the world's most ancient living things, perhaps the world's finest forest of old and large bristlecone pines, and Arctic-alpine rock gardens of unusual interest.

We understand Nevada fish and game people are continuing their opposition to the park unless hunting and fishing continue to be under the jurisdiction of the State fish and game commission. The jurisdiction rather than the basic policy, or the benefit to most people, seems to be uppermost in their opposition. Fishing will not be greatly affected one way or another. Hunting for sport will, however, be eliminated within the park.

The exact number of hunters and the exact deer kill within the proposed boundaries have been subject to some disagreement, but in any event the deer hunting does not involve more than a few hundred people annually, and nowhere near all of them get deer.

The deer hunting within the proposed park is, perhaps, locally important but insignificant from a Nevada State or from a National point of view. The southern third of the range, excluded from the proposed park, is an early compromise with the hunting interests, and biologists who have studied the situation say that in most years approximately the whole deer herd may be hunted there, for the animals migrate to that lower south when the snow begins to fall.

SENATOR BIBLE. You mean the range south of the south boundary?

MR. LAMBERT. Yes. In that area which is outlined in green which is in the national forest but not proposed to be included in the park.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Mr. LAMBERT. More meaningful, however, in considering a new national park is the fact that the amount of hunting which might possibly be lost is very small, while the opportunity to see the Great Basin animals in their natural environment, not wild and unnecessarily elusive from hunting pressure, is important to millions of Americans.

Senator BIBLE. What kind of animals are there besides deer?

Mr. LAMBERT. There are quite a few other animals. There are deer, mountain lion and a few elk have been seen there in recent years. There are probably some mountain sheep in there. There is argument over that. Fred Packard, who was executive secretary of the National Park Association, reported six of them in 1957. They are hard to find. There are bobcats, fox, badgers, woodchucks, antelope in the lower parts.

Senator BIBLE. They have antelope there?

Mr. LAMBERT. Yes.

Senator MOSS. We have antelope in western Utah.

Mr. LAMBERT. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Mr. LAMBERT. Surely with virtually all the vast area of Nevada open to hunting and with surplus deer in some areas, according to the State fish and game commission's own information, one only 100 miles away from this area, it should not be too much to ask for this one beautiful area to be dedicated to those numerous citizens who want to observe the wildlife, to take pictures, to enjoy the conditions of nature.

We realize that the National Park Service is studying a possible modification of policy in regard to shooting of animals, which might bring more shooting to a few of the parks, but we would point out that hunting for sport is not being considered in the parks as such but merely the best means of avoiding or cutting down surplus animal populations which damage other natural features.

Senator BIBLE. I think at that point, and in order to keep the record straight, we have Mr. Harris and Mr. Thompson here. Do they permit hunting as such in any of the national parks other than as a conservation or management practice?

Mr. THOMPSON. It is authorized in Grand Teton Park only.

Mr. HARRIS. Then only as a reduction.

Mr. THOMPSON. It is for management.

Senator BIBLE. Where does the jurisdiction rest in Grand Teton?

Mr. THOMPSON. The Secretary of the Interior.

Senator BIBLE. Does he work this out in cooperation with the State game and fish officials?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Do they have the seasons that are declared in that particular State?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. This is the only national park in which they have game management, if that is the correct word?

Mr. THOMPSON. With public hunting.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying by that answer is that there are other areas where you can go in and reduce your own herd, is that what you are saying?

Mr. THOMPSON. The Service does that.

Senator BIBLE. Public hunting is permitted today in only one national park?

Mr. HARRIS. That is correct, and then only as a management tool to reduce the herd. In other words, it is not hunting for sport.

Senator BIBLE. I understand it is not sport hunting. It is management hunting, perhaps is the word used.

Senator MOSS. The fellow shooting the herd might quarrel with you whether that is herd management or sport.

Senator BIBLE. In Grand Teton is this by special permit?

Mr. THOMPSON. The hunters are licensed by the Park Service in cooperation with the State to go in. There was a special provision in the act adding Jackson Hole to Grand Teton National Park that covered and authorized this method of reducing the elk herd.

Senator BIBLE. How do you determine who you shall license? Is this by drawings?

Mr. HARRIS. It is the State that determines who shall be deputized to actually reduce the herd.

Senator BIBLE. What if Senator Moss and I determine we want to hunt deer at Grand Teton, how do we find out how to get in there?

Mr. HARRIS. You apply to the State.

Senator BIBLE. And the State issues the regulations?

Mr. HARRIS. They issue the list in conjunction with the Park Service. The Park Service goes over it with them each year. That is my understanding. There is a special provision in the Grand Teton law of September 14, 1950, which provides for that, Senator Bible, in section 6 of the act.

Senator BIBLE. Pardon the interruption, Mr. Lambert. You may proceed.

Mr. LAMBERT. The emphasis will still, under the mandate of Congress, be on preserving natural conditions including the wildlife, for the education, enjoyment, and inspiration of the people.

You gentlemen have before you, I know, a statement which, while not actually opposing establishment of the park, raises questions as to the desirability of doing so on the grounds that, with the special provisions in S. 1760, there would be no important difference between the area as a national forest and as a national park. A little background might be useful here. In 1955 when the suggestion of a national park was first made for the Wheeler Peak area, the Forest Service had so lost interest in the area that the ranger station at nearby Baker had been abolished and no one was assigned there on a full-time basis. With no reflection on the job being done by the Forest Service, our association found the agency relatively unfamiliar with the area at that time—not acquainted with the existence of the glacier below Wheeler Peak, not knowing that the area contained forests of ancient bristlecone pines ranging up to 35 feet or more in trunk circumference but telling a scientific inquirer that the bristlecones were not larger than 18 inches in diameter, not aware that the area contained a number of natural arches, one of them large enough to span a 6-story building.

The Forest Service was taking little interest—not through neglect of its work but simply because the area had slight resources of the types with which the Forest Service is primarily concerned. A com-

mercial timber resource was denied at that time by the Forest Service people, though now they argue that there is a small resource of this kind—though, I have reason to believe, still feeling within themselves, as nearly everyone else feels, that it would be a shame to seek out the large and beautiful ponderosa pines and Douglas-firs so rare in the dry Great Basin country, growing so slowly through the centuries to grace this “sky-island oasis,” and destroy them—even if such an enterprise were economically feasible, which it is not.

Senator BIBLE. They kept referring and it cropped out in our field hearings, and it is still not clear, to the sawmill in the area. Is this an operating sawmill?

Mr. LAMBERT. Jim Durling, across the border in Utah, has a sawmill on the ranch and occasionally he goes up and cuts one of the ponderosa pines and saws it up, usually not for lumber but for beams or big timbers for uses around corrals or sheds and barns and that sort of thing.

Senator BIBLE. This is not a sawmill operation as a commercial sawmill operation as we ordinarily think of it.

Mr. LAMBERT. No. He has been cutting trees in the big area. They occur maybe within a 100-yard strip up the bottom of the big wash. You go up and cut one big tree about this big around and then you go 300 or 400 yards and find another one and cut it. That is the type of operation that it has been.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Mr. LAMBERT. The Forest Service now speaks of its realization of the importance of such areas for recreation—and indeed we think it altogether right for such a use to be fully recognized in the multiple-use policy. But we have within our Government the National Park Service which has from its beginning specialized in administration for recreational, educational, and inspirational uses of superb natural areas, and it seems altogether logical for the Park Service to have custody of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves area where only the park type of use appears to be of permanent, nationwide importance.

There is discussion of the water resources and its use on ranch lands and for domestic purposes in the valleys, with the apparent implication that change in status of the area would adversely affect the water. Such an implication, of course, is unjustified, for the watershed would be well protected by the National Park Service. The springs and the streams would continue to flow.

We are generally happy with the present agreeable attitude of the Department of Agriculture in not actually opposing establishment of Great Basin National Park. The difference between the area as a national forest and as a national park under the terms of S. 1760 may not be absolutely clear cut, but it is nevertheless of fundamental importance. It is a matter of emphasis. The Forest Service has one district ranger assigned to the proposed park area, and he has far larger national forests in his district. It employs one or two additional men to work there during the summers.

By contrast, the National Park Service proposes a fundamental program of protection, development, and interpretation, involving within a few years a staff of nearly 50 men for Great Basin National Park and service to hundreds of thousands of Americans annually.

The Forest Service's own figures show 51,000 recreational visits to the Wheeler Peak area last year, compared to all other uses combined involving fewer than 1,000 people. Clearly the area is useful on a large scale for national park purposes but useful to but a small extent for all other purposes combined.

There has been discussion of grazing which might be lost, and disagreement on the exact number of livestock, because Forest Service figures are for the entire South Snake Range instead of for the part actually included within the present bill to establish the national park.

I think that was completely clarified.

Senator BIBLE. I think Mr. Crafts got the exact figures in the record and I think they were very helpful and meaningful.

This disagreement is relatively meaningless, however, because the number of cattle and sheep is small. The bill's provision to continue grazing for a long period of years will almost certainly take care of the few people involved without hardship, especially in view of the trend toward putting livestock on lower, fenced pastures as an economic necessity.

Actually, not all at the grazing rights now held on the Snake Range are currently in use as most of the land is not well suited to grazing of livestock, being either too rugged and inaccessible or too heavily forested for much grass to grow.

Actually, I think that all that is within those boundaries is in use but there are some rights that occur in the lower right of the map that someone holds and is not currently using them. There is a definite trend to put the livestock on the lower fenced irrigated pastures in the valley.

Most of the good grazing land is in the beautiful canyons, alongside the streams, where picnic and campgrounds, even under the Forest Service, are receiving priority—some already being fenced with livestock excluded and Forest Service long-range plans calling for still further exclusions of grazing in the future.

Another point, involving Forest Service plans, raises a question as to whether in its present status the area would be adequately protected. Not only is cutting of some of the precious big trees advocated, but there is a proposal written into the plans and showing on some Forest Service maps for granting of summer homesites in some of the best parts of the proposed park. Such planning seems, quite obviously, to forecast continued administration for "the few" rather than for all the people of present and future generations of Americans as would, in this case, the National Park Service type of planning.

It has been suggested that there might be a desire on the part of park advocates to capitalize on the national park name to prepare for and encourage vastly more visits to the area, thus bringing commercial advantage. It is true that some of the park advocates do have this idea, among others, but is it really a bad thing to seek to please and serve the people of the United States? In any event, the suggestion is basically meaningless, for the park is advocated by people all over the Nation. By far the majority of these advocates do not even live in Nevada. They live in California, in New York, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois—throughout the Nation.

The first idea for a large Park Service area here came from an Arizona writer and conservationist who stumbled onto the Wheeler Peak Glacier in 1955.

I have made hundreds of trips into the proposed national park—hiking, riding horses, and occasionally riding jeeps—accompanied by people from all parts of the Nation—scientists and professors, conservation leaders, park authorities, and just plain citizens on vacation. There is no doubt in my mind that the Nation would be well served by establishing Great Basin National Park. In a brief time I can put forward a fraction of the information and thoughts which I have, but I would be glad, now or at any time, to answer questions or furnish additional facts that might be helpful.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Lambert. I certainly know of your dedication to this project. This is a splendid statement. It is very well written. I think that it very clearly points out your feelings in the matter and meets the main general issues that we have before us as a committee.

Of course, as you understand, the testimony that was given during the field hearings incorporated by reference, so that the things that you said there—and they are a little fuller than you said here—are made a part of this overall record.

I have no specific questions.

Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Lambert.

Mr. LAMBERT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is a lifelong friend of mine, William Gravelle. He represents the Nevada Fish and Game Commission.

Mr. Gravelle, we are very happy to welcome you to the witness stand.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM GRAVELLE, NEVADA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Mr. GRAVELLE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am William H. Gravelle, secretary to the Nevada Fish and Game Commission and a director of region 12 of the National Wildlife Federation, residing at 120 East Pueblo Street, Reno, Nev. I am appearing here today representing both the sportsmen and the Fish and Game Commission of the State of Nevada. I would like to point out that the Nevada Fish and Game Commission during their annual session on May 28, 1961, expressed their continued opposition to the establishment of the Great Basin National Park as the bill, S. 1760, is now drawn.

It is with a great deal of reluctance that we oppose the establishment of this great national park; however, to do otherwise would be in direct conflict with my oath as a Nevada fish and game commissioner, for I swore I would uphold the laws of the State of Nevada. The Nevada Fish and Game Commission was created in 1947 and was charged with the proper management of all wildlife in the State. I quote from the laws of the State of Nevada, namely N.R.S. 501.100:

Fish and game are part of natural resources belonging to the people. Wild animals, wild birds, and fish in this State not domesticated and in their natural habitat are part of the natural resources belonging to the people of the State of Nevada.

Because of this, we are unable to concur in the passage of S. 1760, because it will deprive the people of Nevada of the proper management and use of the wildlife within the proposed park boundaries.

I would like to call to the committee's attention a Supreme Court ruling made in 1924, *LaCoste v. the Department of Conservation of the State of Louisiana* (No. 263, U.S. 545). This ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States is to the effect that the ownership of game is vested in the State in its sovereign capacity. I believe that this ruling is very important in the establishment of any national park, since it is quite clearly defined that the ownership of the wildlife species, unless relinquished, is in the care and management of the State agency so charged, and must be administered for the good of all the people.

Sound and proper management of wildlife is a science dating back, at least in Nevada, to March 5, 1877, when it was first realized by the Nevada Legislature that certain laws were necessary to the continued well-being of its fish and wildlife and particularly the deer herds of the State were fast being depleted; in fact, as late as the year 1930, some of the smaller newspapers in the State carried front page articles when deer were seen in that particular vicinity. The deer herds of today are in far greater numbers than ever before in man's recorded knowledge, which further substantiates the fact that sound management as practiced by the Nevada Fish and Game Commission and the people of the State of Nevada through its legislature has had a beneficial effect upon the wildlife resources of the State.

What I am attempting to point out is that the National Park Service, which would be the administering agency if S. 1760 is enacted, does not practice sound wildlife conservation, and I need only point out the problem existing in the elk herds of Yellowstone National Park. This has become a national disgrace. Not only are the animals being poorly managed, but through this mismanagement the flora and fauna are also being depleted. The creation of a national park is usually for the purpose of preserving for posterity the flora and fauna and the scenic qualities of a particular area, and since the Park Service has shown a reluctance to follow the prescribed methods of sound resource management, we certainly do not want them to improperly manage a portion of our wildlife species.

Senator BIBLE. Then you have a twofold complaint. I think the Park Service should have the opportunity of responding to this. No. 2, they don't take enough elk in Yellowstone, but more particularly the method that they are using to kill them is not a sporting method.

Mr. GRAVELLE. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. These would be the two points you are making?

Mr. GRAVELLE. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. I just wanted to draw you out a little to see exactly what you had in mind.

Mr. GRAVELLE. This has been stated here a number of times today. I think I will skip over the next paragraph and save that amount of time.

Senator BIBLE. Simply the reference to the statement that the Secretary of Agriculture made?

Mr. GRAVELLE. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. GRAVELLE. The multiple-use concept which the Congress has adopted for the Forest Service as a basic principle should certainly apply to any other division of our National Government when it is concerning itself with the same topography. The multiple-use concept to me means the most use for the greatest number; however, it does not preclude less valued uses by smaller segments of our population. We will all agree that our national forests primary use is watershed protection, and its primary economic use the cutting of timber; however, the lumbering industry does not preclude the grazing, water conservation, or recreation. S. 1760 does make commitments for the present grazers of the land, but does not make any commitment for these people who are hunting and fishing this area.

Mans encroachment upon the land alone has adverse effects upon wildlife. Let us examine the brown bear, which is found in a great many national parks. The let-alone attitude of the National Park Service has relegated this noble beast to the part of a scavenger. Locking the door on wildlife species is not sound management, for man has already broken the balance created by nature. There is no valid reason why all interests cannot be served by a properly established national park.

Senator Moss. What do you recommend that they should do with the bear? You say that their let-alone policy relegated him to a scavenger.

Mr. GRAVELLE. I think it is very common knowledge that the brown bear in Yellowstone National Park, Sequoia National Park, scavenges for his food in the garbage pits and the cars of people as they go by, and so on and so forth. I feel that because of the protection that the Park Service has given the bear, the bear became so associated with man that he no longer desires to hunt for himself. He will take a handout with the least resistance.

Senator Moss. Yes, but I asked you what was the solution? Should those bears be slaughtered so that they do not come down and scavenge?

Mr. GRAVELLE. I think that perhaps hunting pressure at the proper time, as it is exercised in other parts of the wilds, would certainly put the bear back in his place in the hills.

Senator Moss. Then he would be seen by very few people, would he not?

Mr. GRAVELLE. Well, that is very possible.

Senator BIBLE. Do we have an open season for bear in Nevada?

Mr. GRAVELLE. We have no bear in Nevada.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, we have bear in Nevada.

Mr. GRAVELLE. We have some that border on the line between the two States.

Senator BIBLE. We have them a little way out of Carson City.

Mr. GRAVELLE. That is right, but we do not have an open season.

Senator BIBLE. I do not think we have very many. I have seen bear in Desolation Valley. I have seen these myself. I didn't have a particular disposition to get acquainted with them or to hunt.

Mr. GRAVELLE. California does have an open season every year.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Senator MOSS. That is all I had to ask at this point, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. GRAVELLE. I would also like to point out to the committee that the people of the State of Nevada, and the sportsmen in particular, for they are the ones who utilize the vast resources of uninhabited areas, have contributed greatly of their lands to the national effort. During the last war and presently, approximately 4 million acres of our great State has been set aside for the sole use of various departments of defense. We cannot afford to go on giving for unilateral interests vast areas of our State.

Senator BIBLE. In that connection, as attorney general, I had some familiarity with this land that was taken. This was not a particularly great game refuge, was it?

Mr. GRAVELLE. No, but I think I will make my point later.

We cannot afford to go on giving for unilateral interests vast areas of our State. We are a growing State, and in years to come will need every acre of ground to provide the proper recreation that the people are demanding by shorter workweeks and a desire for the great out-of-doors.

I have here on the wall a map which I prepared. Realizing that this does not provide a great deal of recreation for the sportsmen of the State of Nevada and our surrounding States, however, there was in excess, in this particular area shown of 100 deer killed in each of the preceding seasons.

Senator BIBLE. For a period of 5 years they took about 100 deer out a year.

Mr. GRAVELLE. That is right. We have actually plotted them out on the map in the various areas within this unit.

For example, in one area there were 35, then 10, then 14, then 21, then 10, just to give an example.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is helpful. All we are trying to do is resolve a problem, as you well know. This would total how many?

Mr. GRAVELLE. In excess of 100 animals a year average.

Senator BIBLE. Over 10 years or 5 years?

Mr. GRAVELLE. Over a 10-year period.

Senator BIBLE. That is just so that the record is abundantly clear.

Mr. GRAVELLE. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. GRAVELLE. These animals, the statement was made, could be killed when they move off of the summer range to the winter range. Well, the winter range, as our biologists have outlined it to us, has been shown here. It is the zigzag red lines, part of it being within the park, part of it being without the park, as shown.

Our contention is that if no hunting is allowed within this area, and we propose that that is the only proper sound management of a deer herd, by sportsmen hunting them, that the deer taking again the path of least resistance would remain in these small areas where it would act as a refuge within the park boundaries, and, as such, they would deplete the flora of the park and, in so doing, would avert the reason for the establishment of a park, which is to preserve the flora and the fauna.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying is: If I was a deer, I would stay inside of the boundaries of the national park?

Mr. GRAVELLE. That is very true all the way down the line. Any time you establish a refuge for an animal, he soon learns that if he remains within a certain area, that no one is disturbing him, and if he goes outside the area and he is immediately shot at, he, in turn, will move back into that area again.

Senator BIBLE. I don't blame them.

Mr. GRAVELLE. Neither do I.

Senator BIBLE. What does the red represent?

Mr. GRAVELLE. The red area represents the proposed national park area when it was drawn down tighter. If you will remember, 2 years ago there was a proposal to go ahead and establish the national park but put it on a smaller basis.

Senator BIBLE. This is correct; the proposal has been made at various times.

Mr. GRAVELLE. We just left the red line in it.

Senator BIBLE. At this point, and I don't know whether you cover it later in your statement, but the figure was used, as I recall, that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 mule-tail deer in this area of this park, is that correct?

Mr. GRAVELLE. I believe the Forest Service gave that information.

Senator BIBLE. I think they said they got the figures from you people.

Mr. GRAVELLE. That is very possible.

Senator BIBLE. Just now could you give us any idea what the total deer population of the State of Nevada is?

I think we might have developed that at the former hearing. It does not come to me readily. If you don't have it, we will have you supply it. My only purpose in asking the question is this: I would like to know what the total deer population is in the State of Nevada and how many deer are annually taken by hunters in the State of Nevada for the period of the last 5 years. If we already have it, of course, there is no use repeating.

Mr. GRAVELLE. We can certainly check it and if you do not have the proper figures, we will supply them to you.

Senator BIBLE. I think this is something that one might properly ask. We will be happy to have those supplied.

I am advised that we already have them in the record.

This does seem to be a part of the record for the period 1948-58, showing that the deer harvest in Nevada went from 10,000 in 1948 to a high figure of 34,500 in 1955, and back to a figure of 25,981 in 1958. Then it has the estimates of the hunters and everything else.

I think this is a very useful insert to be put into the body of the record at this point.

(The data referred to follow:)

Estimated Nevada deer harvest, 1948-58

Year	Nevada	Estimated deer harvest		Estimated hunters, ² South Snake Range
		White Pine County	South Snake Range ¹	
1948	10,000	2,761	414	690
1949	12,000	2,004	301	502
1950	15,000	1,938	291	485
1951	20,300	(³)	(³)	(³)
1952	23,385	2,258	339	565
1953	20,158	1,903	320	533
1954	27,715	1,687	313	522
1955	34,500	2,706	555	925
1956	32,219	2,327	330	550
1957	26,614	804	147	245
1958	25,981	1,932	267	445
Average		2,032	328	546

¹ Based on information that 15 percent of White Pine County harvest occurs in South Snake Range.

² Based on information that 60 percent hunter success occurs in South Snake Range.

³ Not available.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. GRAVELLE. In summary, let me say again that we are opposed to the establishment of the Great Basin National Park as proposed in S. 1760, since we will be giving away part of our State's rights in the wildlife contained on the 124,540 acres. We have no quarrel as it pertains to whether or not the Forest Service or the Park Service administers this particular area of land, except as it affects our basic responsibility in the control and management of the wildlife thereon. Therefore, if the bill were to be amended to include the following language, or its equivalent meaning, the commission would have no alternative but to withdraw its opposition to said legislation:

The Great Basin National Park shall, except for hunting, fishing, and trapping, be administered by the Secretary of the Interior for the various purposes of the park.

The State of Nevada shall, with respect to any portion of the Great Basin National Park situated within its boundaries, have exclusive control and jurisdiction over all wildlife species, including but not limited to all management practices such as hunting, fishing, and trapping.

The commission recognizes that for public safety it would not be practical to harvest game on the entire area: However, this is not an insurmountable problem, as already demonstrated through joint co-operation on the Lake Mead National Recreational Area. We feel that areas requiring closure for all hunting could be mutually agreed upon between the National Park Service and the Nevada Fish and Game Commission and closed by administrative order of the commission.

Senator BIBLE. As I understood the testimony on the fishing, there is very little fishing in this area. Is that correct?

I understand it would still be permitted by the National Park Service.

Mr. GRAVELLE. Yes, it certainly would be. That has been their policy in the past and I don't think that this would have any problems as far as we are concerned.

Senator BIBLE. Is there any trapping there?

Mr. GRAVELLE. Yes, there is some trapping that goes on there. To what amount, I could not say. The fishing would be far more important, at least to the State, because at the present time approximately one-fourth of the fish allotted to White Pine County would be placed in the streams within this proposed national park. That is quite an allotment of fish. It would probably exceed 4,000 or 5,000 pounds a year. I don't have the exact figure, but I am sure it would exceed that poundage each year.

Senator BIBLE. I see.

Mr. GRAVELLE. We would not be allowed to do it, in other words, if the National Park Service were the controlling agency alone. They can say to us: "You cannot stock these fish in these particular waters."

Senator BIBLE. They would do it themselves and you think they would not put as many fish in there as you would?

Mr. GRAVELLE. They do it themselves, that is right.

Senator BIBLE. My attention has been directed to the hearings when Wayne Kirch appeared before us in Ely, and he substantiates exactly what you are saying and indicates that the State fish and game commission had actually planted approximately 3,500 pounds of reared trout in the streams during the last year.

I understand the point you are making.

Is there any other kind of hunting besides deer? I heard antelope mentioned. I don't think you have ever opened that up for antelope, have you?

Mr. GRAVELLE. No. You cannot preclude the possibility that at any given time you might find a particular species which would be very adaptable to an area such as this. We are constantly in our State working with what we call exotic species. In fact, we have just brought a man back from India after stationing him there for 3 years, to bring back birds for the State of Nevada. Whether these birds will take hold or not, we don't know. I can recall a few years back when the chukkar partridge, now our biggest upland game bird in the State, did not exist in the State of Nevada at all.

It has taken to areas where we had no hopes that a bird of its type would ever take to. So we hate to preclude the use of any area for future recreation as far as the people of our State are concerned.

Senator BIBLE. I understand your position.

Mr. GRAVELLE. On March 3, 1961, the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, dedicated the National Wildlife Building here in Washington, D.C. I would like to quote a part of his address, which I believe is most pertinent to the enactment of this legislation:

Throughout our history, our soil and water, our forests and minerals, have provided the resources upon which this country grew and our power ascended. Today this great gift of material wealth provides the foundation upon which the defense of freedom rests here and around the world and our future greatness and our strength depends upon the continued and abundant use of our natural resources.

Thus it is our task in our time and in our generation to hand down undiminished to those who come after us what was handed down to us by those who went before, the natural wealth and beauty which is ours.

To do this will require constant attention and vigilance, sustained vigor and imagination. No governmental program will be affected; our resources will not be protected without the concern and help of every private citizen. By mobilizing private effort through this organization, you are helping not only to develop the wildlife resources of our country but you are helping to create the kind of America that is our common goal—an America of open spaces, of

fresh water, of green country—a place where wildlife and natural beauty cannot be despoiled; where increasing urbanized population can still go to the country, and can still turn back the clock of our civilization and find the materials and spiritual strength upon which our greatness as a country depends.

I believe a close examination of the President's speech, from which I have just quoted, will bear out my contention that single use is not the answer to the continued sound management of our natural resources.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, it has indeed been a pleasure to appear before this committee today and to state the views of the sportsmen and the Nevada Fish and Game Commission, and I thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Bill, it is a real pleasure to have you here today to present the views of the sportsmen and Nevada Fish and Game Commission. I am delighted to have had you here to make your contribution.

Mr. GRAVELLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would also like to request at this time that the statement as prepared by the Nevada Federated Sportsmen be included in the record.

Senator BIBLE. The statement prepared by the Nevada Federated Sportsmen may be included at this point in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE NEVADA FEDERATED SPORTSMAN, INC., PHILIP T. GREGORY, JR.,
PRESIDENT

The Nevada Federated Sportsmen, Inc., is a nonprofit organization with 22 member clubs in the State of Nevada, representing an estimated membership of 3,000 sportsmen. The objectives of this organization are tied in with the wise use of our natural resources: water, soil, forests, and minerals; wise and proper management of wildlife, and the multiple-use concept in the administration of public lands. The Nevada Federated Sportsmen believes that the proper management of the wildlife in Nevada can best be administered by the State agency so charged with this responsibility by the people of Nevada. S. 1760, as written, would take the management of the wildlife in the designated Great Basin area out of the hands of the responsible State agency and place it in the hands of a Federal agency which does not recognize public hunting as a tool of management, and thereby deny the sportsmen of Nevada their recreational privileges in this regard. National parks, as presently administered, create game sanctuaries which have proven to be detrimental to the range contained therein. Big game in some national parks are eating themselves out of house and home. The problem of the elk herd in Yellowstone National Park is a matter of record and is but one example in this connection. Ranges are becoming depleted thereby creating a herd survival problem, which under proper management, including public hunting, could be kept under control, thereby preserving the wildlife for future generations and contributing to the recreation of the general public and the sportsmen. The Nevada Federated Sportsmen feels that S. 1760, as written, does not encompass multiple use. Hunting in the designated Great Basin area is but one single use which would be eliminated under S. 1760. A vast area would be lost forever to the sportsmen of Nevada. With Nevada's expanding population and improved modes of travel, the need will be for more hunting areas, not less. The South Snake Range, included in the proposed park area, is one of the most important fishing areas in White Pine County. Based upon a stream and lake survey of the Nevada Fish and Game Department, approximately one-fourth of the total reared fish recommended for White Pine County should be planted in the Mount Wheeler area.

However, the State fisheries do not plant fish in national parks. Although fishing is allowed in national parks, the fishing pressure would be heavier with increased usage from tourists who do not need fishing licenses. White Pine County and Nevada as a whole have few enough fishing waters without the loss to the Nevada sportsmen of the fisheries contained in the proposed park area. The Nevada Federated Sportsmen feels that this vast area of public lands

should not be "locked up" forever, for any permanent single use such as a national park, but should be administered under the multiple-use concept, thereby contributing more to the people of Nevada and to the Nation as a whole. The Nevada Federated Sportsmen meeting in annual session on January 6-7, 1961, in Winnemucca, Nev., adopted the following resolution:

Whereas the Nevada Federated Sportsmen recognizes a national problem exists in the future establishment of national parks versus recreation areas; and

Whereas the National Park Service does not recognize the multiple-use concept: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the resident and migratory wildlife species contained or using any lands so set aside will remain the responsibility of the State agency so charged with their management.

Mr. Chairman, on the basis of the foregoing the Nevada Federated Sportsmen, Inc., is opposed to S. 1760 as written.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Louis Clapper of the National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. CLAPPER. Mr. Chairman, since many of these points have been discussed more in detail, I will quickly present my statement.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. CLAPPER. Our statement primarily relates to the hunting provision.

Senator BIBLE. All right, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS S. CLAPPER, CHIEF, DIVISION OF CONSERVATION EDUCATION, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. CLAPPER. Mr. Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation appreciates the opportunity of commenting upon S. 1760, a proposal to create the Great Basin National Park in Nevada.

The National Wildlife Federation is composed of 50 affiliates in 49 States and the District of Columbia. These affiliates and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation number an estimated 2 million individuals. One of these affiliates is the Nevada Federated Sportsmen, Inc.

As we understand S. 1760, provisions are made for continuing grazing and mining on portions of the area to be included within boundaries of the Great Basin National Park. It is noted that no reference is made to the management of fish and wildlife resources. We, therefore, assume management of fish and wildlife in this proposed park, unless amended, would be encompassed by present National Park Service policies. Under this arrangement, fishing presumably would be continued under supervision of the National Park Service rather than the State. Hunting, however, presumably would be discontinued under present National Park Service policy. It is to the latter point that the National Wildlife Federation wishes to direct these comments.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first of what may be several proposals to create national parks from areas presently administered as national forests, public domain, or private lands. This proposal, therefore, is being watched with unusual interest and concern over a great part of the Nation.

The National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention here earlier this year, adopted the following resolution which relates to the situation under consideration here today:

Whereas the National Wildlife Federation recognizes a national problem exists in the future establishment of national parks versus recreation areas; and,

Whereas the National Park Service does not recognize the multiple-use concept: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the resident and migratory wildlife species contained or using any lands so set aside will remain the responsibility of the State agency so charged with their management.

The management of resident wildlife is vested in the respective State governments. Administrators of State wildlife agencies believe they have technical staffs which are well and adequately equipped to manage resident wildlife species. Furthermore, to restrict hunting opportunities appears inconsistent at a time when an expanding population is demanding more hunting opportunities.

As a result the International Association of Game, Fish, & Conservation Commissioners in its last annual meeting, adopted a resolution urging the National Park Service to cooperate with State agencies in the control of game populations by sport hunting. It reads as follows:

CONTROL OF SURPLUS GAME POPULATIONS BY HUNTING WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARKS

Whereas the national parks are inviolate game refuges and this protection to wildlife has resulted in surplus game populations which are severely over-using their habitats in and adjacent to some of the larger parks, and

Whereas one of the objectives of national park administration is to preserve the flora and fauna of the parks, and to accomplish this objective it is essential that game populations be controlled and

Whereas present methods of control have been for the most part ineffectual and costly to administer and direct control by killing animals by park officials is objectionable to the general public, and

Whereas the national parks are maintained, among other things, for recreational pursuits of the people and recreational use should be expanded whenever possible, and

Whereas sport hunting as well as fishing is a recognized recreational pursuit and is enjoyed by a large segment of the people of the nation, and control of surplus game in national parks by sport hunting is much more desirable than control by natural mortality, starvation, or control by park officials who are assigned to kill surplus game animals, and

Whereas hunting by sportsmen could be accomplished at a time when other uses of the national parks are at a minimum, and

Whereas it is possible to obtain an orderly harvest by drawing upon the experience of state fish and game departments through a cooperative endeavor by issuance of limited licenses to control the hunt: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the International Association of Game, Fish & Conservation Commissioners, That action be taken toward accomplishing control of game populations by sport hunting in national parks, and that the National Park Service be requested to give serious consideration to this proposal, and that the National Park Service adopt appropriate regulations to handle the problem, or if necessary, that the International Association and the National Park Service support legislation to authorize the National Park Service to enter into cooperative agreements with States concerned to implement such a program.

The Western Association of State Game & Fish Commissioners in annual convention in June of this year, adopted a resolution with a similar context. It reads:

SURPLUS GAME PROBLEMS WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Whereas the Western Association of State Game & Fish Commissioners has by resolution in the past requested the National Park Service to consider regulated public hunting to control surplus big game populations in national parks and monuments where such problems exist, and

Whereas the National Park Service has publicly announced its intention to continue removal of animals by livetrapping and shooting, until research has provided the answer of how to attain a balance between deer and elk populations

and the carrying capacity of their environment through biological controls and other effective means, and

Whereas continuance of this program will not remove the objectionable aspects of direct control or shooting by park personnel and excludes the desirable aspects of controlled public hunting to help solve surplus game problems: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Western Association of Game & Fish Commissioners urges the National Park Service to reexamine and reappraise its policy relating to removal of surplus game populations and to give consideration to the values of utilizing carefully controlled public hunting in cooperation with the State involved as the most acceptable solution to such problems.

The Midwest Association of Fish and Game Commissioners, in annual convention in July this year, adopted a resolution supporting: "the principle that regulation of hunting and fishing and control of all wildlife is a responsibility of the individual States; that opportunities for taking of wildlife should not be denied the sportsmen unnecessarily; and that on any new national park, monument, or recreation area created by Congress it be specifically provided that hunting and fishing are permitted in accordance with the laws of the State involved insofar as possible consistent with the principal uses or purposes of the area."

The National Wildlife Federation, therefore, respectfully recommends that if the Congress sees fit to establish the Great Basin National Park, S. 1760 be amended to provide for hunting under laws, rules and regulations established by the State of Nevada.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the invitation to make these comments.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Clapper. I am very happy to have your statement as a part of the record. As a regular dues-paying member of your organization, I am glad to hear from you. I have no questions. Thank you very much.

Mr. CLAPPER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I have a number of insertions that should be made a part of the record at this point.

This is a statement submitted by the Anaconda Co., telling us of the beryllium development that they have done in that area. We also have a statement from James D. Williams, who is the president, I believe, of the Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., concerning his problems on the mining features of this bill.

Next, is a telegram of protest from the Humboldt County Gun Club, Nevada: a telegram from Howard I. Young, president of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., recommending that there be boundary changes to accommodate the mining interests; next is another telegram from the Humboldt County Rod and Gun Club, objecting to the fishing and hunting provisions of the bill; next a letter from the Sagehen's Rod and Gun Club of Sparks, Nev., objecting to the fishing and hunting provisions of the bill; next, is a letter from Raymond E. Marsh of Washington, D.C., on two proposals, one on the Ozark Rivers National Monument and also expressing himself upon the Great Basin National Park.

Next is a letter which was earlier referred to by my distinguished colleague from Utah, Senator Moss, a letter from Deardon Bros., Garison, Utah, concerning water, timber, deer and predatory animal problems in the park.

It may be that we have received other communications and, if so, we will have the staff director of the committee, Mr. Callaghan, make them a part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. Are there other witnesses to be heard?

The record will be kept open for a period of 5 days for the insertion of any additional material.

The hearings, both field and Washington, on the Great Basin National Park, are concluded.

(Whereupon, at 3:37 p.m., the hearings in the above-entitled matter were concluded.)

APPENDIX

(The following statements and communications were received before, during and after the hearings were concluded. They were ordered printed by the chairman.)

THE ANACONDA CO.,
Washington, D.C., July 25, 1961.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senator,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed is the material pertaining to our operations in the Mount Wheeler area which you kindly agreed to insert as part of the record of the hearings before the Senate Interior Committee on the Great Basin National Park.

It is in the form of a memorandum, and I know you will recognize it as an excerpt from the recent letter that I wrote you and which we discussed at great length.

Sincerely,

A. E. WILKINSON.

MEMORANDUM

The claims Anaconda holds through its option with the Mount Wheeler Co. are shown with orange outline, and additional claims, some of which are held under option by Anaconda, are shown in blue, purple, and green. The red outline portrays the proposed park limit which is placed as tightly as possible against the claim block with the easterly boundary approximately, but slightly to the east of the main divide opposite the pole adit.

It is important to understand and appreciate the necessity of having the very limited acreage, as outlined on the map, excluded from the park for these reasons:

(1) Our development since last meeting with Senator Bible is showing possibilities of commercial mineralization in rock formations other than the limestone bed which outcrops near the portal of the pole adit. There is the possibility that ore may be found in other places on the mountainside in the vicinity of the mineralized fissures being developed at the adit level.

(2) Our recent work is showing that, as a safeguard to the men working underground, it will be necessary to provide additional ventilation. This means that either drill holes, raises, or other connections, will have to be made that eventually would require surface penetration anywhere over the area noted on the map, as the "area of active exploration."

(3) As I pointed out in our earlier meeting with Senator Bible, it will be absolutely essential to have full control of the surface along the lower part of the mountain front opposite the Mount Wheeler ground to provide campsites, waste dumps, tailing piles, and any other needs of a conventional mining operation. The line drawn originally on Senator Bible's map passes just east of the portal of the pole adit, but you can see from the map that there is no room to spare in drawing such a tight boundary.

(4) The map as presented, is the best information we have at this time but it is a forestry map and there may be sufficient inaccuracies so that there is some risk that resurvey would show a slightly different position of the claims than is indicated.

(5) The St. Lawrence group shown on the map are patented claims and their location can be verified by accurate land survey, but we have not gone to this expense unless it becomes necessary to do so in the present controversy. In any event, you will note this patented ground extends immediately east of the summit of Mount Washington and would have to be kept apart from the ground appropriated by the National Park Service.

JULY 25, 1961.

MT. WHEELER MINES, INC.,
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 29, 1961.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman of Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: When we received your letter of May 18, 1961, in which you stated, "It is my intention to eliminate from the exterior boundaries of the area the mining area covered in the beryllium operations," we felt that our paramount opposition to S. 1760 had been fairly well met in accordance with what we consider the true application of the multiple-use principle as applied to public lands, which was "sold" to the American mining fraternity generally through the agency of the American Mining Congress.

It must be admitted that Public Law 167 was a substantial departure from the basic law of 1872. Since 1955, I believe that you will admit the mining industry generally has accepted and worked most harmoniously with the interested land agencies involved in the administration of Public Law 167.

In the instant matter: namely, S. 1760, we are confronted with a bill to withdraw some 125,000 acres of potentially valuable mineral land for essentially a single-purpose use. At this time and in view of President Kennedy's grim statement of the national peril and his appeal for sacrifice, as stated in his July 25 address on Berlin, it is inconceivable and most inappropriate that the legislative branch of our Government would in any way condone or assist in the development of additional recreational facilities in Nevada that might interfere, directly or indirectly, with a reasonably promising search for and development of a domestic source of a strategic metal highly important and essential to the space age, which may prove vital to the physical existence of the citizens of the United States, and in truth, for the citizens of the entire free world.

Our insistence that the park boundary be amended as set forth in my letter of May 12, 1961, to you to exclude in its entirety the presently existing mining claims which are dedicated to a very substantial mining program being conducted by the Anaconda Co. in the development of important and substantial reserves of beryllium ores, is perhaps a little selfish under present world conditions, for in truth, we must take the position that the entire south portion of the proposed park area in which the bulk of the sedimentary rocks (as contrasted from the quartzite) occurs in this area, all of which we now know to be potentially beryllium bearing, especially in the lower section where the 30- to 50-foot limestone bedding occurs between shale layers, should, in fact, be withdrawn from the boundaries of the proposed park in order to protect fully the potential mineral ground therein contained.

The provisions of section 6 do not in our opinion grant us the requisite safeguard for prospecting, exploration, development, and mining within the proposed park area, for we take a firm position in this matter despite these general provisions in section 6, that the administration of such an entity by the Park Service might well create practical problems of conflicting rights and privileges with the strong probability that recreational uses would be rated paramount and have priority, as indeed they should, in any region set aside as a national park, as the parks have thus far been regulated for single use.

As a matter of practical application, the recreational, camping, and other facilities, the preservation of wildlife, plants, and scenic features of the Mount Wheeler area, are presently protected in a most competent manner by the Forest Service under the administration of the Department of Agriculture.

To give you a comprehensive idea of the magnitude of the Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., operations, we supply you with the following factual information. Mount Wheeler holds 103 mining claims within the proposed boundary of the Great Basin National Park, 11 of which are patented and 92 of which are held by right of location. All but 19 of these claims were located prior to 1955 and are, therefore, not subject to Public Law 167.

Since 1950 there has been expended upon the development of these claims approximately \$1,500,000, of which \$246,000 was supplied by the DMEA under a tungsten and lead-zinc exploration program—this DMEA program served to block out approximately 10,000 tons of ore containing 1.5 percent WO_3 ; \$350,000 by Cyprus Mines Corp. under a lead-silver exploration program which completed the main pole adit tunnel to a point approximately 8,200 feet easterly from the portal, and which is about 1,000 feet easterly from the Mount Washington divide; \$175,000 by the stockholders of Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc.;

\$225,000 by Hidden Splendor Mining Co., et al., in exploration and development of beryllium ores, which resulted in blocking out approximately 100,000 tons of ore containing 0.75 percent BeO; and since December 1960 approximately \$500,000 by the Anaconda Co. in full-scale development of beryllium ore reserves. Currently the Anaconda Co. has 70 men on the payroll at Mount Wheeler, running 3 shifts per day and 6 days per week, accomplishing some 1,200 feet of underground drifting, crosscutting, and raising per month. Very substantial ore reserves are being blocked, and while I am not at liberty at this time for obvious reasons to divulge the tonnage and grade of such ore reserves, I am attaching hereto for your consideration a copy of my report to my stockholders under date of July 8, 1961, which I am certain will give you reasonable indications as to the validity of my aforementioned statements.

In view of these magnificent developments on the property at Mount Wheeler, it is my considered opinion that within the next year or two, these ore reserves will support a substantial milling plant in the area of the mine, and such combined mining and milling operations could very easily support a payroll of 250 to 300 men. We must, therefore, jealously guard every right and privilege we have in this area and make certain that our current and future operations shall not at any time be subjected to the arbitrary and often capricious rules of the Park Service affecting our mining operations which we have held since 1950 in the development of such a vitally essential mineral as beryllium.

Proponents of S. 1760 take the position that mining interests will be adequately protected under the provisions generally stated in section 6.

With this we do not agree for section 6 must be read in the light of section 1, and especially section 2, granting very broad administrative powers to the Secretary of the Interior. What such rules and regulations might be in the light of section 1 can only be surmised, but we wish to point out to you the Park Service regulations as they apply to Death Valley National Monument and Mount McKinley National Park, as set forth in title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, sections 7.26 and 7.44. We do not feel these regulations are reasonable and yet they were issued by the Secretary, even though the language of the bill creating the Mount McKinley National Park contained no reference whatever to any such broad administrative authority as does the language in S. 1760.

I am quite certain that you and your subcommittee will appreciate the apprehension this section engenders in all of us of the mining fraternity.

Our question at this point is one of essential simplicity. Why convert this area under all of the existing circumstances, nationally and internationally, from the efficient multiple-use administration of the Forest Service under whose regulations the mining industry has demonstrated that it can live adequately to essentially the single use administration by the Park Service?

As per our telephone conversation of July 25, you indicated that you would be happy to reintroduce my statement given to your subcommittee field hearings held in Ely, on December 5, 1959, which occurs at pages 198-206 of the transcript of such hearings on S. 2664. This I would now ask you to do, and in addition, please place this letter before the subcommittee as my formal statement under the subcommittee hearings on S. 1760.

Thank you for your very kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES D. WILLIAMS, *President.*

STATEMENT OF JAMES D. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, MOUNT WHEELER MINES, INC.,
DECEMBER 4, 1959, IN OPPOSITION TO S. 2665

My name is James D. Williams. I operate mines in Nevada and Utah, and reside in Salt Lake City, Utah. I am a director, and president and general manager of Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., and have occupied these positions since the incorporation of the company in November of 1950. During said time I have directed all of the corporate, financial, and engineering activities of the corporation and am also a major stockholder of the corporation. I am a graduate engineer, holding the degree of bachelor of science, and have been actively engaged in underground mining for a period of approximately 25 years, most of which time my mining operations were conducted on an individual basis with my own funds. In addition to directing the affairs of Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., I have in the past, and I am currently operating mining properties in the Milford, Utah, area, from which area during the past 15 years I have shipped approximately \$1 million in gross ore values to the Salt Lake Valley mills and smelters.

I make this statement as an experienced engineer and mine operator in opposition to the establishment of the proposed Great Basin National Park as embodied in S. 2664. My reasons for this opposition will be clearly set forth below.

I. HISTORY OF MT. WHEELER MINES, INC.

It may be well to first give a brief history of Mt. Wheeler Mines, Inc., which currently holds approximately 111 patented and unpatented mining claims in the Mount Washington Mining District, White Pine County, Nev., all of which are presently included within the area of the proposed national park.

The original basis for the Mount Wheeler acquisitions in the aforementioned area was the old St. Lawrence Mining Co., which owned seven patented mining claims on the St. Lawrence fissure, a large, well-mineralized fissure containing substantial showings of high grade lead-silver ore. This fissure was opened at various points along some 10,000 feet of its strike length at elevations ranging from 9,600 to 12,200 feet and had considerable early production (prior to 1910) of very high grade lead-silver ore averaging about 75-percent lead and 60-ounces silver per ton. Logistics of such elevations limited operations to but a few months each year and made any operations extremely expensive and uneconomical.

From 1910 to about 1948 desultory leasing operations were conducted by pioneering spirits with but small production. In 1948 three enterprising individuals, James G. Hulse, Victor Cottino, and Shirley Robison of Pioche and Ely, Nev., performed the almost impossible task of building a jeep road from Spring Valley to the top of the St. Lawrence claims and mined and shipped three to four railroad carloads of lead-silver ore which averaged about 30-percent lead and 18-ounces silver per ton. This was done during the period of 21.5 cents lead prices in the fall of 1948 and spring of 1949; however, this price lasted but a short time and the operations became uneconomical.

In July of 1950 the writer obtained agreements from the aforementioned individuals conveying their operating rights, and shortly thereafter interested Combined Metals Reduction Co. and American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. in providing initial funds to examine, map, and commence orderly exploration of this property from a lower elevation by means of a long adit tunnel to explore for this high grade lead-silver St. Lawrence fissure. In the course of this tunnel work substantial deposits of theretofore unknown tungsten ore (scheelite) were discovered, and some 4,000 tons of tungsten ore averaging 1.10 percent WO_3 were shipped. This original work was done with the assistance of DMEA funds and in the aggregate approximately \$1 million of gross value tungsten ore was delineated but was not mined because of the expiration of the domestic tungsten purchase program of the U.S. Government.

In 1954 an agreement was made with Cyprus Mines Corp. whereby it undertook to advance the adit tunnel approximately 7,000 feet additional to complete the original exploration for the high grade lead-silver St. Lawrence fissure. To this end additional DMEA funds were granted. The venture was a failure because of the fact that the fissure was never cut nor identified at the horizon of the long tunnel. However, at a number of points within this tunnel the beryllium mineral, beryl, was observed although apparently not in quantities sufficient to excite either the DMEA or Cyprus Mines.

At the conclusion of this venture in 1957 it was decided to retire all of the personal property at the tunnel and camp location because of the high cost of maintaining adequate protection.

In February of 1959 it was decided to reassess the intense mineral areas cut by the tunnel for other possible minerals and metals not recognized during the tunnel drive. It was during this revaluation that substantial areas containing a beryllium mineral, not beryl and not connected with the usual pegmatite or other intrusive dikes, was discovered. Immediately thereupon work was inaugurated at the Research Center of the Kennecott Copper Corp. in Salt Lake City to assay and identify these relatively new beryllium minerals, and the exploration arm of the Kennecott Copper Corp., Bear Creek Mining Co., conducted a very comprehensive field examination of the Wheeler properties. Later on in the spring other such examinations were made by American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., and the Hidden Splendor Mining Co. all of which apparently established the incontrovertible fact that the Wheeler property contained a more than average potential source of beryllium. After considerable negotiations it was decided to accept the offer of the Hidden Splendor Mining Co., made in conjunction with three other successfully operating uranium corporations, for the sale of the capital stock of Mount Wheeler Mines,

Inc. Such purchase by these companies anticipated the payment of \$1,900,000 for all of the outstanding common stock. Early in September of 1959, the necessary agreements were consummated and the four purchasing companies took possession of the property, and are now conducting very extensive underground exploration and development of these beryllium areas. They are making very substantial expenditures toward the end of establishing major beryllium reserves. The representatives of these purchasing companies undoubtedly will fill you in with regard to their program.

The total expenditure over a 10-year period by Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., in bringing this property to its present status, amounted to approximately \$770,000, of which \$247,000 was furnished by the DMEA and is repayable from production; \$350,000 by Cyprus Mines Corp. for which there is no repayment liability; and approximately \$175,000 by the stockholders of Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc. It is anticipated that the present operators will spend at least as much in preparing this mine for production as has been spent in the past.

Thus, the point illustrated by this brief history of Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., speaks eloquently for the time, effort and finances required in bringing this prospect to a stage where economic production may be anticipated. There can be no doubt but that other potentially productive properties exist in this same general area which will require effort of this or greater magnitude.

II. MINERALIZATION OF THE AREA

The area generally encompassed by the proposed withdrawal for the Great Basin National Park is from the Osceola Mining District just south of U.S. Highway No. 6 to the Minerva Mining District approximately 15 miles to the south and embodies at least five major mining districts which have had very substantial mineral production and which at the present time contains substantial ore reserves in gold, silver, lead, fluorspar, tungsten, beryllium, and possibly other metals and minerals that have not thus far been discovered or recognized. Total production from this area to date has been approximately \$15 million and dates from the early 1870's.

The Osceola, Wheeler and Minerva areas are the only ones thus far to have been explored and developed on a long-range basis, and while it is recognized that the Minerva area has recently been withdrawn from the proposed park area it is important to consider at this hearing since it is certainly genetically connected with the Wheeler area, which, in turn, is surely so connected with the Osceola area. This entire 15-mile-long area is intensely mineralized as can be shown from a series of colored photographs taken in vertical stereoscopic projection by Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., in 1950 and 1951, covering an area of approximately 50 square miles. To this evidence, of course, may be added the intensive ground surveys conducted by approximately 25 independent engineers and geologists in connection with the Wheeler project, by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and the U.S. Geological Survey. This latter agency has been actively engaged in the area for a number of years and is currently perfecting the original geologic and stratigraphic mapping done by Harold Drewes during the period 1951-54 as a thesis for his doctor of philosophy degree from Yale University. The DMEA has conducted extensive studies in the area and has, as previously mentioned, granted approximately \$250,000 toward the development of the Wheeler project.

In this area there are numerous small mines which we commonly refer to as prospects in which substantial mineral showings have been developed and from which considerable production has ensued. The terrain of this area is very rugged, the westerly approach extremely steep and the elevations generally very high, all of which limit the season during which work can be conducted and make such work extremely expensive.

It is reasonable now to assume that with our recent beryllium discovery, mining activity in the area will be greatly stimulated.

In addition to the work above mentioned, the U.S. Geological Survey has conducted geochemical sampling of the Mount Wheeler area and have currently proposed to the Washington Office that a substantial survey project be inaugurated as soon as possible.

III. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

During my 10 years on the Wheeler property I have personally walked over almost the entire western portion of the Snake Range from Wheeler Peak south to the Minerva area on the west slope, and have visited and examined the east slope area from the Lehman Caves south to the Big Wash, which runs westerly from Garrison, Utah. Therefore, I state firmly to this committee that as far as the west slope of the range is concerned, which incorporates about one-half of the area proposed for the park, there are no natural attributes of sufficient magnitude that would attract visitors in the usual sense that National Parks attract the vacationer. On the west slope there is but one flowing stream that reaches the valley and that is in Swallow Canyon approximately 3 miles south of the Mount Wheeler mine. This creek reaches a maximum flow during the spring season when there is heavy runoff of possibly 15 cubic feet per second for a very short period of time and in dry seasons dries up before it reaches the floor of the valley. There is a little fishing up near its source which consists of small native trout and I do not think a true fisherman would waste his time in this pursuit. All the water that flows in the canyon on the west slope is filed upon by the ranchers in the valley and many of these rights go back to the turn of the century.

The approach to the Snake Range crest from the west side is extremely rugged and precipitous, the only entry at the moment being a narrow, circuitous, jeep trail literally carved out of solid rock having 17 switchbacks and open approximately 4 months in any year having normal snowfall. This trail can be traversed only by means of a four-wheel-drive vehicle and a driver with steel nerves. There is absolutely nothing of natural interest on the west slope to the visitor, and in the 10 years I conducted the operators on the Wheeler mining property I observed less than a dozen cars entering the area for purposes other than deer hunting or because of lost directions.

There are some fine stands of bristlecone pine on the tableland of Mount Washington at elevations ranging from 9,600 feet to 11,500 feet and it is agreed that this species is of extra interest because of its rarity, but I wish to point out to the committee that practically all of this stand of bristlecone pine is either on patented mining claims or claims located in 1951 and 1952, and in any event would not be a portion of the proposed park. The other timber consists of some cedar and considerable white pine and red fir not suitable for saw logs but adequate for general use as mine stulls.

IV. CLIMATE

With 10 years' experience in the area I can state without equivocation that in a normal or average year of precipitation, the entire area above 8,000 feet (and most of it is above this elevation) is closed to any form of automotive travel from about the 1st of November to May 1, and at the higher elevations is usually closed from October 1 to July 1, and it would be almost impossible to maintain open access during such periods. In 1952 we recorded a total snowfall for the season of 186 inches at the portal of the pole adit at elevation of 7,800 feet, and we were completely snowed out for a period in excess of 3 months.

During these 10 years we have recorded temperatures as low as 28° F. below zero for a period of 3 weeks, and 15° to 18° F. below zero for a period of 6 weeks. Under these extreme temperature conditions it is impossible to operate mechanical equipment without well-insulated housing, and it is extremely difficult for men to work outside.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This area should not be withdrawn for a national park for the following established reasons:

(1) The mineral potential of the area is very significant and with recent beryllium discoveries now a matter of public knowledge, search for this and other minerals in the area will undoubtedly be greatly accelerated. A park would forestall any such exploration and development and deny the United States the advantage of these necessary mineral discoveries.

(2) Generally the physical characteristics of the area are not conducive to a park area. The usual recreational assets are totally absent and the cost of providing reasonable facilities would be prohibitive.

(3) There are little if any natural wonders for the visitor to observe and most of the unusual in the way of rare trees is located on presently held mining claims.

(4) The impediments placed in the way of the mine operator by virtue of existing rules and regulations of the Park Service are extremely vexatious and make operations within a national park extremely difficult and costly.

(5) The sterilization of this area by a national park removes one of the largest deer herds in eastern Nevada from the sportsman and limits greatly the grazing potential of the ranchers in the valley.

WINNEMUCCA, NEV., August 2, 1961.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

The undersigned respectfully request you oppose S. 1760 unless amended to provide for multiple use.

RAY ELCES,
Humboldt County Gun Club,
R. CALLE,
Humboldt County Rod and Gun Club,
BOB UNGER,
Commissioner of Fish and Game, Humboldt County,
JIM MATSON,
Santa Rosa Cattle Growers Association.

NEW YORK, N.Y., August 1, 1961.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

Because of our interest in Mount Wheeler Mines we are vitally interested in your hearings on S. 1760 being held August 3. Wish to recommend that boundaries of proposed park be altered to preclude any inclusion of mining claims held by Mount Wheeler Mines which understand are now partly in, partly out, of park area. This certainly should be desirable from both standpoint of possible future mining and also park administration. Regards.

HOWARD I. YOUNG,
President American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.

WINNEMUCCA, NEV., August 1, 1961.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Washington, D.C.:

This club strong opposes S. 1760 establishing the Great Basin National Park in White Pine County. Your opposition to this bill will be greatly appreciated.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY ROD & GUN CLUB,
R. CALLE, President.

STATEMENT OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY ROD & GUN CLUB ASSOCIATION, INC.,
RANDOLPH E. CALLE, PRESIDENT

Mr. Chairman, the Humboldt County Rod & Gun Club Association, Inc., is a membership of about 60 sportsmen.

The Humboldt County Rod & Gun Club Association, Inc. is very much interested and concerned about S. 1760 and the harm it would do to the Nevada sportsmen as it is now written. We believe we have a very good State Fish and Game Commission and that they could and would handle the management of fish and game in this area to the betterment of the Nevada sportsmen, than a Federal agency. The Nevada sportsmen have little enough good fishing and hunting areas now without the Federal Government consuming a large portion of our recreation areas. We feel that S. 1760 should be rewritten so that the resident and migratory wildlife species contained or using any lands so set aside will remain the responsibility of the State agency so charged with their management. If this cannot be done, we believe that the Nevada sportsmen will have been discriminated against.

Mr. Chairman, for the good of the State of Nevada, the Humboldt County Rod & Gun Club Association, Inc. is opposed to S. 1760 as written. Thank you for the privilege of presenting this statement before the committee.

SAGEHEN'S ROD & GUN CLUB,
Sparks, Nev., July 28, 1961.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: This letter is a protest on Senate bill 1760 with regard to the Great Basin National Park.

The Sagehen's Rod & Gun Club, a member of the Nevada Federated Sportsmen wish to officially file their protest and request this be presented at the hearing and incorporated in the record of the hearing.

We feel that the wildlife of Nevada should be managed by the State agency charged with this responsibility; that the land should be managed to benefit the majority of the people of the State of Nevada, and not cater to a few tourists. Should this bill be passed as written, it will close one more area to the sportsmen, and should this trend continue, there will be no areas open for recreation of hunting and fishing in this State or any other State. Making this area into a national recreation area, with the fishing and hunting and other interests of the land managed by the correct agency of the State keeps the area open to all instead of a few.

Your earnest consideration of this protest will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

CAMILLE MONDAY, *President.*

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 24, 1961.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: Yesterday C. M. Granger and I wrote you expressing our view that the Ozark Rivers National Monument, as provided for in Senator Symington's S. 1381, would be unjustifiable.

We have also studied the proposal embodied in Senator Bible's S. 1760 to establish a Great Basin National Park in Nevada mainly by transferring land from the Humboldt National Forest to National Park Service jurisdiction. We find that this action would be unsound on the following counts:

First, it would establish a national park without the superlative features that traditionally have characterized national parks.

Second, it would in effect continue the area under multiple-use management with very little change from the longstanding management of the Forest Service. Thus it would make a multiple-use area of a national park which is contrary to the purpose of national parks. It would have the effect of establishing the National Park Service as another Federal, multiple-use, land management agency.

Third, it would establish precedents that would be very unfortunate.

These aspects are covered in more detail in our comments, copy of which is attached. We both feel strongly that enactment of the proposal would be very unsound.

Very sincerely yours,

R. E. MARSH.

COMMENTS BY C. M. GRANGER AND R. E. MARSH

These comments refer to the proposal to establish a Great Basin National Park as set forth in Senator Bible's (for himself and Senator Cannon) S. 1760 of May 3, 1961, and Congressman Baring's H.R. 6873 of May 8, 1961. Text reference will be made to S. 1760. The comments are based on review of public records and consultation with men personally acquainted with the area.

THE PROPOSAL

As outlined in S. 1760 the park would include approximately the northern two-thirds of the Snake (the southeasternmost) division of the Humboldt National Forest in east-central Nevada. It would have an area of some 124,500 acres, which would incorporate the 640-acre Lehman Caves National Monument established in 1922, and transferred from the jurisdiction of the Forest Service to that of the National Park Service in 1933 along with the other national monuments on the national forests; and the Wheeler Peak Scenic Area of some 28,000 acres established in 1959.

The bill provides for the continuing application of the mining laws—a departure from the traditional policy on national parks.

The bill also provides for the continuation of grazing permits to existing permittees and their heirs, successors, or assigns, for a period of 25 years, and longer during the lifetime of present permittees and of successors who are members of their immediate families.

The bill is silent on hunting, which is an important use on this area. We understand that representatives of the Interior Department have made public statements to the effect that an arrangement might be worked out to continue hunting, presumably under Federal rather than State regulation. We presume that in the absence of legislation prohibiting hunting on this park the National Park Service would have authority to enter into such an arrangement. This would be another departure from present national park policy.

Recreation, although not featured *per se* in the bill, would undoubtedly be a major objective of National Park Service management. It is already substantial under Forest Service management and development, and its further development is definitely planned. Possibly the National Park Service would do this on a more pretentious scale.

Watershed protection is served under either Forest Service or National Park Service jurisdiction.

Save only for timber use, and assuming the continuation of hunting, the effect of the bill would be to continue this as a multiple-use area under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service instead of the Forest Service which has administered it for more than 50 years.

NATURE OF THE AREA

Wheeler Peak, 13,063 feet, is the second highest in Nevada. It is the culmination of a rather small mountain mass that breaks off sharply to the west, and slopes gradually to the east with several eastward-flowing streams that furnish irrigation water for ranches farther down. These and some lakes provide some fishing. On the northeast slope of Wheeler Peak is a permanent snowfield which some have tried to classify as a glacier, but apparently it does not "flow" and has not been accepted as such by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

The 28,000-acre Wheeler Peak scenic area contains examples of outstanding but not superlative, scenery and natural beauty. It also includes interesting specimens of mountain mahogany, bristlecone pine, and other plant life. Several campgrounds with access roads have been developed by the Forest Service. These are heavily used. By way of explanation: Scenic areas may be established to facilitate the special management needed to preserve areas of outstanding scenic beauty in as nearly natural condition as possible. Manmade developments are prohibited or held to a minimum. In some cases such facilities as campgrounds are developed where needed to facilitate public enjoyment of the natural scenery and beauty, as is the case on this area.

The Lehman Caves are interesting and impressive, but are not in the same class with such as Mammoth and Carlsbad. Incidentally they were discovered and developed by the Forest Service.

There are a number of grazing permits, both cattle and sheep. Although the western boundary has been drawn to exclude a beryllium district, there are patented claims and a significant amount of prospecting within the proposed park.

An annual cut of from 1 to 1½ million board-feet could be sustained outside of the Wheeler Peak scenic area.

In brief: The Snake division of the Humboldt National Forest is a real multiple-use management unit with recreation, watershed protection, wildlife and hunting as the main current uses, but with some grazing and mineral prospecting. It is typical of many western mountain areas with notable scenic, botanical, and

geologic values, but these not of the superlative or unique character that traditionally have characterized national parks. The bill does not so claim. It does imply that these natural values will not be preserved for the benefit and inspiration of the people unless they are placed under the National Park Service. The Forest Service has full authority to, and has administered the area with full regard for the public interest for more than 50 years, except for the Lehman Caves after 1933.

MISCELLANEOUS CONSIDERATIONS

A previous bill, S. 2587, was before the 85th Congress that would have directed the Secretary of Interior to study the advisability of a national park in the Wheeler Peak area. Field hearings were held by the Senate Committee on Interior Affairs at which extensive testimony pro and con was presented. In 1958 the Department of Agriculture made a convincing case against enactment and, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, submitted an adverse report. The Senate committee took no further action. It is understood, however, that the Department of Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments found the area representative of numerous Great Basin mountain ranges and adjudged it of national significance suitable for preservation under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

The present bill differs from that earlier one in that the western boundary has been adjusted to exclude a beryllium district, and to provide for the continuing application of the mining laws to the proposed park which contains some patented mining claims and prospecting. The effect is to water down or neutralize the opposition of the mining interests to the earlier bill.

Roughly the southern third of the Snake division is not included in the park proposal. This area has little or no value for recreation. In the unfortunate event that the bill be enacted, this area of some 60,000 acres or more, would be left dangling, apparently too small to warrant administration by the Forest Service. What would become of it we cannot say.

It appears that the private support of the park proposal originated primarily with the Ely Chamber of Commerce and the editor of an Ely daily paper. Ely is a town of several thousand people some 60 miles northwest of the Snake division. It is the headquarters of the national forest. Later support has been widened through the formation of the Great Basin National Park Association.

The entire Nevada congressional delegation are actively supporting these bills. Enactment may have considerable political importance to them.

REASONS FOR ENACTMENT

1. It may be claimed that the drawing power of the national park name will bring more tourism and greater expenditures to eastern Nevada, especially to the town of Ely. This argument can be overdone. Probably the money thus spent as the result of this drawing power, would be spent elsewhere in its absence, much of it for recreation and possibly in places and ways that would be just as desirable from the general social standpoint. To a large extent what is involved is a geographic redistribution of expenditures rather than additional ones. In any case it is hard for us to conceive that this national park would have anything like the national interest and drawing power of the Yellowstone, Glacier, Yosemite, and many others.

2. It would provide Nevada with a national park. It has none now.

3. It would add this much area to the greatly stepped-up area goal of the National Park Service.

REASONS AGAINST ENACTMENT

(1) While preserving the multiple-use character of this area it would transfer jurisdiction from the Forest Service to the National Park Service. The Forest Service has administered this unit of the national forest under multiple-use principles, in the interest of the public, for more than 50 years. It has full authority to do so, including the further development of recreation.

(2) Enactment would constitute very objectionable precedents:

First, it would disregard, and so invite continuing disregard, of the traditionally high standards of natural and unique values that have guided the establishment of national parks.

Second, it would be a precedent for the transfer of any multiple-use unit of the national forests to the National Park Service which happened to fit into the geographic expansion plans of the National Park Service.

(3) It would be a long step toward minimizing the distinctive principles and objectives which distinguish the national parks from the national forests. It would tend to make both the Forest Service and the National Park Service multiple-use agencies and set the stage for increased controversy.

CONCLUSION

In our judgment the disadvantages of the proposed action far outweigh the advantages. The area in question has no intrinsic merit for a national park.

DEARDON BROS.,
Garrison, Utah, July 25, 1961.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Senator WALLACE F. BENNETT,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Representative M. BLAINE PETERSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Representative DAVID S. KING,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned write this letter as an expression of opposition to the creation of what is commonly designated as the Great Basin National Park. Legislation authorizing the creation of such park was known in the 1959 session of the Congress as S. 2664. Whether or not such legislation has the same designation, as introduced in the 1961 Congress, is not known to the undersigned.

The undersigned are all residents of the city of Garrison, county of Millard, State of Utah; said city being situated seven-eighths of a mile east of the Nevada State boundary line. Furthermore, the undersigned are each engaged in livestock ranching operations, including the raising of feed necessary to feed such cattle during winter months. The undersigned are the successors in interest of ranchers who have been using approximately the same lands as the undersigned for the same purposes since dates prior to 1880. The proposed national park would be detrimental to, and would interfere with, the livestock ranching operations so being conducted in the following particulars:

WATER

At the present time, the undersigned are owners of the waters of Snake Creek, said water arising in Snake Creek Canyon and making their way in an easterly direction across the Utah-Nevada borderline, to be utilized on farm-lands belonging to the undersigned jointly with Mr. Wayne Gonder, also of Garrison, Utah. As this letter is written, the undersigned are completing an application to the Utah Water & Power Board for financial assistance in the installation of approximately 3 miles of 15-inch concrete pipe to be used in conveying the headwaters of Snake Creek downstream in such pipe in order to avoid the present substantial losses which occur. It is the intention of the undersigned to complete installation of an additional 3 to 4 miles of such concrete pipe as soon as we feel financially able to do so. It is our understanding that the creation of the Great Basin National Park would not only hinder the present contemplated pipe installation, but would prohibit any further efforts in this regard. In addition, there are many springs within the boundaries of the proposed Great Basin National Park which could be collected at a central point and conveyed easterly to irrigate lands in the area of Garrison, Utah. It is our understanding that the creation of the Great Basin National Park will, of course, make these water conservation efforts impossible.

It is respectfully called to the attention of yourselves and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that Utah, in general, and the western Millard County area, in particular, is presently in the throes of a 10-year drought cycle and that the year 1961 is the most severe drought year experienced since 1934, which would in turn make it the most severe drought year experienced since Utah began keeping precipitation records. If this drought continues, it will be absolutely imperative that all possible water conservation measures be taken in order

that the present ranching and farming operations can survive. The creation of the Great Basin National Park and the subsequent denial of the water sources in such park to the individual ranching in the area constitutes nothing less than a catastrophe.

TIMBER

It is our understanding that creation of the Great Basin National Park would prevent timbering operations within the boundaries of such park. Ourselves and the other ranchers in the area have depended upon the timber stands located within the designated national park area as a source of supply for posts and for the construction of the homes, corrals, and other buildings which are presently situated in the Garrison area. We respectfully call your attention to the fact that Ely, Nev., is the closest town to Garrison, Utah, and that the closest sawmill to which the residents of Garrison would have access would be located at Panguitch, Utah, which is located in excess of 200 miles from Garrison, Utah. One of the undersigned, i.e., Jim Deardon, has, in the past 30 years, cut and sawed usable lumber in excess of 1 million board feet, and in 1957 did harvest 30,000 board feet of lumber from 1 canyon in the area.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, has estimated that 1 to 2 million board feet of lumber could be harvested from the 125,600 acres of timber lands which are within the boundaries of the proposed national park. The available timber has also been used extensively in mining and prospecting operations in the area. While it is probably not necessary to point out the present economic situation of livestock operations, it should be readily apparent to anyone that an additional expense in obtaining the necessary posts and lumber with which to carry on such operations would be a very serious matter from an economic standpoint, and more especially, of course, is this true with regard to operations which are already marginal because of drought and market conditions over which the operators have no control. The loss of the available timber supply would, to paraphrase an old expression, "be driving another nail into the coffin of the livestock operator."

DEER AND PREDATORY ANIMALS

The undersigned are owners of permits to graze livestock on thousands of acres of lands which are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and which are contiguous to the outer boundaries of the proposed national park area. We understand that no hunting would be allowed within the confines of the national park area. It is a fact too well known to emphasize that the size of the deer herds in the western country are dependent upon the amount of winter range which is available rather than the amount of summer range which is available. If hunters are unable to harvest deer from the herds within the confines of the proposed park area, the deer will, of necessity, be forced to find the additional winter range necessary because of the inevitable increase in the deer herds in the lower ranges under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and which are presently utilized by the ranchers in the area in their livestock operations.

It is also worthy of mention that the protection of the predatory animals which would result from the creation of the park and the consequent loss of hunting privileges within the confines of such park, could only result in an increase in the number of such predatory animals. Furthermore, the increased number of said predatory animals would be free to operate from the national park area across the boundary lines of the national park and in the area where the ranchers graze their cattle on Bureau of Land Management lands. During severe winters or times of severe drought, it is not unreasonable to assume that the number of livestock lost to such predatory animals would be substantially increased and a serious matter.

The undersigned cannot express themselves too strongly in saying that they are in favor of the multiple-use concept as they have learned to know it and respect it as practiced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. The chances for development in the arid western part of the United States are too few at best. Any plan, whether it be the creation of a national park or a wilderness area, which "locks up" the resources which are available is, in our opinion, detrimental to the best interests not only of the States in which such areas are involved, but is detrimental to the best interests of the United States. Furthermore, and while it is a general objection, ourselves and others in the area are greatly concerned about being able to make any future changes in the present na-

tional park statutes and regulations because those with whom the local people must negotiate have less authority than does the Forest Service, and therefore, the wishes of the local citizens find themselves unable to be heard effectively. None of us are opposed to the principle of recreation, and none of us oppose reasonable regulations to insure that maximum use is made of our area for recreational purposes. Simply expressed, what we object to is the doing away with the multiple-use concept which enables the area to be used not only for recreational purposes, but for the development of the natural resources of the area.

We respectfully urge that you oppose not only the bill which would create the Great Basin National Park, but all other national park bills and wilderness area bills which do not contemplate the multiple-use principle.

Respectfully yours,

JIM DEARDON.
LEE DEARDON.
VIVIAN DEARDON.

ARIZONA GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT,
Phoenix, Ariz., August 17, 1961.

Hon. JOHN RHODES,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RHODES: I am writing you concerning Senate bill 1760 that would establish Great Basin National Park in north central Nevada.

First of all, let me say I am not opposed to the establishment of national parks as such. I think the principles for which they are established are sound. These are basically to preserve scenic qualities and to preserve the flora and fauna of the areas.

My concern with S. 1760 is that it abrogates the existing right of the State to control fish and game resources of the area. There seems to be a continuing pressure in Washington for taking over many functions of leadership now in the hands of the States. This may be necessary if the States clearly demonstrate they are unable to carry out these functions. However, in no instance do I believe the States have shown or expressed an unwillingness to maintain and enhance their hunting and fishing resources. In fact, in most States, as in Arizona, hunting and fishing has been improving constantly, in the face of ever-increasing hunting and fishing pressure.

S. 1760 provides for continued mineral entry and continued livestock raising. In effect, the only restriction is that of the right of the State of Nevada to manage the hunting and fishing resources. Responsible wildlife administrators throughout the United States are deeply concerned with the fact that in many existing national parks both flora and fauna are suffering because of a lack of adequate wildlife management. There seems to be a continued attitude by a national park lobby that hunting and fishing, particularly hunting, is unwholesome and undesirable. I question this.

In 1924, in the case of *La Coste v. the Department of Conservation of the State of Louisiana*, the Supreme Court reaffirmed that the ownership of game is vested in the State in its sovereign capacity.

I understand proposals are being considered for the establishment of approximately 22 million acres of new national parks. If S. 1760 is approved by the Congress as proposed, it establishes a clear-cut precedent allowing the Secretary of Interior to take over hunting and fishing in areas where they are presently controlled by the State. I am deeply opposed to this. The International Association of Game, Fish & Conservation Commissioners last year approved two resolutions. One requested a cooperative program between the Park Service and State game and fish departments to harvest surplus big game populations on existing national parks. The second requested the retention of State control of hunting and fishing on any national parks to be established.

I hope S. 1760 can be modified before passage to meet the aims of responsible game and fish administrators and sportsmen throughout the country.

Sincerely,

R. J. SMITH, Director.

PORTLAND, OREG., August 3, 1961.

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

The International Association of Game, Fish & Conservation Commissioners and the Western Association of Game & Fish Commissioners jointly express vigorous opposition to that part of S. 1760 which would vest authority over fish and wildlife resources in Secretary of Interior.

This proposal violates a fundamental principle of State's jurisdiction in their sovereign capacity over fish and wildlife. Respectfully request appropriate amendments covering this point to achieve unquestioned retention of State's continued jurisdiction in all respects, including rights of licensing and regulation, over aforesaid resources.

P. W. SCHNEIDER,
President, International Association of Game, Fish &
Conservation Commissioners.

JOHN BIGGS,
President, Western Association of Game & Fish Commissioners.

PORTLAND OREG., August 3, 1961.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Regard S. 1760 poor trade for multiple-use land management. Particularly deplore Park Service expansion dreams based on verbal promise to Nevada Fish and Game Commission to allow hunting at discretion of Interior Secretary. This is a chimera in view of Sierra Club-type fanatical opposition to hunting precedent in parks. Urge you to consider rewriting bill to give congressional authorization to the Wheeler Peak scenic area under Forest Service management with adequate appropriations for recreational development. This would give Nevada a double-barreled tourist attraction in the area along with Lehman Caves National Monument. Local tourist promoters should be alerted to see advantages in this arrangement. Would you be willing to discuss this suggestion with Forest Service? Please advise.

Best wishes,

VIRLIS L. FISCHER,
Director, Nevada Federated Sportsmen.

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION, ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH,
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The National Parks Association is a private, nonprofit, public service, educational and scientific organization, organized in 1919 for the purpose of assisting Federal governmental agencies in administration and protection of the national parks and monuments, and for general education and scientific investigation with respect thereto.

The association has a membership of over 16,000 persons throughout the United States. It publishes a monthly magazine which carries educational and scientific material on problems of the national park system and related and comparable nature preservation issues.

As early as 1958, the trustees of the association formally and officially endorsed the establishment of a Great Basin National Park in Nevada at the location and with the approximate boundaries of the proposed park described in S. 1760 and H.R. 6873. The trustees were of the opinion that the area under consideration comprised territory which is of national park caliber and which is suitable for inclusion in the system. The area has unique qualities, not to be found elsewhere in the system, representative of its own region, and comprises a somewhat unusual range of flora and fauna running through the various climatic zones of its mountain slopes. Its location is such that it will have considerable value for recreational and wilderness use, in a large region not otherwise abundantly supplied with such opportunities.

The requirements of the American people for outdoor recreation and for access to unspoiled wilderness and scenic country are growing by leaps and bounds. Our population is rising rapidly; the leisure time of our people is increasing; our

transportation facilities and camping equipment are abundant; and in consequence, our existing parks and forest recreation facilities, State and National, are more and more seriously overcrowded.

It is important, as a matter of maintaining the high standards of living in this country, that we provide more and more space for ourselves in the form of outdoor recreation opportunities, in order that all of us may escape, at least during vacation, from the overcrowding and intense pressures of present-day city life. For this purpose it is imperative that this Nation act promptly to set aside suitable areas now in public ownership for permanent protection as distinguished from economic development of any kind, and also to acquire many new areas not now in public ownership, before too late.

We have no quarrel or criticism of the metes and bounds of the proposed park as set forth in S. 1760 and H.R. 6873, unless to urge that in case of doubt at any point the area be enlarged rather than be reduced because the needs of the American people for this kind of recreational opportunity are destined to grow more rapidly than many of us might suppose.

With respect to section 2, we would raise the question whether the language is adequate to enable the Secretary to exercise the power of eminent domain or declarations in taking of land or interests in land where necessary; if there is any doubt about such authority then legislation should be corrected; such authority in our judgment is essential.

With respect to section 5, we would not quarrel with the disclaimer of any effect on existing claims locations and entries but we feel that it should be clear that the Secretary has authority to acquire such properties or interests, if need be by condemnation, where he deems desirable.

With respect to section 6, in our judgment the protection accorded to mineral exploration and disposal is far too sweeping. We would recommend the complete deletion of section 6, as being incompatible with the established national policy with respect to parks and monuments, and in conflict with the spirit, and indeed letter, of the National Parks Act of 1916.

We are not unaware of the important role minerals place in the economy of Nevada but neither are we unaware of the great economic asset which the Great Basin National Park will be to the State of Nevada. We surmise that the tourist trade brought to Nevada by the park will in a few short years be far more important to the State and entire region than the possibly meager pickings from a few doubtful mines in the park area.

This Nation is strong enough in mineral resources to make it unnecessary to prospect or mine for minerals within our national parks and monuments. It is the general rule for the system that mining is excluded in these areas, and while there have been a few exceptions to that rule, they have been troublesome, and have contributed nothing of importance to the economy of the areas or the mineral supply of the country, whether in war or peace.

This Nation is rich enough in mineral resources to permit it to set aside a very small portion of the entire continent and preserve it against economic development of the kind represented by mine mineral exploration and extraction.

At the very least, if there is to be any mining within the proposed Great Basin National Park, or any prospecting, these activities should be limited to a few brief years, say 5 or 10 at the most, without privilege of transfer to heirs, successors, or assigns, and mining activity should be closed out as rapidly as possible.

With respect to section 7, the provision for the continuation of grazing privileges within the area, in our judgment, is far too generous. Like mining, grazing is an activity basically incompatible with the principles of the National Park Act and established national policy for the administration of the system. We have enough trouble providing forage and habitat for the wild animals which are properly protected in the parks, without undertaking to provide forage for commercial livestock as well. We realize that in some measure the livelihoods of ranchers may in a few cases be dependent on the continuation of leases, permits or licenses, but we are satisfied that adjustment can ordinarily be made within a much briefer period than provided in section 7 of the bills under consideration.

At the most, as in the case of mining, grazing activities should be subject to closing out within a period of 5 or 10 years at the most. Moreover, it should be clear that the Secretary has authority to condemn such interests if need be at any earlier date if he deems it desirable to do so.

We are happy to note that S. 1760 and H.R. 6873 contain no provision for hunting within the proposed Great Basin Park. The provisions of the National

Park Act permitting the Secretary to control wildlife populations where essential will presumably apply, and no further authority should be necessary to maintain wildlife habitat and ecological balances within the park. This again is a matter of great importance to the administration of the national park system; the established national policy, and in our opinion the principles of the National Park Act, forbid hunting whether as a management tool or a form of recreation, within those portions of the system which are of full national park or monument caliber.

We wish to take this opportunity to commend Senator Bible and Senator Cannon and Congressman Baring on their outstanding leadership in the field of conservation in sponsoring the effort to establish the proposed Great Basin National Park in Nevada.

STATEMENT OF THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC., J. W. PENFOLD,
CONSERVATION DIRECTOR

The Izaak Walton League of America appreciates the privilege of commenting on S. 1760, to establish the Great Basin National Park.

The League is a national, citizen organization dedicated to the conservation and wise use of America's natural resource wealth, its soil, woods, waters, wildlife, and the opportunity for high quality outdoor recreation.

Over our 40-year history we have given careful attention and study to the problems of all classes of areas having significant values for public recreation use—parks, monuments, forests, refuges, and the like—whether at Federal, State, or local levels. We have been vigorous in supporting constructive legislation and programs to enhance these public values, and we have been just as vigorous in opposing those we believed not to be in the long-range public interest. Our effort is always to appraise, as accurately as we can, each proposal or program on its own merits and on its contribution to the total desirable national objective.

It is clear that the Great Basin area affords a variety of high quality scenic, scientific, recreational, and other resources which merit special designation, management, and development to meet the needs of people. It is also clear that these values are of national and regional significance, as well as of local and State importance. S. 1760 proposes that these resource values be protected and perpetuated by establishing the area as a unit of the national park system.

The bill provides that the lands within the proposed park shall continue to be subject to the existing mining laws as they are related to exploration, disposal and occupancy—under such further general regulations as the Secretary of Interior may prescribe to protect scenic, scientific, and recreation values.

While there are a few exceptions, the bill in this respect proposes a departure from traditional national park policy.

Testimony has brought out that the Interior Department intends that mining development shall continue and be permitted to expand as expedient. The Secretary in effect states that to expand the park system so as to meet the Nation's growing need for scenic, park and recreation areas, concessions to nonpark uses must be made. He cited the Great Basin proposal and its min-Nation's growing need for scenic, park, and recreation areas, concessions to permit an area of outstanding value to be lost to the public by default, because, under the circumstances of time, place and history, it does not meet all the exacting specifications and standards established for national parks.

It is important that all public recreation needs be met. However, it is imperative that we do not lower the high standards of our existing National Park System in our efforts to extend protection to areas that warrant some kind of special protection but do not fully meet national park standards. To do so would weaken protection of the whole system.

As members of this subcommittee know, there are basic differences between the total program objective of the Park Service and the Forest Service. The first is being dedicated to preservation of the natural scene and to public recreation; the other to multiple-use resource management, including recreation and preservation (as in the case of national forest wild, wilderness, primitive, natural, roadless and other areas under special management classifications).

There is, however, one major difference between the land management tools available to the two services. With few exceptions, prospecting and mining is not permitted in the National Park System. The Forest Service, on the other hand, has no control over operation of the general mining laws as they

relate to national forests created from the public domain. The committee will recall that the 1960 "Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act" specifically exempts mining and the mining laws from the provisions of the act.

The Forest Service does prohibit logging in some areas and grazing in others; and it prohibits or limits any or all kinds of resource and commercial uses in various areas, and does this specifically within the multiple-use concept as defined by Congress.

It can be seen consequently, in view of the prospecting, location and mining provisions of S. 1760, and the mining intent clearly expressed by the Interior Department, that the Great Basin project provides no land management tool for the Park Service which the Forest Service does not already have.

Thus the difference between continued management of the Great Basin lands by the Forest Service and transfer to the Park Service, is in the avowed purpose of management, multiple use or recreation and park-type use. There is little difference in actuality, because the Forest Service could, under its existing authorities, establish the entire area in question as a wilderness or special use area (as it already has on a 26,000-acre portion of it), and could thus provide the same protection and the same public recreation opportunities that the bill proposes to provide under Park Service administration.

It seems clear, therefore, that the Great Basin project under the proposed use plans does not meet the special standards and criteria applicable to national parks as such.

We believe, consequently, that it would be a mistake to establish the Great Basin area as a national park. We believe it could more appropriately be placed in the National Park System as a national scenic area.

The committee will recall that the Izaak Walton League, over a period of years, has consistently urged that the names "Park" or "Monument" not be applied to the splendid seashore and shoreline areas which have been proposed for establishment by Congress. These areas, and again by the circumstances of time, place, and history, could not be established at all without including within their boundaries towns, villages, industry, commercial developments, and other developments and activities which by national park criteria and policy standards must be considered adverse.

The committee recognizes this problem, as did the distinguished sponsors of the Cape Cod National Park bill. The subcommittee deserves the commendation of the Izaak Walton League and conservationists everywhere for a high order of statesmanship in working out this and other complex problems in securing enactment of the legislation. The bill as passed, and surely to be signed into law by its original sponsor, President Kennedy, establishes the area as the Cape Cod National Seashore.

Cape Cod is no lesser member of the galaxy of superb national park system areas, because it is a national seashore rather than national park. To the contrary, recognition that it is different in some respects from Yellowstone National Park or Jamestown National Historic Site, or Bandelier National Monument strengthens the criteria and standards of all areas in the park system irrespective of which particular designation each may carry.

In reaching the Cape Cod decision, the committee established a precedent of immense importance. It might be stated this way. "In expanding the scenic, park and recreation areas of the Nation to meet the growing needs of an expanding population, Congress will avoid decisions which could result in confusing or lowering the traditional standards and criteria of excellence and purpose."

This same principle has been recognized in other important shoreline projects which the committee is considering—Padre Island National Seashore, Point Reyes National Seashore, Oregon Dunes National Seashore Recreation Area, Indiana Dunes National Scientific Site, and Senator Anderson's bill (S. 543) calling for accelerated study of shoreline recreation areas.

We believe the Great Basin area, under the operating program envisioned in the bill, would contribute more positively to the national park system as a national scenic area.

We believe further, and are essentially in agreement with the Nevada Game and Fish Commission, that the bill should include specific language with respect to hunting and fishing.

Hunting and fishing should be continued when and where that is compatible with other uses of the area. The Secretary should be required to consult with the appropriate State officials in this regard prior to his establishment of such necessary regulations. Hunting and fishing that is ultimately permitted should be under and within the laws of the State of Nevada.

In the Cape Cod bill, the committee provided a sound basis for continuing excellence in Federal-State-local relationships. In this the committee established another precedent we believe to be applicable to the Great Basin project.

This statement is respectfully submitted for the Izaak Walton League of America.

GARRISON, UTAH, July 25, 1961.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Senator WALLACE F. BENNETT,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Representative M. BLAINE PETERSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Representative DAVID S. KING,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: This letter is intended as a protest against the passage of that certain legislation presently introduced in Congress to establish the Great Basin National Park in White Pine County, Nev. In the 1959 Congress the Senate bill which would authorize the creation of the Great Basin National Park was known as S. 2664. The writer of this letter does not know whether the same bill as introduced in the 1961 Congress bears the same number or a different number.

The writer of this letter and his father and grandfather before him have resided in the town of Garrison, Utah, and have utilized the area around Garrison, Utah, in the livestock operations which they have conducted. The area where such livestock operations are conducted would be at least partly within the confines of the proposed Great Basin National Park. Although the writer writes this letter as an individual protest, the circumstances related herein are indicative of many other similar ranching operations in the area, and the grounds of protest expressed herein would certainly be applicable to other owners of livestock operations within the area.

It is important that you understand that a livestock operation is a balanced operation. By balanced operation I mean that the individual operator must have a summer range and a winter range which complement each other and which provide for the grazing of a given number of livestock over the entire year. It is also important that you realize that the loss of a part of the summer range or a loss of part of the winter range disturbs this balance and destroys that which is otherwise an economical livestock unit. The writer hereof is the owner of Forest Service permits granting him the right to graze 306 head of cattle from June 1 to October 10 of each year; said Forest Service grazing permits allowing the grazing of cattle on areas which would be within the confines of the proposed Great Basin National Park. Certainly each of you would understand that the loss of these summer grazing permits on such lands completely destroys the balanced livestock operation which I have referred to and which make the summer grazing permits (leased lands and grazing lands) which I own practically of no value whatsoever. It is my understanding that the creation of the Great Basin National Park would destroy the Forest Service permits which I have herein referred to. No more effective way could be found for putting me out of the livestock business.

Your attention is respectfully called to a proposed amendment which the advocates of the Great Basin National Park are claiming solves the problem of the livestock operators. I refer to the amendment which would allow those individuals who presently have Forest Service permits to continue to be granted such permits "for a period of 25 years from the date of approval of this act and thereafter during the lifetime of such person and the lifetime of his heirs, successors, or assigns, but only if they are members of his immediate family on such date." Of course, even this limited provision would be "subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe." While the foregoing provision is better than nothing, it certainly is not in keeping with the multiple use concept which I have operated under while the grounds have been within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest

Service. In addition, I ask you what kind of a grazing right within such proposed Great Basin National Park I would have when the deer herds would be allowed to graze the identical area and such deer herds would be free from the annual harvest by hunters which now takes place? My personal experience, and I know of no one who would argue to the contrary, is that the growth of the deer herds which would result because of lack of harvesting by hunting, would soon result in a deer population which would, of necessity, utilize more of the grazing found within the proposed park area, and further, that livestock, being unable to roam as rapidly, would soon find themselves unable to successfully compete with such deer population. I also respectfully call to your attention that the summer grazing permits which I have been referring to in this letter have a minimum sale value of \$100 per animal. It does not take too much imagination to come to the conclusion that such permits would have no sales value if no grazing was permitted within the proposed national park, and that such permits would have only a fraction of their present sale value even if the proposed amendment hereinbefore referred to was adopted as a part of the act creating the national park. Of course, this would be true because the amendment only contemplates that such permits will be valid for a limited number of years, dependent upon the number of years which the present owner lives. Even if the authorizing legislation provided that the present owners of the permits were to be reimbursed for the market value of the permits which they now hold, I would be effectively barred from a cattle operation in the area because there are no other summer permits which are available for purchase and there is no other summer grazing area within reasonable proximity to my summer range and base property.

I would also like to point out that the irrigation waters which I use in the Garrison area on my farming lands arises in Snake Creek Canyon, and that Snake Creek Canyon would be within the confines of the proposed national park. Specifically, I am the owner of an undivided one-half of all of the waters of Snake Creek. At the present time, I have applied for a Utah Water and Power Board loan so that I can, in cooperation with Deardon Bros. who own the other one-half of the waters of Snake Creek, install 3 miles of 15-inch concrete pipe. Snake Creek loses a considerable quantity of water from the headwaters down to the point where the water is diverted for use in irrigating the farmlands in the Garrison area. The installation of the 3 miles of concrete pipe is only a part of the work I hope to do in the future. As soon as my financial situation would warrant it, I intend to install an additional 3 to 4 miles of concrete pipe and/or concrete canal. It is my understanding that the creation of the Great Basin National Park would not only prevent the improvements contemplated at a later date, but might interfere and make impossible the concrete pipe project which I have already initiated. It goes without saying that unless those of us who reside in the arid desert lands can develop and utilize the available water to the maximum that we will be forced to cease and abandon our livestock operations. This is especially true in light of the fact that 1961 is the worst drought year in the area since records of precipitation have been kept in Utah, and further, we are in the grip of a 10-year drought cycle which presently shows no sign of alleviation. While I am in sympathy with the needs for recreational areas, I do not feel that the establishment of such recreational areas must necessarily preclude the development of the basic natural resources.

For many years I have worked in harmony with the officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and am familiar with the multiple use philosophy as practiced by them. Such a philosophy enables development of the basic natural resources without unnecessary and undue depletion. Any proposed legislation which does away with the multiple-use concept and denies full and complete beneficial use of the natural resources is, in my opinion, a roadblock in the progress of not only the State and community in which I live, but of the entire Nation.

I respectfully urge that each of you oppose the Great Basin National Park legislation and all other national park and wilderness legislation which does not give full approval to the multiple-use concept.

I also respectfully request that this letter be made an official part of the transcript of any hearings or other proceedings pertaining to the legislation which seeks to authorize the Great Basin National Park.

Respectfully yours,

WAYNE D. GONDER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, August 1, 1961.

Senator WALLACE BENNETT,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Refer letter from James Dearden et al. regarding creation of Great Basin National Park. Many citizens of western Millard County will be damaged if this bill is approved. Grazing, timber, water supply, all important to Utah residents. Bill scheduled to come before Senate August 3. Please vote no.

JAMES DEARDEN,
E. K. WINDER.



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Walter P. Gower

