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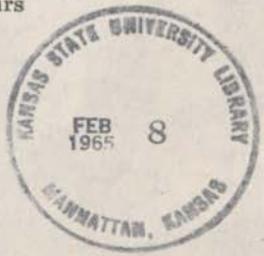
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HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
S. 2326

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
TO DESIGNATE THE NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL
PARK IN THE STATE OF IDAHO, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

AUGUST 18, 1964—WASHINGTON, D.C.
OCTOBER 9, 1964—LEWISTON, IDAHO

Printed for the use of the
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NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, IDAHO

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1964

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Allott, Jordan of Idaho, and Simpson.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director, and Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff member.

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

The bill before us, S. 2326, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes, was introduced by Senator Church for himself and Senator Jordan, both of Idaho. The report of the Department of the Interior recommends enactment of this bill with suggested amendments, and the Department of Agriculture favors the general purposes of this bill. It is to iron out these differences that we are hearing witnesses here today. At a later time I propose to hold a field hearing, at which time we may hear local interested citizens.

The bill and the reports of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of the Budget will be printed at this point.

(The bill and reports follow:)

[S. 2326, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the purpose of this Act to facilitate protection and provide interpretation of sites in the Nez Perce country of Idaho that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the Nation.

Sec. 2. To implement this purpose the Secretary of the Interior may designate as the Nez Perce National Historical Park various component sites in Federal and non-Federal ownership relating to the early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining, and logging, the Nez Perce War of 1877, and such other sites as he finds will depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the westward expansion of the Nation.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation or with donated funds such lands, or interests therein, and other property which in his judgment will further the purpose of this Act and he may purchase with appropriated funds not to exceed one thousand and five hundred acres of land, or interests therein, required for the administration of the Nez Perce National Historical Park. The Nez Perce Tribe's governing body, if it so desires, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to sell, donate, or exchange tribal owned lands held in trust needed to further the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 4. (a) Indian trust lands and sites in Federal ownership under the administrative jurisdiction of other Government agencies, not to exceed one thousand and five hundred acres overall, may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Nez Perce National Historical Park with the concurrence of the beneficial owner or agency having administrative responsibility therefor, but such designation shall effect no transfer of administrative control unless the administering agency consents thereto, except that the Secretary of the Interior shall be responsible for interpreting the historical significance of the site and providing such services to the public.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of property which under the provisions of this Act may be designated for inclusion in Nez Perce National Historical Park as sites in non-Federal ownership, and he may assist in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the properties, provided the cooperative agreements shall contain, but not be limited to, provisions that: (1) the Secretary has right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property for the purpose of conducting visitors through the property and interpreting it to the public, and (2) no changes or alterations shall be made in the properties, including buildings and grounds, without the written consent of the Secretary.

SEC. 5. When the Secretary of the Interior determines that he has acquired title to, or interest in, sufficient properties or determines that he has entered into appropriate cooperative agreements with owners of non-Federal properties, or any combination thereof including the designation of sites already in Federal ownership, he shall by publication in the Federal Register establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park and thereafter administer the Federal property under his administrative jurisdiction in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 6. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this Act the Secretary of the Interior may contract and make cooperative agreements with the State of Idaho, its political subdivisions or agencies, corporations, associations, or individuals, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any site, object, or property included within the Nez Perce National Historical Park, regardless as to whether title thereto is in the United States: *Provided*, That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

(b) To facilitate the interpretation of the Nez Perce country the Secretary is authorized to erect and maintain tablets or markers in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act approved August 21, 1935, entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes" (49 Stat. 666).

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 21, 1964.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Your committee has requested a report on S. 2326, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes."

We recommend the enactment of the bill with the amendments suggested herein.

The purpose of the bill is to preserve, commemorate, and interpret the history and culture of the Nez Perce Indian country of northern Idaho. To implement this purpose, the Secretary of the Interior may designate as the Nez Perce National Historical Park various component sites in Federal and non-Federal ownership relating to the early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining, logging, the Nez Perce War of 1877, and other sites that depict the role of the Nez Perce country in the history and westward expansion of our Nation. The area containing these sites has an average north-south distance of about 60 miles, and

an average east-west distance of about 110 miles which is nearly the entire width of northern Idaho.

In order that the Secretary of the Interior may acquire sites that are in non-Federal ownership, section 3 of the bill authorizes him to acquire lands and interests therein by donation or with donated funds, and to purchase, with appropriated funds, not more than 1,500 acres of lands and interests in land. In addition, the Nez Perce Tribe is authorized, with the Secretary's approval, to sell, donate, or exchange tribal-owned lands held in trust.

Under section 4 of the bill, the Secretary may designate for inclusion in the historical park Indian trust lands, with the concurrence of the beneficial owner, and sites on Federal lands administered by other governmental agencies, with the administering agency's consent, which together may not exceed 1,500 acres. The bill provides that the designation of such lands will not effect a transfer of administrative control without the administering agency's consent, except that the Secretary will be responsible for interpreting the historical significance of the land and providing such services to the public.

With respect to the sites in non-Federal ownership, the Secretary is also authorized to make cooperative agreements with the owners of the property. The agreements are required to contain provisions that: (1) grant to the Secretary a right of access to public portions of the property in order to interpret it and conduct visitors through it; and (2) preclude changes or alterations in the property without the written consent of the Secretary. The Secretary may assist in the preservation, renewal, and interpretation of the properties subject to the cooperative agreements. To facilitate their interpretations, the Secretary may erect and maintain tablets or markers in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

Section 6 provides that cooperative agreements and contracts may be entered into with the State of Idaho, its political subdivisions or agencies, corporations, associations, or individuals, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any site, object, or property included in the historical park, but such agreements and contracts shall not obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

The Secretary will establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park by publication of notice in the Federal Register when he determines that he has either acquired sufficient properties or entered into appropriate cooperative agreements, or any combination of the two. Properties under his administrative jurisdiction will be administered in accordance with the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

At its 49th meeting in the Big Bend National Park, Tex., November 4-6, 1963, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments considered the Nez Perce proposal and endorsed in principle "this imaginative new concept of historic preservation." The Board further asserted that "the historic and scenic values of this region merit preservation and that the cooperative efforts required to implement this proposal should be initiated promptly."

The Nez Perce country has a rich and varied history covering a long span of time. Archeological evidence shows that man has inhabited this country for at least 10,000 years. Whether the Nez Perce Tribe, which belongs to the Sahaptin family, evolved from these first inhabitants or migrated to the area at a much later time is not yet known. Even though great stretches of this country remain primitive today, the Americans' attention came early to this place. Lewis and Clark, in 1805, followed the Lolo Trail which to this day has retained much of the same character and appearance as when they used it. In the wake of the Lewis and Clark Expedition came the fur trappers and traders, who for 30 years harvested the abundant crop of furs in the region. Contact with the Nez Perce Indians led to the founding of the Henry Spalding Mission in 1836 as a means of bringing white man's culture and religion to the Indian.

The coming of the white settler and the discovery of gold in the Nez Perce region led to friction between the whites and the Indians, which erupted into war in 1877. Whitebird Canyon marks the initial engagement of what became a remarkable Indian campaign. With only 300 warriors, the Nez Perce defeated the troops at Whitebird Canyon, fought the Battle of Clearwater River, defeated Gen. John Gibbon at the Battle of the Big Hole, and marched 2,000 miles through enemy territory before being captured.

Under S. 2326, a series of historic sites throughout the Nez Perce country will be established to illustrate nearly every phase of the history and culture

of this region. Our studies reveal that 22 such sites qualify for inclusion in the complex of the Nez Perce National Historical Park. Although several of these sites commemorate two or more aspects of the history and culture of the Nez Perce country, they can be grouped in a general way as follows:

1. *Spalding area*.—Includes the remains of the Henry Spalding Mission of 1836, and Spalding's grave, and the original Nez Perce Indian Agency.

2. *East Kamiah area*.—A central area in Nez Perce religion and mythology, and site of an early mission.

3. *Whitebird Battlefield area*.—Scene of the opening engagement of the Nez Perce War of 1877 in which Federal troops were ambushed and suffered heavy losses.

4. *Two sites*.—Coyote's Fishnet and Ant and Yellow Jacket, which are related intimately with Nez Perce religion and mythology.

5. *Four sites*.—Fort Lapwai, sites of Cottonwood Skirmishes, Camas Prairie, and Clearwater Battlefield, which relate to the Nez Perce War of 1877.

6. *Three sites*.—St. Joseph's Mission, First Presbyterian Church (Indian), East Kamiah, and Asa Smith Mission—related to missionary activities among the Nez Perce.

7. *Five sites*.—Lolo Trail, Lolo Pass, Long Camp, Weippe Prairie, and Canoe Camp—related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

8. *Four sites*.—Northern Idaho Indian Agency, Craig Donation Land Claim, Pierce, and Log Drive—are related to activities of the white man in the region.

9. *Weis Rockshelter*.—A significant archeological site.

Developments by this Department will be warranted at several of the above sites. These will include interpretive centers, a visitor center and administration building, restoration of historic buildings, and grounds improvement. The cost of these and related developments is estimated at \$1,287,000. Additionally, the estimated cost of providing signs, markers, and exhibits at the other sites is \$50,000.

Approximately 1,200 acres of land will be acquired in fee to administer and develop these sites by this Department. Our studies reveal that an additional 5,100 acres in scenic easements should be acquired to assure that unsightly developments on the periphery of designated sites will not occur and destroy the integrity of the historic scene, which the bill is designed to preserve. We estimate the cost of the land to be \$258,100, and of scenic easements to be \$82,500.

Annual operating costs are expected to be approximately \$50,000 in the first year following authorization, and they will probably increase to about \$100,000 by the fifth year.

We recommend that S. 2326 be amended as follows:

1. On page 2, lines 10 and 11, delete the words "not to exceed one thousand and five hundred acres of"; and on line 12, change the period to a colon and insert thereafter the following proviso: "Provided, That he may purchase no more than one thousand five hundred acres in fee, and no more than five thousand one hundred acres in scenic easements".

Our studies reveal that where significant sites are located in especially open terrain or are adjacent to well-traveled, but yet undeveloped roadsides, acquisition of the minimum historic land itself will not be sufficient to carry out the stated purpose of the bill. In order to assure preservation of the existing scene, and to properly interpret for the people the several historic area, authority is needed to acquire scenic easements in a total of about 5,100 acres of land adjacent to the historic sites. This amendment will provide such authority.

2. On page 2, line 25, change the comma to a period, delete all that follows through line 3 on page 3, and substitute the following sentence therefor:

The Secretary of the Interior may cooperate with the administering agency in research into and interpretation of the significance of the site, and in providing desirable interpretive services and facilities and other facilities required for public access to and use and enjoyment of the site, and in conservation of, the scenic and other resources thereof.

This amendment will make it clear that the Secretary's responsibility for interpretation of sites is limited to the national historical park under his administrative control. At the same time it will authorize him to cooperate with the beneficial owner or other agencies which retain administrative control over historical sites in the Nez Perce country, so as to further the purposes of the act.

3. On page 4, line 6, insert the words "the Nez Perce Tribe," after the word "associations,".

This amendment makes it clear that the bill authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with the Nez Perce Tribe.

4. On page 4, line 16, the word "markets" should be "markers"; and on line 18 the word "preservation" should be written as "preservation".

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,

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., April 28, 1964.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a voluntary report on S. 2326, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes."

This Department favors the general purpose of the bill, which is to facilitate protection and provide interpretation of sites in the Nez Perce country of Idaho that have exceptional value in commemorating the history of the Nation. We recommend its enactment insofar as it affects this Department provided it is amended as hereinafter recommended.

S. 2326 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate as the Nez Perce National Historical Park various component sites in the Nez Perce country of Idaho relating to the early Nez Perce culture, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area, the fur trade, missionaries, gold mining, and logging, the Nez Perce War of 1877, and other sites relating to the westward expansion of the Nation. Not to exceed 1,500 acres of Indian trust lands and sites in Federal ownership under other agency jurisdiction could be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the park with the concurrence of the beneficial owner or the agency having administrative control. Such designation would not effect transfer of jurisdiction unless the administering agency consented thereto. It would, however, appear to place responsibility for interpreting the historical significance of the site and providing such service to the public in the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation or with donated funds such lands or interests in lands as will further the purpose of the act and would authorize purchase with appropriated funds of up to 1,500 acres for administrative site purposes.

S. 2326 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with owners of non-Federal property and with the State of Idaho. It would also direct him to administer Federal property under his administrative jurisdiction in accordance with the National Park Act of August 25, 1916.

Many historical landmarks which would be within the scope and purpose of this bill are located on national forest lands. A long stretch of the Lewis and Clark Trail traverses the Clearwater National Forest and the Forest Service has identified and provided public information on many points of interest on it. Many colorful chapters of early gold mining and logging took place on lands that are now within the national forest. Consequently, establishment of the park and the designation of some of these component sites would need to be coordinated with the development, management, and protection of the national forest involved, as would also the planning of access, public service improvements, and interpretive facilities.

The concept of establishment and administration of the Nez Perce National Historical Park is different from that of present national parks. As we understand the bill, the proposed park would consist of a central information and administrative facility which would serve to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on the various sites of historical interest, and to direct the public to them. This would be administered by the Department of the Interior which also would contribute skills and leadership in historical research and, in cooperation with concerned Federal, State, and local agencies and interested people, plan the scope and components of the park.

The various designated historical sites, however, would remain in their current ownership or, as to Federal lands, under current administration unless the owners choose to convey the land or the Federal agency concurred in transfer of jurisdiction.

The park, therefore, would facilitate protection of and provide accurate, detailed public information on the various historic sites within the area through cooperative agreements and understandings among a number of State, Federal, and private agencies and landowners. This Department would be glad to join in this endeavor.

The language of section 4(a) of the bill shows clear intent that the designation of sites within the national forests would not effect a transfer of administrative control unless the administering agency consents thereto. The exception in section 4(a), however, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to assume the functions of interpreting the historical significance of the site and providing interpretative services to the public regardless of whether administrative control had been transferred to the Department of the Interior. Since the principal use of a designated site would, in most instances, be the preservation and interpretation of its historical and scenic features, administration of these functions would, to all intents and purposes, mean administration of the land.

This Department, therefore, recommends that the exception in section 4(a) of the bill be replaced with language that will spell out more clearly the concept of cooperation by the Department of the Interior with the administering agency in studying the historical values and in providing such information to the public, including the provision of public accommodations and interpretive facilities and services. Such amendment would permit the Forest Service and the National Park Service to coordinate programs involving sites on national forest lands and to apply to them the knowledge, competency, and resources of both agencies. At the same time there would be no question but that the administrative jurisdiction of sites in the national forests would remain with the Secretary of Agriculture. We, therefore, recommend that the bill be amended as follows:

Page 2, line 25, and page 3, lines 1-3:

Substitute a period for the comma in line 25. Strike the remainder of section 4(a), and substitute the following for the stricken language: "The Secretary of the Interior may cooperate with the administering agency in research into and interpretation of the significance of the site and in providing desirable interpretive services and facilities and other facilities required for public access to and use and enjoyment of the site, and in conservation of the scenic and other resources thereof."

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., May 15, 1964.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, New Senate
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 2326, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

The report which the Secretary of the Interior is submitting recounts the historical significance of the area proposed for addition to the national park system and recommends enactment of the bill with certain suggested amendments.

The Bureau of the Budget would have no objection to the enactment of S. 2326, amended as suggested by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Church, we will be very happy to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK CHURCH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Let me say, first of all, how much I appreciate the arrangement that the chairman has made to conduct this hearing today as the initial phase of the effort we shall make in the months to come to secure the enactment of this bill.

I am hopeful that hearings can be held in the locality concerned sometime during the fall so that the committee may have an opportunity to actually see the ground to which this bill relates.

This morning, Mr. Chairman, I have a joint statement to make on behalf of this bill, which I offer in my own name and in that of the chairman of the full committee, Senator Jackson, of Washington.

Destiny literally "zeroed in" on the Nez Perce country of north-central Idaho. In the area roughly bounded by the Clearwater and Salmon Rivers, the explorers, Lewis and Clark, received the final impetus to complete their historic trek to the Pacific in 1805; the first Christian mission in Idaho was established in 1836; gold was discovered in 1860, providing a great forward thrust of population into the Pacific Northwest, and here also the dramatic Nez Perce Indian war broke out in 1877.

This is in contrast to much of the West, where our history is most diffuse, and there are few reminders of yesteryear—a monument, a restored fort, the weathered rut of a trail, or other memorabilia spread so thin as to present no synthesis at all.

The purpose of the proposal to create a Nez Perce National Historical Park is to synthesize these major western historical events by perpetuating their sites in this unusually small geographic area.

As the National Park Service pointed out in its feasibility report, the scenic magnificence of the Nez Perce country and the appeal of the Nez Perce story in all its aspects—archeology, ethnology, explorers, and fur traders, missionaries, gold miners, settlers, soldiers, loggers, and Indian relations with these newcomers and with the Federal Government, are of outstanding interest.

The journey of the two Virginia captains, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, through the wilderness to the Pacific Ocean and return, has been called one of the greatest adventure stories of all time. They were dispatched by President Thomas Jefferson, to explore these unknown lands, and their discoveries gave the United States a claim to the Oregon country.

When they crossed the snowy ramparts of the Bitterroots and reached the Nez Perce country, many members of the expedition were ill and starved. They were welcomed by the Nez Percés, fed and warmed by more hospitality than they had received from any tribe across more than half the continent. Indeed, the handsome and intelligent Nez Percés helped them build dugout canoes and took good care of their horses as they were enabled to continue their journey to Fort Clatsop and the sea.

Lewis and Clark planted the American flag at the mouth of the Columbia. Meanwhile, Jefferson had completed the Louisiana Purchase, which one historian observed, now "fell into place like a draw-bridge across the continental moat."

Returning in 1806, the explorers spent additional months with the Nez Perces, establishing a bond of friendship which would remain unbroken for nearly three-quarters of the century.

Drawn by the wealth in beaver pelts, the mountain men followed the explorers into the intermountain Northwest, and behind them came the missionaries. Marcus Whitman, Henry Harmon Spalding, and their wives in 1836 crossed the Continental Divide with a wagon, pioneering a road which would become known as the Oregon Trail. Whitman built his mission further west near the lower Snake River, but Spalding built his on Lapwai Creek in the Nez Perce country.

Here, the Presbyterian missionary obtained and used the first printing press and printed the first books in the Pacific Northwest—including a song book and parts of the New Testament in the Nez Perce tongue. He taught the Nez Perces the principles of irrigation, farming, stock raising, and homemaking.

In 1855, a treaty was signed with the Nez Perces which turned their homeland into a reservation, but in 1860 gold was discovered on Orofino Creek in the Nez Perce country, and the whites swarmed in. The gold became important to the survival of the Union, but its location brought demands for a smaller reservation, and a new treaty was accomplished, which not all signed and the tribe became divided into treaty and nontreaty Indians. The threatened use of force to place the nontreaties on the new reservation erupted in the Nez Perce war of 1877.

Under the leadership of Joseph, Looking Glass, and other chiefs, the Nez Perces consistently outgeneraled and outfought the troops thrown against them. After several engagements in the Nez Perce country, the tribe conducted a masterly retreat across sections of Montana, southern Idaho, Yellowstone Park and Wyoming. They were headed for a rendezvous with Sitting Bull, camped across the Canadian border after the Custer massacre of 1876. The junction was not effected, and Joseph surrendered just short of the border at the Little Bear's Paw in north-central Montana.

"From where the sun now stands," Joseph said, "I shall fight no more forever."

Because of the valiant stand of the Nez Perces—following on the heels of the disaster at the Little Big Horn—the Nation began to take a closer look at white and Indian relationships.

Part of the tribe was eventually returned to the Nez Perce country, there to join the Christian group on the reservation.

The nontreaties were reconciled to their fate, but resumed their pagan ways. Missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, continued their work; at Kamiah and Spalding are houses where the Presbyterians resided, and at Slickpoo still stands the church built by Father Cataldo.

There are many other physical fragments of this valued historical area still extant, but they suffer the continued erosion of time and progress, and with each passing year the untended sites become less subject to interpretation and preservation.

Along the recently completed Lewis and Clark Highway down the westward slope of the Bitterroots, passes the Lolo Trail, a vanishing track along the high ridges, which was once a heavily traveled Nez Perce pathway to the buffalo country to the east, and the avenue of approach for Lewis and Clark.

At Kamiah and Ahsahka are the campgrounds of Lewis and Clark; at White Bird, Cottonwood and Stites major battlegrounds of the Nez Perce War; along the Clearwater, locales of Indian legends; at Lapwai, the parade ground and three buildings of the old Fort Lapwai; near Craig Mountain, the land claim of mountainman Billy Craig, and near Cottonwood, the Weis Rockshelter, occupied 7,500 years ago.

The Park Service feasibility report points out the importance of Idaho's contribution to the Nation's lumber industry. Large sawmills are found up and down the Clearwater and in almost every town. Near Lewiston is the huge Potlatch Forests mill—one of the largest sawmills in the world. On the North Fork of the Clearwater one of the last great log drives is still conducted. But time is running out, and a huge dam will soon soothe the waters.

I would like to emphasize here that—as the feasibility report eloquently points out—the Nez Perce country still possesses a high degree of historical integrity.

Despite extensive farming in the uplands—
says the report—

intensive logging on the mountain slopes and canyon walls, and the growth of towns and cities, the overall effect as one drives through the former lands of the Nez Percés is the impression, "This is how it was." The prairies are still open; vast armies of pines and firs still climb the hills; the grass-covered slopes still rise above basalt cliffs; the rivers and streams largely run clear and free. The country is so vast, so magnificent, and so lightly settled that the eye tends to glance over such recent developments as roads, railroads, mills, fences, towns, and spreading residential sections. This is still, in essence, the Nez Perce country.

Inasmuch as these valuable and significant sites are so located and so related, it has been proposed through this bill that they be preserved under a single responsible jurisdiction, properly identified and correlated for public viewing and appreciation. Under such a program, only a small amount of land would be required for administrative use and site preservation.

The proposed legislation which I have introduced, on behalf of myself and my colleague, Senator Jordan, and the identical bills which have been introduced in the House by Congressmen Compton I. White and Ralph Harding, would provide a coordinated series of historic sites and interpretive facilities, some in Federal, and some in non-Federal ownership. It has been suggested that these should consist of 3 federally owned sites administered by the National Park Service and of 19 sites administered by other Federal agencies, by State agencies, or owned by private individuals and corporations. Through cooperative agreements with the administrators or owners of these other 19 sites, the National Park Service would be responsible for interpreting the historical significance of these sites and for providing interpretive services to the public.

Three main centers, operated by the Park Service, would be located—one each—at the key main visitor entrances to the heartland of the Nez Perce country, at Spalding, Kamiah, and White Bird. These visitor centers would also orient visitors to the remainder of the project. The principal headquarters of the project would be at Spalding.

Department of Interior, National Park, and State of Idaho officials—including the Governor—historians, and other specialists have personally visited the area and voiced approval of the project. With an unusual display of unanimity, chambers of commerce, civic organizations, and newspapers in the area have wholeheartedly endorsed it.

I know I speak for the entire congressional delegation when I say we are wholeheartedly for this proposal, which would provide a new type of national park, and preserve for the future, in a fitting way, these valuable and graphic reminders of our people's westering march.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Church.

As I have indicated earlier, I am hopeful that within the next 2 or 3 months we will be able to have a field hearing in this area, and we are going to do everything we can to accommodate ourselves to that type of schedule and at this point in the record, Mr. Reporter, I would like to insert a letter that I have received from Robert E. Smylie, Governor of the State of Idaho, fully endorsing this project, and urging us to have a field hearing in the area. I think he indicated sometime in October or November. We are certainly going to do everything we can to accommodate ourselves to your request, and Senator Jordan's request and Governor Smylie's request.

Thank you very much.

Senator CHURCH. I thank the Senator very much.

(The letter referred to follows:)

STATE OF IDAHO,
Boise, August 12, 1964.

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

DEAR ALAN: I am pleased to give my enthusiastic endorsement to S. 2326 to authorize establishment of a Nez Perce National Historical Park in Idaho.

This proposal has the support of all agencies of the State of Idaho and particularly of the several agencies which necessarily would be involved in the administration of such a program. I have followed the development of the project personally with great interest. I believe it to be one of the soundest national park proposals ever to be suggested for Idaho.

I understand that your committee is considering a field hearing on this legislation to be conducted at Lewiston in September or October. I urge you to come if it is at all possible, and I assure you that the State of Idaho will be most anxious to participate in support of this proposal.

Would you be kind enough to forward 25 copies of S. 2326 for distribution to interested persons in the State of Idaho?

With warm personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. SMYLIE, Governor.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan, any questions?

Senator Simpson, any questions?

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Church.

I will now recognize Senator Jordan for his statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. LEN B. JORDAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF IDAHO

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend my colleague for a very fine statement he has made going into the history of this wonderful area.

I was privileged to live in the Nez Perce country for 22 years, and these rich historical sites in the heritage of this area must be preserved for posterity.

I am aware of the need for doing this because there are very few places in the West where we have this combination of grandeur and great historical background as you will find in the Nez Perce country.

Now, as my colleague pointed out, this does bring before us a new concept of national parks. While this area comprises a vast area of over 100 miles, yet we do not propose to buy very much of it. What we propose to do in this bill is to set up administrative sites at three points to accept donations of other historical sites, and to administer and to interpret the richness of this area without having to go to the tremendous expense and all of the problems involved of dispossessing people and taking in vast areas of lands.

We think this area can be preserved for posterity by doing it in this manner and will result in the least abrasion on existing industry and occupations and homes in the area and still preserve the heritage that needs to be preserved.

So, I sincerely hope, Mr. Chairman, along with my colleague, that we can hold hearings on the ground in the area some time this fall and we invite you to come at your convenience and we would assure you that we will get you around over the area and have people there who will be enthusiastic in endorsement of the program that we have set before this committee.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure we can arrange to schedule field hearings some time either in October or November. That would be my plan.

Thank you very much, Senator Jordan, thank you very much, Senator Church.

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, Congressman Compton I. White has prepared a statement of strong endorsement of support for this bill and I should like to know if it would be possible to submit that statement for the record at this point.

Senator BIBLE. It certainly will, and without objection the statement of Congressman White will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. COMPTON I. WHITE, JR., A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee to present my views on the importance and propriety of favorable action on legislation proposing the establishment of Nez Perce National Park in the State of Idaho. I am the House sponsor of a bill identical to S. 2326.

It is with particular pleasure that I note Representative Thomas G. Morris, chairman of the National Park Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, will include the testimony developed here today as a part of the official record on my bill, H.R. 9429, pending before his committee.

Idaho may aptly be called the "last frontier." The historic background of the State is an epic story of pioneer adventure, missionary zeal, Indian wars, and the advance of civilization. In the north-central area of the State there is an area well adapted to the preservation of historical sites and the development of the cultural lore of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe and it is this region that is proposed for designation as a national park. The State of Idaho has no national park.

It is significant that the Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, and Monuments has recommended the establishment of the park. A resolution adopted by the Board endorsed in principle this imaginative concept of historic preserva-

tion, lauded the scenic values of the region, and made a plea for developing the historic and educational values inherent in the proposed park.

The tourism resources of the area have been investigated and documented by Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology. The foundation found the proposed park an advisable project for attracting tourists.

Suggesting a few minor amendments which do not change the original intent of the bill, John A. Carver, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, reported favorably to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the bill which I introduced.

When Representative Wayne N. Aspinall, chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, conferred in Idaho last May with proponents of the park legislation, he suggested to them that a feasibility report be compiled giving additional information on location, costs of acquisition of property, and the expense of administration. This information, he said, would be required for productive hearings on the pending measure. The Department of the Interior has recently released such a study of the project and its feasibility. The report notes the urgency of the plan for creating the proposed park which would contain the area through which Lewis and Clark traveled over the Bitterroot Mountains in their trek to the Pacific Ocean in 1805.

The Nez Perce Tribe of Indians has funds to be employed for long-range economic improvements and its members see the proposed Nez Perce National Park in Idaho as a means of advancing those programs. The tribe is willing to assist by purchasing lands and by agreeing to restrict the use of tribal lands along highways. Unless early action is taken to preserve identification of sites connected with the early history of the section, authentic information may not be obtainable. The descendants of the Nez Perce and of the early pioneers, who can make positive statements are not numerous.

The foreword of the feasibility report on the establishment of the park, written by Mr. Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., board of editors, American Heritage magazine, states in part:

"Nowhere else in this country, in fact, am I aware of a large region whose overall story can be interpreted so compactly in a setting that has changed so little under the advance of civilization. The opening of the new Lewis and Clark Highway across the Bitterroot Mountains now makes the area accessible as it has never been before to large numbers of vacationing American families. Without the knowledge of the background of the country through which they are driving, awareness of the great heritage of this region might easily evade them. This report, with its conclusions, shows the way to a truly imaginative interpretive program whose establishment cannot but help inspire Americans to a greater regard for this beautiful portion of the United States and its noble past."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting me to testify.

Senator BIBLE. Our departmental witness is Clark Stratton, Associate Director of the National Park Service.

STATEMENT OF CLARK STRATTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; ACCOMPANIED BY NEWTON EDWARDS, ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY CARVER, AND JOSEPH CULLEN, HISTORIAN, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Clark Stratton, Associate Director of the National Park Service.

Assistant Secretary John A. Carver asked me to express his sincere regrets for not being here this morning because of urgent business outside of Washington and he asked me if I would present a statement for him which, Mr. Chairman, in the interests of time, if it is permissible, I would like to file for the record.

Senator BIBLE. It will be incorporated in full in the record and you highlight, just cover it.

I find out when I say highlight that the average witness goes ahead and reads the whole thing. By highlight I mean just develop the new things that haven't already been testified to by both of the Idaho

Senators, Senator Church and Senator Jordan. Just develop new points which have not already been touched.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN A. CARVER, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, S. 2326, the bill before you today would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, to commemorate, preserve, and interpret the rich and varied history of the area significant in the development of the American West.

The Department of the Interior, in its report to your chairman, dated May 21, 1964, heartily endorsed this legislation and recommended its enactment, with certain perfecting amendments. In taking this position, the Department followed the recommendations of the President's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, which had indicated its support of the measure at its meeting in Texas last November.

After reviewing the National Park Service's feasibility report, a copy of which has been furnished to the subcommittee, the Advisory Board commended the proposal as an "imaginative new concept of historic preservation."

The characterization of this project as in "imaginative new concept of historic preservation" by the National Advisory Board deserves emphasis. I myself know the area very well; I know the richness of its history and the relative freedom from the encroachment of civilization of the evidences of this history.

I know also quite a bit about what it takes to make a national park, after almost 4 years of working with that great segment of the Department of the Interior, and with the committees of Congress as they consider park proposals.

The magic ingredient of "national" status can economically transform an area. The American people love their park system, they have confidence in its integrity, and they plan their vacations to visit parks, secure in the conviction that whether from the interpretive or the scenic standpoint, their confidence will be rewarded.

It has been my feeling for a long time that in the northern part of Idaho, a happy combination of circumstances challenges us to make a breakthrough, and to come up with "imaginative new concepts." What, for example, do we have in our park system which really interprets the history of the development of the West, to match the fine work in the interpretation of colonization, of the struggle for independence, and of the Civil War?

It is neither necessary nor desirable that this task of interpretation be carried on only under the management of the National Park Service. With local support, agreements can be entered into with other Federal agencies, with Indian tribes, with local and State historical associations, and local and State governments which will assure conformity with concepts of interpretive integrity, and a unity of concept, for each of the separate sites not planned for Park Service acquisition.

We've had magnificent cooperation from all concerned. This imaginative new concept is bringing about a breadth of support almost without precedent in park proposals.

The Nez Perce National Historical Park would actually involve 22 separate sites in the northern Idaho "panhandle" together with certain scenic easements around them—easements to prevent destruction of historic and scenic values by signs or incompatible developments.

Only the most significant 3 of the 22 sites would necessarily be in direct ownership and control of the National Park Service. The remaining 19 might remain in the ownership of the U.S. Forest Service, the State of Idaho, its political subdivisions, the Nez Perce Indian Tribe, or private individuals. However, the bill makes possible the utilization of the National Park Service's proficiency in the techniques of interpreting historic, scenic, and other outstanding features. This interpretive proficiency, gained during decades of experience in all types of areas, will be made available on a cooperative basis to the agencies administering these other sites.

The historic values involved include the early Nez Perce Indian culture, the tribe's "war" of 1877 with U.S. Cavalry troops, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the area early in the 19th century, subsequent fur trading, gold mining, logging, and missionary activity.

The Idaho area containing these 22 sites has an average north-south width of 60 miles and an average east-west length of 110 miles.

Archeological evidence has established that man has occupied this area of the Pacific Northwest for at least 10,000 years. But only after the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1805 did America's white settlers have any realistic concept of the area's existence, to say nothing of its impressive scenery and wealth of resources.

Capt. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark found the Nez Perce Indians to be a handsome, intelligent tribe that treated the whites with generous hospitality. Shortly after the explorers' visit a party of overland astorians arrived and established fur trading in the area. Christian missionaries and gold miners followed, and each group left its imprint on the land and its native Indian people.

The 1877 Nez Perce War resulted from the growing conflict between these normally peaceful Indians and the whites, whose exploitation of the region's resources brought increasingly restrictive treaties.

Three Indian youths, bent on avenging a slaying, killed four white settlers. Then they recruited other nontreaty Indians and launched a series of plundering raids. Gen. O. O. Howard, commander of the Department of the Columbia, dispatched 2 troops, about 100 men, of the 1st Cavalry under Capt. David Perry to White Bird Canyon. The Indians lay in ambush, and when they opened fire the first soldier to fall was a bugler. Reports indicate that a group of citizen volunteers panicked and bolted first. Then Perry's Regulars turned and fled in headlong retreat. The Nez Perce warriors had scored a smashing victory, killing 34 soldiers while only 2 or 3 warriors were wounded.

Pursuit of the Indians and other skirmishes followed through the summer and into the autumn of 1877. In October hostilities came to an end. Many of the great fighting chiefs had been slain. Other Nez Perce had fled into Canada. Only about 1,000 remained on the reservation from which the white man had removed choice lands and hunting grounds.

At the site of that opening battle of the Nez Perce War, White Bird Canyon, 3 miles northeast of the town of White Bird in Idaho County, about 1,000 acres would be acquired and developed as one of the three principal areas in the Nez Perce National Historical Park. Most of the land is now unimproved and in private ownership, utilized for grazing and crops. The National Park Service would erect a small interpretive center and a few museum exhibits.

The principal interpretive center for visitors to the historical park would be at Spalding, some 80 road miles north of the White Bird site, in Nez Perce County at the junction of U.S. Highways 12 and 95, and the confluence of Lapwai Creek and the Clearwater River.

The Spalding site was observed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805. Some 33 years later, the Reverend Henry Spalding established a mission among the Nez Perce here, calling the place Lapwai. In the 1860's and 1870's it was the site of the Nez Perce Indian Agency and today it contains the small village of Spalding with some 200 inhabitants.

About 100 acres, including Spalding Memorial State Park, would be acquired here to serve as the main contact point and administrative headquarters. Ownership is now in the State, the Nez Perce Tribe and private individuals. The tribe maintains a cemetery here, containing the graves of Henry Spalding and his wife, Eliza, who taught the Indians school subjects and homemaking.

The third area proposed for acquisition is the east Kamiah site, some 58 miles southeast of Spalding in Idaho County. This area has been occupied by the Nez Perce since prehistoric times and it contains the "Heart of the Monster," a low, stony hill which according to Indian mythology was involved in the tribe's creation.

Here the National Park Service proposes to acquire 60 acres, where a small interpretive center will be constructed. The East Kamiah site acquired properties would also include a small house reputedly occupied in the mid-1800's by Susan and Kate McBeth, devoted and renowned missionaries to the Nez Perce. Ownership of this acreage is now in private individuals, the Presbyterian Church, and possibly the Nez Perce Tribe.

The 19 sites proposed for cooperative interpretation, but not for acquisition, are as follows:

Coyote's Fishnet and Ant and Yellow Jacket, two areas intimately related to Nez Perce religion and mythology.

Fort Lapwai, Cottonwood, Camas Prairie, and Clearwater Battlefield, four areas relating to the Nez Perce War of 1877.

St. Joseph's Mission, the First Presbyterian Indian Church, East Kamiah, and the Asa Smith Mission, three sites significant to missionary activities among the Nez Perce.

Lolo Trail, Lolo Pass, Long Camp, Weippe Prairie, and Canoe Camp, five sites extending southwestward from the Montana-Idaho border, all of importance to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The Northern Idaho Indian Agency, Craig Donation Land Claim, Pierce, and Log Drive, four sites where evidences of early activities of the white explorers and settlers can be discerned and interpreted.

Weis Rockshelter, an archeological site where strata reveal nearly continuous human occupancy from about 5500 B.C. to about A.D. 1400.

The amendments proposed by the Department of the Interior are outlined in detail in our report to the chairman of this committee.

We believe that the story of the Nez Perce country—as it relates both to the Indians themselves and to the activities of white men here during the 19th century—is one that merits telling. This goal can be accomplished, at relatively minor expense, by establishing a historical park in compliance with S. 2326. Through minimal land acquisition, scenic easements, and cooperative agreements with non-Federal owners—and by erection of interpretive exhibits and markers and removal of nonsignificant structures—it will be possible to display in northern Idaho an important period in our Nation's history and heritage.

Essentially, this would be a historical park of great interest. Nonetheless, it is also an exciting country of great scenic beauty offering unusual outdoor recreational opportunities. The countryside remains much as it was in frontier days and many of the old structures still stand.

This proposal has broad support from the area. It is almost unique in having no opposition from any source. The Nez Perce Indian Tribe is enthusiastically supporting the proposal. It will present and interpret its cultural heritage and will offer opportunities for the economic development of the tribe and its members residing in the area.

Thank you.

Senator SIMPSON. Before Mr. Stratton starts may I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Senator SIMPSON. Spell out to me what is the difference in the way of administration of a national park and a national historical park.

What is that?

Mr. STRATTON. Generally our national parks are based on their scenic and scientific background rather than history, and when the predominancy of a park is history, then we use the term "historical park."

Senator SIMPSON. Do you administer that like you would a national monument? How do you administer it, because some of the areas are segregated, I note.

Mr. STRATTON. Well, actually we have some 13 different categories of park areas in the system, and recently, on July 10, the Secretary of the Interior approved management's principles for the three categories of parks—that is, the natural parks, the historical parks, and the recreation areas—and Senator, I would be very happy to provide you this and the definitions of each if you would like to have it.

Senator SIMPSON. I would appreciate it.

Mr. STRATTON. I would be very happy to do so.

Senator SIMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly. When the report is received, we will make it an appendix to this hearing.

(The report referred to begins on p. 127.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, if I may I would like to make, even though the statement of Mr. Carver for the Department is also the statement for the National Park Service, I would like to mention a few highlights in regard to this bill.

We believe from the legislative and the features involved that the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park as an area will contribute significantly to the National Park System. This area in Idaho's panhandle would be named for the Nez Perce Indians, a tribe which has lived there for hundreds of years, and which has played a significant role in the American West.

Now, this legislation in a sense is actually a new concept in national park areas and this new concept is this:

The Interior Department will acquire only three areas, some 100 acres at Spalding, a thousand acres at the White Bird battlefield and about 60 acres at East Kamiah, each to be developed with visitor center and visitor facilities and interpretive program to tell the story of its role in history of the Nez Perce country.

At 19 other sites existing ownerships would remain undisturbed, but the present administrators and owners, that is the Federal, the tribal, the institutional, the State, and the private could cooperate with the National Park Service in interpreting and displaying these historic values to the maximum public benefit, and enjoyment of the visitor.

In addition to this small amount of acreage in the three areas, the Department of Interior would propose to acquire scenic easements on some 5,100 acres of non-Federal land to prevent erection of signs and other unsightly developments which could otherwise detract from the scenic and historic panorama.

The backgrounds of most of these 22 sites, and I think both Senators Jordan and Church eloquently covered this, but the background of these 22 sites would be portrayal of the Indians, their mythology and their 1877 war against the white man,

Of explorers including Lewis and Clark who passed through on the Lolo Trail in 1805,

Of the missionaries who brought Christianity and white man's customs to the Nez Perce, and to the fur traders and trappers and the miners, the lumbermen, and the settlers who imposed their culture on the Northwest.

We in the Park Service believe this is a story well worth telling and it can be done by a method that is done in this bill at a minimum of expense and difficulty through cooperation with the various owners and administrators, and we can focus public attention on the area and its historic significance which, in turn, will benefit the Nez Perce Indian Tribe, the State of Idaho and the Nation.

Now, I am sorry that I am not as intimately familiar with this country as John Carver, who could not be here this morning, but I do have with me two of the people from the National Park Service who are familiar with it, and also a representative of the Indian Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and we will be glad to endeavor to answer any questions.

Senator BIBLE. Now, Mr. Stratton, you intend acquiring 1,200 acres, is that correct, in fee?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

The bill actually authorizes some 1,400, but based on our reports to date there would be some 1,200 acres which, at the Spalding site where our main headquarters area would be, we would acquire roughly 100 acres and at the East Kamiah site—

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you have someone point those out.

Mr. STRATTON. I can point these out to you as I go along. This is the Spalding site—

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, when you point out, if you would give it, identify it, so the reporter knows what you are pointing to.

Mr. STRATTON. Well, this is near the town of Spalding, Idaho, I think would be the best way I can describe it. There would be 100 acres acquired at that location.

At East Kamiah, which is northwest of the town of Kooskia, is the East Kamiah site. There we would acquire 60 acres. Then we move down near White Bird, which is 80 miles south of Spalding. Three miles north of White Bird is the White Bird battlefield site, and in that locality we would acquire something like a thousand acres.

Senator BIBLE. That would be the big acreage then, at the White Bird battlefield.

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir; the White Bird is the large acreage because it is a battlefield site which takes in a considerable area.

Incidentally, it is a very scenic area in addition to its historic value.

Senator BIBLE. And you would acquire those three sites in fee simple?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. In addition to that, as I understand it, you will acquire how many acres as scenic easements?

Mr. STRATTON. A total altogether of 5,100. I do not have the breakdown of the scenic easements between these three sites.

Senator BIBLE. Will you describe it—

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, I do, too. At Spalding there would be 50 acres. At east Kamaiah there would be 50 acres, and at the White Bird battlefield site would be 5,000 acres.

Senator BIBLE. How do you acquire 5,000 acres as a scenic easement? Explain the term.

Mr. STRATTON. Well, Senator, scenic easement is, of course, a great deal less than fee title. It leaves the fee in the possession of the owner, but it does provide certain restrictions upon the owner of the land. Such things as put up billboard signs, put up types of development that would not be in keeping with the battlefield scene would be restricted. We use this in some of our historic areas, such as Ap-pomattox, where we are preserving the scene that existed, within reason, in 1865.

Senator BIBLE. Is this in the nature of a right-of-way easement, or does it have a certain width? How do you describe a scenic easement?

Mr. STRATTON. It is described by metes and bounds and within those particular metes and bounds there are certain restrictions where the property owner could not do things that would be adverse to the battlefield scene.

They could graze cattle, they could do a number of other things that would not—in other words, to go way beyond any reasoning, we wouldn't want high-rise apartment buildings built on the land, for example.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. If I could interrupt I might call the chairman's attention to the nature of the terrain.

Most of this acquisition, this scenic easement type of acquisition, is to be had, and it is identified by this photo in the folder showing that it

is a rough grazing-land terrain, not likely to be invaded by farmers or city dwellers. It is likely to remain in its present state, which is very much like it was at the time when the Indian wars of 1877 took place. With a little precaution now and arrangements being made so that it will foreclose any eventualities arising that are foreign to this picture.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Idaho is pointing to a picture that is entitled "White Bird Battlefield," so that the record will so show.

I thank the Senator from Idaho. Tell me about the costs of acquisition.

Mr. STRATTON. Senator Bible, as you know, we have not always hit our land costs right on the head, and that is due to a number of reasons. The best estimate that we have at the time our report was made was a total of \$340,600. But with the increased costs and, sometimes, the time it takes for the bills to go through Congress, for the administration to take over, and so on, we do not always, as I think you are aware, hit it right on the head.

In these preliminary reports we do not actually go in and make detailed land appraisals. We have to take the best information that we are able to secure at the time, and as far as we are able to ascertain at the time this report was made, the land acquisition cost would be \$340,000.

Senator BIBLE. Well now, where is title, for example, to the White Bird battlefield? Who owns the battlefield now? Is this in private ownership?

Mr. STRATTON. White Bird, let me see—

Senator BIBLE. If you desire any help from your men who accompany you they are free to speak.

Mr. EDWARDS. I am Newton Edwards, assistant to Assistant Secretary Carver.

There have been some discussions with the private owner of this ranch going on and it is my understanding he has indicated a great interest in working to make this land available to the Park Service. There have been some discussions of donating a smaller area and the possible purchase of the scenic easement that has been referred to so that we have a good deal of encouragement provided by the local support and many other indications of cooperation.

The particular owner of this land is interested in and willing to try to bring it about.

Senator BIBLE. Well now, tell me about the cost of development? Give us a little detail as to what you intend doing at these three sites. As I understand it, you are going to put in visitor centers. What type of facility are you going to have available?

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, at the Spalding site we visualize a combination of visitor center and administration building which would administer the three areas and interpretative advice and facilities to the other 19 sites within the whole area.

In addition there is the restoration of the bathhouse, there are comfort stations, there is a certain amount of improvement facility, and also interpretative markers, all this at the Spalding site.

At the East Kamiah site there is a much lesser size interpretative center with a certain amount of grounds improvement, utilities, comfort stations, that sort of thing.

At the White Bird battlefield there would be a similar, except still smaller, interpretative center, with the utilities, comfort station, and that sort of thing along with it.

Actually, the total for the development program, for the total roads and trails and building utilities, and for the entire development when completed we estimate that it will cost \$1,287,000. That is, of course, spread over a several-year period—5-year period to be exact, and the yearly cost of operation starting with the first year will be approximately \$50,000, and up to \$106,000, I believe it is, at the end of the 5 years.

Senator BIBLE. How are these three sites connected? Are these on part of a State highway system?

Mr. EDWARDS. Yes, sir, they are all connected by highways.

Senator BIBLE. You have no responsibility for maintaining the highways or improving the highways?

Mr. EDWARDS. No, sir.

The roads and trails that I mentioned would be the trails and the parking areas and that sort of thing in conjunction with the developments at each of these three sites.

Senator BIBLE. Within the site area?

Mr. EDWARDS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think I understand it. Thank you very much.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Simpson?

Senator SIMPSON. I would like to ask you, on page 4 of your report you speak about the archeological evidence to establish that man has occupied this area for at least 10,000 years.

I notice in one of the pictures here, do you have an ancient man out there that has been protected and preserved?

Mr. EDWARDS. We have one of our historians who is here with us, Mr. Joe Cullen.

Senator BIBLE. Will you identify yourself for the record?

Mr. CULLEN. Joseph P. Cullen, historian, National Park Service.

Pardon me, Senator, may I have the question again?

Senator SIMPSON. There is an indication here that in this area to be acquired there is an ancient-man site of some 10,000 years ago. I am very interested in that because it may link up to another ancient-man site and of the artifacts which have been discovered and are on display at the museum in Cody, Wyo. I am wondering if you are trying to preserve that and if you have a man site discovered and do you have jurisdiction over it?

Mr. CULLEN. No, sir; we don't have it in the Park Service but private archeologists have done some work out there. The research is not concluded nor are the results drawn. But it does seem likely at this time that the two sites may be connected. We don't know, for example, whether these may be Nez Perce or a different race completely. This will take further research on the part of both historians and archeologists.

Senator SIMPSON. I want to ask another question.

Are you in controversy with any of these potential sellers out there. I notice on page 6 of your report you say ownership of this acreage is now in private individuals, the Presbyterian Church, and possibly the Nez Perce tribe.

Is there any controversy over ownership that we are going to be involved in here?

Mr. STRATTON. Senator, to my knowledge there is not. As a matter of fact, in a statement that Secretary Carver has prepared, he says this proposal has broad support from the area. It is almost unique in having no opposition to it, and the Nez Perce Indian tribe is enthusiastically supporting the proposal.

In other words, out of this whole complex of historic sites the Government is planning to acquire only three sites, a very small percentage landwise, and is not endeavoring to take over the other 19 sites that are owned by private individuals or under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and so on.

It apparently is one of the most peaceful deals we have had in a long time.

Senator SIMPSON. I wondered, because of the evidence of Mr. Edwards to the fact you haven't finalized your negotiation with some of the owners of this; what is it—

Mr. STRATTON. Senator, until there is legislation, and we have some authority, it is a little difficult to go in and get definite agreement, as you know.

Senator SIMPSON. But you don't anticipate any difficulty?

Mr. STRATTON. Well, we don't anticipate—let me say this: We anticipate less opposition from owners here than almost any bill we have brought before this body in a long time.

Senator SIMPSON. That is fine.

There is just one more question.

I think you will have to either revise your estimate upward or else Carver's report is \$50,000 off because in addition to the \$1,267,000 Mr. Carver estimates, the cost of providing signs, markers, and exhibits at other sites at \$50,000 would make a total outlay of \$1,337,000.

Which is correct?

Mr. STRATTON. Well, I think the difference there is \$50,000, and in speaking of the development I did not include this item for which I apologize, but there is \$50,000 that we foresee, in order to get the full cooperation of these owners of the other 19 sites, that we should do a certain amount of interpretative signs and markers that would tie the whole area together. We would hope to be able to secure that \$50,000 through our regular appropriations for this.

Senator SIMPSON. You mean in this appropriation or out of some other funds?

Mr. STRATTON. Well, out of this one. I mean it would be included in the total.

Senator SIMPSON. What I am trying to get at is it is actually \$1,337,000 total.

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir; and I apologize for overlooking that.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. No questions.

With respect to this Presbyterian church, I would say to my colleague, Senator Simpson, that this small church is an Indian church, Indian pastor. I don't know what the ownership is, but it is a historic site. These Nez Perce Indians are a rather high type of people, and they have their own church there which is part of it.

Senator SIMPSON. I appreciate the Senator's observation on that. I am a little discouraged that the only report discloses—Senator Jordan and Senator Church, I hope you propose to do something about it—nothing of the fascinating history of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce. Nothing is said about it at all, and it is the most fascinating chapter in Indian warfare in the United States as pointed out this morning. I certainly hope that here at the situs of his people, that that history be portrayed because it is just unbelievably fascinating.

Mr. STRATTON. I assure you, Senator, that it will.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions?

Further observations?

Thank you very much, gentlemen. The subcommittee will now turn to other business.

(Whereupon the hearing on S. 2326 was recessed subject to the call of the chairman.)

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom and justice for all.

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, IDAHO

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE
COMMITTEE OF INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Lewiston, Idaho.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in the Lewis and Clark Hotel, Lewiston, Idaho, Senator Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Church, and Jordan of Idaho.

Congressman Compton White, Idaho.

Also present: Jerry Verkler, staff director, and Roy Whitacre, professional staff member.

Senator BIBLE. The meeting will come to order.

This is the time that has been regularly set and notice had for the field hearing on Senate bill 2326, a bill to create a Nez Perce National Historical Park. The bill had an earlier hearing in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, August 18, 1964.

The bill and the departmental reports have already been ordered printed in the hearing record.

Let me say first, it is a real pleasure to me to return to Idaho to again renew old acquaintances and make new acquaintances.

We had a very wonderful hearing yesterday at Priest Lake. This morning we had the opportunity of flying over part of the area embraced in this proposal. Some of the areas were covered by a little ground fog and we couldn't quite see them as well as we would have liked. We did get a good view of the battleground in the White Bird area. My philosophy in working out problems of this kind is to go out in the area, to see the area both from the air and from the ground, to sense the sentiments of the people in the area. I must say I sensed considerable enthusiasm for the proposal here on which we are meeting today.

We are here to have a hearing in an attempt to work out something that can be worthwhile to you.

I first would recognize the senior Senator from Idaho, Senator Frank Church, for any statement or observation he might care to make. Senator Church, as you know, and Senator Jordan, are both members of the Senate Interior Committee, and that committee is by law charged with the responsibility of hearing park proposals.

Senator Church.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK CHURCH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF IDAHO—Resumed

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Let me, first of all, welcome you to Lewiston, and to express our appreciation for your coming.

Senator Bible is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and, as such, is the key man in connection with all proposals for the creation of all types of national parks and national monuments, and is one of the foremost authorities in the Senate on all public land matters. So we are most fortunate to have him. He was with us yesterday at the hearing on the shores of Priest Lake on a bill I have introduced to preserve Upper Priest Lake. We had a very fine hearing there. We are looking forward to an equally fine hearing in Lewiston this morning.

Let me say something about the genesis of this proposal for the creation of a Nez Perce National Historical Park. It goes back many years. Many different people who have been conscious of the rich, historical lore of this region of Idaho have had various ideas of how this region's history could be better preserved and better presented to the people of the present and of the future.

Shortly after the last legislature, Secretary Udall was in this area and these ideas were discussed with him and with Assistant Secretary John Carver, Jr. John Carver later came back and, in collaboration with Bill Johnston and others here in the Lewiston area, toured the region to be incorporated in this park, Mr. Chairman, and helped to pull together the proposal in the form that it finally took in the bill that Senator Jordan and I have introduced in the Senate, which is the new concept in national parks, not involving large tracts of land but featuring and pinpointing places of special, historical interest.

Mr. Chairman, I spoke about this park on the floor of the Senate on September 2, 1964, and, in order that this record might be complete, I should like at this point to include the text of those remarks in the hearing record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, the remarks given from the floor of the Senate at the time the bill was introduced will be made a part of the record.

(The remarks referred to follow :)

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH PRESENTS IDAHO'S CASE FOR THE NEZ PERCE NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK

In the Senate of the United States, Wednesday, September 2, 1964

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the National Park Service has increasingly become the caretaker not only of innumerable scenic wonders of our vast country, but also of the physical symbols and landmarks of our shining history.

A bill which my colleague and I have introduced in the Senate would designate the Park Service to administer a new type of historical park.

Named for the Nez Perce Indians, the Nez Perce National Historical Park would be located in north-central Idaho, where this remarkable tribe made and makes its home.

The bill was introduced on November 21, 1963, and was referred to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. On August 18, hearings were held in Washington, before the Public Lands Subcommittee and, in October of this year, field hearings will be held in Lewiston, Idaho, under the chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE].

One thing will become quite clear from these hearings: Destiny literally "zeros in" on the small area that is the Nez Perce country. In this area, Lewis and Clark, the explorers, received the final impetus to complete their historic trek to the Pacific in 1805; the first Christian mission in Idaho was established in 1836; gold was discovered in 1860, and provided a great forward thrust of population into the Pacific Northwest; and here, also, the dramatic Nez Perce Indian war broke out, in 1877.

This is in contrast to much of the West, where our history is most diffuse, and there are few reminders of yesteryear—a monument, a restored fort, the weathered rut of a trail, or other memorabilia spread so thin as to present no synthesis at all.

The purpose of the proposal to create a Nez Perce National Historical Park is to synthesize these major Western historical events by perpetuating their sites in this unusually small geographic area.

As the National Park Service pointed out in its feasibility report, the scenic magnificence of the Nez Perce country and the appeal of the Nez Perce story in all its aspects—archeology, ethnology, explorers, and fur traders, missionaries, gold miners, settlers, soldiers, loggers, and Indian relations with those newcomers and with the Federal Government—are of outstanding interest.

The journey of the two Virginia captains, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, through the wilderness to the Pacific Ocean, and return, has been called one of the greatest adventure stories of all time. They were sent by President Thomas Jefferson to explore these unknown lands, and their discoveries gave the United States a claim to the Oregon country.

When they crossed the snowy ramparts of the Bitterroots, and reached the Nez Perce country, many members of the expedition were ill and half starved. They were welcomed by the Nez Perces, and were fed and warmed by more hospitality than they had received from any tribe across more than half the continent. Indeed, the handsome and intelligent Nez Perces helped them build dugout canoes, and took good care of their horses, as they were enabled to continue their journey to Fort Clatsop and the sea.

Lewis and Clark planted the American flag at the mouth of the Columbia. Meanwhile, Jefferson had completed the Louisiana Purchase which, one historian observed, "fell into place like a drawbridge across the continental moat." Returning in 1806, the explorers spent additional months with the Nez Perces, establishing a bond of friendship which would remain unbroken for nearly three-quarters of the century.

Drawn by the wealth of beaver pelts, the mountain men followed the explorers into the Intermountain Northwest, and behind them came the missionaries. Marcus Whitman, Henry Harmon Spalding, and their wives, in 1836 crossed the Continental Divide with a wagon, pioneering a road which would become known as the Oregon Trail. Whitman built his mission farther west near the lower Snake River; but Spalding built his on Lapwai Creek, in the Nez Perce country.

Here, the Presbyterian missionary obtained and used the first printing press; and printed the first books in the Pacific Northwest—including a songbook and parts of the New Testament in the Nez Perce tongue. He taught the Nez Perce the principles of irrigation, farming, stockraising, and homemaking.

In 1855, a treaty was signed with the Nez Perces. It turned their homeland into a reservation. But in 1860, gold was discovered on Orofino Creek, in the Nez Perce country; and the whites swarmed in. The gold became important to the survival of the Union; but its location brought demands for a smaller reservation. A new treaty was accomplished, although not all signed it; and the tribe became divided into treaty Indians and nontreaty Indians. The threatened use of force to place the nontreaty Indians on the new reservation erupted in the Nez Perce War of 1877.

Under the leadership of Joseph, Looking Glass, and other chiefs, the Nez Perces consistently outgeneraled and outfought the troops thrown against them. After several engagements in the Nez Perce country, the tribe conducted a masterly retreat across sections of Montana, southern Idaho, Yellowstone Park, and Wyoming. They were headed for a rendezvous with Sitting Bull, camped across the Canadian border, after the Custer Massacre of 1876. The junction was not effected; and Joseph surrendered just short of the border, at the Little Bear's Paw, in north-central Montana.

Joseph said: "From where the sun now stands I shall fight no more forever."

Because of the valient stand of the Nez Perces, on the heels of the disaster at the Little Big Horn, the Nation began to take a closer look at white and Indian relationships.

Part of the tribe was eventually returned to the Nez Perce country, there to join the Christian group on the reservation. The nontreaty Indians were reconciled to their fate, but resumed their pagan ways. Missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, continued their work; at Kamiah and Spalding are houses in which the Presbyterians resided, and at Slickpoo still stands the church built by Father Cataldo.

Many other physical fragments of this valued historical area are still extant; but they suffer the continued erosion of time and progress, and with each passing year the untended sites become less subject to interpretation and preservation.

Along the recently completed Lewis and Clark Highway, down the westward slope of the Bitterroots, passes the Lolo Trail, a vanishing track along the high ridges. Once it was a heavily traveled Nez Perce pathway to the buffalo country, to the east, and was the avenue of approach for Lewis and Clark.

At Kamiah and Ahsahka are the campgrounds of Lewis and Clark; at White Bird, Cottonwood, and Stites are major battlegrounds of the Nez Perce war; along the Clearwater are locales of Indian legends; at Lapwai are the parade ground and three buildings of the old Fort Lapwai; near Craig Mountain is the land claim of Mountain Man Billy Craig, and near Cottonwood is the Weis rockshelter, occupied 7,500 years ago.

The Park Service feasibility report points out the importance of Idaho's contribution to the Nation's lumber industry. Large sawmills are found up and down the Clearwater and in almost every town. Near Lewiston is the huge Potlatch Forest mill—one of the largest sawmills in the world. On the north fork of the Clearwater, one of the last great log drives is still conducted. But time is running out, and a huge dam will soon soothe the waters.

I emphasize that—as the feasibility report eloquently points out—the Nez Perce country still possesses a high degree of historical integrity. I read from the report:

"Despite extensive farming in the uplands, intensive logging on the mountain slopes and canyon walls, and the growth of towns and cities, the overall effect as one drives through the former lands of the Nez Perces is the impression, 'This is how it was.' The prairies are still open; vast armies of pines and firs still climb the hills; the grass-covered slopes still rise above basalt cliffs; the rivers and streams largely run clear and free. The country is so vast, so magnificent, and so lightly settled that the eye tends to glance over such recent developments as roads, railroads, mills, fences, towns, and spreading residential sections. This is still, in essence, the Nez Perce country."

Inasmuch as these valuable and significant sites are so located and so related, it has been proposed, by means of this bill, that they be preserved under a single, responsible jurisdiction, properly identified, and correlated for public viewing and appreciation. Under such a program, only a small amount of land would be required for administrative use and site preservation.

The proposed legislation which I have introduced, on behalf of myself and my colleague, like the identical bills which have been introduced in the House by Representatives Compton I. White and Ralph Harding, would provide a coordinated series of historic sites and interpretive facilities, some in Federal ownership and some in non-Federal ownership. It has been suggested that these should consist of 3 federally owned sites administered by the National Park Service and 19 sites administered by other Federal agencies, by State agencies, or owned by private individuals and corporations. Through cooperative agreements with the administrators or owners of these 19 sites, the National Park Service would be responsible for interpreting the historical significance of these sites and for providing interpretive services to the public.

Three main centers, operated by the Park Service, would be located—one, each—at the key main visitor entrances to the heartland of the Nez Perce country, at Spalding, Kamiah, and White Bird. These visitor centers would also orient visitors to the remainder of the project. The principal headquarters of the project would be at Spalding.

Department of the Interior, National Park, and State of Idaho officials, including the Governor, historians, and other specialists, have personally visited the area, and have voiced approval of the project. With an unusual display of unanimity, chambers of commerce, civic organizations, and newspapers in the area have wholeheartedly endorsed it.

I know I speak for the entire congressional delegation when I say we are wholeheartedly in support of this proposal, which would provide a new type of national park, and would preserve for the future, in a fitting way, these valuable and graphic reminders of our people's westering march.

Senator CHURCH. I think there are a number of people who deserve special plaudit. I would like to name a few and terminate my remarks, because I think no proposal has generated a greater local interest or praiseworthy support in a long time than this particular proposal. I think first of all we have to recognize the role that the Lewiston Tribune has played, through its managing editor, Bill Johnston, who has given such a personal interest and so much of his own time and talent to this project.

I think also that special mention should be given to Mr. and Mrs. Allen M. Josephy of Greenwich, Conn., who, as you know, are connected with the American Heritage magazine, for the work they have done in planning and promoting this project since the beginning.

I think Jerry Swinney, director of the Idaho Historical Society, should come in for special mention; along with Governor Smylie, our first witness today, and Louise Shadduck, who is here; and others very helpful along the way.

Here in the Lewiston area, certainly to be counted, are Ted Little, the attorney for the Nez Percés, and Angus Wilson, chairman of the Tribal Executive Committee. Ralph Space, the president of the Clearwater Historical Society; and Ann Hyke, the treasurer, and Beverly Brown, the secretary of the Nez Perce National Historical Park Association; and the mayor of Grangeville, George Klein.

Senator Carl C. Moore, with William Sacht, the district highway engineer; Marcus Ware, county historian; Mrs. Robert Miller of Pullman. Dean Boyd Martin of the University of Idaho was with us last evening.

David Peterson and Harry Hughes, well known to every Lewistonian, and many others.

I mention these because it is indicative, Mr. Chairman, of the widespread local support given to the proposal.

Let me conclude by saying that once again all of us from Idaho want to welcome you here. We are grateful to you for coming, and we hope that this hearing may be the first formal action moving the proposed Nez Perce Historical Park along the road toward legislative authorization in the next session of Congress.

Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Church.

I would next like to call upon Senator Jordan for such remarks and observations as he would care to make.

Senator Jordan.

STATEMENT OF HON. LEN JORDAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO—Resumed

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I, too, would like to welcome you to Idaho and to this beautiful Lewiston area. I have followed you pretty much around over the whole map of the United States as you have held committee hearings, as we have had in Michigan's Sleeping Bear Dunes, out to Oregon to the Oregon Dune's proposal; to Utah for the Canyonland; to Kansas for the Prairie National Park; New York for Fire Island; and back now to Idaho, where we are going into a new kind of concept in park development, I hope.

I want to say for the benefit of our good friends in Idaho that I serve on 10 or 11 subcommittees in the Senate of the United States, and this Public Lands Subcommittee is as well chaired as any committee, and I am happy to serve under the able leadership of our distinguished colleague from Nevada, Senator Bible. I know you will appreciate his coming here in a busy time of the year, as we all do, to hear what the folks on the ground in Idaho have to say about this new proposal.

I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this bill along with my distinguished colleague. I made a speech on the floor of the Senate at the time we introduced the bill, and Mr. Chairman, I should also like to have that speech included at this point.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be the order and it will be incorporated as a part of the record.

(The speech referred to follows:)

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, IDAHO

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Mr. JORDAN of Idaho. Mr. President, in joining in the sponsorship of this bill setting up the Nez Perce National Historical Park in our State of Idaho, I not only am pleased to do so as a Senator from that State but also from a very personal point of view. I have lived most of my life in the Nez Perce country, and it gives me a great deal of personal pleasure to have a hand in protecting for posterity some of the rich historical background of this region. It is wonderful country.

Because this is my home country, and I might be inclined to overstate the case today I have chosen not to put my feelings in my own words, but instead to quote Mr. Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., board of editors, American Heritage magazine. Mr. Josephy, who first saw this Nez Perce country from an airplane, says this:

"My immediate, grand impression was of having come on one of the most spectacularly rugged and beautiful parts of the United States, but also one which—because of the difficult terrain that limited the building of main arteries of transportation—was, to Americans from elsewhere in the country, one of the least known sections of the country."

His impression was quite accurate, in my opinion. Mr. Josephy continues:

"As I began to read the chapters of the dramatic and adventurous history that had occurred in this majestic area, I was also impressed with how close the people of the countryside that extends around Lewiston still are to their frontier and pioneer heritage—how little the physical look of the land and the features of canyon, prairie, and mountain life generally have changed since the days of the earliest white arrivals. Here one could read of the thrilling incidents of the Lewis and Clark journey and see much of the country still looking just as the explorers described it in their journals. One could follow Washington Irving's gripping narratives of the Astorians and Bonneville struggling through the mighty Snake chasm, and gaze upon the same scenes, still almost untouched by man. The settings of the accounts of Alexander Ross, the fur trader; of David Douglas, the great Scottish botanist; of Jedediah Smith, Joe Meek, and "Dock" Newell; of the missionaries, Samuel Parker and Spalding; of soldiers, gold miners, and settlers; of the great Chief Joseph and his Nez Perces; and of many other persons who etched Northwest history, all remain so unchanged that the land itself brings their glorious epics vividly to life.

"Nowhere else in this country, in fact, am I aware of a large region whose overall story can be interpreted so compactly in a setting that has so little changed under the advance of civilization."

Mr. President, if our great Nez Perce country can arouse such feelings in a man who is a stranger to that section, you can imagine how we Idahoans feel about it. We love that country, and we are extremely proud of it also. I feel that basically all Idahoans join today with the two Senators from Idaho in backing this bill which, in essence, does two things: First, protects and preserves the history of the Nez Perce country for posterity; second, while at the same time commending this section to the rest of the Nation saying, "Come to Idaho and see one of our great contributions to the history of our Nation."

Senator JORDAN. Because we have so many witnesses here and tributes paid by Senator Church to many of the local people who helped in this effort, I shan't repeat names or try to enlarge on the list, although it was truly a community effort in every respect. I would rather we use our time here this morning in listening to the people from home who will submit testimony in support of this project.

I should like to say for the record, however, that all my life I have lived in the lore and legend of the great Nez Perce people. I grew up across the river, over at Wallowa County, educated at the schools of Enterprise, Oreg. This was the summer range of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce. This was his winter range and this great area between here and Montana is where he migrated from season to season. So I am coming back home when I come here, and I come with a real feeling of urgency in getting this project underway.

I am proud, too, that our Governor is here to be the leadoff witness, because he has worked diligently in this area. I have a high regard for him and his testimony which will be presented shortly.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Jordan.

Mr. Reporter, at this point in the record I would like to incorporate a letter from our neighbor immediately west, Senator Henry M. Jackson for the State of Washington. It will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
October 6, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR ALAN: I regret that at the last minute I was unable to change my previous commitments, and that I will be unable to join you for the subcommittee field hearing on S. 2326, a bill to create a Nez Perce National Historical Park.

At this time I want to commend you and the sponsors of the bill for your interest in holding the hearing in Lewiston on this important legislation. No account of the historical development of the Pacific Northwest area would be accurate or complete without the careful examination and interpretation of the Nez Perce area of north-central Idaho. Knowledge of the great events which led to the opening of this area can be made available to the American people by the enactment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park. The natural beauty of this area combined with the historical events will make this truly an outstanding and welcome addition to this country's national park system.

I strongly support the bill, and would appreciate your making this letter a part of the record of the hearing. Please convey my regrets on not being there, and my best wishes to all who participate in the hearing.

With kind regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. JACKSON, *Chairman.*

Senator BIBLE. Our first witness will be the Governor of the State of Idaho, and it is a real personal pleasure to me to welcome a lifelong friend, Bob Smylie, who was the attorney general of the State of Idaho when I was attorney general of the State of Nevada. I know each of us has moved in our respective areas into a different path of political activity. It was much easier for me when I could rely on the law book and give a legal answer, and I don't know if the Governor finds that same experience as a U.S. Senator does, but it is wonderful to welcome you, Bob.

I am happy to recognize the Governor of the State of Idaho. Governor Smylie. It is good to see you.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT E. SMYLIE, GOVERNOR, STATE OF IDAHO

Governor SMYLIE. Mr. Chairman, Senators, and ladies and gentlemen, I do want to reciprocate, Alan, your kind remarks and welcome you as Senator to our State of Idaho in hopes you will hasten back.

I would like to add one name to the list which Senator Church and Senator Jordan gave, my notable and distinguished Lieutenant Governor, Mr. William Drevlow, who is also a resident of this area and a part of the move to bring this to Lewiston.

My name is Robert E. Smylie and I have the honor to be the Governor of the State of Idaho.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee for conducting this hearing in Idaho on legislation to establish a Nez Perce National Historical Park in north central Idaho.

We hope to demonstrate to this committee today that this proposal is entirely feasible, that it would provide for the preservation and interpretation of historical resources of national significance, that it enjoys the overwhelming, and I believe unanimous, support of the citizens of this State, and that the non-Federal agencies, organizations and individuals whose cooperation is essential to the realization of these objectives are ready and willing to contribute their full share to its success.

I realize, of course, that the committee already has heard testimony in Washington, D.C., from Federal agencies in support of legislation to authorize this park. The details of the proposal, as you know, have been amply described in the feasibility report submitted to you by the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior.

My purpose today is chiefly to review this proposal as it will serve and challenge the government and citizens of this State.

I think it is fitting indeed that the committee is examining this proposal to establish the first national park entirely within the borders of Idaho in the city of Lewiston.

Lewiston and the vast scenic region it serves gave to Idaho much of its first and most memorable history. I am particularly fascinated by the epic journey of the Lewis and Clark expedition over the Lolo Trail and down the Clearwater River to a campsite just across the river from this meeting room. Perhaps because Captain Clark was a distant relative of mine, I can claim a family interest as well as an official one in the rugged route you viewed yesterday from the air.

But this region is the fresh and unspoiled homeland of many other basic themes in the glowing story of the development of the West. Donald McKenzie, the great trailblazer of Northwest fur trappers, led an expedition to this spot in 1811. Henry and Eliza Spalding established their famed mission in 1836 at the site of the proposed central visitor center of this national historical park. They established there Idaho's first sawmill and installed the Northwest's first printing press.

The discovery of gold at Pierce in 1860 led to the first of Idaho's fabulous gold rushes and indirectly to many of the most colorful and important chapters in Idaho history. The stern wheelers which churned up the lower Snake River to this confluence of the rivers brought the men and materials to establish here in 1861 a thriving

tent city which became the first territorial capital of not only Idaho, but of Montana and Wyoming as well.

The pressure of the white man's expansion, sparked by that first cry of "gold" at length set the stage for one of the West's most heroic stories—the classic war between the proud and patient Nez Perce Indians and the United States. The story of that war and the final agonizing surrender of Chief Joseph in the Bear Paw Mountains of Montana is one of the most inspiring stories in the history of the American West.

The National Park Service has outlined other key themes of western development reflected in the rich heritage of this remarkable region. The Park Service has concluded that the scenic magnificence of this Nez Perce country and the history of the region in all its aspects represent a national resource of national significance which merits preservation and interpretation for Idahoans and visitors from the Nation alike.

I think it is significant that this region appreciates its historic heritage. This city of Lewiston conducted in 1961 a centennial celebration which was a source of pride and a notable example for all Idaho citizens. I was privileged to participate here in 1955 in a notable celebration of the Lewis and Clark sesquicentennial. A fine community museum is functioning at the site of the historic old Luna House, the city's first hotel. Many other communities in this historic region also have demonstrated their zeal to protect and commemorate the places where Idaho has its roots.

Yet this region of Idaho, like the rest of our State, is not living a static life remembering the romance of its past. This is an era of swift and massive change. By 1971, when a series of already authorized navigation dams are scheduled for completion on the lower Snake River, this hotel will be half surrounded by dikes, and new ports will be loading the farm, forest, and mineral products of the area into oceangoing barges that will retrace the route of the old stern-wheelers to Portland and on to the sea.

A beautiful new highway, one of the loveliest scenic routes in America, now parallels the rugged Lolo Trail. Tourists and trucks will travel this route in a constantly expanding stream. Meanwhile we are working steadily to straighten and shorten Idaho's main north-south highway, U.S. 95, in order to narrow the geographic, cultural, and economic gaps between north and south Idaho. This program, too, will contribute enormously to the rapid expansion of this region in the next decade.

We must act swiftly then to preserve the marvelous historic sites in this region, and indeed the history itself, from engulfment by unguided and uninhibited expansion. And we must find the means to interpret this history of this region for the coming generations of our own people and for the new tide of visitors from other States and from other lands.

I have followed with great interest and enthusiasm the evolvement of this proposal to attain these objectives through the establishment of a Nez Perce National Historical Park. I am proud to have been a small participant in the effort. I firmly believe that this is the proper way—and in fact the only way—that these important national objectives can be accomplished.

The Spalding State Park, small but lovely, which you will view today, is one of the most used parks in our State park systems. It shelters some of the State's most significant history. It is a favorite picnic area for thousands of our citizens. Though it is inadequate in size and facilities to fully serve the demands of the future, it has served its purpose well and today provides a magnificent core for the proposed central visitor center development proposed for the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

I am confident that the recreational and educational interests of Idahoans and visitors alike would be better served if Spalding Park were incorporated into the larger plan envisioned in this legislation. Therefore, I will fully support in the capital and in the Idaho Legislature the proposal that this park be included in the National Park Service visitors center area.

I am particularly interested in the National Park Service recommendation that a new Idaho State Park should be established at Pierce to include the Canal Gulch gold discovery area and Idaho's first courthouse. The importance of this proposal and problems in connection with it have expanded since the feasibility report was prepared. Idaho's forest products company, Potlatch Forests, Inc., has started construction of a major new mill near Pierce. The enterprise will provide employment for 300 workers. The population expansion will transform the community of Pierce—bringing great economic benefits, a fivefold increase in population—but it will also intensify the need for new schools, new sanitation facilities, and new parks.

Working with the other appropriate officers of our State government, I will be anxious to explore with the residents of Pierce and with the National Park Service the possibility of implementing this recommendation as quickly as possible. It is high on our agenda of unfinished business. Because of the new population influx soon to be at Pierce and because of severe limitations of our State parks' budget, the recommendation will not be easy to implement. But I assure you that we in the State government will try our best to do what can be done now, and that in the end we will accomplish this task.

Our State highway engineer, Mr. Mathes, will explain to you what the State highway department already is doing; and plans to do in the future, to coordinate its operations with the proposals embodied in the National Park Service report.

Other officers of our State government will testify as to cooperative efforts within their particular jurisdictions.

For my part I wish to emphasize that the State of Idaho is ready and eager to work in any possible way with Federal agencies, with nongovernmental organizations, and with private individuals, to attain, while there is still time, the objectives established for the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

As one who occasionally has lamented the sometimes cumbersome procedure and regulations of certain Federal agencies, particularly in their dealing with small States such as Idaho, I would like to endorse the observation of the National Parks Advisory Board that this proposal embodies "an imaginative new concept" in national park programs.

Here in this legislation Congress is offered the opportunity to save history itself. Here we can save and interpret the epic saga of one of the great eras in the development of the West.

History, of course, is people. It is a group of schoolchildren learning what courage and daring mean by looking at some of the actual equipment of the Lewis-Clark expedition; by retracing the steps of Chief Joseph's band in the historic retreat up the Lolo; by catching a little of the inspiration that led Henry and Eliza Spalding to Lapwai.

History may be as old and intricate as Nez Perce beadwork, but it is also as fresh and heady as this morning's Tribune.

It seems to me that the genius of this "imaginative new concept" in the preservation of our national treasures is that it combines the greatness of yesterday with the greatness of today and tomorrow, and gives to the tried, new and significant meaning.

Here I think is a truly remarkable proposal for continuous, coordinated effort by the Federal, State, and community governments and by many nongovernmental interests to develop an important national project in a practical and cooperative way.

No great new block of land would be set aside for Federal administration under this proposal. No massive change would be imposed to disrupt the present uses of major land areas. Instead, these widely scattered historical sites would be preserved and interpreted by a large number of agencies and individuals, working together within their own proper jurisdiction, to achieve a plan carefully outlined by the professionals of the National Park Service.

I hope that this project will become not only a great boon to Idaho but an example to the Nation.

I am confident, at least, that it can become a tremendously important example to Idaho's State government.

Perhaps because we of this generation are still so close to our great historic heritage, we in Idaho sometimes have been negligent in protecting and explaining it. Our State parks program has suffered consistently from a shortage of finances. It has also suffered because we have not encountered enough examples of high professional standards in park administration.

I think the successful operation in Idaho of a national historical park, founded and maintained on the basis of the broadest possible cooperative effort, would provide for all of us in State government a spectacular example of how to improve our own efforts and proof as to how great the results could be.

I think that Idaho, by cooperating fully in this "imaginative new concept," also might help set an example for the rest of the Nation.

I desire to compliment the Park Service for the excellence of their report and to thank them for their support of this proposal.

I pledge to your committee and to the Congress my own enthusiastic and continuing support in the attainment of these objectives.

I respectfully urge prompt congressional action to authorize and to finance a new Nez Perce National Historical Park.

The legislation is in the national interest.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Governor Smylie, for an unusually fine statement.

I, too, share the enthusiasm which you express about this "new concept," and it is particularly gratifying to me because I have had the opportunity in the State government to see that in this new concept we have a challenging proposal whereby the Federal Government and State government and public and private agencies can work together in making history live.

It is an unusually fine statement that you just gave us.

Senator Church?

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I wish to concur in your statement and I thank you and appreciate your statement. I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. I wish to say that was a very complete statement and the point you make on the "new concept" is one that appeals to me. This is the first time to my knowledge we have gone to look over a project that would pinpoint to the specific interest rather than taking in a whole block of 30,000-and-up acres. So here we are imposing a historical park of national significance on our already burgeoning economy without doing an imbalance to any forces working in the area. I particularly liked the emphasis you placed on that.

Governor SMYLLIE. Thank you, Senator.

Mr. Chairman, I have been asked by the speaker of our house of representatives, the Honorable Pete Cenarrusa, to express in his behalf sentiments in support of the legislation the committee is now enacting. It has his wholehearted approval and support. He has asked me to convey that to you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Governor. I have a letter from Speaker Cenarrusa to include at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
STATE OF IDAHO,
Boise, October 7, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee.

DEAR SIR: My name is Pete T. Cenarrusa. I am speaker of the Idaho House of Representatives.

I regret that I am not able to appear before your Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands concerning the hearing on the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Since Gov. Robert E. Smyllie plans to appear before your subcommittee, I talked with him by telephone today and he has kindly offered to make a statement in my behalf in support of this worthy project.

Sincerely yours,

PETE T. CENARRUSA,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness I have listed is Congressman Compton White. I don't see him here. I know he is endorsing a companion bill in the House.

Senator CHURCH. I think he is scheduled to come in on the plane later this morning. It doesn't get in until about now, I think.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. We will have him after he arrives. We will be glad to see him again.

Senator CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, there has just been handed to me a telegram from our second Member of Congress, Ralph Harding, which reads:

This is to inform you of my strong support for legislation which would result in the establishment of a Nez Perce National Historical Park in our State of Idaho. I am strongly on record in favor of such a park and have, in fact, introduced a measure in the House of Representatives to provide for the preservation of this region which includes areas of exceptional historic interest not only to our State but to the Nation as well.

RALPH HARDING,
Member of Congress.

I would like to ask that this be included in the record and make mention of the fact that both Congressmen White and Harding are cosponsoring the identical bill in the House of Representatives.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Church.

Our next witness is Lt. Gov. William E. Drevlow.

We are happy to have you with us this morning.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM E. DREVLOW, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, STATE OF IDAHO

Lieutenant Governor DREVLOW. Chairman Bible, Senator Church, and Senator Jordan, I am William E. Drevlow, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Idaho.

I am going to be very brief because there are many people that want to testify here today. I simply want to say that I do endorse this rich heritage that we have in this area as a historical park. We have so much to offer. I think it should be taken care of as soon as possible.

I will cooperate with the President and the Senate to the best of my ability to help this move along, which will be a real accomplishment for this area and the State of Idaho.

I thank you all for coming here and giving us this opportunity to explain our position and wishes, and I have a statement written for you, so therefore I thank you for this opportunity to testify just briefly and endorse the whole project.

Senator BIBLE. Governor, we are happy to hear these words from you and your statement will be incorporated in full in the record, and thank you so very much for coming here this morning.

Senator Church?

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much, Bill, for that straight-from-the-heart testimony. You have seen a lot of the history we saw this morning.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. You have always been a good cooperater. I know what you mean when you say you will.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM E. DREVLOW, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, STATE OF IDAHO

My name is William E. Drevlow. I am lieutenant governor of the State of Idaho.

I have been a resident of this scenic and historic region of Idaho since 1918. I have seen marked changes in that time in the area as population increased and industry began to develop. In the valleys of our lovely rivers and on the Camas Prairie where I reside, growth and progress alter the countryside at an ever faster rate, and this region's development has just begun.

I believe the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park is ideally suited to preserving for our children and grandchildren and for the many visitors who will be coming to this area, the wonderful historical heritage of this region.

The concept developed by the National Park Service of a series of scattered historical sites to be protected and interpreted in cooperation with many other Federal, State, and private agencies is farsighted and practical. It will enable this region to preserve its historical values for the whole Nation without infringing seriously upon the essential development of the area's economy.

I heartily endorse the proposed program and will cooperate fully with the agencies which will bring this fine idea to fulfillment.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Miss Louise Shadduck, executive secretary of the Idaho Department of Commerce and Development. We are happy to welcome you, Miss Shadduck.

**STATEMENT OF LOUISE SHADDUCK, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT**

MISS SHADDUCK. Mr. Chairman, Senators, and ladies and gentlemen, my name is Louise Shadduck, and I am executive secretary to the Idaho State Department of Commerce and Development.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee in its conduct of hearings in our State on the proposal to establish a Nez Perce National Historical Park.

We are confident that the establishment of such a park will provide most significant tools for a rapid increase in the economy of this area. While others will discuss different aspects of the effect of the park in Idaho, I desire to touch primarily on the economic aspects of increased tourism.

In Idaho as in many other States, tourism has become an important industry. Annually this industry makes a major contribution to the economy. It is an industry that is unique in the respect that it is not a collection of businesses of a common type that can be classified such as exist in manufacturing, mining, and in retail trade. Instead, the tourist industry is composed of many businesses of various types—hotels, cafes, service stations, motels, airlines, gift shops, and others. Even here, the same gift shop that sells gifts to the resident population may sell souvenirs to the tourists. So only that portion of these businesses that is actually serving the traveling tourist can be said to be in the tourist industry.

This may be the reason why basic information on the industry, despite its importance, is difficult to obtain. There is, for instance, no U.S. census of the tourist industry, as there is for many other segments of the business world.

So to measure the role of this industry in Idaho's economy, the department of commerce and development has conducted several surveys among the tourists themselves, and other surveys in cooperation with the State highway department, tourist greeter stations in a number of communities through the State, the U.S. National Forest Service, State forest service, the State land department, the West Yellowstone Park entry, the Craters of the Moon visitor counter center, and through research conducted with the Idaho Motel Association, and perhaps the most accurate indicator of all, gas receipts as measured through the Idaho Tax Department.

Through these various measuring methods we have determined that the dollar value of the tourist industry to Idaho is at least \$150 million per year. This sets tourism as Idaho's third largest industry following agriculture and lumbering. The former now totals annual cash receipts to \$450 million. That is about 1 million greater than the annual figure of 10 years ago. However, the State's income from tourism has gained about the same amount in the same period with every evidence of a continued rapid growth. Lumbering and the wood products industry bring Idaho slightly more than \$150 million in annual income which is very close to the income now realized by tourism,

which is growing at a much faster rate. In fact, estimates of the tourist income to Idaho a decade ago were \$48 million; 6 years ago, over \$102 million; and today it is \$150 million. The dollar value of Idaho tourism today is somewhat more than 300 percent of the annual total for 10 years ago; it manifests a growth of more than 200 percent in 10 years—and the trend continues upward.

The number of tourist-serving establishments in Idaho today is 500 percent greater than in 1948. By far the biggest advance has occurred in the last 8 years. This gives Idaho a preponderance of very new and modern accommodations. The U.S. Department of Commerce surveys counted 220 establishments in Idaho in 1948; 542 in 1954; 773 in 1958; and estimated nearly 1,100 for 1962. In 1962, 11 hotels and motels alone invested \$4,454,000 in 519 new facilities, including new building establishments and additions. The total number of new units added in Idaho during the past 4 years is estimated at over 2,000 in the motel field alone. Through these indicators we note that tourism in Idaho has grown rapidly during the past decade. Greater growth is anticipated in the future and particularly in the section of Idaho in which the Nez Perce National Historical Park will be located.

Research has shown that among the common interest found in all tourists is a desire to see a unique but identifiable area which can easily be differentiated from others. While Idaho has promoted its great open spaces, so have Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and other Western States. While Idaho has promoted its fishing and hunting, so have the other Western States. While Idaho has promoted its skiing and water sports, so have the other Western States. The Nez Perce National Historical Park will provide this section of our State with a unique characteristic identifiable with other areas but easily differentiated from others.

Area development in the tourist industry takes a variety of forms. Yet there exists in all States the objective of providing something unusual that will add to the enjoyment of the travel and vacation experience. Beautiful scenery and enjoyable climate are not enough; to these natural advantages the State or area must add something to assure the satisfying and interesting experience. The Nez Perce National Park will make that experience possible.

The area, however, must still be sold to the potential tourist. Recognizing that the tourist business is closely tied to the selling effort, the Idaho Department of Commerce and Development will do everything within its talents and budget to supplement the efforts of the National Park Service and other agencies and groups to invite the world's travelers to visit the Nez Perce National Historical Park. We know that such efforts will help in the development of a more successful tourist industry in Idaho.

We believe that the Nez Perce people will be encouraged to develop businesses designed to cater to the desires of tourists to buy gifts and souvenirs. This, in turn, will bring about development of genuine gift and handicraft items of an unusual and distinctive nature. This can provide the shopping for native items that has proven to be one of the most enjoyable experiences that a visitor should have on a vacation.

While the three major visitor-center sites will be operated by the National Park Service, the individual businessman in the nearby com-

munities will become increasingly important as he develops new facilities to serve the tourists. Communities will be encouraged to create a more attractive and pleasant tourist destination area. The responsibility of developing the area for use by tourists will remain that of the tourist-serving businesses. This will contribute greatly to improved services and communities. With the fine example set by the National Park Service, with its reputation based on integrity and quality, increased recognition for the desirability of improved goods and services to the promotion of off-season travel to the area is insured. Surely those in business on the fringe areas of the park will find it to their advantage to promote the park and visitor-center sites visitation. In promoting the park, they are indirectly promoting their own businesses.

An example of a small community that could be comparable to communities within and adjoining the Nez Perce National Historical Park is the Indian town of Cherokee in western North Carolina with a population of 3,700. At the close of World War II, this was a depressed area with a per capita income of only 22 percent of the national average. Local groups recognized that its mountain setting might be the basis for tourist development. However, as in the West, mountains are common in tourist areas of the East. To develop a successful tourist industry, it was known that the Cherokee product must offer a reason for travel distinct from that found elsewhere. The decision was that a pageant depicting the life of the Indians, their encounter with the white men and subsequent removal from that area would provide a special experience. On July 1, 1950, the pageant, "Unto These Hills," opened to a full house. During the summer seasons that have followed, more than 1.5 million persons have paid to see "Unto These Hills" at Cherokee.

Still not satisfied, the town built an Indian village in 1952 as an additional attraction. This, too, has become a profitable operation with approximately 100,000 paid admissions annually. In 1961, a third paid attraction was added—the Museum of the Cherokee Indian.

The net result has been to differentiate the Cherokee tourist product in such a way that it can provide an enjoyable experience not found in many other areas. Today there are 123 firms in that county providing jobs for 431 persons in the travel industry. Per capita income of the people of Cherokee today is about 50 percent of the national average, as compared with 22 percent before the development.

With results that have been achieved by the Cherokees, it is concluded that similar results could be achieved in the Nez Perce country. The two building blocks, that is, the market that can be sold to the tourists and the potential tourists that can be attracted to the area, now exist.

Sunset magazine's Western Market Almanac for 1964 reports, "Western population is up 40.4 percent between 1950 and 1960, versus 18.5 percent for the United States, with California's population exceeding New York's." It is not surprising that California is Idaho's No. 1 source of tourists. This becomes significant when we realize that although some people will travel great distances to vacation, the larger portions of the population will not or cannot afford to do so. With rapid western growth, the Nez Perce National Historical Park will be visited by millions during the next decade after its development.

More people are traveling than ever before; more communities are interested in tourist development than ever before; more competition exists than ever before; but also more opportunities exist within the tourist industry for both jobs and profits than ever before. Travel is closely related to the sale of a wide range of products.

In behalf of the department of commerce and development, I respectfully urge prompt enactment of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park early in the next session of Congress. The department of commerce and development as a unit, and I personally, will lend every assistance in the promotion and utilization of the Lewis-Clark Highway as an artery of traffic for tourists along the Nez Perce National Historical Parkway and we confidently expect that the establishment of this park will add immeasurably to the tourist industry in Idaho and to the industry in our sister States on the east and west.

Thank you for the opportunity to so testify.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate that statement, Miss Shadduck. I think it develops and proves most conclusively that tourism is big business and important to the economic segments of your State just as it is to the economic segments of my State. I think a dollar spent on investments of this kind brings many, many returns, not only to the State involved but to the national improvement. I think you documented this very well.

Senator Church?

Senator CHURCH. Let me add, Louise, that I think these are the best findings I have yet seen; the most current and comprehensive figures on the dramatic growth of tourism. I am happy to have them not only for the purpose of this record, but other purposes, too.

Secondly, I would like to thank you for the phase you have given to the possible benefit that might flow to the Nez Perce Indians. As chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee, I am conscious all the time of the deprivation that faces many Indian people and the failure of many Indian tribes to achieve a standard of living compared to that of the rest of us, as we know. I think that is a development that could contribute, in my way of thinking, to the well-being of the Nez Perce Indians. We are very proud of them and anxious for them to achieve the fulfillment of their potentials in this area. I think this park could have a significant role to play in that.

Miss SHADDUCK. Thank you, Senator Church.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Louise, for a very fine statement. I commend you for it; not only your statement but your untiring effort on behalf of the department of commerce and development. Results that you have achieved are visible at every hand, and you have given us a very fine statement which will be a valuable part of the Senate record on this bill.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Our next witness is Ellis Mathes, Idaho State engineer.

Mr. Mathes, I would like to have you proceed.

**STATEMENT OF ELLIS MATHES, STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER,
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS**

Mr. MATHES. Senator Bible, Senator Jordan, Governor Smylie, and Senator Church—I see he has left the room.

Senator BIBLE. Temporarily.

Mr. MATHES. Ladies and gentlemen. My name is Ellis Mathes. The department has prepared a formal statement relative to the proposed national park. Twenty-five copies have been submitted, and I assume this statement will be entered in the record of the testimony taken at this hearing.

Senator BIBLE. That will be incorporated in the full record.

Mr. MATHES. In the interest of time, so that others may speak, I do not propose to read the statement.

I would, however, like to take this opportunity to emphasize that the Idaho Department of Highways pledges its cooperation to the fullest possible extent on all phases of this plan wherein the State highway system is a factor. In this respect, I believe it is pertinent to note that 9 of the 22 proposed sites are now marked and interpreted by attractive historical signs at roadside parks and turnouts. These signs have been constructed by the department of highways. The legends inscribed on them were prepared by the Idaho State Historical Society. The department has a continuing program for the development and marking of a number of additional sites in this area.

You may be sure that the concept of the park plan, as outlined in the feasibility report, is prominent in the minds of our engineers. We believe that highways can be located so as to be in the best interest of the highway user, as well as to give adequate service to these proposed sites.

Of the sites listed, two—the White Bird Battlefield and the Canoe Campsite—are of immediate concern to the department because of the proposed highway changes. A section of U.S. Highway 95 over the top of White Bird Hill and down the north side is now under contract. Because of the difficult terrain in this area, latitude for change in alinement is very narrow. We believe, however, that the proposed location and design on the south side of White Bird Hill is most compatible with the park concept and it will provide a convenient overlook of the White Bird Battlefield area for several miles. There should be developed at least one viewpoint overlooking the battleground area in this section of highway.

In the Canoe Campsite area, the highway alinement will be advantageous for the south side of the site. We have worked with the historical society on the highway location here and believe that assures compatibility with this historical site.

In conclusion then, may I again say that the Idaho Department of Highways supports the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park and that it is our sincere desire to work cooperatively with all agencies on all phases of the plan where our State highways are involved.

If I can answer any questions concerning the State highway system, or otherwise be of assistance to the committee, I would be pleased to do so.

Senator BIBLE. I have no specific questions. You have made a fine presentation. Certainly the highway department has an important

part in the overall effort. We did have the opportunity of flying over the White Bird Battleground this morning. It seems to me this does have an exciting possibility.

I served on the highway board for 8 years and I think you can work out some wonderful highways in the area. We didn't see the second area that you mentioned because of the little ground fog—they probably call it different things in different areas, I am sure. This would have dissipated if could have stayed a little longer. But we did see and had an excellent look at the battleground. I know you are going to be very helpful in working this out. Thank you.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. I am proud to welcome an old friend's ideas, and we are indeed fortunate to have for State highway engineer, a man of high professional accomplishment, as Ellis Mathes is. It calls for close cooperation between the State highway department and other agencies and he is a man thoroughly competent to administer his end of it, and we will get this cooperation from him, I am sure.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ELLIS MATHES, STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER, IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

My name is Ellis Mathes. I am State highway engineer for the Idaho Department of Highways.

The following testimony is relative to the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park in north-central Idaho.

This proposed park lies wholly within the boundaries of District No. 4 of the Idaho Department of Highways, with headquarters at Lewiston, Idaho.

Since the inception of this proposed park, the Idaho Department of Highways has been in close contact with the gentlemen of the National Park Service who compiled the feasibility report dated October 1963, and with the Nez Perce National Historical Park Association. Our district engineer at Lewiston, Mr. W. W. Sacht, is a director of the Nez Perce National Historical Park Association by special permission of the Idaho Board of Highway Directors.

In May 1964, the Idaho Board of Highway Directors were apprised of the concept of the proposed national historical park by Mr. William F. Johnston, managing editor of the Lewiston Morning Tribune. The highway board expressed at that time, as they do now, their interest in such a project and their sincere desire to cooperate to the greatest extent possible in order to assure the coordination of future highway plans with plans of the National Park Service.

The Idaho Department of Highways has the responsibility of planning, locating, constructing, and maintaining a State highway system that will best serve the traveling public within the State of Idaho. In this respect, it is recognized that a national historical park in north-central Idaho should add considerably to tourist traffic in Idaho. Establishment of such a park will, therefore, influence highway location and design.

The Idaho Department of Highways pledges its cooperation to the National Park Service and other Federal Government and State agencies to the fullest possible extent should any problems develop which involve the State highway system.

You may be sure that the concept of the park plan as outlined in the feasibility report is prominent in the minds of our engineers. Any features of the proposed park as may be affected by the State highway will be given prompt and considered analysis in the planning, location, and design phases of any highway route determination.

The feasibility report previously referred to lists 22 proposed sites for development by the National Park Service and other Federal and State agencies.

We believe that highways can be located so as to be in the best interest of the highway user as well as to give adequate service to these proposed sites.

Of the sites listed, however, the White Bird battlefield near White Bird and the Canoe Campsite near Orofino are of immediate concern to the department of highways because of proposed highway changes within the next few years.

WHITE BIRD BATTLEFIELD SITE

The section of U.S. Highway 95 from the Salmon River south of the village of White Bird to Grangeville is scheduled for construction on new location within the next 5 years. The first 7.2-mile portion and northernmost section over the top of White Bird Hill and down the north side is now under contract.

Location studies have been completed on the remainder of the route to the Salmon River. The routing as proposed by the department will follow high on the ridge to the west of the White Bird battleground, cross the valley below White Bird, continue through a saddle to the south of White Bird, and on to the Salmon River. Because of the difficult terrain in this area, latitude for change in alignment is very narrow. An acceptable design at reasonable cost must be developed within these confines.

The proposed route is scheduled for review by the highway board at an early date, after which a public hearing in White Bird will be held. Final approval of the location will be made by the highway board after testimony offered at the public hearing has been reviewed. It is anticipated that approval of the route as proposed by the department will be received.

If approved, this new location of U.S. Highway 95 will provide an excellent overlook of the White Bird battleground area for several miles along the route. It is anticipated that the department of highways will develop, if possible, a viewpoint overlooking the battleground area and place thereon an attractive historical sign depicting the White Bird Battle, State historical sign No. 99.

CANOE CAMPSITE

The department of highways has for several years been planning for construction of a new highway that will pass by this site. This project, located on U.S. Highway 12, is now proposed for construction within the next 2 years.

The new highway alignment will essentially be along the present location and adjacent to the south boundary of the Canoe Campsite. Although design is not complete at this time, we have been assured by Mr. Ralph Space, a long standing member of the Clearwater County Historical Society, that our plans are quite satisfactory as far as the park is concerned. We have made considerable adjustment in alignment to assure compatibility with this important historical site.

OTHER SITES

At least 9 of the 22 proposed sites are now marked and interpreted by attractive historical signs at roadside parks or turnouts. These signs, and parks or turnouts, have been constructed by the Idaho Department of Highways. The legends inscribed on the signs were prepared by the Idaho State Historical Society.

The construction or improvement of the several additional roadside parks or turnouts, together with the installation of similar historical signs are now scheduled for early consideration.

A number of other sites have been recommended by the National Park Service for improvement of turnouts and placement of interpretive markers. These recommendations seem to be most compatible with the present development of roadside turnouts and rest areas by the Idaho Department of Highways.

The National Park Service and other agencies can expect wholehearted cooperation from the department of highways with respect to the improvement of existing turnouts or the construction of new ones at any of the sites mentioned.

In conclusion, the State of Idaho, Department of Highways, supports the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park and will work cooperatively with the National Park Service and all other agencies on all phases of the plan wherein the State highway system is a factor.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. O. J. Buxton.

STATEMENT OF O. J. BUXTON, LAND COMMISSIONER, STATE OF IDAHO

Mr. BUXTON. Chairman Bible, Senators, and friends, my name is O. J. Buxton. I am Idaho State land commissioner and chairman of the State land board which administers State-owned forest lands, State parks, and certain other public lands.

The proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park would be an important addition to the national park system, preserving historic sites in one of the most scenic and historic areas in the Nation. It would be extremely valuable to Idaho residents and visitors in fostering understanding of western development.

The proposal calls for close cooperation between the National Park Service, other Federal agencies, and State government, particularly those State agencies involved in administration of parks and other public lands. The plan implies close coordination of efforts by the State land board and these other agencies.

As State land commissioner, I assure you that we in Idaho are willing and eager to work closely with these agencies to accomplish the goals outlined in the National Park Service feasibility report. The Federal efforts, as described in the proposal, would not conflict with our own State objectives, but instead would supplement and enrich them.

In behalf of the State land board, as land commissioner, I heartily endorse to the Congress the authorization of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Buxton. I am very happy to have your endorsement, and you have handed me a statement from Roger L. Guernsey, the State forester of Idaho. That likewise will be incorporated and made a part of this record. Thank you.

Senator JORDAN. I am glad to meet an old friend I served with in the legislature, a dedicated public servant, and I am sure we will get close cooperation from his department.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROGER L. GUERNSEY, STATE FORESTER OF IDAHO

My name is Roger L. Guernsey. I am the State forester of Idaho. I wish to add my voice to the strong, regional, completely bipartisan support for the proposed Nez Perce National Park. There are several excellent reasons why Nez Perce National Park should be created by the Congress of the United States.

1. It has national significance. The Nez Perce country was the bridge for the successful Lewis and Clark Expedition, the expedition that paved the way for extension of our great Nation through the Pacific Northwest. Within this richly historic area the expedition could easily have died. Instead, the friendly Nez Perce shared their meager wealth of food and horses to assure a successful exploration.

2. It will provide an unmatched national recreation link. Megopolis A, or a continuous metropolitan area from Boston to Miami is forming fast up the eastern coast of our country. Megopolis B is looming in the West. While it may skip mountains from ocean to freeway and back again, the result will be the same, a depression of nerve and verve. Certainly it is of national importance that our millions of citizens in traveling from A to B have choice of a route that features something other than flashing neon, billboards, the never-ending commercial Main Street, and automobile boneyards.

They will be so eternally grateful to those who preserved the story of the Nez Perce Indians, Lewis and Clark, and Idaho's early settlers.

3. It promotes a vital national need, the need for Federal, State, local government, and private groups and individuals to work together for the common good. This new concept for creating a national park in parts and as a cooperative enterprise is most laudable. America needs to promote, heavily, more reliance on local participation.

4. Park developments of this type will ease the pressure on all the Nation's forests—Federal, State, and private. Recreational needs will be met. Unless extensive, varied facilities of all types are provided, the bulk of the masses of inland pleasure seekers will "spill over" into the forests, greatly restricting their

utilization for the other multiple uses. Creation of Nez Perce National Park will be a spectacular booster in the "race for inner space," the race to preserve on earth a desirable, healthful environment for all mankind.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. John R. Woodworth, director of the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. WOODWORTH, DIRECTOR, IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

Mr. WOODWORTH. Thank you, Chairman Bible, Senator Jordan, and ladies and gentlemen.

My name is John R. Woodworth, director of the Idaho Fish and Game Department, and secretary of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission. According to Idaho law and as further implemented by the policies of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission, I am empowered and directed to exercise general supervision of the Idaho Fish and Game Department in accomplishing the wildlife policy of the State. Quoting an excerpt from the Idaho statutes:

All wildlife, including all wild animals, wild birds, and fish within the State of Idaho is hereby declared to be the property of the State of Idaho. It shall be preserved, protected, perpetuated, and managed. It shall be only captured or taken at such times or places under such conditions or by such means or in such manner as will preserve, protect, and perpetuate such wildlife and provide for the citizens of this State, and as by law permitted to others, continued supplies of such wildlife for hunting, fishing, and trapping.

Under this general policy, it is the desire of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission to make a statement in behalf of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park in north-central Idaho that is expected to be considered early in the next session of Congress.

It is obvious that any consideration for the preservation of the historical aspects of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe areas would involve the fish and game resources. Although the Nez Perce Indians, similar to their neighbor citizens of the United States, no longer depend on the fish and game for their daily sustenance, it is important that consideration be given to maintaining this important segment of their historical background.

The land of the Nez Perce is familiar ground to many people across the Nation because of its reputation as a virtual wildlife paradise. The largest herds of elk in North America are resident in the upper Clearwater River along such tributaries as the North Fork of the Clearwater, the Lochsa, and the Selway Rivers. The U.S. Forest Service has set aside the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area where native cutthroat trout populations, annual runs of the migratory steelhead trout, and elk, deer, and moose herds have been part of the Nez Perce life over the many years. Each year many big game hunters and fishermen who consider the land of the Nez Perce a wildlife utopia, pass through this part of Idaho without really knowing its rich background in American Indian history.

With these thoughts in mind, we have examined the feasibility report of the National Park Service on the Nez Perce country, and it is our opinion that the creation of this national historical park would indirectly assist in preserving the fish and game resources and thereby help to maintain the integrity of the area insofar as the wildlife values

are concerned. The following points emphasize the desirability of the creation of this historical park:

(1) It is evident that the preservation of historical sites in the area would have influence on the other natural and historic attractions to be found in the general area of the Nez Perce. Since wildlife species such as elk, cutthroat trout, moose, and salmon are all favored by primitive or wilderness type habitat, a general and official recognition of the need for preservation of areas in their natural historic state would also benefit the overall wildlife resource.

(2) Although it may be true that national park type of management is not compatible with modern-day wildlife management in parts of the country, it is quite obvious that the type of national park administration contemplated for the Nez Perce area would allow the State to continue the various modern-day management practices that are needed for good conservation.

(3) Today, the natural supplies of fish and game in the area classify it as a hunters' and fishermen's paradise. In the future, the sportsman may have to abide with fewer fish in the creel and less game in the bag due simply to the pressure of more people coming into the area for their recreation. Natural changes in habitat may also occur in addition to changes in man's use of the land. For this reason, fishing and hunting enthusiasts may turn to other values that abound in the area, such as the esthetic qualities and the scenic values as well as the colorful historic aspects of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe. It is our opinion that the creation of the Nez Perce National Historical Park would add to the enjoyment of the area by hunting and fishing enthusiasts.

In the view of the foregoing statements we would like to respectfully report to you that we are in favor of the proposal for the Nez Perce National Historical Park. We will be glad to work with the U.S. National Park Service in the compilation and interpretation of the wildlife relationships in the area.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. As I have previously stated, some time I am going to do some of this fishing you are talking about. I pledge myself to return at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. WOODWORTH. We will be delighted to take you out.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much for a fine statement, Mr. Woodworth.

Senator BIBLE. I have a letter from William J. Dee, former State senator from Idaho County for inclusion at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

OCTOBER 2, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Public Land Subcommittee,
Senate Interior Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am the incumbent State senator for Idaho County. As a representative of the people in the county, I appreciate this opportunity to express what I know to be their views as well as my personal opinion in respect to the proposal to create a Nez Perce National Historical Park.

The areas in the proposed site are all an integral part of our American history. The preservation of these portions of our history would be a direct benefit to the past, present, and future of our entire country. Too often, the colorful aspects of our history go unrecognized and once forgotten they are lost forever.

The residents of Idaho County are particularly interested since we understand that two of the main centers to be operated by the Park Service would possibly

be located in Idaho County at the White Bird Battleground Center and the Lewis and Clark Camp Center. There is little doubt that this particular area is probably one of the last great centers of American Indian history. The magnificent individual performances of the participants in the historical incidents of the area have received considerable literary summation. However, a true perpetuation of these historical events must come from the physical areas in which they occurred. It is only right and fitting that this historical era be shared with the people of the United States.

We, therefore, feel that Congress, for the benefit of all our citizens, should establish this national historic park to preserve the landmarks and historical sites in Idaho County and in the contiguous areas which have such an important bearing upon the history of the Nez Perce Indians and our frontier mining areas.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM J. DEE,
State Senator, Idaho County.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Ralph S. Space, of the Clearwater Historical Society.

STATEMENT OF RALPH S. SPACE, PRESIDENT, CLEARWATER HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. SPACE. Mr. Chairman, Senator Jordan, and ladies and gentlemen, my name is Ralph S. Space. I am president of the Clearwater Historical Society.

First, we wish to express our appreciation for being permitted to appear before this committee. The Clearwater Historical Society is deeply interested in the adoption of this legislation and welcomes the opportunity of giving our reasons why we strongly urge its passage. Many organizations will favor this bill because of the monetary gain to their group or locality through an increased tourist trade. The Clearwater Historical Society agrees that giving national park status to the historical sites in this area will likely produce such result. However, the objectives of the Clearwater Historical Society are not monetary. The constitution of our society establishes as one of its prime objectives the preservation of historical sites, monuments, and markers and to cooperate in making them accessible to the public. It is in furtherance of this objective that we support Senate bill S. 2326.

The Nez Perce country has many historical sites that should be preserved, made accessible to the public, and through signs or other media, their meaning and historical significance interpreted. For example, the White Bird and Clearwater battlefields, the camps of Lewis and Clark, the old Lolo Trail, and the Spalding Mission are all historical sites of national interest that need to be preserved.

Historical sites, if unprotected, go through a process of erosion. The original site of an historical event is changed by the sweeping tide of progress. A road is built here, a house there, trees are cleared away, until the original appearance of the site is lost. There is the souvenir hunter who digs up graves, sifts the ground, and carries away priceless relics. Combine these with the ruthless hand of vandalism and the need for preservation becomes apparent.

But preservation, as important as it is, is not the only reason for placing these sites in a national park. To really serve the public, the site must be adequately developed, signs directing people to points of interest installed, and recordings explaining the events that took place along with their meaning and significance prepared. These we feel can be done only by passage of Senate bill S. 2326.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Space. We are glad to have the report of the Clearwater Historical Society.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Ralph Space is a forester, and I have enjoyed his hospitality in the Clearwater area. He is a man well versed in the legend and lore of the State.

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

Our next witness is Mr. Roger McGinnis, executive vice president of the Boise Chamber of Commerce. Apparently he is not present. We will print his prepared statement at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROGER B. MCGINNIS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT,
GREATER (IDAHO) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Senator Alan Bible, chairman, members, U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, on behalf of the Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce, representing 1,300 business, professional, and individual members, I am appearing before your committee today to register for the record our organization's support for the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park, and to urge your favorable recommendation for the passage of whatever congressional legislation is needed to bring this park into being during the next session of the Congress.

The Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce, serving Idaho's capital city, is keenly aware of the many advantages the establishment of this park will have to the economy of our State, plus the equally important role this park will have in the preservation of the priceless heritage of the Nez Perce country * * * both in the matter of land as well as historically significant landmarks.

Because we are the capital city chamber of commerce, we are the recipient of thousands of letters each month * * * averaging some 5,000 per month * * * throughout the year asking a myriad of questions about, not only Boise, and our immediate valley, but the Gem State as a whole. A large number of these letters are prompted by students in all grade levels who are seeking reference material on the history of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest * * * and more particularly the data we can supply on Indian tribes, early-day explorers-settlers, the Lewis and Clark expedition. Many of these letters, particularly from the higher grade levels including college, express an interest in visiting historic sites within our Gem State.

As a result of the extensive national and regional advertising programs sponsored by Idaho's State Department of Commerce and Development, as well as by our Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce, plus the growing number of feature articles appearing in many national publications which describe our State's scenic and vacation areas, we are receiving a continually growing number of inquiries for printed materials describing our State and area.

And, these inquiries are seeking information about the location and accommodations offered in our national parks. Since Idaho has no national parks, this places our entire State at a disadvantage in the increasingly keenly competitive business of tourism. It is true that we have the national Craters of the Moon information center near Arco, and the western borders of famous Yellowstone National Park, but neither of these are sufficient to satisfy the growing demands of our tourists inquirers who are planning longer vacations.

The Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce, in addition to the handling of these thousands of mail inquiries each year, has, in recent years, operated a summertime tourist information center separate and apart from our full-time business office. This tourist information center, operated 7 days each week for 3 summer months, June, July, August, is located on Capitol Boulevard in Julia Davis Park, adjacent to the Idaho State Historical Museum, is staffed by two full-time hostesses who are trained by us to answer all types of questions about both our immediate area as well as giving helpful information regarding sights and points of interest the tourist might visit in other parts of our State.

In 1963 and 1964, the first 2 years of our summertime tourist information service, our center was visited by carloads of visitors from all the States, most of the Canadian Provinces, and several foreign countries. Based on the listing of questions compiled by our hostesses, we learned of an increasing number of travelers who are interested in visiting national parks, historical landmarks,

and information centers, plus the usual number of inquiries about lakes, mountain resorts, fishing, and camping spots. With the completion of the Lewis and Clark Highway, a great number ask about the condition of the road, plus information about things to see and visit en route * * * things which pertain to their travels and to the Indian lore of that area.

We know, as a result of our personal service to these many, many inquiries, that the authorization of the Nez Perce National Historical Park will be of real value both economically as well as educationally to our State, and our area. Boise, a primary center for travelers en route north and south, is situated on several highways, both National as well as State. In this location, we are in a position to evaluate the attractions of our beautiful State because of the great number who travel through here en route to destinations within our State. Because of this, we have a direct as well as an indirect interest in the authorization and completion of this very much worthwhile endeavor.

I think it is important, too, for me to remind you gentlemen that our organization has not always favored the withdrawal of large areas of public lands which could otherwise be used productively for the public good in the fields of forestry, mining, grazing, and other economic uses. And, it is because of this oftentimes repeated stand of ours favoring private enterprise development of resource areas that I believe it is also important for me to especially commend the sponsors of this program for the fact that they do not contemplate the transfer of a considerable amount of this Nez Perce country to Federal control or ownership, but, instead, are making provisions for a coordinated development of information centers and tourist service facilities employing the resources of private enterprise as well as needed Government agencies.

In addition to this "imaginative new concept," I think it is particularly significant that the Nez Perce Indian Tribe will have a hand in the developing and interpreting of these historical sites. Even though this is not considered a Nez Perce Indian Tribe project, it is recognized that the history of this Indian tribe is an integral part of the overall history of the northern half of our State, and the national story.

The Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce sincerely endorses and supports this proposal, and urges your committee to favorably recommend the passage of whatever legislation is required to create the park, and to appropriate whatever funds will be needed to assure the development of the park as outlined in the feasibility report prepared by the National Park Service.

Senator BIBLE. I will now call Arthur L. Barnes, who is director of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR L. BARNES, DIRECTOR AND PAST PRESIDENT, IDAHO STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. BARNES. Senator Bible and Senator Jordan, my name is A. L. Barnes. I am president of Erb Hardware Co., Lewiston, Idaho. I am also a director and past president of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce and it is in this capacity that I appear today. The Idaho State Chamber Executive Committee, acting for the board of directors pursuant to authority granted by the organization's constitution and by-laws, has directed me to submit the following statement with regard to the proposal to establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

The Idaho State Chamber of Commerce wholeheartedly supports the principle embodied in the proposal to establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park. It is understood that the general intent of any enabling legislation would be to isolate and preserve specific areas of historic interest for the benefit of the general public.

This "decentralized, cooperative approach," as described by the Nez Perce National Park Association, would seem to establish a desirable precedent, as opposed to the withdrawal of extremely large blocks of land.

It is an established fact that Idaho is a State whose economy is dependent upon full utilization of its natural resources. With 63.8 percent of all land in Idaho under Federal ownership, further set-asides of magnitude can only restrict maximum resource development and reduce the State's tax base.

Another probable benefit of the historical park would be to increase the volume of the areas involved as tourist attractions. Income from this source can be of significant value to Idaho.

The Idaho State Chamber of Commerce, however, reserves the right to reexamine its position after scrutiny of the legislation to create the park.

It is noted that the National Park Service, in various sections of its feasibility report, uses such terms as "scenic integrity, scenic controls, and uncontrolled private development," and states that "action to purchase needed properties and establish needed controls must proceed at once."

Such terms will require careful and exact definition if the original intent of the proposal is to be retained.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Barnes. This is, as you know, a new concept in park management and park development, and I am looking forward to working with this proposal with a great deal of interest. It is a decentralized type of approach and would work very well in avoiding some of the dangers you express. I am glad for it. A press release of the Department of the Interior explaining the plan has been ordered printed as an appendix to this hearing.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. I am grateful for the statement, Mr. Barnes. I think in working out the legislative history of this act we can incorporate certain safeguards and provisions that would alleviate some of the apprehensions you have expressed here. I hope we can. Thank you.

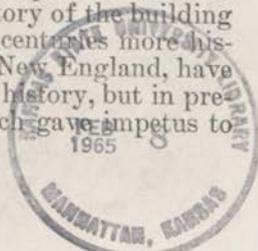
Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Barnes.

Our next witness is Jack Clifford, president of the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF JACK CLIFFORD, PRESIDENT, NORTH IDAHO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. CLIFFORD. Senator Bible, Senator Jordan, my name is Jack Clifford. I reside at 1902 14th Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho. I am director of public affairs of Potlatch Forests, Inc., and am currently serving as president of the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce. The NICC is a confederation not only of business interests but of governmental agency representatives and private citizens, and has been deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of the State of Idaho and particularly of this region since 1908.

We of the West have failed for the most part to perpetuate the color and events of the most dramatic chapter in the history of the building of this Nation. With a handicap of nearly two centuries more history, the Eastern States, and particularly those of New England, have had much more success not only in chronicling the history, but in preserving the spirit of those people and events which gave impetus to creation of the greatest society in recorded history.



Perhaps the most pleasing aspect of the proposal from the standpoint of one identified with a corporation which believes and practices integrated multiple use of lands is the great amount of historically significant events which can be recorded on relatively few areas. I personally oppose the acquisition of more and larger tracts set aside for any single-purpose use. Indeed, with a growing population it is more important than ever that public and private lands be managed under the multiple-use concept. The proposal before this committee is an intelligent answer to any reservations I might have in regard to withdrawing more acres from production in an area in which the preponderance of land is now public domain. It may well even establish a precedent for other areas, both in the West where most of the acreage is managed by public agencies, and in the East where there is limited land available. Under the concept presented here today, it is not necessary to set aside inordinate amounts of land to preserve our heritage or to provide recreation to the American public. Only those lands necessary to the administration of the system are taken out of production and at the same time areas of historic importance can be dignified by the status of a national park.

As a person interested in western lore and history, I find it significant also that the descendants of those who met and befriended the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805 have again joined hands with their neighbors in a mutual desire to preserve something of the heritage of both races. The trials, troubles, wars, and turbulence of the past are now but pages of the book which records the story of the efforts and the struggles of two great nations. From friendship and faith in the future, the Nez Perce Tribe is to be highly commended for its efforts to develop this system and to preserve for all time the culture and integrity of its colorful past.

I believe that the combining of various sites into a national park system, rather than setting aside large single-purpose areas, is sound from the standpoint of economics, geography, and the history peculiar to the United States. Events which shaped the destiny of America are interwoven into the fabric of our culture but took place in several widely spaced locations of equal significance. Further, the mobility of the American family lends itself to the enjoyment of a system which will recreate the history and recall the lessons of the past by preserving for today and for succeeding generations the historical heritage of the Nation.

There can be no doubt that this proposal is of great national significance. The area was first explored by the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-06, and some of the most meaningful developments in the progress of the Nation took place in the era following the expedition's return to Washington. Today, the vacationer-motorist can easily visit all 22 of the sites recommended in the feasibility report prepared by the National Park Service. While great economic benefits will accrue to the residents of the immediate area, there can be no doubt that appreciation for the historic impact of the region on the growth and expansion of America will be enhanced.

We join in support of this proposed national park system. Attached to this statement is a resolution recently and unanimously passed by the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce in support of an area designated and administered by the National Park Service as

being of historical significance. I respectfully urge this distinguished committee to lend the weight of its knowledge and prestige to the culmination of a program to make the proposed system a reality.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION NO. 3 OF THE NORTH IDAHO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the majestic, inspiring history of the fabled Nez Perce country has been neglected thus far by the Government of the United States in its official designations of historic areas of great national significance; and

Whereas this romantic region enfoldes three epic tales of our Nations' history: the legendary feats and failures of the goldseekers; the magnificent story of Chief Joseph; and the chronicle of the ultimate challenges to the unrivaled explorers, Lewis and Clark; and

Whereas this area and the historic lands adjoining it in four States pass swiftly from the old era into the new and a highway of unsurpassed beauty has at last been completed across the storied Lolo Pass and down the multishaded Lochsa to place this secluded area on a main traffic stream, while to the west a great system of dams expands steadily upstream to make this area, within a decade, the head of navigation on the Columbia River system; and

Whereas when the swelling tide of highway traffic meets the barges loading out to the open sea, then the old ways and the old landmarks may be engulfed speedily by the new—unless we now protect and preserve the rich heritage of the past; and

Whereas we commend and compliment the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, John A. Carver, Jr., upon his announced intention to head a survey tour through this region May 15-17, 1963, to determine appropriate means to commemorate and retain these historic resources; and we extend a warm welcome and assurance of our fullest cooperation and assistance to any member of the National Park Service Advisory Board, to officials of the National Park Service, and to other friends of our region who may participate in this tour; and

Whereas appreciation should be expressed to the members of the Idaho congressional delegation, to the Governor of Idaho, to the directors of the State department of commerce and development, and to the Idaho State Historical Society, and to the other representatives of Federal, State, and community agencies and organizations which has encouraged and assisted in this undertaking and whose continued efforts we seek; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce, at its spring meeting at Orofino, Idaho, this 11th day of May 1963, supports the proposal for the creation in this region of an area designated and administered by the National Park Service as an area of national historic importance, and suggest that this area should include Federal, State, and private land maintained generally under present ownerships, except as it may be necessary for the Federal Government to acquire limited land resources to administer an appropriate national historic program and we pledge the continued assistance of this chamber of commerce to the prompt attainment of these objectives.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Clifford. I have no question myself.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce is an unusual organization. It is welded together from all of the communities of north Idaho into a tremendously effective organization, and Jack Clifford has made a fine statement on their behalf.

Senator BIBLE. I agree, and thank you very much.

The next witness will be Dr. Earl Swanson, director of the Idaho State University Museum.

Dr. Swanson.

STATEMENT OF DR. EARL H. SWANSON, JR., DIRECTOR OF THE
MUSEUM AND PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY, IDAHO STATE
UNIVERSITY

Dr. SWANSON. Senator Bible, Senator Jordan, and ladies and gentlemen, my name is Earl H. Swanson, Jr., and I am director of the museum and professor of anthropology, Idaho State University. Several things have led me to support the proposal for a Nez Perce National Historical Park. One of these is the historic part which the Nez Perce have played in the development of the Northwest. The second is the value of Nez Perce territory for scientific studies which shed light on the nature of human history. A third factor involves the conservation of such resources within the domain of a national park.

The Idaho State University Museum has been carrying on anthropological research involving aspects of Nez Perce history since the summer of 1958. The several programs have involved Federal contracts, State, and private foundations funds, and they continue to the present time.

In the first place, the history of the Nez Perce has a special flavor based on the character of their culture and the importance of their position in the Pacific Northwest. Museum studies at Camas Prairie indicate an antiquity for man in the Clearwater Plateau of at least 7,500 years.

Senator BIBLE. Are you saying the Nez Perce were here 7,500 years ago?

Dr. SWANSON. No, I am saying they shared some portion of that time. We are not saying the Nez Perce were here all that time but our museum studies indicate that there have been tribes in the area for at least that many years. Studies show that there has been a continuity of culture for at least one group of the Nez Perce, to this time.

Senator BIBLE. I am sorry for my interruption.

Dr. SWANSON. That is all right. We think they have a unique part in the development of the region.

Studies, supported by gifts from private individuals and corporations, also indicate close adjustments to an environment which is quite similar to that of the Puget Sound and Pacific coast, in which peoples live who are related to the Nez Perce by language, and possibly by culture.

Other elements of Nez Perce prehistory have come to light through salvage programs under Federal contract to the National Park Service in the Bruce Eddy Reservoir, to the Smithsonian Institution in the Hells Canyon Reservoir, through the State department of highways in programs of excavation carried out along the Salmon River and its tributaries between Riggins and White Bird, and more will come to light in excavations to begin soon in the High Mountain Sheep Reservoir. All of the studies so far done support the idea that the Nez Perce have an important heritage worthy of national interest and respect.

Second, Nez Perce territory offers to the student of man's place in nature a laboratory of prime importance. For example, there are special features in the soils of the Clearwater Plateau which permit us to think that man may have been unable to occupy parts of it until about 7,000 to 8,000 years ago. The similarity of some features of the

prehistoric culture of the Clearwater Plateau to those of an earlier time on the Pacific coast offer special opportunities for studying man's adjustments to his environment and his reasons for spreading from the coast to the interior. The general area of Nez Perce territory is of additional scientific interest because there is evidence that native game was not abundant on Camas Prairie in the years before the coming of the white man. This is a reverse of the situation in the country of the Northern Shoshoni.

Finally, we are in an age when men show little concern for their own history. As a result, the amount of amateur destruction of irreplaceable historic resources is accelerating beyond the capacity of the professional or of ordinary government agencies to meet the challenge. These resources are also being destroyed by a wide variety of construction which salvage archeology is only partially able to meet. Variable Federal funds provide for more or less successful salvage of some archeological localities in the region, especially those under the highway salvage program. However, there are other projects of a local community character in which historic resources are destroyed without any attempt at salvage or protection. In east Kamiah, a prehistoric village of 14 houses was recently destroyed altogether by sewage disposal bulldozing and dragline operations. A more adequate standard of protection is needed for the great resources of human history that exist in Nez Perce territory.

In summary, it should be reiterated that the Nez Perce as a people have a significant and colorful history which should be preserved.

In the second place, we believe the area of the Nez Perce has some very important scientific values for the student of the human origin. The range of the environment occupied by the Nez Perce is similar in many respects to the environment west of the Cascade Range, where there are other people of similar culture, and this adjustment in environment and culture creates a number of problems which it is going to take years to study before we can arrive at reasonable answers.

In the third place, we think these historic and scientific values which are to be found in this Nez Perce territory ought to be conserved. We think they can be well preserved by the National Park Service, through their knowledge of this area. This is something they can do and guarantee in the national interest of a very high standard. The people of this area are unanimous in their support of this proposal and we commit ourselves to cooperate in the development without reservation.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

I have a question. I have always admired your field of study. Do you have any general idea, and I don't mean to get you off on a side-track, but it always interests me where the Indian comes from. Can you give me a capsule idea? Did they originate here? I have heard it said they came from the Orient or the Mediterranean area. I don't know how you trace it back.

Dr. SWANSON. According to the best information so far, we still suggest the first men came to the New World by the Bering Straits. Recently people have theorized that there may have been settlements via Iceland, and others have uncovered settlements in Newfoundland about the year 1000, so that route could have been used at an earlier time, as suggested by one or two people.

Also there have been discoveries in South America of a great deal of Japanese culture material, so it would appear there would have been several routes into the New World. But the best evidence so far is through the Bering Straits in periods when the ice sheets were more extended than now. The sea level was lower and it was possible for men to move across such lands. They didn't even know they were on a bridge.

Senator BIBLE. That has always been fascinating to me. I have heard people talk about it.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. It is a subject which I wish we had time to explore.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Boyd Martin, dean of the College of Letters & Science, of the University of Idaho.

Apparently he is not here. Our next witness then will be Wayne H. Sims, president of the Lewis-Clark Normal School. Is he present?

STATEMENT OF DR. WAYNE H. SIMS, PRESIDENT, LEWIS-CLARK NORMAL SCHOOL

Mr. SIMS. My name is Wayne H. Sims. I am president of Lewis-Clark Normal School.

Since American culture is the sum total of as many different cultures as we have had immigrants from different lands and these cultures have been amalgamated into our present culture, it is increasingly important that we preserve the individual monuments of our own past. In one relatively small area, bounded by the Salmon River on the south and the north fork of the Clearwater River on the north, are to be found practically all of those efforts that went into the making of modern America. Here is the almost legendary trek of Lewis and Clark, travels of fur trappers, missionaries, settlers, soldiers, loggers, and of course, their relations to the Nez Perce Indians. Many of these sites and their physical properties are still relatively undisturbed, but through the erosion of time and progress they are now threatened as never before.

As a teacher and as an individual, I feel the chance to not only preserve these sites but to be able to staff them and offer interpretive guidance to their significance will help in the teaching of our American heritage, not only to the local students but to all who pass this way. Since the site without the proper interpretation is but an empty thing, the establishment of the three main interpretive centers will aid all who try to pass on to succeeding generations some of our culture and history.

In this site is history as Americans need to know it. Most of the scenic wonders of America have been preserved through the efforts of the Government and citizens. It is important to preserve these, and equally as important to preserve our history. We are fortunate in having both scenic and historic value in the same area of the Nez Perce Historical Park. This too, is not just a regional interest. It is nationwide and of national importance. The journey made by Lewis and Clark stirred the entire Nation and continues to appeal to all the people of America.

Through proper development and display this vital part of our history can be preserved and consequently taught more readily to our young people and to all who are interested.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Sims. That is a fine statement.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Dr. Sims.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Richard D. Daugherty, professor of anthropology at Washington State University. Dr. Daugherty, we are glad to have you with us this morning.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD D. DAUGHERTY, PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY, WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

Dr. DAUGHERTY. My name is Dr. Richard D. Daugherty. I am professor of anthropology at Washington State University. For the past 16 years I have directed archeological excavations in the Pacific Northwest and recently have conducted research in Egypt, Sudan, France, and Spain. I wish to offer the following remarks in support of the proposed Nez Perce National Park and particularly wish to comment on the archeological resources relating to the proposed park area.

The area proposed for inclusion in this park is rich in prehistoric sites. From evidence currently available, it will be possible to present a record of man's occupation of this area during the past 11,000 years. The archeological resources to be found in this region consist of village sites, campsites, burial sites, caves, rock shelters, pictograph sites (designs painted on rocks), and petroglyph sites (designs inscribed in the rocks). To give you an idea of the richness of this area, let me point out that this past summer I employed an archeological team to locate and evaluate all the archeological sites which will be flooded by construction of the proposed Asotin Dam. Within the maximum pool level of this one reservoir, the team located 158 archeological sites. There is little question that if a similar investigation were conducted along the Clearwater River, sites would be found in equal abundance. Important archeological sites have been discovered and some already have been excavated within the proposed park area. For example, excavations conducted at the important Weis Rock-shelter site, by archeologists from Idaho State University, have recorded a continuous cultural record extending over approximately 8,000 years. In addition, the program of highway salvage archeology now going on in Idaho has led to the discovery of other important sites along White Bird Pass.

The Nez Perce Indians and their ancestors once occupied a very large territory. Some of the recent archeological work that we have conducted on the Snake River also relates directly or at least is closely related to the cultural history of the Nez Perce. The programs that we have been conducting along the Snake River annually since 1957 have resulted in the recovery of thousands of Indian artifacts and large quantities of data concerning this culture history. All of these materials and data are available for display in properly administered museums and visitors' centers within the park area. With continuing programs of research along the Snake—already including many seasons of excavations in Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Asotin Reservoirs—much more will be learned and many thousands more artifacts will be available for display. On the basis of

what we have learned, and on the basis of what will be learned through future archeological research in this area, it will be possible to present for visitors to the park a rather detailed picture of man's activities and his adjustments to a changing environment extending over at least 11,000 years.

Thus, I would strongly endorse the proposal to establish a Nez Perce National Park.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Dr. Daugherty. This offers another facet and development which is very interesting.

Simply for the record, Washington State University is at Pullman; is this correct?

Dr. DAUGHERTY. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. Where is Pullman in relation to where we are now?

Dr. DAUGHERTY. It is about 35 miles north. It is in the State of Washington but it is geographically very close to here.

Senator JORDAN. The archeological resources of this area have always been very interesting to me and I would like to explore them further and deeper.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Dr. Daugherty.

Our next witness is Sister M. Alfreda Elsensohn.

We are very happy to have you with us this morning, Sister.

**STATEMENT OF SISTER M. ALFREDA ELSENSOHN, VICE PRESIDENT,
COLLEGE OF ST. GERTRUDE, COTTONWOOD, IDAHO**

Sister ELSENSOHN. Honorable Senators, my name is Sister M. Alfreda Elsensohn. I am vice president of the College of St. Gertrude, Cottonwood, Idaho; director of St. Gertrude's Museum, Cottonwood; and author of the two volumes of "Pioneer Days in Idaho County."

A longtime interest in Idaho County has prompted me to write two volumes of "Pioneer Days in Idaho County," published in 1947 and 1951 by the Caxton Printers of Caldwell, Idaho. Born in Grangeville, my interest in local history began in my preschool days when I lived at Mount Idaho at the time it was still Idaho County's third county seat. I listened in rapt attention as Mrs. H. C. Brown told my mother of her experiences in their store at White Bird before the Indian war of 1877 and of their escape to the prairie at the outbreak of the war.

I was fascinated by the Chinese in Mount Idaho who had a store and a settlement nearby. My father was Idaho County's first superintendent of schools and I spent hours in his office after the county seat had been moved to its fourth home at Grangeville.

"Romance Lies in the Name," is the title I chose for chapter II of volume I. Idaho is a name which has suggested romance to poets and writers and still seems to suggest a closeness to nature and people, if I may judge from the historical correspondence carried on through the years since the publication of my two books.

To preserve this pioneer spirit it seems fitting that the National Park Service should be entrusted with the preservation of Idaho County's historic sites. The major purpose of our national parks, as I understand it, is to instruct, to inspire, to open the door to understanding of the land and its people, and to keep this knowledge unimpaired for future generations.

Key historical sites should be preserved for posterity. This is especially important in Idaho County since it covers an area larger than the State of Massachusetts and little has been done in the way of preservation. Idaho County is closely related to Nez Perce and Clearwater Counties by historical ties. In fact Camas Prairie and the Elk City district were part of Nez Perce County prior to 1875. An 1873 issue of the Idaho Signal, Lewiston newspaper preserved in our museum at St. Gertrude's Academy, has a list of the county officials for three counties, Shoshone, Nez Perce, and Idaho County. It names various post offices including those of Mount Idaho, Newsome, Slate Creek, John Day, Florence, and Washington which no longer exist. It carries an advertisement by a druggist at Washington, or "Washington in Warrens Camp" as it was often described, then the county seat.

For 5 years, 1848-53, the area now known as Idaho County was part of Oregon Territory. Then it became part of Washington Territory. Idaho County as such was created in December 1861 and on March 4, 1863, it was included in the newly created Territory of Idaho. A striking change has been made in the evaluation of Idaho's assets since Washington Irving in 1837 wrote that "it is a land where no man permanently resides."

Idaho County offers a priceless cultural and educational heritage which should be shared with people beyond the confines of Idaho County. Even within the past year my correspondence with people outside the county in such States as New Jersey, Illinois, Louisiana, and Texas indicates a great interest in Idaho County. To them it is now a place where one can escape from the turmoil of civilization, a place for "human renewal."

Florence, Warrens, Washington, Mount Idaho, Slate Creek, Golden, Newsome, Elk City, Buffalo Hump, Burgdorf, Dixie, Kamiah, Stites, Adams Camp, Clearwater, Mountain House, Denver, are but some of the place names which evoke historical memories. I have noted that the plan for the park mentions three main visitor centers to be located at Spalding, Kamiah, and White Bird. It seems to me that it would be important to have a fourth such center located at Grangeville since it is the gateway to some of the old mining towns and to Mount Idaho famed for its role in the Nez Perce Indian war.

Idaho County has its share of historical characters. Perhaps no one person has evoked more interest than the Chinese woman, Polly Bemis, of whom the late J. C. Safley, editor of the San Diego Union around 1953, wrote "I interviewed Polly Bemis when she, like a modern Rip Van Winkle, emerged from a half century's slumber beneath the shadow of majestic Buffalo Hump." The original marker on the grave of the notorious criminal character, H. C. Talbotte, buried in Florence, can be seen in the log cabin museum of the Idaho County Historical Society in Grangeville.

L. P. Brown, founder of Mount Idaho and first postmaster of Mount Idaho, was involved in many of the early activities of the Camas Prairie region including the hotel business in Cottonwood. His hotel at Mount Idaho became a hospital during the Nez Perce Indian war. The McBeth sisters taught the Indians at Mount Idaho later on. Tolo, Chief Joseph, White Bird, and Yellow Bull are Indian names of significance in Idaho County history. Gue Owen and Sing Lee are Chinese names of pioneer interest.

Time has come, it seems, for north central Idaho to take stock of its historical heritage and take steps to preserve it before it is too late. Dams, mining interests, and national highways threaten to destroy some of our historical spots. Such a site as Florence, judging from a visit in early August 1964, might well be destroyed by mining interests.

Sources of information and research are still available which would afford more of the data needed to interpret these sites. Each passing year makes such research more difficult. Only recently I heard about the remains of a Chinese settlement in the vicinity of Florence.

On page 3 of the first volume of "Pioneer Days in Idaho County" I called attention to a letter in the files of the Nez Perce National Forest, written in January 1937 by J. Neilson Barry, of Portland, Oreg., in which he commented on the fact that tourists would be attracted if each forest had its records. He stated that other regions attract by historical associations, Europe, Scotland, Evangeline's country—but here we do not develop our historical background. The creation of a national park would certainly be in line with this suggestion made over 25 years ago. As the author of the two volumes "Pioneer Days in Idaho County" I feel that we must make sure that our technological civilization does not erase the memory of our pioneer achievements and character.

My purpose—

I stated 20 years ago in writing the introduction to my first book—

has been to record as far as possible the geographic and historic factors and associations which have entered into the naming of the towns of Idaho County, of her numerous mountain peaks, her creeks, her lakes, her rivers, and many other natural features of significance.

Volume I deals mainly with the towns and settlements and their historic associations. Volume II is woven around the history of the physical features of the county. Since Idaho County is so large and its history is varied and picturesque, I feel justified in considering these volumes representative of the pioneer days of north-central Idaho.

One of the greatest gifts we can offer to the future is the preservation of those historic sites, buildings and forest scenery which will bring fresh perspectives to the next generation. My participation on Labor Day in a field trip to the historic mining towns of Elk City and Newsome under the auspices of our Idaho County Historical Society accentuated my feeling of a need for the restoration of our historical sites. I believe that our local people are becoming more and more aware of the necessity of preserving such sites and are more interested in reading local history.

Highways can be planned to blend with forested and scenic areas. Hunting and fishing do not appeal equally to all classes of tourists. To some the historical aspect has a greater appeal. Correspondence and association with people unite to convince me that the sunlit peaks and snowclad mountains of Idaho County have their appeal not only for me but for all who have lived for any length of time in Idaho. My work on the history of Idaho County has been a labor of love and I feel that I have captured some of the county's historical values in my two books which will help to interpret the sites of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Idaho's economy will be stimulated by such a project. Objections to admittance fees to these park sites are sometimes heard but it would seem to me that the time has arrived when this may be necessary if

our historic sites are to escape destruction. The National Park Service appears to be the only organization so set up as to be able to enlist the aid of the Forest Service, State, and private agencies in a well planned program of preservation and historical interpretation.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Sister Elsensohn. You have given us a very fine statement, and I can see you are very well versed in the historic past of this area. I think you are right when you say there is a growing tendency on the part of the American people to prefer this type of thing and to see that it is preserved before it disappears. I commend you upon your work and your efforts in this field. This new concept and this proposal that is before us is a complete vehicle to do a great deal with that.

I see you mention the probability of another visitor center at Grangeville. Certainly, as this program develops and as you mark out and preserve some of the great historical sites, you will find other sites, too, I am sure, which could be brought within the umbrella of a proposal such as this.

This is a splendid statement. Thank you for it.

Senator CHURCH. Sister, I want to say, I don't know if you realize it or not, that I regard you as kind of a teacher of mine. Although I haven't been in your classroom, I have read your books and have learned a great deal from them. I am sure the National Park Service can, too.

Senator JORDAN. Sister Alfreda, may I remind you that I was a resident of Grangeville when you published your two volumes. I have autographed copies and I prize them very highly. I think you have made a genuine contribution to the history of Idaho County and the region in these two volumes and you have done it in a very scholarly way. I am glad you brought up the point that perhaps Grangeville should be included as a possible addition to the points of interest in this program we are setting up here, and I am glad you brought it up because I might be accused of having a conflict of interest had I brought it up. I think our program is flexible enough that we can certainly broaden it out to include any points of interest which new development brings to life.

Senator BIBLE. Congressman White?

Congressman WHITE. I can only echo what Senator Church and Senator Jordan have said, but I think many people of our area should know of your work in the museum at St. Gertrude's, and I think many people would be surprised to see the collection of artifacts at St. Gertrude's that sister has put together and the way it is displayed. I was very much interested.

Senator BIBLE. Sister Alfreda, I would say that you are in excellent standing in this community and we are delighted to have you here.

Sister ALFREDA. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. I have several statements from educators in Idaho and Washington which will be inserted at this point.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF DR. C. CLEMENT FRENCH, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, PULLMAN, WASH.

My name is C. Clement French. I am president of Washington State University.

I am sorry that it was not possible for me to attend the Senate Interior Subcommittee hearing at Lewiston on Friday, October 9, on the proposed Nez Perce National Park.

Washington State University, located as it is in the Palouse area of Washington and concerned particularly with the historical development of this area of the Pacific Northwest, naturally views with interest and concern the possible establishment of the Nez Perce National Park. Through the collection of historical material of this area, primarily under the direction of our university library, but also through the activity of various faculty members, the university has a natural interest in this project. I feel that the work, both of our faculty and of students in a variety of fields, could be furthered by the development of this project. I trust that it may receive favorable action on the part of your subcommittee, and that the Congress will support such a favorable recommendation.

STATEMENT OF CLAUDE N. WARREN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY,
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY

My name is Claude N. Warren. I am assistant professor of anthropology at Idaho State University, Pocatello. I appreciate this opportunity to testify on behalf of the Nez Perce National Historical Park and particularly on behalf of the establishment of a visitors' center at the White Bird battlefield.

Before presenting supporting evidence for the establishment of the visitor's center at White Bird battlefield, I feel obligated to state briefly my own philosophy with regard to the park. It is my opinion, and the general opinion of others who study man, that one of the crucial factors that serve to unite individuals into a functioning society is a recognized culture history a history that explains the relationship of the different groups of people within the society. Such a history makes it possible for loggers, miners, farmers, businessmen, Indians, orientals, and caucasians to recognize a common cultural heritage, a history that solidly binds them into a functioning society.

The establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park would, I believe, make more available to the diverse peoples of our Nation, a significant portion of their common cultural heritage. The Nez Perce National Historical Park would serve not only as a center for dispersal of the knowledge of the past, but the visitor's centers and monuments would serve as concrete symbols of our culture's history.

The pace of life in our country today, and the national and local crises that are so well publicized, often make life difficult for the individual. It is my personal opinion that if one pauses occasionally and views our past history, our past crises, our past successes, the making of decisions of today becomes easier. This is not because the past necessarily holds the answers for the present, but because the past helps to put the problems of today in their proper perspective.

For these and other personal beliefs, I am wholeheartedly in support of the general concept of the Nez Perce National Historical Park, and an enthusiastic supporter of the plans that have been so far made available to me by Mr. William Johnston. In particular, I would like to testify on behalf of the establishment of a visitor's center at the White Bird battlefield, which is the area of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park with which I am best acquainted.

I would mention only briefly the ideal physical setting for such a center at the battlefield: the sweeping view that commands the whole lower valley of White Bird Creek, with rolling, knobby hills, flat pasture and croplands below, and silent fortresses of basalt above, adjacent to the sweeping grassy flanks of the evergreen-crowned mountains. The physical setting, while truly magnificent, is nonetheless but a minor point in favor of the visitors' center at White Bird battlefield, when the historic potential of the area is considered. This is the site of an historic event where men met to do battle, but the final outcome, far greater and longer lasting than the sorrow of lost life, was to be the engendering of respect between men. The event that happened here earned for the Nez Perce the respect of many a white man, and it represents a point in time when the diverse pasts of the inhabitants of the area become entwined in a common history.

During the 2-year period from July 1962 to July 1964, while I served as Idaho State Highway Archeologist, I became familiar with the archeological potential of the area between Slate Creek and the summit of White Bird Hill. In this

area I undertook a reconnaissance of the alternate highway rights-of-way in order to locate any archeological remains that might be destroyed by highway construction. This area was found to be exceptionally rich in historic and prehistoric remains. In the vicinity of the White Bird battlefield, six aboriginal cemeteries, an area of storage pits, a house pit, and a rock painting are located. Five of the cemeteries were tested by means of limited excavations. They proved to be rich in historic and prehistoric artifacts. In the process of removing a total of only six burials, we recovered over a thousand trade beads, hundreds of aboriginal shell and bone ornaments, dozens of stone tools, European-made iron knife blades, a copper kettle, and an aboriginal wooden bowl. Dozens of burials, with a wealth of grave goods, remain untouched in these cemeteries and represent a wide range of material from which the history of early European-Indian relations can be interpreted.

On the Salmon River between White Bird Creek and Slate Creek, approximately a dozen archeological sites have been located. Limited excavations have been undertaken in some of these sites. These, too, are rich in archeological remains that represent the transition from prehistory to history. One site, near the mouth of White Bird Creek, is of particular interest because of nearly continuous occupation from prehistoric times well into the 20th century. The earliest occupation was clearly prehistoric and includes at least one house and numerous artifacts. Following this there was an addition of European trade goods such as beads and buttons used by the Indian. The Indian occupation then suddenly came to an end. Some time later, a farm was established on the site. The archeological record clearly shows this in the occurrence of many European farm tools in the latest deposits.

Other sites along this stretch of the Salmon River vary from small campsites to large villages containing remains of many aboriginal houses. From the limited excavations undertaken in some of these sites, it would appear that they were not all occupied at the same time—some are historic with European trade goods, others are prehistoric. Some appear to have been temporary hunting and fishing camps while others are clearly permanent villages. These sites not only span the period from prehistory to history, but in addition represent the varied economic activities practiced by the Nez Perce in their seasonal round. The potential for interpreting Nez Perce life ways from the archeological sites on the Salmon River is thus considerable.

The remains of the aboriginal Nez Perce occupation represents only a portion of the historical potential of the area. The scars of placer mining undertaken by the Chinese mark many of the riverbanks, and the remains of a cluster of Chinese huts have been reported to me by local farmers. Although I have not personally investigated this Chinese village, there is every reason to believe that abundant cultural remains are to be found there. This is certainly true in southeastern Idaho and northern Utah, where amateur archeologists are looting ancient Chinese villages with considerable success.

Finally, early European implements have been discovered in the area during construction and farming activities. Mr. Harry Hagan, of White Bird, has several hand hammered iron implements which he recovered during construction and cultivation on his property near the foot of White Bird Hill. The great potentials of the archeological remains along White Bird Creek and the Salmon River are virtually untapped, but these remains form a substantial base upon which both historian and archeologist can interpret a culture history of the area, which is of national interest. A visitors' center at the White Bird battlefield would be, in my opinion, an ideal location for presenting to the people of this Nation a part of their cultural heritage, a cultural heritage presently to be found only in the rubbish heaps and cemeteries of bygone generations and visible only to the trained eye of the specialist.

STATEMENT OF B. ROBERT BUTLER, ARCHEOLOGIST, AND CURATOR OF EDUCATION,
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

My name is B. Robert Butler. I am an archeologist and the curator of education at the Idaho State University Museum. My particular interest here is in the prehistory of the Nez Perce country, where I have been conducting a program of archeological research since 1961. This program is sponsored by the Idaho State University Museum and has focused on the Grave Creek-Rocky Canyon locality at the southwestern edge of Camas Prairie, a major Nez Perce

camas collecting region at the geographic center of Nez Perce country. It was here that the Nez Perce War of 1877 began. The Grave Creek-Rocky Canyon locality has yielded evidence of prehistoric occupation dating back to 5500 B.C. that has considerable bearing on the antiquity of the Nez Perce in the Nez Perce country.

The lower reach of Rocky Canyon, from Grave Creek to the opening of the canyon onto the Salmon River, was called Nipéhe and the band of Nez Perce that lived there were called the Nipehéme (the people of Nipéhe). To a certain degree, the Nipehéme were unique among the Nez Perces, at least in the 18th and early 19th century. Most of the other Nez Perce bands acquired horses during the 18th century and were subsequently greatly influenced by the culture of the Great Plains with its emphasis on horse nomadism, war, and the buffalo, but this was not so with the Nipehéme. They did not acquire horses, stayed to themselves, and retained the traditional Nez Perce way of life, the way of life based on fishing, root collecting, and the hunting of deer.

However, early in the 19th century the Nipehéme left their ancestral home in Rocky Canyon and took up residence amongst another Nez Perce band in the valley of the Clearwater River. The reason for their move to the Clearwater is not clear; they continued to collect berries and roots and to fish in Rocky Canyon as late as 1917, more than 100 years after they had moved away from there. Perhaps they moved because they wanted to have horses but didn't have sufficient pasture in Rocky Canyon, or perhaps it was because the Shoshone living in the Boise Basin, who had acquired horses earlier from tribes in the Great Plains, were increasing their raids up the Salmon as far as Camas Prairie and had made Rocky Canyon an unsafe place in which to maintain a permanent residence. These are problems that need to be solved by further research among the Nez Perce.

In any event, the Nipehéme are an important link between the historic Nez Perce and the prehistoric cultural sequence that has been unearthed in the Grave Creek-Rocky Canyon locality during the past 4 years. This sequence dates back to 5500 B.C., when the Weis rockshelter in the canyon of Grave Creek was first occupied, and continues unbroken to the beginning of the 19th century, when Double-House, a stratified village site near the mouth of Rocky Canyon, was last occupied and the Nipehéme left the canyon to take residence on the Clearwater.

The Weis rockshelter was discovered by Mr. and Mrs. Norbert Weis of Uniontown, Wash., in the fall of 1960. Because so many other rockshelter sites in Rocky Canyon had been destroyed by thoughtless relic hunters, the Weis' saw to it that the site was brought to the immediate attention of archeologists interested in the prehistory of Nez Perce country. Some years before the discovery of the Weis rockshelter, based on archeological work that I had done at The Dalles on the Lower Columbia, I had theorized that one of the earliest prehistoric cultures in the Northwest was an Old Cordilleran culture and that this culture was oldest at The Dalles and had spread eastward from there across the Columbia Plateau some time between 7000 B.C., and 6000 B.C. I also suspected that this Old Cordilleran culture was the ancestral culture of such southern plateau peoples as the Nez Perce. Excavation of the Weis rockshelter was considered an excellent opportunity to test this theory in heretofore archeologically unknown country, the country of the Nez Perce.

The Weis rockshelter proved to be a deep, clearly stratified site with an abundance of cultural debris. The sedimentary sequence at the site, along with supporting radiocarbon dates, indicate that the site was first occupied at around 5500 B.C., and last occupied in the 14th or 15th century. A sequence of four cultural phases was identifiable at the site and the earliest phase, dating from 5500 to 1500 B.C., was strikingly similar to the earliest materials at The Dalles on the Lower Columbia. There seems to be little doubt that the Old Cordilleran culture peoples were the first inhabitants of the Weis rockshelter. Subsequent phases at the site reveal a gradual change in material culture, but not in the general life habits of the residents. There are no extraordinary changes such as might indicate the presence of new cultural groups in the locality. However, by the second century, it was obvious that the Weis rockshelter had ceased to be a major habitation site. Apparently, the former inhabitants of the site had founded a village somewhere else in the locality.

Local ranchers, the McLaughlins, told me where such a site existed on their property in the summer of 1963. This was the Double-House village site, which was located on a high terrace overlooking Rocky Creek near the mouth of the canyon. The surface of the site was marked by two very nicely preserved house-

pits and a deep midden beneath. Excavation of the midden revealed two more housepits underlying the two surface housepits. Both of the earlier housepits had stratified deposits within them and yielded important architectural details. Four radiocarbon dates indicate that the Double-House village had been continually occupied from the 2d century to some time in the early 19th century. The sequence of cultural materials at the site clearly overlap with the later phases of occupation at the Weis rockshelter, both in time and in type, and reveal a way of life that had changed very little since the initial occupation of the Weis rockshelter in 5500 B.C. The last inhabitants of the Double-House village were almost certain to have been the people whom we call the Nipeh me band of Nez Perc es. In terms of the cultural sequence there and at the Weis rockshelter, the Nipeh me would appear to have been the descendants of the original settlers in Rocky Canyon.

The Grave Creek-Rocky Canyon excavations described above represent only a small sampling of the historical potential and value of the Nez Perce country. However, because of the ever increasing number of relic hunters in that country, this historical potential is seriously threatened. Some measures must be taken to protect and to conserve the prehistoric sites in Nez Perce country now, while they still exist.

REFERENCES

Butler, B. Robert, 1962, "Contributions to the Prehistory of the Columbia Plateau." Occasional papers of the Idaho State University Museum, No. 9. Pocatello.

STATEMENT OF D. F. ENGELKING, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, IDAHO

My name is D. F. Engelking. I am State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Idaho. I am in favor of the passage of legislation which will create a Nez Perce National Historical Park in north-central Idaho.

I feel that the story of American history cannot be considered complete without reference to the Nez Perce area of Idaho. This area reflects the first visitations into the Pacific Northwest; the opening of the Northwest to the fur trade; the introduction and spread of Christian religions in the Pacific Northwest; and the final securing of the Pacific Northwest area for the United States.

The rapid increase in the population of the United States and the Pacific Northwest, the development of additional highways, the transfer of land from public to private ownership, and the lack of interest on the part of many American citizens to preserve our rich historical heritage all are leading to the destruction and obliteration of our historical sites which are of national interest. The proposal to create a Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho will protect, will develop interest in, and will preserve this area for all time.

In addition to the historical aspects of this area that once was traveled by Lewis and Clark, when you pass over the Bitterroot, you pass through narrow and deep canyons; drive through the Lolo and Clearwater National Forests; and follow clear sparkling trout and salmon streams. You have an opportunity to see elk, moose, mountain goat, and bear. Our forested areas are some of the finest in the United States. Here the beauty and freshness of the mountain wilderness are maintained in their natural state. This should be preserved not only for this generation, but for future generations to enjoy and cherish.

I would strongly recommend the passage of legislation creating a Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho as requested by your committee.

STATEMENT OF TED NICKELL, PRESIDENT, GRANGEVILLE (IDAHO) EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Dear Sir, my name is Ted Nickell. I am president of the Grangeville Education Association, the local association of professional teachers and administrators in district No. 241 public schools. We are affiliated with the Idaho Education Association and the National Education Association.

We support without reservation the establishment of a Nez Perce Country National Historical Park to preserve the Nez Perce country in north-central Idaho that pertains to the Lewis-Clark Expedition, the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877, and the early gold mining centers.

As educators, we have studied our national history and some of us teach it daily to young Americans. We know the importance of north-central Idaho in our Nation's history, and we know all about the fascinatingly interesting people, events, and ways of life that had their places in the flow of time in our area. This should all be known by more American schoolchildren. The best way for them to learn is to visit a national historical park with their families. The second best way is to read about it in school. Either way of learning could be enhanced by a national historical park which would preserve these scattered historical sites and give visitors aid and information to "tie them all together."

In conclusion, the Grangeville Education Association recommends a Nez Perce Country Historical Park because it would enhance learning about the nationally important history of our area.

STATEMENT OF MARY AVERY, ARCHIVIST, WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

My name is Mary Avery (Mrs. E. L.). I am archivist for Washington State University library. One phase of my work consists in locating family papers having any bearing on the history of the Pacific Northwest and in attempting to persuade the owners to preserve them either in the Washington State University Library or in some other reputable institution of their choice. Such contacts naturally lead to a survey of the locale in which the events in question occurred, and I have become more and more aware of the importance of preserving such sites and, where reconstruction of any early buildings is not feasible, of securing as accurate a history as possible of the events concerned and of making this information available to the public either in a marker on the site or in displays in some nearby museum. Therefore, I was very much elated to learn of the proposed plan to create the Nez Perce National Historical Park which would accomplish this purpose to a very great degree for one of the most important areas in the development of the Pacific Northwest.

The region in question would depict not only the Nez Perce culture of the area, but show very clearly the problems of transportation encountered by the first American explorers, the British and Canadian fur traders, the later overland fur traders from St. Louis, and the missionaries and early settler who followed. The project lends itself beautifully to a demonstration of the many phases of the development of this area because it will include a large enough space to mark the various aspects of the approach of the incoming white fur traders and later settlers and the ensuing contacts, both friendly and hostile between the Indians and whites.

In the research that I did for a book, *History and Government of the State of Washington* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1961), I became very acutely aware of the urgency of the need to gather and preserve all information possible about the Indian use of their lands and the impact on both Indian and white cultures of the coming of the white explorers, fur traders, and settlers. I found that there had been, sometimes up until very recently, family papers extant which would have thrown light on some controversial point, but that they had been destroyed by the young generation which was unaware that such documents had any value to anybody outside the family. There were also white pioneers or elderly Indians who could have given much important information on some point of local history, but they, too, had died recently. Such loss pertained not only to written documents and pioneer narratives but to information about the sites for some particular event.

Therefore, from the standpoint of an individual interested in local history as well as that of a custodian of family papers, I feel that the creation of the Nez Perce National Historical Park is urgently needed and will prove to be of inestimable use to students of regional history and to scholars in diverse fields, such as anthropology, economics, agriculture, and others whose interests touch the development of this area.

Senator BIBLE. Now, I am going to recognize Congressman White for any statement and observation he might have.

STATEMENT OF HON. COMPTON I. WHITE, JR., A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO—Resumed

Congressman WHITE. Thank you, Senator, and Mr. Chairman. My name is Compton I. White, Jr., I am the Representative of the First

Congressional District of Idaho, where the Nez Perce National Historical Park proposed in S. 2326 will be situated.

I take pleasure in welcoming you to the locale of the project. It is most gratifying to have you make an on-the-spot inspection of the proposed park and to give local proponents of the park an opportunity to testify.

In my statement before your committee in Washington, D.C., on August 18, 1964, I reviewed the reasons for establishing the park as a method of collecting the important historic data of the region and preserving it as part of our American heritage. I wish to state at this point that Hon. Thomas G. Morris, chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, agreed to accept the testimony offered at that hearing as a part of the record for his committee in considering my bill, H.R. 9429, which is identical to S. 2326 under consideration today. I am hopeful that Representative Morris will also accept the evidence presented here today.

Your introduction to the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park I hope was spectacular today with your flight over the Bitterroot Mountains, permitting you to view a mosaic of the primeval beauty of the terrain from the Lolo Pass to Lewiston, along the northwestern boundary of these sites intended to be preserved in the park.

I wrote this prior to your flight this morning, Senator, and at that time I was hoping it would be a beautiful day.

Senator BIBLE. We saw a great deal of it. I was deeply impressed with what we saw.

Congressman WHITE. I know you must have been impressed by the fact that you were flying over the Lewis and Clark Highway, completed 2 years ago and named for the great explorers who crossed these mountains on foot in 1805. This scenic highway ties in with the proposed park and will be a great attraction to tourists.

Today you will mingle with members of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe at the new tribal community building at Lapwai and learn of the cooperation proffered by these people for the establishment of the proposed park. You will pass the Spalding State Park which commemorates the Reverend Henry H. Spalding, who came in 1836 to bring religion to the Nez Perce Indians, and to establish civilization in north-central Idaho.

When you return to Lewiston, you will still be in the historical vicinity. Lewiston was the first capital of Idaho and the first territorial legislature met here. The city has a fascinating past and a potential of growth and advancement of great proportions. Lewiston is the only city in the region of the proposed park. It will be Idaho's only seaport when dams in the Columbia and Snake Rivers either under construction or programmed are completed and oceangoing ships berth at Lewiston docks.

I want to pay tribute to Mr. William F. Johnston, managing editor of the Lewiston Morning Tribune, for his zeal in initiating the park movement and for incorporating the Nez Perce National Historical Association of which he is president for the stated purpose—"to promote, encourage and support a national historical park in north-central Idaho dedicated to the welfare of the Nation and intended to

provide historical education, wholesome recreation, and a sense of national loyalty and pride in the American heritage of the West."

When the Honorable Wayne H. Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, visited Lewiston last spring, he suggested that a feasibility report on the proposed park be developed. This work was subsequently carried out by the Department of Interior. Favorable reports on the project have been made by both the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. The tourism aspect has been investigated and found advantageous by national consultants; and overall information has been collected by congressional committees.

With the ethnic, education, and economic features of establishing the park quite well advanced, it seems to me the next step is to coordinate the efforts of the various agencies—local, civic, and State—to work out plans for acquiring the 22 sites recommended by the Department of Interior and to decide on the method of administration. It is my fond hope that all the requisite information will be available for consideration early in the next session of Congress.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to testify and to sit with you during this hearing.

Senator BIBLE. We are delighted to have you with us, Congressman, and you are welcome to stay throughout the hearings. I know you have a very busy schedule and I understand. We are delighted to have you remain with us, whatever suits your schedule.

Congressman WHITE. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mayor Curtis of Orofino.

Mayor Curtis.

STATEMENT OF A. B. CURTIS, MAYOR, CITY OF OROFINO, IDAHO

Mr. CURTIS. Good morning, Senator Bible, Senator Jordan, Senator Church, and Congressman White, and ladies and gentlemen. My name is A. B. Curtis and I live at Orofino, Idaho, in the heart of the Nez Perce National Park as proposed. I speak to you today as mayor.

We deeply appreciate the privilege and the opportunity of making an expression of opinion here, and thank you for your consideration in coming out and taking the grassroots opinion from the people at home and to see this wonderful, historical monument as proposed. I think it is particularly significant and certainly wonderful that the concept of a decentralized park development is being considered. It certainly lends strength to the park system and brings the people much closer to the values.

To save time, I would like to bring out one or two thoughts, and my speech has been supplied.

Senator BIBLE. Your statement will be incorporated in full in the hearing record.

Mr. CURTIS. Thank you. I would like to say that our country is now embarking on a greatly accelerated growth and I would like to point out that the coming of the Lewis-Clark Highway through our community and the development of the Dworshak Dam complements this park development. We have been informed by the Army Corps of Engineers that approximately a quarter of a million visitors per year will visit the Dworshak damsite, and that will be compatible with the

park development. The Dworshak Dam will be one of the largest in the world, and, as a coincidence, it is only 2 miles from Canoe Camp, so the thing fits together and one project complements the other, in tourism. The Canoe Camp is the part where the Nez Perce Tribe left their horses and built canoes to continue their trip downstream to Fort Clatsop. I hope this new development by mankind, of this tremendously large project, fits into the more cultural and historical benefits of the project.

I thank you for permitting me to be here.

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

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. That is a fine statement.

Senator BIBLE. Congressman White?

Congressman WHITE. I also thank you for a fine statement.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF A. B. CURTIS, MAYOR OF OROFINO, IDAHO

My name is A. B. Curtis and I live at Orofino, Idaho, in the heart of the Nez Perce National Park as proposed. I am mayor of my city and have been elected to that position continuously the past 14 years. I speak to you today as mayor.

Our city deeply appreciates the privilege of meeting with the Senate Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands on the subject of a proposed Nez Perce National Park, a development in which we are greatly interested. We further wish to express our appreciation to you and the subcommittee for the valuable time and expense involved with your visit to the area for a firsthand look and grassroot views.

I wish to compliment the committee on its views of a decentralized park development and the philosophy of pinpointing areas of historical significance without taking vast areas of public and private land resources into a plan of nontaxpaying status. The committee's idea of developing and administering areas of interest into parks and monuments will serve the people better, in that they will be more accessible. The plan will enrich the values by greater public appreciation because we live close by and daily see their values with our traveling public friends.

It is of great importance that Congress quickly consider the proposal under the concept now being considered so that the work of protection, management, and use can be quickly implemented. Further delay would only cause deterioration, depreciation of the values, more costly restoration if not complete loss of certain sites as the area develops. Our community is in full accord with your reasonable, well-thought-out undertaking as now proposed.

Our country is now embarking on a greatly accelerated growth. The coming of the Lewis-Clark Highway through our community and the development of the important Dworshak Dam is compatible and complements the park development. We have been informed by the Army Corps of Engineers that approximately a quarter of a million visitors per year will visit the Dworshak Dam in the first year of its completion. Traffic flow will increase the following years as the tourists find their way into this new empire of historical value. The Dworshak Dam as now planned will be the largest dam of this type in America with its 6 million cubic yards of concrete. The recreation values planned in the Dworshak project complements the overall park planning of the region and affords the public an opportunity to see mankind's great development along with our rich historical heritage.

Close by the Dworshak Dam development is Canoe Camp, which is a very important national park consideration. This is the point where the Lewis-Clark Expedition abandoned their horses and made canoes to continue their trip westward downstream to Fort Clatsop. Canoe Camp is a very important spot which we would hope that the National Park Service would plan greater development, appropriate markers, better parking area for visitors, also an information center. The site is certainly an important point which should be preserved for the American people interested in the development of the West.

We strongly urge early consideration of this fine undertaking and I thank the committee for giving me the privilege to make this expression today.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Angus Wilson. He is chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. We are very happy to see you again this morning.

STATEMENT OF ANGUS A. WILSON, CHAIRMAN, NEZ PERCE TRIBAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. WILSON. Senator Church, Senator Bible, and Senator Jordan, I have submitted my testimony for this hearing today. I ask that it be printed in the record. However, I will digress a little here in some of the remarks I make.

Senator BIBLE. Your statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mr. WILSON. I am Angus A. Wilson and I am here today in the official capacity of my office in support of this proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

I will break it down into three parts. We have today entered into the encouragement of the Senate in establishing this park and we give it our support. The Nez Perce Tribe is one that has been very active in the project.

Second, we want to encourage this movement by cooperating with the Federal, State, and private agencies.

Three, last but not least, we have thrown our wholehearted support behind this project and we have acquired key real estate properties within the complex of this project. This was done to discourage speculators, and the tribe intends to invest money by building suitable motel and restaurant accommodations. Maybe the Government, at a later date, would have to invoke laws regulating this sort of thing.

The Nez Perce tribal government is entirely behind this project and we would like to see this complex developed at a very early date. I think it will not only benefit the Nez Perce Tribe in this area but it will benefit the entire region. Also, the entire United States.

Secretary Udall was out here 2 years ago and he made the remark here, in one of his visits, that he would like to preserve the wilderness areas in the West, not only for the people out in the West but for all the people to see. Of course, Secretary of the Interior Udall is a westerner.

In concluding, may I say this, that the area has been satisfied in its tradition and it should be preserved.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Wilson. That is a very fine statement, and since I have been in Lewiston I have had many people tell me of the very splendid cooperative efforts you have given, and this can work out to the benefit and mutual advantage to many people. I commend you. It is very well done.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, Angus Wilson is always welcome at these hearings. He is not only chairman of the tribal committee, but he is a spokesman for good government here and in the Nation's Capital and his statements are always responsive and instructive, as they have been today.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ANGUS A. WILSON, CHAIRMAN, NEZ PERCE TRIBAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

My name is Angus A. Wilson, chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, which is the official governing body of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe of Idaho.

I am here today in my official capacity solely for the purpose of expressing the tribes views and sentiments relative to the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

The Nez Perce tribal governing body has gone on record favoring the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park as defined.

Under present long-range economic plans, the tribe intends to invest money in support of the tourism program within the complex by building suitable motel and restaurant accommodations.

In conclusion the tribe feels that a project of this kind can benefit this entire region, hence the importance of encouraging and supporting this movement.

Senator BIBLE. As we close out for our noon recess, I want to particularly commend all of the splendid witnesses we have had this morning. If this keeps up, this high caliber, after lunch, it will be one of the most outstanding hearings I have conducted. The thing that appeals to me is the diversity of the testimony you have offered. Sometimes in these hearings we seem to only just view and review with extended and stilted reports. That is not true here. You have all opened up different facets.

We stand at recess until 1:30.

(Whereupon the hearing was recessed until 1:30 p.m., October 9, 1964.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BIBLE. The afternoon session of this meeting will come to order.

I do want to say that the luncheon at Lapwai was one of the nicest luncheons I have attended for a long, long time. It was indeed a pleasure to be there for lunch.

Our first witness this afternoon will be Mr. G. F. Jewett, Jr. Mr. Jewett is the executive vice president of Potlatch Forests, Inc.

It is a pleasure to have you, Mr. Jewett.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE F. JEWETT, JR., ADMINISTRATIVE VICE PRESIDENT, POTLATCH FORESTS, INC.

Mr. JEWETT. My name is George F. Jewett, Jr.

I am administrative vice president and a member of the board of directors of Potlatch Forests, Inc., located with its corporate headquarters here in Lewiston.

My interest in and support of the proposed Nez Perce National Park stems from a longtime interest in the historical background of this region. I have studied the history, collected artifacts of historical interest, and contributed to various efforts to preserve the historical heritage of this area. My efforts in this latter area have been frustrating due to the activity of a number of historical groups which have been competing for the available support which has tended to dilute each other's efforts. Actually, we have had too many organizations located just far enough apart to keep from merging interest in "doing something" about historical sites and museums, actual accomplishments have been slowed by lack of real leadership and local jealousies.

Meanwhile, floods, fires, and general lack of care have taken their toll of many objects of historical interest because there was no place to put them. Many private owners of historical artifacts have permitted them to be taken from the Clearwater Valley so that they would be placed in places where they would be properly cared for and appreciated. The proposed Nez Perce National Park seems to offer a unique solution to this problem. The park would unify, under a common administrative head, many diverse groups and individuals in a wide geographic area; at the same time, it would permit local or specialized interests to continue their efforts. The park could be the catalyst which we have been lacking among these diverse groups interested in the history of this area.

Another significant aspect of the proposed park is the combining of various sites into a park rather than putting together a single large area of land. This is very desirable from an economic point of view. The land of the State of Idaho, like most of our Western States, is largely owned by the Federal Government. As a representative of a company dependent upon the natural resources of this area, and being the largest employer of this State, I am concerned with the use of land and timber. We examine carefully any proposed single use of land and the acquisition of private lands by the public sector. My associates in the management of Potlatch Forests share with me the view that the proposed park is worthwhile and is in the best interests of this area. In fact, several people from our company have been helpful in making preliminary plans for various aspects of the park. We believe the acreage proposed for the park is adequate for the purposes of the park and, at the same time, will not remove enough land from other possible uses to be damaging to the area. The proposed park should stimulate more than enough activity to offset any possible losses from other uses of the land.

The proposed Nez Perce National Park seems to be appropriate both to the peoples and events that it seeks to commemorate, as well as to the peoples of our times. Lewis and Clark were on the move during most of the time spent on their famous trip; the Nez Perce Indians roamed a broad geographic area; the famous battles fought in this country were widely separated by time and space. Likewise, the people of our times are highly mobile. We utilize various means of transportation, but the automobile is most commonly used. As new roads have been extended across mountain ranges and old ones improved, economic changes have permitted people to take more time for vacations and travel. They will have the time and the means to follow the trail taken by Lewis and Clark and to visit our historical sites in a way that would not have been possible a few years ago. This means that the kind of park that is being proposed is now feasible whereas it would have been impossible without these present conditions. We should take advantage of the opportunities presented by our changing times rather than clinging to old standards that were appropriate when they were adopted. Every summer we become increasingly aware of the inadequacy of our existing national parks to cope with the growing numbers of visitors. Rather than trying to contain visitors in a given geographic area, the Nez Perce National Park will tend to move people along and will not suffer from limitation of capacity which is making so many parks unpleasantly overcrowded.

Finally, again in point of time, it does not seem likely to me that it would have been possible a few years ago to bring about a joint effort in this area of public interest by so many levels of government, local agencies, and private individuals. If this proposed park should be approved, perhaps it will also stand as a milestone of cooperative efforts in this particular field. My industry has had a long history of a somewhat similar form of cooperation in the conservation of our timber resources and in forest-fire fighting. We hope that we can be helpful in this new area as well.

In summary, I favor the proposed Nez Perce National Park because it can be the catalyst for bringing together separate efforts to preserve our historical heritage; because it represents a sound use of our land resources in developing economic values as well as historical ones; because it provides a unique form of park that is particularly appropriate to the people of our times; and because it represents a cooperative effort that has precedence in other fields that should bode well for its success.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Jewett. That is an unusually fine statement, and you emphasized the points that I think are important, in indicating that this should be and can be, and I hope will be, worked out on a cooperative effort. It was a splendid statement.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Thank you. It was a very succinct statement.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Dr. Boyd A. Martin, dean of the College of Letters and Science of the University of Idaho.

Dr. Martin.

STATEMENT OF DR. BOYD A. MARTIN, DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Dr. MARTIN. Senator Bible, Senator Jordan, my name is Boyd A. Martin. I am dean of the College of Letters and Science of the University of Idaho.

I request, at this time, permission to include the written testimony of Dr. D. R. Theophilus, who is president of the University of Idaho. He was unable to be here today and he has asked me to express his regrets to the subcommittee and has asked that I appear for him.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Dr. MARTIN. President Theophilus has been a resident of the State of Idaho for 37 years. During this period he has been associated with the university in both teaching and research activities. He has visited every single site proposed here as part of a national park and he has authorized me to state that he endorses this program without any reservations. He believes it will be a great asset to this community and to the West.

I would also like to include in the record the remarks of Dr. Siegfried B. Rolland. Dr. Rolland is a professor of history at the University of Idaho and he is a specialist in the history of Idaho and the Northwest. Dr. Rolland has done a great deal of research in this area and he feels one of the great advantages of this particular pro-

gram will be that we will be preserving and caring for records which formerly have not been properly preserved and cared for. In fact, the people of Idaho have been slow, in many cases reluctant, to effectively preserve the history of this part of the country.

Speaking for myself, I would like to say that I think the program has special values along certain lines. First, it has a real teaching value. We can use this park, these sites, for the teaching of a cultural heritage of Idaho and the Northwest. We can also use it for research purposes and also use it to preserve some of the finest anthropological collections in the Northwest, and some of the finest historical sites in the Northwest. We can combine these for the purpose of teaching and research.

I would also say it has another real value in that we are going to preserve this for the future generations. Fortunately, this can be done now. Earlier, we were too close to it to do it.

We have two great cultures in this area, the Nez Perce, one of the finest Indian cultures in this area; and also a pioneer culture. One of the reasons we have been so slow to preserve these cultures is because we were so close to them and did not recognize their real cultural heritage. I think the people of Idaho now recognize the value of this kind of a program and I would like to say on behalf of President Theophilus and Dr. Rolland and myself that we would like to endorse this program for educational purposes without any reservations.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement. You put a new emphasis on the value that this program can be in the educational field.

Senator Church, do you have any questions?

Senator CHURCH. No, except to comment that that was an extremely good statement, and I want to commend Dr. Martin for it.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. I would like to remark that this brings all of the State institutions permanently behind the program, with this statement we have had from Dr. Martin, and his testimony was mighty fine.

(The statements of Dr. Siegfried B. Rolland and President D. R. Theophilus follow:)

STATEMENT OF DR. SIEGFRIED B. ROLLAND, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

OCTOBER 8, 1964.

Dr. BOYD A. MARTIN,

Dean, College of Letters and Science, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

DEAR DR. MARTIN: My attention has been called to the fact that you are to testify before the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee which meets at Lewiston tomorrow to consider the current proposals for establishing a national historical park in north-central Idaho. I have followed the accounts of the progress of this proposal in the newspapers and have read the mimeographed summary in support of it prepared by Mr. William F. Johnston. I certainly subscribe to both the content and the spirit of that summary. It is my understanding that various individuals interested in the preservation of historical sites as well as other aspects of the park program plan to submit statements in support of it. I am a professor of history at the University of Idaho where I teach both Idaho and Pacific Northwest history, largely to future teachers of those subjects. I also direct graduate research at the M.A. and Ph. D. levels in the same fields. As a member of Library Associates and for many years, in my capacity as chairman of the archives and history committee, I have been concerned actively—and still am—at the university, with the discovery, collection, and preservation of historical records. Obviously my concern for the historical park program is deep

and direct. I would appreciate it, therefore, if you would express my support of this program to the Senate's subcommittee.

Those of us who are concerned with teaching and the promotion of research in regional and State history—and research alone makes teaching possible—are constantly reminded that this is an area not long removed from the pioneer period. For reasons too complex to detail, such areas, and this is especially true of Idaho, suffer from a paucity of the type of documentary source materials which have facilitated the recovery of the historical past in the older States and sections of our country. In the absence of numerous and fully complete collections of written records, it seems imperative that the still existing evidence of man's history and cultural development be preserved. This is not a local matter, but a matter of regional and national concern. The history of Idaho is inextricably related to that of the old Oregon country and to the Pacific Northwest and through them to the history of the Nation. A people unaware of, unappreciative of, the past can have little basis for the building of an attractive future. The importance for the teaching and writing of history of the sites to be preserved in the proposed park should not be underestimated. No part of history is qualitatively more important than another. The type of anthropological and archeological evidence which the program envisaged in the creation of this park will preserve, forms the "stuff" of history. In the absence of written records, artifacts and other cultural remains, such as ghost town sites of which there are many, can still provide the material for reconstructing and building appreciation of the past in ancient as well as relatively modern aspects of the history of this area.

A citizenry capable of understanding and appreciating the past is the best guarantee for the future in a democratic society. The teachers, the youth, the people of this area and the people of the Nation need not only the evidence, but the encouragement to learning and understanding which public sponsorship and interpretative programs would assure under a national historical park organization in the Nez Perce country. Too much of America's cultural heritage is lost each year by the destruction of historic buildings (a good example is the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Co. which produced the model-T and fathered the modern assembly line in American industry) in areas where land value for industrial and commercial purposes is so great that the dollar overwhelms history. In areas such as the country between the Lewis and Clark trail and the Salmon River economic pressures are not so great. Such destruction should be avoided to the fullest extent possible. The proposed historical park will certainly aid in the realization of this goal.

Respectfully yours,

SIEGFRIED B. ROLLAND,
Professor of History, University of Idaho.

STATEMENT OF DR. D. R. THEOPHILUS, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Senator Bible, my name is D. R. Theophilus, a resident of Moscow, Idaho, and president of the University of Idaho. I wish to make a statement on the proposed act to authorize a Nez Perce National Historical Park in north-central Idaho.

It has been my privilege to live in Idaho for over 37 years and to have intimate knowledge of all proposed sites to be incorporated under the act. That the sites have national historical significance is well attested to by the writings of our historians. The Nez Perce country is not only lovely and magnificent from the standpoint of nature, but it is important in the development of the West in historical events dealing with the Indians, missionaries, gold miners, and settlers. That this great Nez Perce country and suitable sites should be preserved because of their national historic significance should not even be questioned because it is so evident on even casual review.

In my opinion, it is imperative that prompt enactment of the proposed act is taken in order to preserve the land and sites from the inroads of modern living and transportation.

May I urge favorable consideration on the part of the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee and express the hope that there will be prompt favorable action taken on the bill early in the next session of the Congress. Thank you for the opportunity to present a statement.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Father Michael O'Malley.

**STATEMENT OF FATHER MICHAEL O'MALLEY, REPRESENTING THE
CATHOLIC MISSION AT SLICKPOO, IDAHO**

Father O'MALLEY. Senator Bible, Senator Jordan, and Senator Church.

Senator BIBLE. Father O'Malley.

Father O'MALLEY. I represent the only Catholic mission at Slickpoo, where I spent some years with Father Joseph M. Cataldo, the pastor of the Nez Perce. The first time I met him was back in the 19th century, back in 1898 and in 1899. The first thing he said, after taking my hand, was "I want you to study the Nez Perce language. It is a superior language, superior to the English." I found a rather classical language, compared to Latin very much in its declensions and inflections. It was amazing. I always have wondered about the origin of the language.

Father Cataldo translated the Bible into the Nez Perce language. He says that is about all he can do now, he has been in exile from the white people so long. I said the best I can do is translate Father Cataldo's Bible and his prayers and hymns. I knew many of them by heart at one time. For that reason, he had me come to the Corpus Christi procession. In October 1905 I was living with him. I was not a priest yet. I was on the way, and he gave me the history of the mission from the early days, and also some of his reflections on the Nez Perce. The original records of the mission are in the Crosby Library at Gonzaga University, in Spokane, along with that Bible, the dictionary and grammar in Nez Perce. They are available there.

Now, I will read my statement, if you don't mind. I am sorry that I do have to read.

I am Father Michael O'Malley, Jesuit priest, 89 years old, and presently assistant pastor of St. Aloysius Church in Spokane, Wash.

I was first associated with Father Joseph M. Cataldo in 1899 at Umatilla Indian Mission near Pendleton, Oreg., where all the preaching was done in Nez Perce. I came to St. Joseph's Mission as a scholastic under Father Cataldo in 1904.

I am honored to file a statement for the record narrating the story of Father Cataldo's missionary work among the Nez Percés, including the founding of the Catholic Nez Perce Indian Mission and (see pp. 105 to 109 in the National Park Service's "Park Feasibility Study") the building of the church known as St. Joseph's Mission Church at Slickpoo, just 90 years ago. These facts were related to me by Father Cataldo in October 1905, at the mission.

The original records of the mission are in the Crosby Library at Gonzaga University, Spokane, along with the Bible, dictionary, and grammar in Nez Perce, and if the park is created, the full cooperation of the university has been assured for research into the history and contribution of the Catholic Church to the development of the area.

In response to their frequent requests, Father Joseph Cataldo, S.J., was sent to the Nez Perce Indians in the fall of 1867. His charge included the Catholics of Lewiston, for whom he built a small church. Then, on invitation, he went to Chief Stuptup's camp, now known as Catholic Gulch, on the Clearwater, about a mile above Spalding bridge. There he built a cabin for a chapel and residence, and there began to instruct the Nez Percés. With the chief as interpreter, he preached,

and translated into Nez Perce the prayers, hymns, and catechism from the Kalispel language, which was spoken by both priest and chief.

After some months, Father Cataldo moved from Stuptup's camp to the camp of Chiefs Uyaskasit and Slickpoo, about a mile up the Clearwater, now Weeaskus, east of Lewiston. There he was welcomed, and given a lodge, and there he won the children and the youth, who attended his classes, and soon eagerly learned the prayers and hymns in Nez Perce.

Some Indians would call at the rectory in Lewiston to inquire and learn. Among these were Luke Billy and the three Slickpoo young men, who also helped the priest to acquire mastery of their beautiful language. The adult Indians in both camps made it clear enough that, while they appreciated the religious instructions, they were not ready for baptism. His work went on steadily for Indians and whites but, after about 2 years, his Jesuit superior called him, as a warning to the Nez Percés, and sent him to another Indian mission, but allowed him to visit Lewiston and the Nez Percés on occasions. In his absence, there grew and spread a desire for his return. In his missionary journeys he had sustained some serious accidents, a broken leg in a fall from a horse and two rescues from drowning in the Clearwater River.

On October 28, 1871, James Lakoskan, a Nez Perce, made contact with Father Cataldo at the old Coeur d'Alene Mission, and addressed him: "Blackgown, you know that I am the only man you baptized among the Nez Percés; so the chiefs sent me to call you back. We did not listen to you; or rather to God; but now all are sorry. They want you back, and promise to be baptized." Joseph Lakoskan added much about opposition to his work by the personnel of the Indian agency, and urged the priest to hurry back. The priest explained that he did not leave the Nez Perce of his own accord, but he had to obey his own chief, his superior, and so would ask permission to return.

On Saturday, April 27, 1872, Father Cataldo rode down south to Lewiston, happy as an exile returning home. He met an Indian, and told him the news, which was spread fast by the Indian grapevine. Next day, Sunday, as the whites left the church after Mass, the church filled up with Indians. Soon there arose a murmur of prayer, like the hum of a beehive, common prayer. The priest was amazed to hear the Indian prayers that he had taught the children. Chief Slickpoo explained in a whisper, "Blackgown, these are the prayers you taught our children; the children taught their parents. Now we are ready to be prepared for baptism to be Christians."

For many days, in the camp up the riverbank, instructions were given; and went on into the night. When ready, two groups of adult Nez Percés were baptized in the church in Lewiston, 32 persons altogether. On May 30, 18 more Nez Percés were baptized in the cabin-chapel at Stuptup's camp. Then in June, Chief Webb invited the priest to his camp on the Sweetwater Creek, at Webb, and there a small group was soon ready, having been instructed and taught the prayers by a little girl. Soon after that, Chief Webb was received into the Church, a Christian true to death. The spirit of the early Christians prevailed in these new Christians.

In the course of the year 1873 over a hundred Nez Percés were received into the Church, and in May 1873 at a camp near Sweetwater, at Simon Kawipas' home a large number received their first Holy

Communion. Marriages were found to be valid, and were blessed. Later on, 169 adults were confirmed.

In 1873 two Catholics in Lewiston, Dr. Kelly and Charles Kress, initiated a drive for a fund to build a church for the Catholic Nez Percés. Protestants helped generously. Father Cataldo continued the drive among the Indians. Miners and Chinamen helped. The church was opened and blessed on November 1, 1874, 90 years ago. The Indians were happy and proud of their own little church.

On December 8, priest and people celebrated the Immaculate Conception; on the evening before, hymns were sung and speeches given around a bonfire, a custom that gave the feastday the name Al-laki, i.e., "with fire." Father Cataldo continued to be a roaming missionary. There were no resident priests until Father Anthony Morvillo, S.J., a noted linguist, arrived from Sicily. He studied Nez Perce, helped by Father Cataldo and the Indians. Morvillo remained at the Mission about 15 years, wrote a grammar and dictionary and much besides in Nez Perce. He was succeeded by Father Aloysuis Soer, S.J., from Holland, who for 19 years, traveled the reservation in a buggy; bringing the comfort of religion to the Indians, and to the Indians and whites after the reservation was thrown open November 22, 1895.

During the Nez Perce war of 1877, Father Cataldo was busy going around on horseback to avert the evils of the war, comfort the Indians, who took care of the stock and houses of the whites who fled to the towns. For 16 years, from 1877 to 1896 he was general superior of all the Indian Missions of the Far Northwest in charge of the Jesuits, and traveled in all weather conditions, and spent a few years in Alaska.

Father Cataldo came back in August 1904 and remained as pastor and director of the school for 3 years. He returned again in August 1915, and remained until his death on April 9, 1928, at the age of 91. He was crippled with broken bones for years, slept the night in an armchair, and went to the church on crutches to say Mass at 6:30 a.m. Two disastrous fires brought sorrow to him, and discomfort to the sisters and the children of the school, which was his hope and his joy. He had brought 12 sisters from Philadelphia, Pa., who drew from his example the courage to persevere. His last week was spent in preaching at a mission in Nez Perce to Umatilla Indians.

Senator BIBLE. Father O'Malley, I certainly appreciate your statement. You have given us another insight into the Nez Perce and I particularly appreciate the fact you came all the way from Spokane, Wash., to share your knowledge and experience with us. It is a valuable contribution to the record. Thank you.

Senator Church?

Senator CHURCH. I thank you, Father. That was a wonderful statement. We appreciate it very much.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Father.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Alfred W. Bowers, professor of anthropology and sociology at the University of Idaho.

Senator CHURCH. While we are waiting for the next witness to come up, it has been called to my attention that this map up here, behind us, was prepared by Mrs. Zoa Swayne and she made it, to be given to the Lapwai community building, as a gift from the Orofino

A.A.U.W. I think she has done a splendid job and ought to get credit for it. I wanted to call that to the attention of the committee.

Senator BIBLE. I am happy to have you do so, and I might say when I returned from that very fine lunch, I studied that in detail and it is remarkably well done. I share those sentiments.

Dr. Bowers.

STATEMENT OF DR. ALFRED W. BOWERS, PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Dr. BOWERS. Senator Bible, Senator Church, and Senator Jordan, I am Alfred W. Bowers, professor of anthropology and sociology at the University of Idaho. I am a third of the triumvirate of anthropologists who appear before you today in support of the proposed park. We have not collaborated at all, but we have all come to the same conclusion.

Now, I want to speak in a different vein in terms of our national heritage and national interest, believing that in the final analysis a park of this sort will be appreciated by the people of all sections of our Nation. I reviewed the bill to authorize this historical park and it is my firm conviction that a park established here by the National Park Service will serve the people of Idaho and our Nation well, while at the same time preserving the various historic and archeological sites for people everywhere to enjoy them and become better acquainted with these unique experiences in our national history.

Special acknowledgement should go to our public servants and to those in these communities who have worked so hard to preserve and develop these resources, and to the National Park Service that has served us so well in the past.

Our country with its many local traditions and cultural roots is like a beautiful tapestry of many threads. What has happened in the past, wherever it may have taken place within our wide land, is shaped and molded into that complex which we call our national heritage.

Every body of tradition must be regarded as the living embodiment of our past and it follows that a way of life such as we find here in north-central Idaho today or anywhere else in our broad land, cannot be understood unless its past is taken into account as fully as possible, using every available device—historic sources, comparisons with other ways of life in other sections of our land, archeological evidence—to probe its background and development.

In this atmosphere men and women of good will of these communities of north-central Idaho, people of two races, are working hand in hand to preserve the best of their two traditions.

Our great highways which move the freight or the people in the pursuit of their livelihood also bring people closer to those historic spots which they have read about. They can view firsthand the spots where the great dramas of our cultural history were enacted. But the highways and railroads, and the great dams that impound our waters, that we may live richer lives, are defacing our earth.

In an age of science when more scientists are living than in all of human history and most of them are exceedingly productive; when our eyes and our thoughts are on the moon and the distant planets;

when fatal diseases of little children are virtually all wiped out and the health of our people is the best in all of human history; when fewer farmers produce more food than ever before; when we are becoming more urbanized; when planes and rockets are virtually obsolete before they are airborne; when we have within our own grasp the capacity to destroy all of mankind; when people have more leisure time than any time in history; when our way of life is changing so fast that our social scientists and philosophers fear that we may actually lose continuity with our past and become rootless, men and women in communities all over America, and leaders in our Government at all levels are taking stock of our ancient heritages to see what can be preserved for the future generations.

It is in this atmosphere that parks, historic monuments, museums, and the like are cropping up all over America to tell the story of our country to people who are in a hurry, and to preserve in the local communities that which is unique to that area.

Federal legislation today requires that contractors building our highways and reservoirs take into account and salvage and preserve as much as is possible of our archeological, paleontological, and historical resources. Some of us here today have for many years been directing these salvage operations through cooperative programs between the National Park Service and our universities or between various bureaus and departments of the various State governments and the National Park Service or the Smithsonian Institution. This salvage is big business today as we deface and rebuild our earth. States, too, have antiquities acts.

Some developments of parks, museums, or monuments are so uniquely local in interest and the historic events which are being reproduced there are of such limited interest to the Nation at large, that these sites ought to be developed by local private and public agencies; and one ought not to shift onto national agencies the expense of development and preservation of such sites or monuments.

Sometimes the events, however important they may be, are collectively so widely dispersed that a unified administrative agency would be cumbersome and exceedingly ineffective.

This proposed historic park—the Nez Perce National Historical Park—which you are considering today is administratively sound from the national level, for many of the events which have taken place within this valley and the adjacent highlands were of such a nature as to affect the lives and fortunes of all of us wherever we may live.

I would say I have seen all these sites and many of them several times, and know others which are not in the list to which I would certainly want to direct the attention of the Park Service, if this park is established.

Rarely does one find so many important sites marking the critical events of a State's or a region's history as are centered within the Clearwater in an amazingly limited area and with easy access to all of them by highway. And the recent opening of Highway 12 along which other historic sites, museums, and monuments to the east of the Rockies are being completed or planned, the development of this proposed park would add much to the understanding of our Western movement by our neighbors living in the East. Motoring along this

fine highway which links the East and the West, travelers will see set for them, the unique events of these various communities.

If I were talking to people in other sections of our land, there are some unique events in Idaho history I would want them to know more about and how our history in Idaho is intertwined with theirs. Foremost in my thoughts would be the well-documented Lewis and Clark Expedition which started from our Atlantic seaboard, reached the Pacific shores, and for the first time wove a thread—however tenuous—that tied the East with the West and laid the foundations for our western expansion into an area where other nations were putting down roots also. I would want the people of the East and Midwest to know that with the construction of huge dams we are defacing our earth and covering the sites where so much of our country's history was written. On our own Columbia and Snake Rivers salvage has been pursued at a breakneck pace ahead of the construction of these huge dams, and highway and railroad relocation activities.

I would want the easterner or any visitor in our midst—and our own people, too—to view some of the places where, had the response of our native Indian population been unfriendly, the course of history probably would have been quite different. Perhaps the history of our Northwest would not have been much different had a band of young Crow and Hidatsa Indians not discovered the notorious Bird Woman Sacajawea and transported her as a prisoner to the Hidatsa and Mandan, on the Missouri River, where she was adopted into the Itishuka clan of one of their villages to become as free in her movements as any other Hidatsa woman; perhaps Lewis and Clark would have found their way to the Pacific without her help, but she certainly made their trip easier; perhaps Lewis and Clark would have reached the Pacific if they had found the first Nez Percés at Weippe unfriendly and unwilling to permit them access to their land and rivers. But in my opinion, Lewis and Clark would never have reached the Pacific without the cooperation of the Nez Perce who were then closely tied in friendship to their downstream neighbors.

More immediately, the Nez Perce war of 1877, and the rule of Chief Joseph so well covered in history books is inadequately covered by monuments and historic spots. If the battles against the Sioux in 1876 are noteworthy enough to warrant the developments of the Government has already undertaken on the Little Big Horn River in Montana to mark the turning point in their efforts to put the powerful Plains Indians on reservations, the Nez Perce war the next year—1877—which had comparable results for the Indians west of the Divide, merits equal recognition.

I would also want to emphasize to the people of the East that Idaho, though not very populous when the Civil War broke out, was able to make a noteworthy contribution to the northern cause through the newly discovered gold in the Clearwater drainage.

An area like this—and I am referring now to the river systems and the valleys and islands—an area like this, occupied by our American aborigines even before the first literacy or cities or towns developed anywhere in the world, warrants more than passing mention in considering the assets of this park. This position was analyzed in greater detail by Dr. Dougherty from the Washington State University and Dr. Swanson of Idaho University Museum this morning.

So we return to my initial position that our country is one of many traditions, which flow together like a great river system. As a river is as great as the tributaries that feed it, so is a nation as strong as the local traditions on which it has been founded. Every body of tradition is its own embodiment of the past.

In the relocation and establishment of historic areas, balance and good judgment are necessary ingredients that all sections of our Nation are represented according to their respective contributions to our national heritage.

The people of Idaho, white and Indian, should be complimented for their good judgment in formulating a proposed historic park of this sort to represent the best in two traditions with so little evident disturbance of existing industries and settlements.

I have never heard a voice raised in the Moscow community or within the University of Idaho faculty in opposition to this proposed park.

Senator BIBLE. That was an unusually fine statement, Dr. Bowers, and you have given us a little different viewpoint of some of the values that can flow from a proposal such as this. I never tire of studying the results that build up around a situation like this.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. This is another of the fine statements we have heard here today that stimulate the imagination for this great project. I am grateful for the testimony from this witness, Dr. Bowers.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Doctor.

Our next witness is Bob Larrabee, who is president of the Clarkston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Larrabee.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT LARRABEE, PRESIDENT, CLARKSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. LARRABEE. Senator Bible and Senator Jordan, and ladies and gentlemen, I am Robert Larrabee, president of the Clarkston Chamber of Commerce, of Clarkston, Wash. I assure you and your committee that our organization, representing the business men and women of our city, stands back of the Nez Perce National Historical Park Association program.

Our cities of Clarkston and Lewiston, with only a river and bridge between, and once only a ferry, have always cooperated and worked side by side on all major matters of public interest, such as the proposed park project.

Even though our part of the State of Washington is not an integral part of this new park system, because of our geographic proximity to the Nez Perce country in Idaho the park land has our united support.

We now join Lewiston and the Nez Perce area in welcoming tourists to this area. This park system will not only benefit the West, but it will draw tourists, students, and many others from throughout the United States and other countries who will be intensely interested in learning more about our wonderful area.

When they come this way, we will welcome them to Clarkston also, and lend our chamber interest to make them want to come back again and explore the region further.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement. It emphasizes that this proposal has more than State interest. I realize that Clarkston

is just across the river, but it shows this is a regional interest, and I am sure it is of national interest as well. It is a fine statement. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Bob.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Melvin Alsager of Moscow, Idaho, State commander of the American Legion. Apparently he has had to leave. His full statement will be included at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MELVIN J. ALSAGER, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION OF IDAHO

My name is Melvin J. Alsager. I am the commander of the American Legion, Department of Idaho.

I appear before you today to urge the passage of legislation establishing a series of historical sites in this region of central Idaho, to be known as the Nez Perce Historical National Park.

The endorsement of the American Legion to this most worthy project is predicated upon the following words in our preamble to our constitution:

"To foster and perpetuate a 100-percent Americanism;

"To preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the great wars."

I pledge the wholehearted support and cooperation of the American Legion, Department of Idaho, to the preservation of the historical value of this area in our Nation's history for future generations.

Senator BIBLE. George M. Klein, the mayor of Grangeville. Is he here?

We are happy to have you with us, Mr. Mayor.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, may I have the pleasure of introducing him to you? He is the mayor of my hometown. He is a civic-minded leader and a man of whom we can take counsel in this affair.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. I am glad to have that introduction.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. KLEIN, MAYOR, CITY OF GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

Mr. KLEIN. Thank you, Senator Bible, and thank you, Senator Jordan. I appreciate this opportunity to be here.

Our statement has already been submitted for inclusion in the record.

I would like to say in addition to what is included in the statement that for several weeks we have been working along with some other gentlemen from our area contacting people, explaining this program to them, people who have not had an opportunity to attend chamber meetings or other meetings, and we have talked to many of them. We talked to many of our friends and neighbors, Senator Jordan, as you will recognize by their names, people who are considered rugged stockmen who are ranchers and from the Salmon River area, and business people from Dixie, men who are miners and lumbermen. We had an opportunity to explain this new concept of public parks, which was to say it was different than anything that has been presented before. They understood the idea and we were met with absolutely no opposition, even on the fringes or in the areas of many of these historical sites that are proposed. It was a real pleasure to work and go out on a mission like this that received so much enthusiasm from so many people in all walks of life in this area.

Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. That is a fine statement, mayor.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. KLEIN, MAYOR, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

My name is George M. Klein. I am the mayor of the city of Grangeville, Grangeville, Idaho.

This city of 3,700 population is located about 15 miles north of the White Bird battleground on the edge of the Camas Prairie and was founded by the members of the first charity Grange in the State, hence the name Grangeville.

The people of our city, our city council and civic organizations, enthusiastically approve and endorse the proposal to establish in north-central Idaho a new Nez Perce Country National Historical Park and ask Congress to authorize this project.

The citizens know and value the keen interest that has been generated over the period of the past many years in the Nez Perce Indian War of 1877, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the early gold mining centers of the central Idaho country. Nationally known historians have given warning that unless these national and priceless historical shrines are protected now, they may soon be spoiled through encroachment by inappropriate outside influences.

We understand that the proposed park development will result in some possible economic gains to the Nez Perce Indian Tribe and all of this area. These benefits are not to be discounted in the development of human and economic resources in and adjacent to the reservation. But these economic gains are only a very much needed byproduct to a project of truly national significance and one that can be justified solely in terms of its historical, archeological, and scenic interest to all of the people of our country.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. E. V. Lorenz, president of the port of Lewiston. Is he here? We have his statement and it will be inserted at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF E. V. LORENZ, PRESIDENT, LEWISTON PORT COMMISSION,
LEWISTON, IDAHO

My name is E. V. Lorenz. I am president of the Lewiston Port Commission.

In 1971, a series of dams and locks will be completed on the Columbia and Snake Rivers to create a channel from the Pacific Ocean to Lewiston, Idaho, 465 miles inland. These locks will be of sufficient size to handle oceangoing barges and tugs. This will greatly expand the market for our products, through the possibility of lower transportation cost.

At the present time, the Pacific Northwest has only 38 percent of the average population of the entire country. Where the national average is 60 persons per square mile, we in the Pacific Northwest have only 23 persons per square mile.

However, we have a favorable climate, rich soil, an abundance of pure water, and low-priced electric power. Certainly it is reasonable to expect an explosive increase in our population in the next 25 years.

With the shorter workweek, it is most imperative that increased recreational parks be created for our people.

The Nez Perce Historical Park is only one of many new areas for sightseeing and recreation that will be necessary for our future generations.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be State Senator Carl C. Moore, from Nez Perce County.

He is not here. His statement will be inserted at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. CARL C. MOORE, STATE SENATOR FROM NEZ PERCE COUNTY,
IDAHO

My name is Carl Moore. I am State senator representing Nez Perce County, Idaho.

The proposal before you today is one of concern to all citizens of this Nation. This new concept would create a national park to preserve important historic sites for the benefit of present and future citizens and would accomplish this without the acquisition by the Federal Government of large tracts of land.

In considering the historic value of these sites, we must remember that the American dream of one great Nation "from sea to shining sea" was brought to full realization because of the action which took place in the areas to be included in this national historic park and related sites.

It is not necessary to repeat in my testimony here the historic importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the Spaulding mission, and the gold discovery at Pierce. Likewise, the Nez Perce Indian war has a place of undeniable importance in our national history.

The actions of this committee and the National Congress will determine whether or not these sites are to be preserved. We are now at a point of major change in this area. Some sites already have been destroyed or so severely damaged that restoration or preservation is not possible. The sites which this committee has under consideration still possess historic integrity to a very dramatic degree or can be restored without major changes. Failure to act now will permit the destruction of additional sites and ultimately the loss of all these sites, which possess such tremendous historic significance. The loss to our Nation, should this be permitted to happen, would be incalculable.

I, therefore, urge early and favorable action on the Nez Perce National Historical Park legislation which you now have before you. Such favorable action will preserve these historic sites and will also establish a new and desirable concept in national parks.

Thank you for your consideration.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Edward M. Brainard from Grangeville. Is he here?

A VOICE FROM AUDIENCE. Senator, I would like to say that these statements—some of these people have come and gone during the day.

Senator BIBLE. We understand.

A VOICE FROM AUDIENCE. These statements are some that have been presented from our group in the Grangeville area.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. I want it clearly understood that all statements submitted to our committee will be incorporated in full in the record and, as soon as this record is closed—and it will be closed November 15—thereafter will be printed, each of you will receive a copy of it, and all of these statements are going to be incorporated in it.

(The statement of Edward H. Brainard follows:)

STATEMENT OF EDWARD M. BRAINARD, MANAGER, RADIO STATION KORT,
GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

I am Edward M. Brainard, general manager of Radio Station KORT in Grangeville, Idaho.

Having moved to Idaho from New England, where many of the Nation's earliest historical sites have been completely obliterated by the encroachments of high-rise apartments and office buildings, I am perhaps more sensitive to the possibility of that happening in the Pacific Northwest than many Idahoans. From this point of view, if for no other, I urge your committee and both Houses of the Congress to give serious consideration to the establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park, with a view to preserving for all time the sites and landmarks of Idaho's earlier days, especially those directly connected with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the Nez Perce Indian War of 1877, and the early gold-mining centers.

I call the committee's attention not only to the planned sites and landmarks, but also to the region around the community of Mount Idaho, where settlers

built a fort of floursacks for their own defense; and to the once-flourishing, but now completely abandoned, town of Florence, where some 10,000 miners once produced some \$10 million in gold which reputedly helped save the Union in the War Between the States.

In addition to preserving these and other historical sites and landmarks, the Nez Perce National Historical Park could create certain economic advantages to the region and for people who sorely need them.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Cecil D. Andrus, State senator for Clearwater County. His statement will be printed in full. (The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. CECIL D. ANDRUS, STATE SENATOR, CLEARWATER COUNTY, IDAHO

My name is Cecil D. Andrus. I am the State senator from Clearwater County and I am here today in support of the move to create Nez Perce National Park.

In our county, and within the confines of the proposed park, is located the town of Pierce, Idaho, where gold was first discovered in this region. In this area, and in its original condition, is the first courthouse, a stamp mill, mine tunnels, and many other points of interest that most adults have only read about in our history books. We feel that these points should be maintained for all future generations. Other historical points in magnificent settings, are abundant. Many of these have been discussed in detail here today and I do not intend to take up your time by repeating this detailed material, but I do want to convey to you, and to your committee, the thinking of the people of Clearwater County. We sincerely want, and respectfully urge, your committee to give this proposal your favorable endorsement.

I personally pledge my support to State legislation that will enable this park to become a reality with the harmonious participation of the State of Idaho.

Senator BIBLE. Marcus J. Ware, president of the Luna House Historical Society.

We are very happy to see you, Mr. Ware. I enjoyed visiting with you during the lunch hour.

STATEMENT OF MARCUS J. WARE, PRESIDENT, LUNA HOUSE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. WARE. Senator Bible and Senator Jordan, I have a brief statement from our friend, Sam Tilden.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly did enjoy meeting him during the lunch hour.

Mr. WARE. He couldn't stay throughout the hearing, and if he were here he probably couldn't talk loud enough to be heard.

Senator BIBLE. He is a man who is 102 years old, I understand.

Mr. WARE. Ninety-six.

Sam Tilden attended Carlisle School, though he didn't graduate. Thereafter, Chief Joseph, on his last trip to Washington, D.C., in his many efforts to get the right for his people to return to Wallula, stopped in the Flathead country and asked Sam Tilden to go along with him, to have an interpreter check on the interpreter. This is Sam Tilden's statement.

Senator BIBLE. We will have to give him credit for that. I think some of us in political life could use the same technique.

Mr. WARE. My words are Sam's here.

STATEMENT OF SAM TILDEN

I am happy to speak on behalf of the plan for a Nez Perce National Historical Park.

I am Sam Tilden, a nephew of the Chief Joseph who led his people during the Nez Perce War of 1877. I know that my uncle did not want that war, but when he saw it was inevitable, he did not hesitate to do the best he could to lead his people through that trying time.

When the war broke out, I was living with my grandmother on the Clearwater River, just below where the town of Kooskia is now located. When word reached us that Chief Joseph and his people were encamped on the Clearwater just above Stites, we broke camp and joined him. This was just before the battle of the Clearwater. I was 9 years old at the time. My grandmother and I were with Chief Joseph from that time until the battle of the Bear Paw. During the retreat, my grandmother's teepee was always pitched next to that of Chief Joseph.

At the Bear Paw, I escaped on a saddle horse given to me by Chief Joseph. After the surprise attack at the Big Hole, I always kept a saddle horse staked at night by my grandmother's teepee. This enabled me to get away.

I rode north from the Bear Paw to a Cree camp, where I was told I had reached safety in the "Red Coats" country, that is, Canada.

From the Cree camp, I went to Sitting Bull's camp where I found my mother and stepfather. We remained in the Sioux camp all winter and then went to Fort McLeod for a year and a half, before returning to the United States.

My people have always been friends of the white people except during the difficult period of the Nez Perce War.

Captains Lewis and Clark and the members of their party were well received by our people when they arrived at Weippe Prairie in September 1805. They were tired, weary, sick, and hungry. The aid of our people then helped make the expedition a success and so helped to save our Northwest for the American Union.

I think that the Nez Perce Indians have earned a place of national importance in the history of the American people and that the proposed national park now being considered would be something in which all Americans, both red and white, would have a deep and a lasting pride.

And his signature is scrawled on this page.

I won't read my own statement. It is submitted and will be in the record.

Senator BIBLE. It will be incorporated.

We enjoyed the opportunity of seeing Sam Tilden.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MARCUS J. WARE

As Nez Perce County historian and president of the Luna House Historical Society, Inc., I desire to make a statement in behalf of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

The field of interest of our society is coextensive with the area known as the Nez Perce Indian country. We are deeply concerned with the preservation of the rich historic past of this area, and the adequate exemplification and interpretation of its history for present and future generations. This can be accomplished by the protection and restoration of historic sites, coupled with appropriate exhibits at key points.

Here in the Clearwater country, the Lewis and Clark Expedition met its most crucial test and, but for the friendly aid of the Nez Perce Indians, might well have failed.

Here at Lewiston were the beginnings of organized government in what is now Idaho, the one Western State settled initially by a tide of people flowing in from the Pacific coast.

At Spalding were the first missionary efforts, the first mills, the first irrigation in Idaho, and the first printing press in the Pacific Northwest.

These and other events of our pioneer history, woven together by the colorful contribution of the Nez Perce Indians, demonstrate that the proposed park is of national importance.

Beginning with the exciting days of the first exploration by Lewis and Clark, the missionary zeal of both Protestant and Catholic priest fanned into flame by the Indian delegation to St. Louis, and climaxed by the thrilling events of the Nez Perce War of 1877, the history of this region is of nationwide significance. The present-day rally of the Nez Perce Tribe which has turned from the

prophecy of doom, defeat, and extinction at the turn of the century and, under the able leadership of its own men and women, has become one of the most forward looking and progressive of Indian peoples, is an inspiration to all American citizens.

There could be no more fitting name for this proposed park than that which honors this tribe which has made such a significant contribution to the development of the Western United States.

The proposed park has the unqualified endorsement of the organization I represent.

Senator BIBLE. We have several statements handed in from historical societies which will be included in the record at this point.

(The statements referred to follow :)

STATEMENT OF HERMAN W. REUTER, PRESIDENT, IDAHO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

At an executive meeting of the Idaho County Historical Society, Inc., on October 2, 1964, we were informed you would hold public hearings relative to the establishment of a national park in Idaho to be known as the Nez Perce National Park.

At this meeting, the following resolution was adopted :

Whereas this organization is in favor of the preservation of historical sites, and of recording the facts relative to the Lewis and Clark Expedition through this area, and of the history of the Nez Perce Indian War: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Idaho County Historical Society, Inc., go on record to urge the establishment of this Nez Perce National Historical Park.

STATEMENT OF EUGENE TAYLOR, REPRESENTING THE PIONEER SOCIETY OF LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO

My name is Eugene Taylor and I represent the Pioneer Association of Latah County. We of the Pioneer Association of Latah County feel that the historical value of the area considered by the Senate subcommittee hearing to be held in Lewiston, October 9, is of vital concern to the Nation because it was one of the links that helped tie our Nation together. The value of preserving, for posterity, whatever information and physical structures are now in existence will be far reaching in the future. We feel that in order to prevent distortion of facts the program should be under the complete protection and control of the National Park Service.

STATEMENT OF H. J. SWINNEY, DIRECTOR, IDAHO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

My name is H. J. Swinney, and I am director of the Idaho Historical Society, which is the department of the State government of Idaho charged with responsibility in historical matters. I respectfully submit herewith the following statement for the subcommittee hearing at Lewiston for Friday, October 9, on the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat at great length the evidence which has been so clearly marshaled in so many reports and studies, and which so amply demonstrates the major historical importance for the United States of the area now under consideration as the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park. In the Nez Perce country's history there are examples of many of the major influences in the history of Western America. Here lived an ancient and significant Indian people, as yet almost unstudied by modern scholarship. Here the Lewis and Clark party accomplished most of the terribly difficult land travel on their journey to the Pacific, and here they made cordial contact with the Indians. British fur trading organizations operated here; here Protestant missionaries not only taught the Gospel but established the first irrigated farms, with Catholic priests soon following; and here the series of gold rushes which populated the interior Northwest began. Here the territorial government of Idaho—which then included the modern States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming—was first proclaimed in 1863. Here Americans, both Indian and non-Indian, have shared in the development of mines, towns, agriculture, and the lumbering industry to produce a continuous and still continuing story of western development in all its phases.

Yet this has been accomplished without most of the drastic and brutal changes in the landscape which so often accompany the historic march of civilization. In the Nez Perce country is left a vast and beautiful area where the historic heritage which belongs to every American can be re-created on its original and unspoiled stage—where the homeland of the Nez Perce people and the places where its history happened can be visited by the growing numbers of Americans who travel every year to see their own country first.

For many years the need for historic preservation and historical development in this area has been a recurring theme in the thinking of area leaders. Many organizations have given attention to the history of the Nez Perce country, and several, including some founded for the purpose, have attempted to take definite action along these lines. But, like the country itself, the problems and the geography are too big to be successfully dealt with by a local or a State effort. The laps concerned are in every conceivable type of ownership: Federal, State, and local governments; major and minor industrial and commercial holdings; timberlands and mining claims; farms, homes, and Indian reservation lands. To coordinate these proper but various interests, only the highest possible authority is sufficient.

If this land is to be made to teach its wealth of historical lessons to the American public, the broad resources of the Federal Government are required. Certainly the resources, for example, of the Idaho Historical Society, both in terms of funds and of staff time, are insufficient even for the scholarship involved in a project which necessarily must be on a large scale. Research is required in history, archeology, and anthropology. There are, furthermore, a multitude of technical and professional problems which must and can be solved in matters of park development, visitor centers, and so on. With the leadership of the Federal Government and with the specialized knowledge of the Park Service, special services can be provided and the efforts of cooperating agencies can be channeled and directed to produce a historical park of a new type, whose scattered land areas can be connected by a chain of interpretation in order to explain to Americans a large part of the story of their country's development in one century into a continental giant.

Except for the Jefferson National Expansion Monument in St. Louis, nearly 2,000 miles away, this story is not being pulled together for presentation to the public in any other place so far as I am aware. The Nez Perce country not only tells this story, but may tell it uniquely; it may well be that no other place in the West is so well adapted, demonstrates so many facets of the story, as the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

As the official State historical agency of Idaho, the Idaho Historical Society would welcome the establishment of a national historical park in the Nez Perce country. Our organization has already cooperated closely with local planners, and with Park Service and Forest Service officials engaged in studies of the proposal. We could and would continue this cooperation and enthusiasm, and we heartily support the proposal.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Frank Sullivan, president of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce. He was my host last night, and he is all right.

STATEMENT OF FRANK SULLIVAN, PRESIDENT, LEWISTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. SULLIVAN. Senator Bible and members of your committee, I am Frank Sullivan, president of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce.

In view of the fact that previously our chamber has unanimously approved the Nez Perce National Historical Park as outlined in the feasibility report, I will comment on some of the phases which may convey to your committee some of the reactions of business and professional men of Lewiston.

The general opinion is that "time is the essence" and that this is, of necessity, a crash program in order to preserve these historic sites before it is too late.

It is the general opinion that these sites are truly of national significance and that this great Northwest may well have been lost to Great Britain, had it not been for the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Then a very favorable reaction is also noticed, because the proposed or estimated cost to the U.S. Government and State governments, for this wide-ranged park, is very low as to capital investment, and also as to annual upkeep. This plan of local participation and cooperation is very appealing to our business and professional men of Lewiston.

I thank your committee for the opportunity to present these brief views.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much for that statement, Frank, and I certainly appreciate your being host for the chamber of commerce last evening.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Frank, and I want to add my voice to that of the chairman and express our appreciation of your fine hospitality.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Nellie B. Woods, of the Spalding Museum Foundation.

STATEMENT OF NELLIE B. WOODS, SECRETARY, SPALDING MUSEUM FOUNDATION

Mrs. Woods. Distinguished Senators and honored guests, I am Nellie B. Woods, secretary of the Spalding Museum Foundation. As a group, we wish to go on record as supporting wholeheartedly the movement for the visitor's center at Spalding, as indicated by the National Park Service, and will pledge our support thereto.

We have many pioneer relics and Indian artifacts in our possession, notably the Chief Looking Glass collection, and articles formerly belonging to Kate McBeth, Mary and Maizie Crawford, and others whose history is indissolubly connected with that area. In case the Park Board should desire any part or all of these collections for the purpose of display in a museum, we will be very happy to donate them.

The Spalding Museum Foundation also owns a small building site at the west end of the present Spalding Park, on which we had originally intended to erect a museum building. This land we will also be very happy to give to the Park Department at such time as they may desire. This also includes the concession stand now being operated there.

The Spalding Museum Foundation recently had moved the building in which the Reverend Spalding died, and which was reputedly used by Kate McBeth, which was being torn down. Protective repairs are being done to safeguard this building, and, at such time as the Park Service wishes to take over its care and restoration, we will also turn it over to the proper authorities.

We also have in our possession the logs which came from the dining hall to serve the students in his school. These, too, will be put at the disposal of the Park Department, if and when they wish to restore this building.

I assure you that the Spalding Museum Foundation will cooperate fully with the aims and endeavors of the National Park Service in the establishment of a visitor's center at Spalding, which will be a part of a chain in this program.

I wish at this time to also present to Senator Bible a copy of the Lewis and Clark Branch of the Idaho Writer's League, a new historical book, called "Tsceminicum," which means "meeting of the waters." I hope you will find a great deal of pleasure in this, Senator Bible.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I will read it and I know I will enjoy this history.

I appreciate your testimony. Again it shows the spirit of cooperation and I compliment you.

Our next witness is Marvin Riley, president of the Orofino Chamber of Commerce.

His statement is in. We will print it at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MARVIN C. RILEY, PRESIDENT, OROFINO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. RILEY. My name is Marvin C. Riley and I am president of the Orofino Chamber of Commerce. I wish to present the following resolution of the chamber:

"OROFINO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION

"Whereas there are a number of historical sites of national interest in the vicinity of Orofino; and

"Whereas these sites need to be protected from gradual depreciation through development for other purposes; and

"Whereas those sites would best serve the community and Nation if they were preserved and developed as national sites;

"Whereas the creation of the Nez Perce National Historical Park would best accomplish these objectives; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Orofino Chamber of Commerce urges passage of legislation during the 1965 meeting of Congress establishing the Nez Perce National Historical Park."

Senator BIBLE. I will next call Mr. Ivie, chairman of the Parks Committee of the Kamiah Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF CLAUDE IVIE, CHAIRMAN, PARKS COMMITTEE,
KAMIAH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. IVIE. You have my statement there.

Senator, Senator Church, and Senator Jordan, I am very pleased to be here to say my few words. Anything that I can say is already said, and has been said many times, and possibly even more fluently and eloquently than I could ever say it. We at Kamiah, of course, are sitting right on top of the possibility of the greatest historical site in our State, and we realize that up until now very little has been done to save any of them. People in Idaho, in general, sort of have an antipathy in connection with the historical sites. As I say, we are very happy, though, that something like this has come up to possibly insure the preservation of historical sites and these events and these artifacts. We hope that Congress will see it convenient to pass this proposed legislation and, in the near future, to establish this park. We feel that only an agency as large as the National Park Service can truly identify—can truly preserve—these things, and so, as I say, we are wholeheartedly behind this and we thank you gentlemen for all that has been done in this area.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. We certainly appreciate your statement. Your prepared statement will be printed at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF CLAUDE IVIE, CHAIRMAN, PARKS COMMITTEE, KAMIAH CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

My name is Claude Ivie. I am chairman of the Parks Committee of the Kamiah Chamber of Commerce.

The Kamiah Chamber of Commerce, in special session October 1, 1964, approved a resolution with regard to a proposed establishment of a national historical park within the State of Idaho, to preserve and protect historic sites, valuable artifacts, and known legends as presently available in Nez Perce County, situated in north-central Idaho, and develop these for the enlightenment and enjoyment of all citizens, present and future.

The Department of the Interior, through the Secretary and his assistants, the various members of the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service members, representing the Department of Agriculture, historians, interested council members of the Nez Perce Tribe, and many local authorities on early history of the State of Idaho have shown great interest and have laid a firm foundation for the establishment of a national historical park.

Preliminary studies and reviews of the facts attesting to the truth of all statements have been made by the National Park Service, and the credibility of known legends researched as far as practicable;

Therefore, the Kamiah Chamber of Commerce urges the adoption of preliminary steps for this project by the Congress of the United States.

The establishment of a national historical park in Nez Perce country, in north-central Idaho, would not tie up large tracts of land, or work hardship on any free enterprise. These sites would be a series of points of interest, strung out by historic chance, each a project of supreme interest and, collectively, a fine memorial to the Indian and non-Indian forebearers of the Nez Perce country.

The Kamiah Chamber of Commerce wishes to extend appreciation to the Nez Perce Tribal Council, Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, Governor of the State of Idaho, Nez Perce National Historical Park Association, and all interested citizens and historians for their contributions of material, time, and effort.

We urge the Congress at its convenience, to enact further measures for the preservation of these historic sites, artifacts, and legends and maintain them for national recognition and enjoyment.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mrs. Leone Butterfield, State historian for the Idaho DAR.

(No response.)

Senator BIBLE. Her statement will be included at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF LEONE BUTTERFIELD, IDAHO STATE HISTORIAN, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

My name is Leone Butterfield. I am the State historian for Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution.

It gives me great pleasure to tell you that one of the chief objectives of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the restoration and preservation of places and items of historical interest in the United States.

Our organization would like to go on record as endorsing the proposed Nez Perce National Park, and to assure the committee that we would help in any way possible toward the preservation of these various significant historical sites in Idaho.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Andrew L. Smith, superintendent of schools, Lewiston, Idaho.

Apparently he had to leave. We have his statement to insert at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ANDREW L. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, LEWISTON, IDAHO

My name is Andrew L. Smith. I am superintendent of schools at Lewiston, Idaho.

I wish to lend my support to the creation of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park. It is my firm belief that only through action on this proposal in the near future can there be any hope of preserving many places of importance, historic and scenic, for the future of all Americans. This concern is particularly great at this time, with the rapid growth of the population of this Nation and the general expanding interests of its people in scenic and recreational areas.

As an educator, I am also concerned. Nothing has a greater impact on an individual with some historical knowledge, than a visit to a well preserved historical site. Throughout the Nation, such places should be preserved as part of our American heritage. The proposed Nez Perce National Park is rich with such sites. The visitors' centers could well be the only depositories of knowledge of historical significance, which might otherwise soon be lost forever.

Thank you for your consideration.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is John F. Nickens, who is president of the council, city of Kooskia, Idaho.

His statement is in. We will include it at this point in the record. (The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN F. NICKENS, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, CITY OF KOOSKIA, IDAHO

I am John F. Nickens, president of the council, city of Kooskia, and I am authorized by the mayor, Mr. J. J. Schnackenberg, and the City Council of Kooskia, to make the following statement:

We, the citizens of Kooskia, are exceedingly interested in the proposal for the Nez Perce Country National Historical Park in the area for the following reasons:

The word "Kooski" itself is a Nez Perce Indian word meaning "with water," or "the meeting of the waters."

A fair percentage of our citizens are Nez Perce Indians.

No less than three sites of the battles fought during the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877 are located within a radius of 5 miles from Kooskia.

(1) Near the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, 5 miles south of Kooskia;

(2) Near the mouth of Clear Creek, 2 miles east of Kooskia; and

(3) Battle Ridge, 5 miles southeast of Kooskia, and for which the ridge was named.

None of these sites are marked, nor, to my knowledge, even named as such. It is difficult to direct anyone to these sites. We are desperately in need of markers, directions, exact locations, and a brief history.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Rev. E. Paul Hovey, president of the Lewiston Ministerial Association.

STATEMENT OF REV. E. PAUL HOVEY, PRESIDENT, LEWISTON MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Reverend HOVEY. Senator Bible, Senator Church, and Senator Jordan, I am E. Paul Hovey, president of the Lewiston Ministerial Association, and also the moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod of Idaho, and minister to the Presbyterian congregation of this city.

It so happens that the church I serve was the first white Presbyterian Church to be installed in the State of Idaho. It has joined together the mission church of Spalding, and the settlers church that originally began on the Oregon coast. They were brought together and formed and united in Lapwai in 1873. My church just celebrated its 90th anniversary about a year ago.

You have my prepared statement. I do not think it would need to be elaborated upon, but I would like to point out that this did bring these groups together, and possibly if the Indians had not gone seeking religion, the settlement in Idaho would have been delayed many, many years and there is every probability this section of the country would not have been a part of the United States of America, because Lewis and Clark found this the most unlikely spot in which to settle, and it was 25 years after they came before Spalding came and settled in Idaho.

I am particularly happy to endorse parks. My brother, before he died, was the editor of "Parks and Recreation," and executive secretary of the National Park Men's Association, so I have had quite an acquaintance with parks. I know their value, and I can assure you of the endorsement of the Lewiston Ministerial Association.

The Council of the Synod of Idaho will meet next Tuesday in Boise, and I can assure you that they will go on record endorsing this park.

I would point out that these spiritual values that came and were developed in this section, were values on which our country was founded, and we can preserve and teach history when it can be verified in places and relics that exist much more readily than what is learned simply from books.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you so very much for your fine statement, and the booklet which you have handed in, which I will certainly read. Your statement will be printed in full.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF REV. E. PAUL HOVEY, PRESIDENT, LEWISTON MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

My name is E. Paul Hovey. I am president of the Lewiston Ministerial Association, and moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod of Idaho.

The history of our land can be taught from books, but how much more vividly can it be expressed when actual sites of events can be visited and one find there at least some authentic relics of these events.

In a very real sense the history of our entire Nation has been influenced by what happened in the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park. What happened here largely determined the expansion of our territory beyond the Louisiana Purchase to the coast.

Today we can still be inspired by the sites of numerous historic events, but unless more adequate steps are taken to preserve and relate them, our children and our children's children will have to learn of these solely from books. This will be our country's loss.

Many things have already been lost to future generations, and we cannot expect to preserve everything, therefore, what we do preserve becomes precious.

In this scenic setting, some tremendously significant things happened which ought to be kept alive in the memory of our Nation. The unique proposal for this particular park will be a long step in keeping them alive. Joshua set aside a site of some important Israelite history and said: "When your children ask their fathers in time to come, 'What do these stones mean?' then you shall let your children know * * *." In like manner, when people ask "why a Nez Perce National Historical Park," the park itself will give much of the answer. The answer, of the pioneering spirit of Lewis and Clark, whose exploration opened this region to our Nation, the questing spirit of the Nez Perce, who journeyed eastward inviting the missionaries to come and bring with them the white man's Book of Heaven, the compassionate spirit of the responding missionaries, and the adventurous spirit of the settler whose coming developed communities and homes.

These traits have made our Nation what it is today. We need them in our Nation's tomorrow. If the Nez Perce National Historical Park can make the

trek of Lewis and Clark; the spirit of Henry Spalding, Marcus Whitman, and Joseph Cataldo; the leadership of Chief Joseph and many others, live in the minds of those who visit this park, a tremendous service will have been rendered our land.

These sites have magnificent beauty, historic interest, and spiritual inspiration, and need only to be protected and proclaimed. The proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park provides such a way.

We commend it, because of these spiritual, historical, and recreational values.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mayor Williams of Lewiston. Is he here?

It is good to see you today, Mr. Mayor.

STATEMENT OF G. HARG WILLIAMS, MAYOR, CITY OF LEWISTON, IDAHO

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Bible, Senator Jordan, Senator Clark, if you will permit me at this late hour, I will officially welcome you to our city on behalf of the city. I would like to say that the people of Lewiston join with the other citizens of Idaho in commending you in your effort in providing this Senate Public Lands Subcommittee hearing for the purpose of receiving testimony regarding this new concept of national parks as provided in the Nez Perce Historical National Park.

More than a decade of thoughtful consideration and study has been given by some of Idaho's most eminent citizens, on how best to preserve the priceless heritage of our area so important in the historical, cultural, and economic growth of our great Nation. We believe that the proposed Nez Perce National Park concept is the best possible method of insuring the preservation of our most important historical shrines, cultures, and events of national interest.

As mayor of Lewiston, I would like to briefly present for your consideration some of Lewiston's early history, consisting of dates and events so vitally interwoven with the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

The year of 1861 saw Lewiston become, through the efforts of some 300 miners and businessmen, the first incorporated town in the territory that was destined to become the 43d State of our Union. In this same year, the second county created in Idaho was Nez Perce, with Lewiston as the county seat. In 1862, the first vigilance committee of Idaho, a self-constituted judicial body for the dispensation of justice, was effected at Lewiston under the name of the Idaho Vigilance Committee, and proved a most efficient institution. In this same year of 1862, the first newspaper in Idaho, the Territory, was organized and the first session of the territorial legislature met at Lewiston, December 7. Also in 1863, prominent Lloyd Magruder and party were murdered by road agents at Nez Perce Pass, Idaho, in what was called the "most dastardly and foul manner known in the mountains."

In 1864, the second session of the territorial legislature convened at Lewiston on December 14 for the last time.

In 1865, the territorial capital was removed from Lewiston, and located at Boise by U.S. Marshal J. H. Alvord, under orders from Washington, D.C.

Lewiston's heritage is closely associated with the Spalding Historical Site which is up the Clearwater River just 9 miles east of here. Mis-

sionaries Henry and Elisa Spalding, the first white settlers in Idaho, established the first mission there in 1839. They were the parents of the first white child born in Idaho. They built the first grist and saw mill, and the first school and church. They also set up the first printing press west of the Rockies, and north of California.

In our city of Lewiston on the 17th of June 1877, Mayor S. C. Hale called a special meeting of the city council to consider the Indian situation. As a result of this meeting, 40 York rifles were ordered from Portland to reinforce the 8 or 10 rifle pits surrounding Lewiston. Today, one of the best preserved pits is to be found east of Fifth Street, and immediately south of our Carnegie Library. These half-moon-shaped trenches 30 feet wide, our historical Luna House, our preserved first log cabin of Lewiston, and many other material evidences of our historic past are all closely linked with the other historical treasures of the region's rich heritage.

I thank you for your kind attention, and urge your favorable consideration of the proposed Nez Perce National Park.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mayor.

Senator CHURCH. Thank you, Mayor Williams. You paid me a great compliment. You referred to me as Senator Clark. And Chase Clark is my father-in-law, as you know, and he is about the finest man I have ever known. I am highly complimented.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

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

I personally would like to handle the remainder of the hearing this way. Senator Church and I must leave momentarily. Senator Jordan is kind enough to indicate he will hear the balance of the witnesses. I want to know who all the witnesses are. I don't know, is Paul Kiepe of Riggins, Idaho, here?

He wrote me a letter that he had some concern about this particular proposal. I wouldn't say it was completely adverse, but he has some concern about developing Riggins Hot Springs, if I remember the letter correctly. I want to make the letter a part of the record. I want to hear him. It is the first time I have found someone who has an objection. I am kind of looking for one, but I guess the homework has been done well.

Senator CHURCH. It is a good thing we did get an adverse report. We wouldn't like the record to look like a Russian congress without a single dissenting vote. It is almost unanimous.

Senator BIBLE. If Mr. Kiepe is not here, his statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF PAUL KIEPE

My name is Paul Kiepe. I am a resident of Idaho County and a student of local Indian affairs. I respectfully offer my views in opposition to the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

When you commence to treat living people as objects, even historical objects; even objects of veneration, you cannot help ceasing to treat them as people.

In the names of historicity, tourism, area development, and related sorts of non-Indian values, I am opposed to the liquidation of Indian values.

To the Nez Perce we have done damage enough. If we cannot help them restore their unique way of life, let us not interfere with their continuing efforts to preserve what remains of it.

Let us not foster professional Indians—and kill what remain of the real ones. Instead of the proposed park, I suggest congressional action as follows:

(a) Designate not more than two or three national monuments in this area, such as the battlefield at White Bird, which tourists can locate by studying their guidebooks and making local inquiries.

(b) Restore to the living members of the Nez Perce Nation historical sites of value to them. One such site I know of, because it is near me; doubtless there are others.

The valuable Nez Perce site I know of is what is now called Riggins Hot Springs—Weh Min Kish, in the Nez Perce tongue. Weh Min Kish, "healing waters," is a natural spring of warm water near Salmon River, 6 miles east of the village of Riggins. It healed the ills of Indian sick in ages past, and kept the well in health. It could so do again.

I recommend to you this proposition: That a uniformed park attendant, talking, cannot preserve historical values nearly so well as a naked Indian taking a bath.

Senator BIBLE. Is Robert Hansen here? He is president of the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce. If not his statement will be printed at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT HANSEN, PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

I am Robert Hansen, president of the Grangeville, Idaho, Chamber of Commerce, consisting of more than 100 business and professional men, farmers and ranchers of the Grangeville area.

The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce, in regular session on the 25th of June 1963, approved by unanimous vote, the attached resolution and memorandum supporting the establishment of a national historic park in this area, known as the Nez Perce country. In addition to the enclosed resolution, which we present as part of our statement, we, in concert with the folk of Nez Perce Indian Tribe, point again to the specific historical site, and the incident thereon, at the White Bird battleground, a few miles south of our city on U.S. Highway 95 that marked the beginning of the end of the most colorful and heroic chapters of our national history and the early settlement of the West.

Further, we endorse the proposed legislation to develop this Nez Perce Country National Historical Park and the new concept of a collection of scattered historical sites developed and interpreted by the National Park Service personnel which would be a matchless educational and cultural asset for our own citizens, as well as the visitors to the region from throughout the Nation and the world.

We also point to the fact that in our area, there is no known opposition to this proposed project and our entire area is united in support of the Nez Perce Country National Historical Park.

Senator CHURCH. Wayne Eller, chairman of the White Bird Village. His letter will be printed here.

(The letter referred to follows:)

OCTOBER 9, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman of the U.S. Senate Public Lands Subcommittee:

We are the trustees of the village of White Bird Council.

We unanimously support the proposal to create the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

We have long recognized the rich historical significance of this locality and especially the White Bird battlefield. Historical sites, such as this, are rapidly being destroyed by souvenir hunters and the elements.

A park such as this, located near our community, would undoubtedly favor local enterprises and would lend support and stimulation to a museum that has been proposed for several years.

It would give cultural, as well as commercial significance to our rapidly expanding tourist industry.

WAYNE ELLER, *Chairman.*
NEVA SHUCK, *Trustee.*
VERNON C. THOMAS, *Trustee.*
HAROLD D. HENDERSON, *Trustee.*
KATHRYN BENTZ, *Trustee.*

Senator BIBLE. E. R. Tyler, mayor of Asotin. Is the mayor here?

STATEMENT OF DUANE E. BIGGAR, REPRESENTING THE MAYOR
OF ASOTIN, WASH.

Mr. BIGGAR. My name is Duane E. Biggar. I am mayor pro tem for the town of Asotin. I have a joint statement of the mayor and myself I would like to read. Also a statement of the mayor for incorporation in the record. This first statement is signed by the mayor and myself and is as follows:

Senator Bible, my name is E. R. Tyler, mayor of Asotin, Wash. I have come before your committee personally, and also I am happy to have a prepared statement for the record, to assist in any way that I can, as mayor of Asotin. As a citizen of this area, I am deeply interested in the development of the Nez Perce National Park.

I am drafting this statement while being confined in the Tri-State Memorial Hospital, and by pure coincidence, Mr. Ralph Williams, Gifford, Idaho, is confined to the second bed in my room. Mr. Williams should have his name in the record as he has the largest, and most historic collection of Indian artifacts in the whole Nez Perce country, including the Indians. Mr. Williams farms in the Gifford, Idaho, area and has made a life's study of the Nez Perce people, and he talked of making available to the possible museums at Spalding some of these rare and beautiful parcels of Indian history.

I have always believed that anything accomplished of necessity is the right time to do anything, and I feel that the time certainly is right, at this point, to record the early history of this area, and to preserve all possible artifacts and historic sights, so rich and clear in the minds of living generations of people soon to be passing into history.

The speed of modern progress is such that I would urge this committee to give the earliest consideration to the proposition of a series of national park sights with Spalding, Idaho, as the nucleus, radiating from Spalding to the other proposed sights, most of which I personally have visited. This I am sure would offer to any tourist a treasured bit of the West's early history, with a beautiful field trip, in any direction, to enjoy the beautifully changing scenery in all directions.

I feel this project is a worthy one and most timely. Thank you.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF E. R. TYLER, MAYOR OF ASOTIN, WASH.

Senator Bible, my name is E. R. Tyler, mayor of Asotin, Wash., a small town located 6 miles south of Clarkston on the Snake River. I have been in business there for 16 years.

On behalf of my town, I offer dedicated support to the Nez Perce National Historical Park plan.

I have visited most of the sites of historical value covered in the plan and I feel they should be preserved. At the present rapid pace of living, many historical sites of our day, and the times of the Nez Percés who helped make our history, are going to be covered by backwater from the Snake River Dams, and will be lost to us.

With the construction of the Asotin Dam, just above our town, it is our plan to have a Nez Perce Indian artifacts exhibit within the confines of the dam (with permission of the Corps of Army Engineers), as a permanent record for the tourists, which fits within the concept of the chain of sites we are talking about here today.

Even as obscure as they are, people search out the Indian writings on the rocks above Asotin on the Snake River, hearing of them through articles written by the travel editors who come to this area. It is our plan to preserve these when slack water comes to the area.

We expect our town of Asotin to grow rapidly within the next few years, and many of the tourists drawn from our vast country and elsewhere will come our way too, so I wholeheartedly support, on behalf of my people, the Nez Perce National Park plan.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you for that expression of opinion. It was very well done.

I find that I must leave and Senator Jordan will hear the balance of the witnesses. I would like to meet the people who are going to testify. I presume all of the rest will say we are all for this proposal. The names that I have on my list are Cletus Uhlorn, of the Cottonwood Chamber of Commerce; Gertrude Reavis, president of the Pullman Chamber of Commerce; R. D. Williams, Idaho County commissioner; and Dr. William W. Elmendorf, professor of anthropology, Washington State University. He has already testified.

Kent Jones, president of the Asotin Chamber of Commerce; Cleo Patterson, president of the Salmon River Chamber of Commerce; John L. Olmsted, copublisher of the Idaho County Free Press; Eugene Taylor, from the Pioneer Association of Latah County; Herman Reuter, of the Idaho County Historical Society; Mary Avery, archivist from Washington State University; Floyd I. Swanson, president of the Grangeville Kiwanis Club; and Harold Lynch, president of the Center Star Mine, Elk City.

We have statements from all of these people and they will be included in full in the record.

G. Shearer, president of the Shearer Lumber Products; David Peterson, chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Development Advisory Committee; Harry E. Kale, president of the Idaho County Wildlife Association; Craig Schlottman, president of the Grangeville Junior Chamber of Commerce; and Harry Christy, American Legion Post 13 of Lewiston.

Fred Handel, mayor of Moscow; Mrs. L. W. Randall of the Alice Whitman Chapter of the DAR; Margaret Skelton, Catholic Daughters of America, Lewiston; Jerry Soderburg, master of Charity Grange at Grangeville; Kathryn J. Brainard, president of the Grangeville Sorooptimist Club; Mrs. Robert Bentley, president of the Grangeville American Legion Auxiliary; and Mrs. Kirk McGregor, from the Nez Perce County Conservatives.

Senator Carl Moore will be witness No. 1. You, Mrs. McGregor, will be witness No. 2.

Senator CHURCH. Senator Carl Moore.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Moore we called when he was making a weather report.

I saw Melvin Alsager back there.

Senator CHURCH. Mel, had you testified?

Mr. ALSAGER. I have not. I will just submit a statement.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. We are glad to see you.

Then do we have other witnesses other than those I have indicated? The Pomona Grange, and this, will be included and made a part of the record in full.

It appears, then, if I read this right, do we have a representative from the National Council of State Garden Clubs and the Idaho Federation of Garden Clubs?

A VOICE FROM AUDIENCE. I have a statement for you.

Senator BIBLE. Are you for this?

Senator CHURCH. Would you like to testify?

A VOICE FROM AUDIENCE. I have just a few statements to make and a statement to submit.

Senator BIBLE. We have the statement submitted for the record.

Our next witness, I think, unless there are others—I hope I caught all of the hands that were raised, and I think I did. Our first witness will be Senator Carl Moore.

STATEMENT OF HON. CARL MOORE, STATE SENATOR REPRESENTING NEZ PERCE COUNTY

Senator MOORE. Senator Bible, Senator Church, and Senator Jordan, my name is Carl Moore. I am State senator representing Nez Perce County, in which Lewiston is located. I have submitted a written statement, but I would like to emphasize two points.

First, this new concept of a national park is one which can be of tremendous value to this Nation as a whole, where we can use small—comparatively small—areas of land to accomplish this purpose.

Secondly, already some of these historical sites have been badly in need of repair. Time is of the essence in this matter. My father was born about 40 miles from where we live today, 90 years ago—it will be 90 years next month. During his lifetime the changes which have taken place are less than the changes which are anticipated and can be seen will occur within the next 10 years. Time is of the essence. We must move now. This, I think, Mr. Chairman, with the statement I submitted, will be sufficient.

Senator BIBLE. We certainly appreciate your statement, Mr. Moore, and the committee appreciates the fine hospitality you have extended to us in this area. Thank you very, very much.

Senator MOORE. Thank you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mrs. Kirk McGregor, representing the Nez Perce County Conservatives.

I have a statement signed by Albin V. Nelson, chairman of the Nez Perce County Conservatives. That statement will be incorporated in full in the record for you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. KIRK MCGREGOR, REPRESENTING THE NEZ PERCE COUNTY CONSERVATIVES

Mrs. MCGREGOR. Thank you, Chairman Bible and distinguished Senators.

It is very fine for you to give us this opportunity to appear before you. I am appearing as a representative of our chairman, because he is working, as are the other men who belong to our organization.

My name is Betty McGregor, Mrs. Kirk McGregor. I am representing the Nez Perce County Conservatives, and we interpret the word as it is generally accepted, the general nomenclature of the understanding of it.

My husband and I are lifelong residents of the State of Idaho. We have two boys who are also interested in remaining in this wonderful State of ours.

Senator Jordan is familiar with the roots of the heritage of our two boys of both sides of their family. I am going to do something I am sure Senator Church will approve of. I am going to take this out of the realm of a Soviet report, I am going to inject in the proceedings a note of caution and I pray for God's presence in guiding me and looking over your hearts to understand our sincerity and concern for the future, not only of the real estate in question, but the future of the people of our country over whom you gentlemen have so much and tremendous influence and power.

I am submitting my statement and a statement containing our principles.

You have told us you want to strike a note of caution, and I am glad to have you make that observation, because after all you are entitled to your views, just like everybody, so we are very happy to have your views.

Mrs. MCGREGOR. Are you telling me you don't feel I should read my statement?

Senator BIBLE. You may, if you want to.

Mrs. MCGREGOR. For the purpose of bringing this to the attention of some of the young people who are here, important to their history class, if I could take 7 minutes.

Senator BIBLE. I certainly have no objection. It will be made a part of the public record.

Mrs. MCGREGOR. This brochure I call to your attention contains the principles of the organization which I represent, and in view of these principles, you will note our overall purpose is the preservation of our precious country. Our interest in the Nez Perce Nation's national historical park is part of that overall picture. We believe in preserving the struggle of our forefathers. We are very much in favor of these sites chosen by the group of people. However, we do not recall ever having seen in public print any reference to the cost of this project to the taxpayers of America. Regarding the national debt and the President's war on poverty, we don't believe we need to elaborate on the necessity of saving money wherever we can. We all know the last bulwarks of freedom in this country are the private property owners. If we keep on, we are going to be taken over by those who will destroy us and our American freedom in the form of communism, and our own reports of how the Communists control vital positions in our country and are waiting for the time to come to control us. In this area we are brainwashed. We have developed a city manager form of government that has cost the taxpayers more money. We are involved in the area redevelopment program. We have a free library tax. We have just hired an airport manager to finish the necessary remodeling,

after only 4 months in office, and we are not sure what hidden fingers we are going to find, so we are unusually concerned of any added tax burden.

We heard on the radio that the cost of the park in question would be \$2 million. This, we feel, must not be allowed. It is time that your elected representatives exercise their good judgment and leadership and protect the people from themselves. It is as necessary as having a wise parent.

Naturally everyone wants his best interest, and feels it is more important than anything else. We look to you gentlemen for statesmanship and guidance and restraint. We, in America, are establishing a false concept of our Government. Too much emphasis has been put on Government handouts that generations of goldbricks are being nurtured. It has been the history of civilization that their destruction was brought about by excess taxes and demoralization of its people. Those who will learn nothing from history are condemned to repeat it. If you take an objective look at what is happening in this most wonderful country in the world, we must admit the same thing is happening here. We must do something about it if we are going to save ourselves from this same fate as the Romans and the French and the English and others.

We are appealing to you to dedicate the areas as sites but to hold off on funds until such time as the Federal budget is balanced.

Thank you for your interest in this matter, and I respectfully submit these tracts.

I might just say, Chairman Bible, perhaps the burden rests with you, as soon as you gentlemen can balance the budget, the sooner we can have these.

Senator BIBLE. I think I understand what you are saying all right. I don't know that I completely agree with your views or those of the Nez Perce County Conservatives. I think our position has been made rather clearly and emphatically that this is a good cooperative program; it brings into play the Federal Government and State government and private enterprise and friends of the tribe. It is going to cost some money. You say it is going to cost about \$2 million, and that isn't far from being right. But I think it is justified for this area. I recognize possibly that your group does not share that viewpoint, but this would be my viewpoint on it, and I wouldn't want to mislead you in telling you otherwise. I am certainly happy to have your views, and this will be a part of the record and rest assured it will be called to the attention of those who pass ultimate judgment on the report.

Mrs. MCGREGOR. Thank you, Senator Bible, for hearing our viewpoint.

Senator BIBLE. And thank you, very much. The statement of Albin V. Nelson will be printed at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ALBIN V. NELSON, CHAIRMAN, NEZ PERCE COUNTY, CONSERVATIVES

We are members of the Nez Perce County Conservatives. Enclosed with this statement is a brochure explaining our principles.

In view of these principles, you will note our overall purpose is the preservation of our precious country. Our interest in the Nez Perce National Historical Park is part of that overall picture. We believe in honoring the traditions of our forefathers. We are very much in favor of the sights which have been

chosen by a group of people who have been given of themselves in this wonderful cause.

However, we do not recall ever having seen in print any reference to the cost of this project to the taxpayers of America. Regarding the national debt and the President's war on poverty, we don't believe we need to elaborate on the necessity for saving money wherever we can.

We all know that the last bulwark of freedom we have in this country are the private property owners. If we keep indenturing these people with overburdening taxes, we are going to be taken over by those who would destroy us, and our American Republic. We read from the FBI, and former Communists, and from your own colleagues' reports of how the Communists control vital positions in our country, and are just waiting for the strategic time to move in and control us.

Here in this area, we are brainwashed to accept all the socialistic programs available, or we are accused of everything from being against progress to extremists to fright peddlers. We have adopted a city manager form of government that has historically cost the taxpayers more money; we are involved in an area redevelopment program; we have formed a port district; we have a free library tax; we have just hired an airport manager who has found it necessary to remodel after only 4 months in office; we have hired a county engineer, built him a building, and we're not sure what "hidden taxes" we're going to find. We are sure you will understand our deep concern for any added tax burden.

We heard on the radio that the cost of the park in question would be \$2 million. This, we feel, must not be allowed. It is time that our elected representatives exercise their good judgment and leadership and protect the people from themselves. It is just as necessary as having a wise parent. Naturally, everyone wants his pet interest and feels it is more important than anything else—so we look to you gentlemen for statesmanship and guidance and restraint.

We in America are establishing a false concept of recreation being more important and honorable than honest work. So much emphasis is being put on recreation, retirement, government handouts, that generations of "goldbricks" are being nurtured.

It has been the history of civilizations that their destruction was brought about by excess taxation and demoralization of its people. As Santayana so wisely said, "Those who will learn nothing from history are condemned to repeat it." As you take an objective look at what is happening in this most wonderful country in the world, you must admit, we are sure, that the same thing is happening here and we must do something about it if we are going to save ourselves from the same fate as the Romans, the French, the English, and all the other fallen empires.

Therefore, we are appealing to you to so designate these areas as historical sites, but to hold off on any expenditure of funds until such time as the Federal budget is balanced. It is necessary from a fiscal as well as moral and education approach.

We thank you for your interest in this matter and respectfully submit these facts.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Kent Jones, president of the Asotin Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Jones, it is good to see you again.

STATEMENT OF KENT JONES, PRESIDENT, ASOTIN (WASH.)
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. JONES. Senator Bible, Senator Jordan, and Senator Church, I am Kent Jones, president of the Asotin (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce. I am here to speak for the business people of my town.

As a lifelong resident of the area, I am especially pleased to testify in support of the Nez Perce National Historical Park chain. My home occupies a part of the ancient tribal winter campground, where the Nez Perce gathered to hunt and fish.

Asotin means "place of eel" in the Nez Perce tongue. Near Asotin Creek, where it flows into the Snake River, Chief Looking Glass, Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, and other great men renowned in history, held their meetings and enjoyed a hospitable climate with the Indians.

The first white man to actually settle in Asotin County was one Sam Smith, on June 10, 1861. He erected a small store and provided hotel accommodations for travelers passing to and from the Idaho mines. The store was located on what is known as the Old Mission Orchard at Alpowa.

The flat at the mouth of the Grande Ronde River, 25 miles upstream from here, was the powwow grounds of the Indians in early days, when they gathered there from the Yakima Valley in Washington to the reservations in Montana.

The very roots of our community are deeply and emotionally involved with Nez Perce lore. It is therefore most gratifying to assure you the support to this park concept by the Asotin Chamber of Commerce.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I have no questions. Senator Church?

Senator CHURCH. Thank you very much. I am wondering if Mr. Jones is our last witness, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BIBLE. Yes. I think the lady back here wants to present a statement.

Senator CHURCH. Yes, please. Mrs. Bert Ralstin.

STATEMENT OF MRS. BERT RALSTIN, PAST REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE GARDEN CLUBS

Mrs. RALSTIN. Senator Bible, Senator Church, and Senator Jordan, I am Mrs. Bert Ralstin, past regional director of the National Council of the State Garden Clubs. I am representing the Idaho State Federation of Garden Clubs this afternoon, and we hear so many reasons, and all good ones, for establishing the Nez Perce National Historical Park. One of the real aims of the National Council of the State Garden Clubs is preservation and enjoyment and protection of our Nation's natural resources. I think the establishing of this Nez Perce National Historical Park would be doing just that thing. It would be preserving our national natural resources. It would make it possible for many people to enjoy it and certainly under the protection of Idaho and our Federal Government.

There is just one thing I have not heard mentioned today, in regard to this, that I would think would be quite effective, and that would be to increase the patriotism of our younger generation. I believe if this park were established it would go down in our history books more emphatically than the Lewis and Clark Trail and the lives of Lewis and Clark, and that it would be where they could see and enjoy these things. It would be read in the English language all over our United States. I think it would be giving our young people more of an overall idea of their wonderful heritage that they have come by in our western country by reading about and seeing this national park. You know, there are three ways possible to learn. One is by word of mouth; another one is by reading, and we have read very much about this area; and the other is by seeing, which we are about to make possible

for people to actually see what we have in our great West. So, in representing the Idaho State Federation, I wish to reaffirm our stand on the approval of the establishing of a Nez Perce Historical Park in north-central Idaho, and by doing this our West is really coming into its own.

I thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you for a very fine statement. The resolution you have submitted will be printed here.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

The Idaho State Federation of Garden Clubs, reaffirm their approval of the establishing of a Nez Perce National Historical Park in north-central Idaho.

(Signed) Mrs. BERT RALSTIN,
Pacific Regional Director.

(Signed) Mrs. LOUIS KOEHLER,
State President.

(Signed) Mrs. GEORGE RIGGERS,
Clearwater District Director.

Senator BIBLE. The statements you have submitted, along with those received in the mail, will all be printed in the record. As I previously stated, the record will be kept open until November 15.

In closing, I merely want to express my personal gratitude to my two colleagues from Idaho, Senator Jordan and Senator Church.

Senators, I have been in this great State of yours. I come away the richer for this experience. This has been, in my judgment, the finest hearing that I have ever been privileged to preside over for the depth and clarity and diversity of points of view that are given in support of this project, and it is a new concept in the national park system. It seems to me it is one that will work, and I want to tell you I am personally impressed. I think it does make sense. I think it is government and private enterprise working at its very best and attempting to preserve and save something for the future, and to carve out of this area of yours, and after all, it is yours, a very, very historic part of history, and to preserve it now while we may and can. I commend you for that effort.

I pay a specific tribute to Bill Johnston, because he is the man who has been represented to me many times, and I have seen his fine hand working in this proposal before us.

I commend Senator Church and Senator Jordan for calling him to my attention.

Early next year this matter will be called to the attention of the subcommittee, and it will be up to them to determine where we go from here.

It has been a complete hearing and gratifying to visit with you people. My only regret is that I cannot stay longer. [Applause.]

(Whereupon, the hearing was concluded at 4 p.m., October 9, 1964.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1954

TO THE DIRECTOR
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM
DR. ROBERT M. HARRIS
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Enclosed for the Director are two copies of a report on the results of the study of the reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various organic compounds. The study was carried out in the laboratory of Dr. R. M. Harris, Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, during the summer of 1953. The report is a preliminary report and is intended to provide a basis for further study of this reaction. The results of the study are summarized in the report and are discussed in detail in the accompanying paper.

Very truly yours,
Robert M. Harris

Dr. Robert M. Harris
Department of Chemistry
5800 S. University Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

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Very truly yours,
Robert M. Harris

Dr. Robert M. Harris
Department of Chemistry
5800 S. University Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

APPENDIX A

(Under authority previously granted, the following statements and letters were ordered printed:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
STATE OF IDAHO,
Boise, October 8, 1964.

Senator LEN B. JORDAN,
Boise, Idaho.

DEAR LEN: The creation of Nez Perce National Historical Park can be of great benefit to the people from both a historical and economic standpoint.

As we get older we realize that some of the things that were commonplace during our youth are becoming obsolete and we wish we had preserved some of them.

You are to be congratulated for your efforts to preserve some of the most important lore and history in the settling of the Pacific Northwest.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD SNOW.

IDAHO COUNTY, STATE OF IDAHO,
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
Grangeville, Idaho, September 30, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Public Land Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: My name is R. D. Williams, and I am chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, Idaho. In this capacity, I feel it is imperative that I express to you the views of the board of which I am chairman, my personal views, and what I believe to be the unanimous opinion of those residents whom I represent in the county of Idaho.

The proposal to create a Nez Perce National Historical Park by perpetuating the sites of the Nez Perce country which is so integrated with the history of our Pacific Northwest heritage is a magnificent gesture which will be welcomed in this immediate area and be of tremendous benefit to our entire country. We feel particularly interested in this project since it is our understanding that of the three main centers to be operated by the Park Service, two would probably be located in Idaho County; i.e., the White Bird battleground center and the Lewis and Clark camp center on the east side of the Clearwater River at Kamiah, Idaho.

I believe that as chairman of the Public Land Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which is holding a hearing on this proposed park, you are surely aware of the unusual unanimity with which newspapers, civic organizations, and local governmental bodies in this area have endorsed the proposed plan.

We people who reside in this area are fortunate to live in a scenic wonderland, an area of sparsely settled natural magnificence with a past so close that it still seems to be a part of the present. It would be selfish for us not to want to share some of our beauties and traditions with all of America.

With this thought in mind, and knowing the complete accord on this plan that is found in our county, we respectfully submit to you that Congress should, for the benefit of all of our citizens, establish through statutory procedures, a national historic park to preserve the landmarks and key historical sites in Idaho County and in the adjacent contiguous counties which bear importantly upon the cultural background of the Nez Perce Indian society and the former frontier mining areas of north-central Idaho.

Very truly yours,

R. D. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

STATEMENT OF FORREST FLOCH, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ASOTIN, WASH.

I am Forrest Floch, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Asotin County, Wash.

My grandfather was a pioneer in the land of the Nez Percés. His homestead was located on Weisenfels Ridge, 3 miles east of Anatone. This land was between the two large Nez Perce campsites at Asotin and the Grande Ronde River, lying on the fringes of the tribal hunting grounds of the Blue Mountains.

I am proud to state that my ancestral homestead is also a portion of Nez Perce history. It has been handed down in the Floch family from grandfather to father to son, and I am that son. I still own the farm.

A fort was built at Anatone during the Indian uprising in the 1870's, and I'm told that my grandfather had a hand in building it. However, because of the coexistence between the pioneers and the Nez Percés, it was never used to any extent.

When I was attending school at Anatone, the Indians came through and camped there. They went to the head of the ridge on my uncle's place to dig cous. We would go down and visit them as kids, and it was one of the highlights of my life.

So, speaking on behalf of the Asotin County commissioners, my family, and the citizens of Asotin County, I feel particularly honored to actively support this park concept.

STATEMENT OF R. D. WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

My name is R. D. Williams. I am chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, Idaho.

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STATEMENT OF VINCENT UHLENKOTT, MAYOR, CITY OF CLARKSTON, WASH.

I am Vincent Uhlenkott, Clarkston city mayor.

Clarkston, as you know, was named for William Clark, so we too are tied in with the Lewis-Clark story, and add our support to the request for the establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park sites preservation. Much of the history of this area took place where the city of Clarkston now stands.

Chief Timothy's grave, and those of members of his family, have been removed from the bank of the Snake River 6 miles downstream from here to the Beachview Park in Clarkston, which overlooks the Snake River. An appropriate marker states:

"In tribute to Chief Timothy, 1800, 1891.

"First Nez Perce Christian convert and preacher, led Col. E. J. Steptoe's troops to safety and ferried them across the Snake River at Alpowa, when they faced annihilation by hostile Indians, May 20, 1858."

Beneath this inscription to Timothy, and on the same marker is this memorial to his daughter, Jane Silcott:

"Chief Timothy's daughter, wife of John Silcott, guided Capt. E. D. Pierce around the Nez Perce Reservation to gold diggings near Pierce, Idaho, in 1860, thus initiating gold mining in Idaho."

These are but three events of our history linked with the Nez Perce-Lewis and Clark history, which show close identification and interest in the preservation of the history being presented here today for the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM T. MITCHELL, MAYOR, CITY OF PULLMAN, WASH.

My name is William T. Mitchell, and I am mayor, city of Pullman, Wash. During the month of July, this year, I had the first opportunity to travel the new Lolo Pass highway, from Lewistown, Idaho to Lolo, Mont.

There were many automobiles on this road with out-of-State license plates. Although those folks driving this scenic highway no doubt appreciated the rivers, mountains, and trees, I would question that they realized the historic background of this region.

Certainly there is a lack of historical identity. It seems to me we noticed one or two historical markers. This region is so full of history that unless steps are taken to restore and preserve some of these sites the Lolo highway will be nothing but another road.

Spaulding is a good example of neglect. Certainly this is a site that should become a national shrine. Then there is the White Bird battlefield. Here another memorial should be placed. On the east end of the highway another shrine or memorial should be placed in memory of Lewis and Clark. I am certain that if some of these sites could become national parks travelers would not rush along to get to the end of the road. They would be able to spend a little time to reflect on the history of our country.

Although these locations are all in the State of Idaho, those of us living so near to the border would be able to appreciate these historical regions more. I am in favor of the proposed Nez Perce National Park.

STATEMENT OF LYLE H. BILLOW, MAYOR, VILLAGE OF NEZPERCE, IDAHO

My name is Lyle H. Billow, and I am mayor of the village of Nezperce, Idaho. By its very name, "Nezperce," our little city suggests a great pride in close association with the heritage of our Nez Perce Indian culture.

I believe I speak for a vast majority of our entire community when I say that we are wholeheartedly behind the proposal made by the Nez Perce National Historical Park Association.

We are geographically located near the center of the region where a great deal of history was made in the struggle for the development of the Great Northwest. It was a long and arduous struggle which could not rest until the Nez Perce Indian Tribes had been convinced of the futility of further strife.

It is an area bounded by the Salmon River on the south, the Snake River on the west and the north fork of the Clearwater on the north. The Lolo Pass in the east serves roughly as the pivotal point of an isosceles triangle.

The Nez Perce Indians recognized this area for what it is—a land of breathtaking beauty, with majestic natural forests, cascading streams, large plateaus and valleys which produced abundantly for their way of life.

Recent archeological discoveries show that the Nez Perce Indians have resided in this area for some 7,000 years. They must have loved it deeply for they struggled hard to keep it.

It is only incidental that the great State of Idaho contains a major portion of the seat of a culture which was a way of life before the Pharaohs of Egypt.

In many respects it was a good way of life with a nice philosophy. In a way perhaps their ideas have colored our thinking as a nation, more than we may realize. The Nez Perce Indians as a people were peaceable at heart, striking out only in self-defense or in retaliation for a wrong done them. When such an occasion arose they fought with multiplied strength and superhuman strategy. Yet they left to the individual all of the liberty human dignity allowed. When we study them we find that our ideals as a great nation have evolved in almost exact parallel.

I therefore feel that it becomes of paramount national interest that we preserve as many relics and evidence of this great historical and cultural background, as is practical, in the form of a great national park.

STATEMENT OF FRED W. HANDEL, MAYOR, CITY OF MOSCOW, IDAHO

My name is Fred W. Handel, I am the mayor of the city of Moscow, Idaho. I wish to express the enthusiastic support of the citizens of Moscow for the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Being the center of higher education in the State, the citizens of Moscow are more aware of the need for preserving our nationally known historical sites.

The development of the Lolo Pass Highway with its historical significance and natural beauty of the area makes the development of a national park a natural step in the preservation of many nationally important historical sites.

As mayor of the city of Moscow, Idaho, I feel it is important that I impress upon your committee the historical importance of this area and the enthusiasm of our citizens to encourage the preservation of historical sites in Nez Perce County.

With local, State, and Federal cooperation this historically important area may be preserved for the future.

STATEMENT OF GAYLORD R. COLVIN, JR., POSTMASTER, WHITE BIRD, IDAHO

My name is Gaylord R. Colvin, Jr., I am postmaster at the town of White Bird, Idaho.

I have been a resident of this community for 45 years and am third generation in this area. I have always had a great interest in history, the Nez Perce Indians in particular, as my great grandparents came to this area with the Marcus Whitman party and settled in the land of the Nez Perce.

I think that the history and the cultures of these fine Indians should be preserved and brought to the attention of more people.

My belief is that something must be done soon or all physical evidence of these early historical happenings will be lost forever.

In my job as a postmaster I spend a great many hours every year doing my best to answer questions about the Nez Perce Indian war. The causes, the war, and the aftereffect are all points of interest to tourist and local residents alike.

I like to be able to inform tourists on this matter but my knowledge is for the most part handed down from the oldtimers and what little there is to be found in Idaho's history books.

I believe it would be a good thing to have a park in this area to help inform people on a subject that is of great interest to most everyone.

STATEMENT OF J. L. MARTIN, SECRETARY, GRANGEVILLE LIONS CLUB, INC.

My name is J. L. Martin. I am secretary of the Grangeville Lions Club, Inc., from Grangeville, Idaho.

I appear here today on behalf of the Grangeville Lions Club, whose members represent a major portion of the business and professional community of Grangeville, Idaho. The Grangeville Lions Club urges the establishment of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park, to preserve, commemorate, and interpret the history and culture of the Nez Perce country.

This proposed park will consist of a series of historical sites and interpretive facilities in north-central Idaho to be administered under a cooperative approach enabling a large number of Federal, State, community, and private interests to work together in order to protect and interpret widely scattered historical sites

without "locking up" a big land area, and without competition to existing multiple-use practices on the lands involved.

All people in the United States are interested in preserving historical sites and providing interpretive facilities of early American history. The scenic magnificence of the Nez Perce country and the appeal of the Nez Perce story in all its aspect need to be preserved. Early explorers and fur traders, missionaries, gold miners, settlers, soldiers, loggers, and Nez Perce Indians all have left their mark on not just the Nez Perce country but the whole Nation.

There is an urgent need for early action to preserve these sites before they are lost forever through construction and development projects.

The Grangeville Lions Club urges Congress to pass legislation to establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park and to provide the necessary funds for the proposed program.

STATEMENT OF MYRON L. HUNT, COMMANDER, LEWIS-CLARK POST No. 13,
AMERICAN LEGION

In regular meeting on this date the Lewis-Clark Post No. 13, American Legion voted unanimously to favor the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park. The Americanism committee proposed the resolution to the membership as it is in a complete accord with the American Legion stand to preserve for Americans of the future generations the rich heritage and unsurpassed beauty unique to the Nez Perce country and the State of Idaho.

The post realizes that this geographical area has been a storehouse of historical facts and that in recent years materials and artifacts have been unknowingly or heedlessly destroyed. It is also felt that the history of any area can better be transmitted to the future when educational guides and signs are provided. Many historical items yet remaining in this area are of untold value for educational and patriotic purposes as well as tourist attractions. If these sites and artifacts are not preserved in the near future they will be destroyed and lost forever.

Voted upon and duly signed October 7, 1964, at Lewiston, Idaho.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBERT BENTLEY, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY,
GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

My name is Mrs. Robert Bentley. I am president of the American Legion Auxiliary, Grangeville Unit 37. At a meeting on October 5, 1964, the members of Grangeville Unit 37 voted unanimously to go on record as favoring the establishment of a national historical park in Idaho, to be known as the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

This action was taken because the group believes that the preservation of historical sites and the recording of otherwise little-known facts on the Nez Perce Indian War of 1877, the Lewis and Clark Expedition through this region, and the mining activity of the 19th century, by increasing interest and knowledge of our country's history, will be valuable in encouraging good citizenship and Americanism. As a patriotic and civic service organization, we endorse this project.

Since we are citizens of Grangeville and Idaho County, we wish to suggest certain sites in the county which we believe should receive attention, as they are rich in historical interest and may be in danger of being forgotten if action is not taken to preserve them for posterity. Among these places are the old mining towns of Florence and Newsome, once active mining centers, now uninhabited ghost towns. Of interest because of their connection with the Nez Perce Indian War are the old fort at Mount Idaho, Foster's grave near Cottonwood, and Tolo's grave northeast of Grangeville. Tolo was an Indian woman who gave warning to the settlers of the Indian attack, and Foster was a soldier killed in action by the Indians. We respectfully recommend these sites to the committee's attention.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST E. DAY, REPRESENTING THE IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION

I am Ernest E. Day. I reside at 420 Crestline Drive in Boise, Idaho. As the immediate past president of the Idaho Wildlife Federation, I represent Mr. Bill

Reynolds, its president, who could not be present for the hearing this morning. I also represent the Ada County Fish and Game League.

By an action of the directors of our organization, we wish to place our support solidly behind the many who are working so diligently for this most desirable Nez Perce National Historical Park.

This park will be a great step for Idaho in further developing our recreation potential. It will have great significance in the conservation and in the preservation of such important historical segments of our cultural background.

We of the Idaho Wildlife Federation would like to make one suggestion regarding this most significant park for Idaho: If it is at all possible, we would urge that at one site adequate camping facilities be built and maintained to accommodate some of the many campers who will come to enjoy this area from other western parks. This facility, we feel, should be incorporated in the final program for this much needed national park for Idaho.

I request that these remarks be made part of the record of this hearing.

THE SYNOD OF IDAHO,
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A..
October 15, 1964.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The general council of the Synod of Idaho of the United Presbyterian Church, meeting in Boise, Idaho, October 13, 1964, took the following action.

To endorse and support the proposed action to establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park with sites in the Clearwater Valley, including those of great historic interest to the Presbyterian Church. The first Presbyterian minister to visit this area, the Reverend Samuel Parker, wrote a revealing account in his "Journal of an Exploring Tour" published in 1844. The Reverend Henry Spalding's contribution of Idaho and Northwest history is of great significance for his many firsts in the area. The mission of the Reverend Asa Smith at Kamiah is important for his work in the Nez Perce language. The missions of the McBeth sisters did much to bring education to the Nez Perce people. These sites included in the new concept of a national park for this region brings the hearty endorsement of the council of the synod of Idaho.

You may be assured of the cooperation of the Presbyterian Church of Idaho.

Sincerely,

G. ELDRED KELLEY, *Stated Clerk.*
E. PAUL HOVEY, *Moderator.*

STATEMENT OF HARRY E. KALE, REPRESENTING THE IDAHO COUNTY WILDLIFE FEDERATION

My name is Harry E. Kale, D.O. I am immediate past president of the Idaho County Wildlife Association, from Grangeville, Idaho.

I wish to speak in behalf of the many members of the Wildlife Federation in Idaho County. We favor this legislation for many reasons. We urge that funds and the necessary legislation be enacted to establish the proposed Nez Perce Country National Historical Park. We believe this merits preservation in the national interest. We believe this matter is urgent.

We know of many sites and this is as it should be. The history of the Lewis and Clark, the White Bird battleground. The establishment of religion. The old forts, and the Indian agency. Even now some are becoming commercial, some are gone.

Therefore, we the Idaho County Wildlife Association, wish to go on record in favor of the Nez Perce Country National Historical Park.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, October 9, 1964.

To the Committee:

The Tscemicinum Club, a member of General Federation of Women's Clubs, wishes to go on record as supporting wholeheartedly the creation of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Yours truly,

Mrs. T. W. ARMOUR, *President.*

STATEMENT OF JOHN F. NICKENS, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, KOOSKIA LIONS CLUB

My name is John F Nickens. I am first vice president of the Kooskia Lions Club, and I am authorized by the president, Mr. Emmet E. Rynearson, and the Kooskia Lions Club, to make the following statement:

We are in full agreement with the Kamiah Chamber of Commerce, that we are desperately in need of a further attraction for the tourists who are now coming, and will be coming, over our new Lewis and Clark Highway which so closely parallels the old Lolo Trail, used in its era by the Nez Perce Indians on their way to buffalo hunting grounds.

We are convinced, that with good markers, and with the knowledge that they are entering the area where the last great conflict was fought between the Indians and U.S. troops, that particular interest would be indicated by those tourists and would make a good reason for their remaining in the area another day, and in many cases longer.

We are vitally interested in the project as a whole, and believe the area should embrace the outermost limits of Nez Perce Indian activity of their time.

We wish to thank you, sir, for spending a portion of your valuable time with us in our section of the country, and want to assure you that we stand ready and willing to give you any assistance of which we are capable.

STATEMENT OF FLOYD I. SWANSON, PRESIDENT, KIWANIS CLUB OF GRANGEVILLE, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

My name is Floyd I. Swanson and I was currently serving as president of the Kiwanis Club of Grangeville, Grangeville, Idaho.

The work of Kiwanis is primarily dedicated to the youth of the Nation. We believe, that for the young people to further their interest in their heritage of this great country, it is important that they can have the opportunity to visit and study the places that were so prominent in the early history of this wonderful country.

There are many such places in our area that can be included in such a plan as the Nez Perce National Park, and we unanimously support the development of the Nez Perce National Park.

STATEMENT OF JERRY SODERBERG, MASTER, CHARITY GRANGE No. 294, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

My name is Jerry Soderburg. I am master of Charity Grange No. 294, Grangeville, Idaho. At a meeting on October 6, 1964, it was unanimously passed by this organization to endorse the establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park, because we feel that it is of great importance that there should be a preservation of the historical events that have taken place in this area.

STATEMENT OF KATHRYN J. BRAINARD, PRESIDENT, SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF GRANGEVILLE

My name is Kathryn J. Brainard. I am president of the Soroptimist Club of Grangeville, Idaho. The club membership of 34 has voted to endorse the establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park, hoping not only to perpetuate the local historical sites, but to give them the national recognition they so richly deserve.

OCTOBER 7, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee:

Alice Whitman Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution have gone on record as favoring the establishment of a national park in northern Idaho, as set forth by your committee.

Cordially,

(S) (MRS. L. W.) WILLETTA HUSTED RANDALL, *Regent.*

STATEMENT OF CATHOLIC DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA, COURT CATALDO, No. 158,
LEWISTON, IDAHO

The following resolution was adopted by Catholic Daughters of America, Court Cataldo, No. 158, Lewiston, Idaho, on October 5, 1964:

We endorse the formation of Nez Perce National Historical Park, and

We strongly recommend that legislation creating this park be given early consideration, and the bill passed as soon as practicable.

STATEMENT OF KRAIG SCHLOTTMAN, PRESIDENT, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO, JUNIOR
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

My name is Kraig Schlottman. I am president of the Grangeville, Idaho, Jaycees.

The Grangeville Jaycees are supporting the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park. This park will help to preserve an important part of the heritage of our country. The area to be covered by the park has a history interesting and of importance to all the people of the United States.

The proposed sites will preserve, for future generations, scenes of many noteworthy events in the development of north-central Idaho and the Pacific Northwest. The sites will cover the history, exploration, and development of this country from the time of the earliest inhabitants through the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the missionaries, gold discoveries, the Nez Perce Indian War, and the early agricultural settlement.

The Nez Perce Indians have a very colorful history and are nationally recognized for their early civilization. Some of the sites are examples of their culture and heritage. These are interesting to many people across the land.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition through this area was of great importance to the entire United States. It paved the way for future development and tied the Pacific Northwest to the rest of the country. Many of the well-known sites in their journey are located in the area to be covered by the proposed park. Retracing the route of this famous trip will be interesting to many Americans.

The missionaries who came into this country are historically famous. The work of Spalding is well known by many and the location where he worked is a primary point of interest.

Gold was taken from the area in great quantities. The remains of workings and buildings of this era are reminders of an important part of the growth of this country.

The Nez Perce Indian War is an epic of Indian wars. It was among the last of the Indian uprisings and has drawn national interest. Appropriate sites commemorating the battlefields are important to everyone.

Early settlement by farmers also plays an important part in the background of this country.

We believe that the heritage of the Nez Perce country is closely related to the heritage of the Nation. Discovery, exploration, and settlement of this area helped in the development of the United States. The region has a rich history which is of interest to many people everywhere. At the present time, many of the places where history was made are still reasonably intact. Unless these sites are preserved and interpreted, they will be lost to posterity. For these reasons the Grangeville Jaycees favor establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

STATEMENT OF GERTRUDE H. REAVIS, PRESIDENT, PULLMAN, WASH., CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE

My name is Gertrude H. Reavis, I am president of the Pullman, Wash., Chamber of Commerce.

I would like to endorse the proposed Nez Perce National Park in Idaho. This park would preserve many historic sites within its boundaries and maintain for the future the wonderful and colorful story of this region.

The proposed park areas are within reasonable driving distances of several colleges and universities; such as, Washington State University, University of Idaho, Idaho State University, Lewis and Clark Normal School, and Whitman College. Students of these schools could benefit greatly by visiting the park and learning the history of this area through exhibits and the lectures of qualified staff personnel.

The present day school enrollment includes students from almost every State and many foreign countries as well. These visitors could learn much and take back to their States and countries a better understanding of this area's culture and history.

The unique concept of this park, it seems to me, is a major factor in approving its formation. It is a cooperative approach which will enable many State, Federal, local, and private groups to work together. It would create a national park with a minimum amount of transfer of land from one agency to another. This plan of unifying widely scattered sites into one contiguous national park could serve as an example for future park areas.

The above-mentioned reasons for endorsing the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park are just a few of many; but to me, these seemed of particular importance.

STATEMENT OF CLEO H. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT, SALMON RIVER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

My name is Cleo H. Patterson. I am president of the Salmon River Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the village board of trustees, Riggins.

I wholeheartedly endorse the creation of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

COTTONWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Cottonwood, Idaho, October 3, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Interior Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We are writing as a committee for the Cottonwood Chamber of Commerce to call your attention to the national historical sites in our immediate area.

Recent excavations a few miles south of Cottonwood in the Graves Creek area by the Idaho State College Archeological Department have unearthed evidences of civilization in this part of the country as long as 7,500 years ago. This finding alone is in our opinion of national interest and importance.

The Nez Perce Indian war sites within a mile or two of town mark the nationally famous incident—the retreat of Chief Joseph. The people in our area are most desirous of these sites being maintained and kept intact for the future generations.

It is our hope that your committee favorably considers this development at your congressional hearing.

Respectfully submitted.

CLETUS A. UHLORN,
Secretary, Historical Parks Committee.

RESOLUTION OF THE SPOKANE (WASH.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Nez Perce region of north-central Idaho extending from Riggins to Lolo Pass and occupying the entire width of the State is an area of magnificent scenery and significant historic importance; and

Where the U.S. National Park Service has completed detail studies of the area and has found the designation of the area as a national historical park to be feasible; and

Whereas the plan proposed by the National Park Service for the supervision of the area as a national historical park, proposes that specific historical sites only be administered as true park areas; and

Whereas the great land area of the region will not be locked up as one contiguous national park but the normal resource uses will be continued; and

Whereas the designation of the area as a national historical park will call national attention to this area in which much of the early history of the Northwest was written: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Spokane Chamber of Commerce endorse and support the proposal found feasible by the National Park Service to designate the area as the "Nez Perce Historical National Park."

Adopted by the board of trustees of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce on October 12, 1964.

Attest:

L. W. MARKHAM, *General Manager*.

STATEMENT OF WAYNE A. ADAMS, SECRETARY, KAMIAH JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

My name is Wayne A. Adams. I am Secretary of the Kamiah Jay-Cees. It has been brought to our attention that certain groups are trying to establish a national park in east Kamiah.

We would like to go on record at this time as being in favor of such a program. The area has much to offer toward establishing such a park and the park itself would be an asset to this community.

RESOLUTION OF THE GRANGEVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Grangeville Chamber of Commerce, in regular session the 25th day of June 1953, approved the following resolution and memorandum pertaining to proposed establishment of a national historic park within the State of Idaho to memorialize, preserve, and protect historically valuable sites, all reflecting incidents of the Nez Perce Indian War of 1877, the Lewis-Clark Expedition and early gold mining centers of the central Idaho country:

"Whereas the Secretary of the Interior, through his Assistant Secretary, representatives of the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service representing the Secretary of Agriculture, nationally known historians, interested members of the Nez Perce Tribe, local authorities on the early history of Idaho, and interested citizens of the area have given credibility to the establishment of national historical park;

"Whereas the National Park Service has preliminary studies and reviewed the historical content of such sites and tested and learned the veracity of the legends involved;

"Therefore the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce recommends the pursuit at the earliest practicable date of necessary actions by the Congress to implement further historical study, commence the development at an appropriate point from which the park would be eventually facilitated;

"Be it known that the purpose of such action would be to preserve for Idaho and the United States of America historical incidents and structures and landmarks which had a profound and moving effect on the early settlement of the West, and to record permanently the colorful chapters already etched in our national history of the heroic adventures and struggles of Americans;

"Whereas in concert with the folk of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe, and historians of repute who have patiently and tirelessly recorded factual evidence of historic events, representatives of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and the Governor of the State of Idaho, the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce recognizes as the duty of Americans of this day to perpetuate our national heritage, to strengthen the moral fiber and patriotic character of succeeding generations;

"Whereas such establishment of a national historic park would be administered by the various agencies involved, with the monuments in a series throughout the park area, with no vast area of land to be subscribed for such, and without competition to existing multiple-use practices on the land involved;

"Whereas in this center of Idaho, history and scenic values blend for supreme interest to all who partake;

"Be it known, the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce extends a resolution of appreciation to the Nez Perce Tribal Council, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, the Governor of the State of Idaho, and contributing historians, for their coordination of advancing such a project as establishment of a national historic park: Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Congress be advised of the interest of the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce, reflecting areawide requests for national recognition of these historic lands, and that the Congress be urged, at its convenience, to enact further measures to perpetuate as a national historic park the landmarks of the Nez Perce Indian War of 1877, the Lewis-Clark Expedition, and early gold mining centers of the central Idaho country.

"Read and passed by the chamber membership this 25th day of June 1963.

"FLOYD SWANSON, President,

"DONALD LONG, Secretary."

STATEMENT OF J. L. DRISCOLL, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, FIRST SECURITY BANK OF IDAHO, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, BOISE, IDAHO

My name is J. L. Driscoll. I am chairman of the board of the First Security Bank of Idaho, National Association, a statewide banking organization operating throughout Idaho.

I should, I presume, first of all qualify the witness. I have lived in the State of Idaho practically all of my adult life and have traveled by foot, horseback, team and wagon, car, boat, or plane to all sections of the State. I am quite familiar with the various historical points that would be included in the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

I have read extensively the available literature on the history of Idaho, the Indian wars, including the Nez Perce War, the Blackfoot War, and so forth. Many of these works were written by the children of pioneers who lived through the Nez Perce War.

Idaho probably has more undeveloped, unspoiled natural primitive areas than most any State in the Union yet there is only one national monument and no national parks within the boundary of Idaho. Contained within the area of this proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park is not only some of the most beautiful scenery in the West but many places and areas of tremendous historical significance to both the State and Nation. Except for the battlefields of the Revolution and the Civil War, and possibly the Alamo in Texas, no part of the country embraces areas that are of greater historical interest and significance to the United States than does that included in this proposal. It includes a large part of and the most hazardous section of the route traveled by Lewis and Clark in their expedition to the Pacific Ocean in search of a waterway across the United States. It includes the locations of the early day missionaries, the Spalding Place on the Clearwater, and others; much of the territory covered by the early day fur traders such as the Hudson Bay Co.; the locations of the early day gold rushes at Pierce, Florence, and other places; the sites of the Sheepeater Indian War; and last, but not least, the territory embracing the Nez Perce Indian War and Chief Joseph's line of retreat with his entire tribe which extended from the Salmon River across Camas Prairie, over Lolo Pass, and clear through Yellowstone Park—a retreat of such magnificent generalship that it has been studied over the years in our war colleges.

A large proportion of these points of historical interest are still unspoiled by civilization but, as time marches on and good roads and airports are constructed, these spots are rapidly being destroyed or commercial developments are encroaching upon them. They should be preserved without further delay for the present-day public and posterity. The longer this action is delayed, the more expensive such a program will be and the more of these points of interest will have been destroyed by the passing of time or by commercial development for other uses.

STATEMENT OF JOHN L. OLMSTED, COPUBLISHER, IDAHO COUNTY FREE PRESS, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

I am John L. Olmsted, copublisher of the Idaho County Free Press, founded at Grangeville, Idaho, June 18, 1886, and in control of the Olmsted family for over 40 years.

Throughout these 78 years the Idaho County Free Press has been recording the past and present as they took place, the events and sites of history in this vast area, the county of Idaho alone, larger in area than the State of Massachusetts.

Hence, I am well aware of the events and sites relative to the Nez Perce Indians, Lewis and Clark Expedition, the early day mining activities, and the places where all took place.

Realizing the importance of these things to future generations, especially, I, therefore, urge that you do what you can within your jurisdiction to preserve all of the historical sites remaining in the form of a national historical park, for the people of the present, the future, and the visitors who are increasing in large numbers each year to this land where much of the history was born.

STATEMENT OF FLOYD I. SWANSON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, BANK OF CENTRAL IDAHO, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

My name is Floyd I. Swanson and I am the executive vice president and managing officer of the Bank of Central Idaho, Grangeville, Idaho.

Big-game hunters from all over the United States invade our hunting grounds every year during the annual deer and elk hunting season. Many of these people pass through areas where our early history was made; such as, the early mining around Elk City, Dixie, Florence, Burgdorf, etc., as well as the battlegrounds of the Nez Perce Indian wars, and the ground covered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. These places properly identified would be of greater interest to these people.

To have such places set up in our national park system would create and stimulate further interest in our country and, in addition to the hunters carrying rifles in the fall of the year, we would have hunters carrying cameras and traveling through these areas many more months of the year. They would take home, with them, pictures of this beautiful country and firsthand knowledge of this country that has such an interesting and exciting background.

I believe the Nez Perce National Historical Park is an ideal way to preserve the key historical sites of this region. It will add tremendously to our national park program and, in so doing, does not take away from public ownership large tracts of land.

STATEMENT OF MARSHALL N. DANA, CHAIRMAN, RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE, COLUMBIA BASIN INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE

My name is Marshall N. Dana. I am chairman of the Recreation Subcommittee of the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee, member and former chairman of the recreation committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, former editor of the Oregon Journal, editorial page, and chairman of a special committee appointed to aid in bringing about the completion and opening of the Lolo Pass Highway in north-central Idaho.

The Lolo Pass Highway, via the Lochsa River, is rapidly becoming one of the major routes of recreational, tourist, and industrial travel in the Nation. This highway will become an important segment of the proposed Lewis and Clark Memorial Trail extending from St. Louis, Mo., to Seaside, Oreg. The trail is to be distinguished by historical recreational, scenic, and economic areas along its route.

The Lolo Pass Highway also leads through a section of Idaho made famous by the attempt of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce Indians to escape from eastern Washington into Canada.

The writer strongly recommends the establishment, by action of the U.S. Congress, of the Nez Perce National Historical Park as a recognition of the historic and scenic quality within its proposed boundary. The authorization of the Nez Perce National Historical Park is a logical and desirable step as a feature of a great composition including the Lolo Pass Highway and the wilderness area which it traverses.

Our own generation, and many that are to come, will find continuing and large benefit from the establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park, and will acclaim the leadership of the Senate Interior Subcommittee, which finds and completes with unanswerable force and logic the recommendation for the park and carries on its efforts until necessary authorization, appropriation, and establishment are obtained.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD C. LYNCH, PRESIDENT, CENTER STAR GOLD MINE, ELK CITY, IDAHO

My name is Harold C. Lynch. I am president and manager of the Center Star Gold Mine near Elk City, Idaho.

In the matter of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park in north-central Idaho, I would like to state the following:

I am definitely in favor of this bill. I can see a wonderful opportunity for the counties involved, the State, and the Nation to preserve, commemorate, and restore the history and culture of the Nez Perce country. The idea of a national park administered by the Department of the Interior and the State, community, and private interests combined without a big land area run by the Department of Interior is commendable. The national significance of this park of bringing out the Nez Perce country story from the time of our forefathers to the present day and preserving these items for our grandchildren to enjoy is indeed a worthwhile investment.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM E. IRVIN, PRESIDENT, IDAHO FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOISE, IDAHO

My name is William E. Irvin, president of the Idaho First National Bank of Boise, Idaho.

We are wholeheartedly in accord with the proposal to establish in north-central Idaho a Nez Perce National Historical Park. It is our feeling that all of these historical spots, which are several in this area, should be preserved for present younger generations, as well as those to come hereafter.

This would benefit not only the people of the immediate area, but in view of the fact the Lewis-Clark Highway, also known as U.S. Highway 12, and in addition to U.S. Highway 95, crosses through this historical area. It will afford an opportunity for an ever-increasing number of people from other areas of the entire United States and North American Continent to learn of the story attached to these historical sites. This region involves the story of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe from earliest history, the pioneer, the missionary, the goldfields, battlefields of the fabled Nez Perce Indian war.

We feel that a program such as has been outlined, which includes the cooperation for this common purpose of the National Park Service, Forest Services, State highway department, State historical society, and department of commerce and development, could not prove anything else than most successful.

Therefore, to benefit a greater number of the American people and other tourists to our country, we feel that it is imperative that these historical landmarks and sites should be preserved without further delay so as to perpetuate these things for the generations to come.

Your favorable consideration to legislation providing for this national park will be much appreciated.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH BIANCO, PRESIDENT, BANK OF IDAHO

My name is Joseph Bianco. I am president of the Bank of Idaho.

The merits of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park on the basis of its value in preserving and exhibiting to more of our people a most significant phase of our colorful Northwest history is unquestioned by all.

Its collateral benefits as a much needed boost to the local economy in terms of a substantial addition to Idaho's inventory of tourist attractions are also most important. Idaho's economy needs diversification. With nearly 70 percent of our land area in Government ownership, and a substantial portion of the State in forest and mountains and with our outstanding lakes and river systems, we in Idaho must look more and more to our recreational industry for diversification and stabilization of our economy. This proposed park will fill a need for more formally developed monuments and facilities of tourist interest and will be a significant value to all Americans in years to come.

STATEMENT OF G. D. SHEARER, PRESIDENT, SHEARER LUMBER PRODUCTS, INC., ELK CITY, IDAHO

My name is G. D. Shearer. I am president of Shearer Lumber Products, Inc. I live at Elk City, Idaho.

The creation of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park is imperative.

The preservation and identification of historically significant sites within this area would be a distinct service to the people of the Nation and particularly to the people of the State of Idaho.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM C. BEHRENS, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, U.S. AIR FORCE (RETIRED), MANAGER, PORT OF CLARKSTON, CLARKSTON, WASH.

My name is William C. Behrens. I am manager of the port of Clarkston, Asotin County Port District, Clarkston, Wash. It is a personal privilege to appear before this subcommittee and testify in support of the establishment of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

The Asotin County Port District is proud to support this unique concept in historical parks. Our district is also a part of the ancient tribal grounds of the Nez Perce people. The remnants of their tribal history, together with those relics of our forebears who pioneered this great land are fast vanishing from the contemporary scene. That these historic fragments should vanish from this majestic land is truly incomprehensible. The works of our ancestors, who vied with the proud and mighty Nez Perce for living room in these cathedraled hills, deserve remembrance and preservation for future generations.

In these uneasy times, we who are continually beset by the savagery of international communism and intransigent allies, need quiet places where we may view our past and contemplate our future. In these times when emphasis on rights, privileges, and security are replacing duty, honor, country, and responsibility, in our national conscience, this national park system will help us to reorient our values and rededicate our purpose toward those goals of our ancestors.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT D. CRUMP, RIGGINS, IDAHO

My name is Robert Douglas Crump. I am an operator of a Chevron station in Riggins, Idaho.

On the proposal of a Nez Perce National Historical Park in north-central Idaho, being brought up in the future before Congress, here are my opinions:

I am in favor of a historical park in Idaho for many reasons, here are a few of the important ones. We need this park to build up our tourists attraction for the economic value of Idaho. The heritage of this State should be known and the past not forgotten. It is this type of bill which will save our last wilderness area, for the future generations to enjoy and so it won't be destroyed by private development. If this proposal is not brought before Congress and considered upon quickly it will be too late for this area. I am confident that the citizens of Riggins as well as all of Idaho will be benefited by this bill.

STATEMENT OF MRS. RUSSELL BURROWS, SLATE CREEK, IDAHO

My name is Mrs. Russell Burrows. My husband and I operate a small service station, store, and cabin business at Slate Creek in the Salmon River area.

I am very much interested in the Nez Perce National Historical Park proposal. The combination of a rich historical heritage and some of the most magnificent scenery on the North American Continent make north-central Idaho a "natural" for such a park. In my work I come in contact with a considerable number of tourists, and I find that many of them are much interested in the history of this part of the Northwest. I feel strongly that residents of other parts of the country often know far too little what this area has to offer the tourist. Some years ago a woman tourist told me that she had come through Idaho against the advice of the auto club which helped plan her trip. They had told her there was nothing to be seen here. The proposed park would cause many people to come to Idaho and perhaps lead them to stay a while.

It is regrettable that more has not been done in the past to preserve the historical sites and to call the traveling public's attention to them. However, much can still be done, and as the owners (or better, perhaps, temporary custodians) of a site intimately associated with the Nez Perce Indian War era, my husband and I wish to offer any support we can give to the project.

STATEMENT OF DON CRANE, ELK CITY, IDAHO

My name is Don Crane. I am the operator of the Phillips 66 service station and bulk plant at Elk City, Idaho.

I am in favor of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park. I believe that it is a good idea to preserve and promote the historic sites that had such great significance to our forefathers. Without some sort of action we're in danger of losing track of these sites. I feel that the traveling public is interested and should have a chance to share in this history. It will also help promote the tourist industry, which is an important factor in this area.

STATEMENT OF JOSIAH RED WOLF, LAPWAI, IDAHO

My name is Josiah Red Wolf. I live in Lapwai, Idaho, on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation.

I have seen 93 winters come and go since I was born across the Snake River, 5 or 6 miles from here, at Alpowa Creek, in what is now Washington State. The Lewis and Clark party camped there going and coming from the great ocean. My grandfather, Chief Red Wolf, was chief of the Alpowa Band of Nez Percés. He is buried on a high cliff at Alpowa. He was one of the Nez Perce chiefs who signed the Nez Perce Treaty of 1855 at the Walla Walla Campgrounds. That next 1863 treaty, drawn by the white man, forced us to leave our native homeland and live on a reservation only a few miles east of where you now sit.

Chief Looking Glass was one of the greatest of all American Indian warriors. He headed the Looking Glass Band which was larger, so the Alpowa Band was taken into his band and he became our chief.

I speak up for the Nez Perce National Historical Park. The American Indians' story should be told. If you create this great historical park, before it is too late, the schoolchildren of America can come here and see this great Nez Perce land as God made it—the way it was my boyhood home—the way Lewis and Clark found it and went back to tell the Great White Father in Washington that this was a good place to live.

I am one of the last four living survivors of the Nez Perce War of 1877. We will all soon go to the "Happy Hunting Ground." We will go happy if we can know the Government will make a fine national park here where tourists can learn why the Nez Percés were the last great tribe of native Americans to fight against giving up our home.

If the white man won over the Indians, it was a battle. If the Indians won, it was a massacre. I have no hatred in my heart to the white man even if your ancestors did not practice the golden rule of Christianity, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." Let me tell you just one experience in the war.

The Battle of Big Hole in Montana was early in the morning. We came to this place to make camp, arriving the day before. Chief White Bird said, "We will take a rest 3 or 4 days." Right after the shooting began, my father was in our tent. He got up to go out and fight. He covered me up with blankets and told me to stay there. I had no intention of leaving. But my mother started out of the teepee with my sister on her back. She was shot and my little sister shot, right there in the tent, and both were killed with one bullet. Babies cried, mothers fought along with their men, women were hollering, men shouting, youngsters crying.

If some foreigners, by mass of numbers and more powerful weapons of fight, suddenly landed on our shores and told us to withdraw into "concentration camps," or they would take our lives, what would all of us do? Fight, of course, to the last ounce of blood, because we love our homeland. And we learned by bitter experience not to surrender on the promise that we could return to our homes and reunite our broken families. That is what General Miles told Chief

Joseph would happen if we quit sniping at the U.S. Army boys in 1877—"Surrender and you can go back to Idaho" is what he said.

That was a lie. They herded us off to die in great numbers in Kansas and Oklahoma, and it is only fair to us Indians that the story be told in this Nez Perce National Historical Park.

The Nez Perce Indians are not looking for sympathy, just a fair break in telling future generations the true "Indian's role" in the making of America. So many things are happening in this modern age, that our history books aren't big enough to tell the full story. Only by preserving unspoiled the places where the great events of American history took place in the white man's winning of the West can the boys and girls of tomorrow come to know the native American Indians, the first Americans, in their true light and we hope, come to respect them for their bravery in fighting for "their God—expressed in the great out of doors—their homes, their country."

STATEMENT OF DAVID PETERSON, CHAIRMAN, DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY
COMMITTEE, NEZ PERCE EXECUTIVE TRIBAL COMMITTEE

My name is David Peterson. I am chairman of the development advisory committee to the Nez Perce Executive Tribal Committee.

The development advisory committee serves the Nez Perce Indian Tribe through the tribal executive committee which appointed this committee in December 1961. The committee is composed of five business and professional men from this area. We meet once a month or oftener by special call to evaluate possibilities that would aid the tribe in bettering and furthering their economic status.

We are composed of several subcommittees working in industrial, forestry, arts and crafts, educational, communications, and periodically such areas as mining, community buildings, and others. All of these activities and many more are the areas in which the tribe is involved. After careful investigation we recommend a function or activity to the executive committee, which makes further studies and arrives at a decision. To date we have been helpful in securing a tourism study made by the Armour Institute of Chicago, a timber evaluation by our subcommittee in cooperation with the University of Idaho. We have aided in building two community buildings, one at Lapwai and at Kamiah, at a cost of more than \$300,000.

You have been presented with voluminous documents and studies that explain the advantages of the proposal to establish a Nez Perce National Historical Park. We positively endorse such an action, particularly because of the benefits this project would bring to the Nez Perce people.

The proposed park project will forever protect against the ravages of commercial expansion of historic sites in an unusually fragile area. Tourists travel to genuine historic sites and will, of course, enjoy the almost virgin country from Missoula, Mont., through Lewiston via the Lewis and Clark Highway, preserved in almost the same condition as when it was first traveled by those famous explorers. Most of this country is country of the Nez Perce. Within the area lie many tracts of lands that belong to the Nez Perce people.

It is reasonable to presume that the Nez Perce people can further develop, as one phase to their economic betterment, the facilities to take care of the needs of the tourists through motels, trailer parks, campgrounds, restaurants, and other facilities. It would be authentic atmosphere that would greet our American public.

To create for the Nez Perce people an economic climate that makes possible the success of such recommendations is the desire of our committee. The long-range opportunities for the young especially is of utmost importance. Their future welfare, and the future of the entire Nez Perce people, if they are to eventually become self-sufficient, would seem in itself sufficiently significant to justify the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

By establishment of a Nez Perce Historical Park site, we would protect a fragile area and retain its historical value, would offer the traveling public the opportunity forever to view a major primitive frontier within the United States, and would help the Nez Perce Tribe assure their eventual self-sufficiency.

NOVEMBER 3, 1964.

Re Nez Perce National Historical Park.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing to you in behalf of the park being planned for north-central Idaho.

I am a fullblooded Nez Perce Indian. I live at Lapwai, Idaho. I was born in November 1861, where Asotin, Wash., is now located. My name is Albert Moore. My Nez Perce Indian name is Took-tah-mal-way-une, meaning "he who carries the pipe (peace pipe)." I am a member of Chief Looking Glass' band. We were known as the Montana Nez Perce because our band used to winter in Montana in the old days before the Nez Perce War.

I am well acquainted with all of the places of interest that are being thought about as important for this park that is being planned.

The long history of the Nez Perce Indians is centered right here in this very country. In our traditions and legends that have come down to us by word of mouth from our remotest ancestors, we have nothing to show that we ever lived in any other part of this country. We have always been here in this Clearwater and Salmon River country and the parts of Washington and Oregon nearest to us.

The friendliness of our people with the white people (except for the Nez Perce War trouble which was not all our fault) has been such and we have so grown and maintained ourselves that I think it would be fitting for this park to be established. It would be meaningful to the people of this country and show the world the stature and true worth of the Nez Perce people as a part of American life.

I hope you will do all you can to make this park a reality.

Sincerely,

ALBERT MOORE.

STATEMENT OF MARIAN A. MAGER

My husband and I have been residents of this State for 7 years. However, we were both born and raised in New York State, and have lived in five other States, including the State of Washington. We have found the Northwest by far the most interesting in many ways, but especially so, historically. I believe this is due to the fact that the history is so relatively recent—especially here in this particular area, and we feel strongly that these areas should be preserved in a national park.

The many sites of the Lewis and Clark encampments, the Spalding Mission, the interesting history of the Nez Perce Indians, the gold discovery, and related events such as the Magruder incident; all these are only a part of Idaho's rich historical heritage, and all took place "only yesterday" compared to the founding and settling of most of the rest of the United States.

Now is the time to see to it that these historical sites are preserved for the residents of Idaho to cherish, the many tourists who visit annually to enjoy, and the future generations to inherit. We strongly urge a bill authorizing a Nez Perce National Historical Park in north-central Idaho.

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. PFEIFER, CULDESAC, IDAHO

My name is John M. Pfeifer. I live at Culdesac, Idaho, on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation.

Pages 105 to 109, inclusive, in the National Park Service's feasibility report are devoted to St. Joseph's Mission, Slickpoo, which was dedicated in 1874, with Father Joseph M. Cataldo its first priest.

My wife and I bought the property on which this historic church stands in 1960 and in 1961 started its rehabilitation from our own funds. All but one of the original religious statues are still in the church, including the Sacred Heart above the altar, the stations of the cross, the Blessed Virgin's ascension—all over 90 years old and perfectly preserved. We rescued a large 5- by 7-foot oil portrait of Father Cataldo, his only known painting, from a fire in the old rectory last year.

We have just received permission to move the log cabin of Chief Paul Slickpoo, one of the earliest converts to Catholicism, to the mission grounds and we will restore it likewise as a structure typical of the early day architecture.

We have derived great satisfaction from the restoration of these landmarks and will be pleased to have them visited by tourists if a national park is established.

STATEMENT OF BEN LARGE, WHITE BIRD, IDAHO

My name is Ben Large. I am a landowner and raise cattle near White Bird, Idaho.

I am very much in favor of developing the places of historical interest proposed in this bill because I believe many facts and places of value have already been lost because there was no established agency to preserve them. By having those sites where history was really made set aside for parks will mean much to the present and future generations.

I know people are very interested in the history of this area for many come to me seeking information because my father came here in 1862 and settled on the land where I still live.

STATEMENT OF JOE WILSON, WHITE BIRD, IDAHO

My name is Joe Wilson. I am a cattle rancher residing near White Bird, Idaho. I am wholeheartedly in favor of the proposal to create the park for the following reasons:

1. An important segment of early American history will be lost if an attempt to preserve these sites is not made soon. Curio seekers are digging up Indian graves all along the Salmon River. Ancient Indian paintings on the canyon walls are being defaced.
2. The area involved is rich in historical lore, contained at such areas as the White Bird battleground, Slate Creek, John Day, Florence, and Camp Howard.
3. The proposal includes sites on lands of various ownerships.
4. The small amount of land needed for the park will have very little impact on individuals or local industry.
5. It will aid our very important tourist industry.

STATEMENT OF MAMIE C. ROBIE, WHITE BIRD, IDAHO

My name is Mamie C. Robie. I am a landowner and rancher and reside near White Bird at Slate Creek.

I am in favor of the proposal to create the Nez Perce National Historical Park. For many years, we have recognized the historical significance of the White Bird battlefield, but time is rapidly running out. Sourvenior hunters and the natural weathering processes are slowly destroying the site where this fateful battle was fought.

Other sites should be considered. Slate Creek normally known as Freedom still contains traces of the old fort—a rather famous walnut tree stands beside my house and a local cemetery which dates back to the 1860's is nearby.

STATEMENT OF HARRY ROBINSON, WHITE BIRD, IDAHO

My name is Harry Robinson. I am a rancher residing near White Bird, Idaho.

I am in favor of the proposal to create the Nez Perce National Historical Park. There was a great battle fought on this ground, which should be preserved and recognized by the public. There are several Indian graves and relics which would be destroyed by relic hunters and roads and so forth if this ground is not preserved.

I have lived 10 miles from this historical site for 40 years and I can see this is being destroyed from year to year.

The mineral impacts of this type of park or other phases of community industry such as lumbering and livestock is commendable.

STATEMENT OF GERTRUDE MAXWELL, ELK CITY, IDAHO

I, Gertrude Maxwell, residing at Elk City, Idaho, a teacher, rancher, and packer, am very much in favor of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park.

I would prefer it to remain under present ownership and that limited land areas be set aside to preserve historical sites and their significance.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL E. MULCAHY, OROGRANDE, IDAHO

My name is Daniel E. Mulcahy. I am a miner having lived at Orogrande, Idaho, since 1930.

I have read over the proposal to make a Nez Perce National Historical Park and am in favor of it.

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. LEE

My name of Donald R. Lee. I have resided in Idaho County alternately for a period of 31 years and having worked for the Forest Service and lived in the Idaho Primitive Area, am in favor of the proposed Nez Perce Historical Park and prefer it remain under present ownership and that the Federal lands involved be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

STATEMENT OF MRS. WAYNE NITZ, ELK CITY, IDAHO

My name is Mrs. Wayne Nitz. I am a resident of Elk City, Idaho, where I am engaged in the general store and commercial packing enterprises.

I am very much in favor of the proposed Nez Perce National Historical Park. I think it is a good idea for the following reasons:

1. The area involved is rich in historical lore.
2. It will aid our tourist industry.
3. It will help preserve a portion of our early history which may otherwise be lost.
4. The proposal includes sites under many different ownerships, and will not tie up a great amount of Federal land.

I believe that this park would be of great interest to the people who travel throughout this area. I urge that the park be established.

STATEMENT OF DON NITZ, ELK CITY, IDAHO

My name is Don Nitz, I am a businessman, landowner, and resident of Elk City, Idaho.

I am in favor of the proposal to create the Nez Perce National Historical Park. The idea of a national park administered by the Department of the Interior, the State, communities, and private interests combined without a big land area run by the Department of the Interior is very good.

The area involved has much to offer in the way of historical interest and scenic beauty. Based on my contact and discussions with the people who I have occasion to meet in our store and hunting camps, interest in the Nez Perce country is genuine and widespread.

I believe that every effort should be made to establish the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

[From the Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune, Oct. 9, 1964]

"EXCITING POSSIBILITIES" FOUND IN PARK PROPOSAL BY SENATOR BIBLE

"From what I've been told the Nez Perce National Historical Park has exciting possibilities," Senator Alan Bible, Democrat, of Nevada, said last night on the eve of a public hearing he will conduct on the park proposal.

Bible, head of a Senate public lands subcommittee that includes Senator Len B. Jordan, Republican, of Idaho, and accompanied by Senator Frank Church,

Democrat, of Idaho, spoke at a dinner sponsored last night at the Hotel Lewis-Clark by the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce. The hearing begins at 9:30 this morning at the hotel.

Earlier, Bible said after he hears what support the park receives from north-central Idaho residents and from his own observations of the historical sites, "I'll be able to express my feelings on the proposal much better."

RECOMMENDATIONS RESPECTED

In his speech, Bible told 58 State, civic, professional, business, and educational leaders the recommendations of his subcommittee are accepted by the whole committee of the Senate "about 90 percent of the time."

Gov. Robert E. Smylie will be the leadoff witness at the hearing and more than 100 other Idahoans will speak or submit written testimony to the subcommittee.

Bible noted that at a hearing yesterday on a bill sponsored by Senator Church that would enlarge the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest to include privately owned land on Priest Lake there was almost unanimous support.

"I understand that there is even greater support for the Nez Perce National Historical Park in this area of the State," Bible said.

"I realize your timetable calls for urgency and that is why we are having the hearing before the next session of Congress. We want to preserve these historical areas that are rapidly going into short supply."

LEWISTON A HUB

Church said Lewiston has become a greater hub of activity than any city in Idaho because of the Lewis and Clark Highway, the coming of slackwater navigation, and the construction of Dworshak Dam on the North Fork of the Clearwater River. He cited the proposed park as another step in the right direction of area development.

Jordan, who calls himself a working conservationist, said the new concept of park development in which scattered historical sites are grouped and administered jointly could well set an example for the rest of the Nation.

Earlier, Jordan had explained that by not tying up vast areas of land, the new concept will bring people into the area and protect industry. He said the concept is one that can find wide acceptance from all segments of society.

EARLY ACTION POSSIBLE

Because of this wide acceptance, Church noted that it is possible both the Senate and the House could act favorably on the bill early in the next session, which begins in January.

The subcommittee and nine aids and guides arrived at Lewiston from Priest Lake in an Air Force Convair from Fairchild Air Force Base at Spokane in the early evening. The plane was piloted by Capt. Carl Nelson and Capt. Bruce Baldwin was copilot.

Because of storms and low clouds, only the Spalding Park site was inspected from the air and the subcommittee plans before the hearing to fly over the Clearwater River to Kamiah, then swing over the Whitebird Battlefield and circle the Pierce area.

At 11 a.m., after the morning session, the subcommittee will make a ground inspection of Spalding Park, where a visitor's center is proposed and have lunch at the Lapwai Community Building. The hearing continues here at 2 p.m.

Head table guests at the dinner included the Senators; Idaho Lt. Gov. William E. Drevlow of Craigmont; Neal Rahm of Missoula, regional forester of the U.S. Forest Service; Graham Holmes of Washington, D.C., Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs; James Howell of Washington, D.C., Planning Director for the National Park Service; and Frank Sullivan, president of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce.

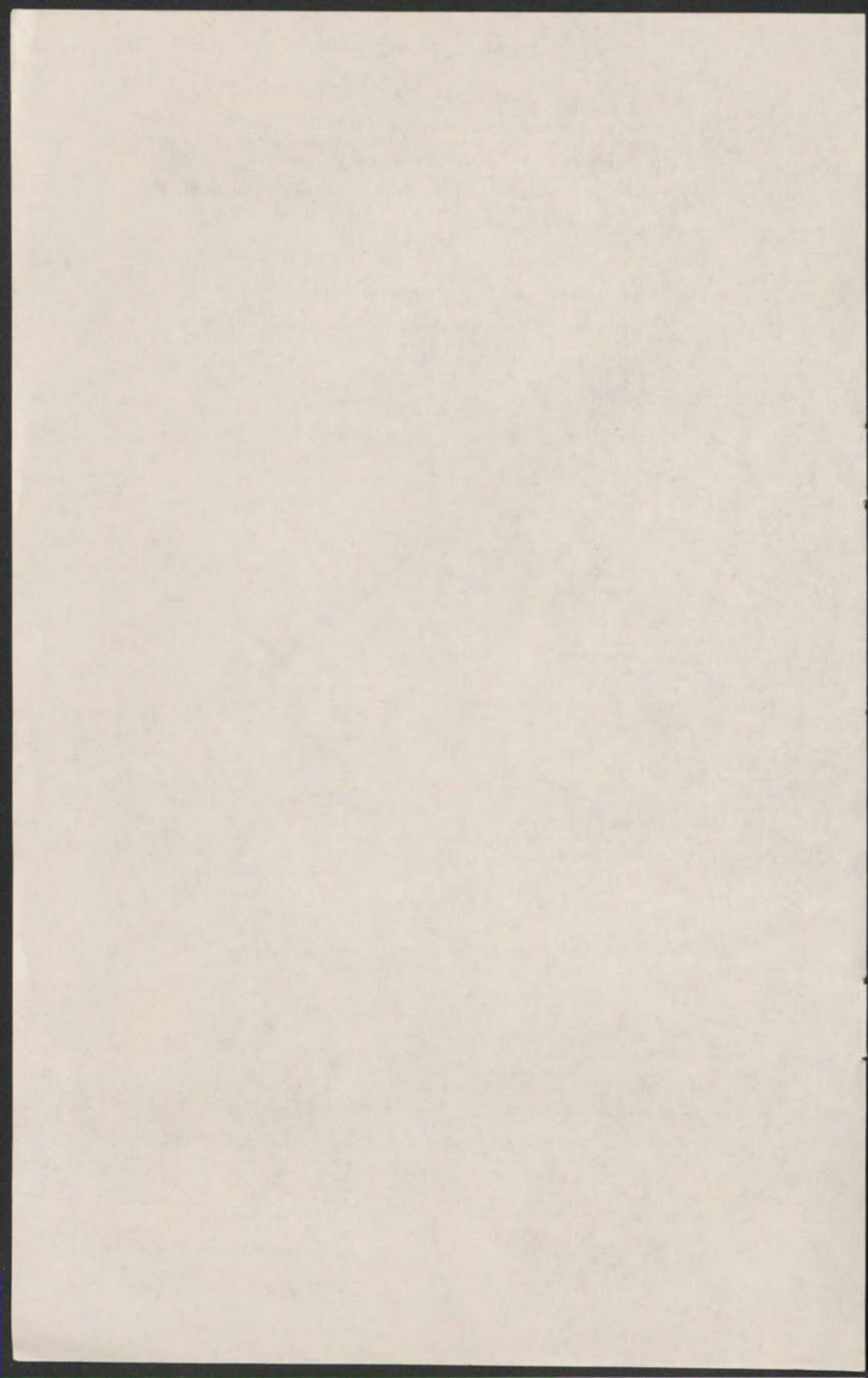
CREDITED WITH WORK

William F. Johnston, president of the Nez Perce National Historical Park Association, who was credited by the subcommittee with strenuous work toward the proposed park, introduced key supporters attending. They included: U.S. District Judge Ray McNichols of Boise; State Land Commissioner O. J. Buxton

of Boise; H. J. Swinney of Boise, director of the Idaho State Historical Society; Daniel F. Burroughs of Portland, chief of resource planning for the regional office of the National Park Service; Dr. Earl Swanson of Pocatello, director of the Idaho State University Museum; Kenneth Keeney of Missoula, assistant to Rahm; and three members of the parent Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Staff Director Jerry T. Verkler, Professional Staff Member Roy Whitacre, and Recorder Don Sturdevant.

The national historical park Church will introduce would include a variety of scattered historical sites ranging from Lolo Pass to the Whitebird Battlefield, the Pierce mining area, Weippe Prairie, and the Spalding-Lapwai district. The National Park Service would administer the program in cooperation with State, Federal, community, and private agencies and interests now owning the land.

The Interior and Insular Committee, headed by Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat, of Washington, already has heard testimony at Washington, D.C., from Federal agencies supporting the proposal.



APPENDIX B

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(Office of the Secretary, for release August 3, 1964)

SECRETARY UDALL MAPS LONG-RANGE GOALS FOR ALL THREE TYPES OF NATIONAL PARK AREAS

Separate management principles for the national park system's three different types of areas—natural, historical, and recreational—have been approved by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in a blueprint for the future of the National Park Service.

His directive to the National Park Service, made public today, also listed six long-range objectives for the conservation, management, and development of the system, and included a summary of its legislative history.

Administrative policy for the national parks was first outlined for the information of the public in 1918, Secretary Udall noted. The principles still apply today "and I reaffirm them," he added.

However, he said, the legislative history which has shaped the growth of the park system over the years makes it clear that Congress has included three different categories, and each requires a separate type of management. The wilderness values of a natural area must be protected; whereas, outdoor recreation is the primary consideration of a recreation area, his memorandum said. He listed differing requirements for a manmade development in each category, stressing the overriding need for safeguards against damaging the natural areas.

Secretary Udall warned that the Park Service cannot accomplish its long-range mission alone, nor inside the boundaries of its own areas.

"It is obvious that the staggering demand for outdoor recreation projected for this country will eventually inundate public park areas unless public and private agencies and individuals join in a common effort," he wrote. "National Park administrators must seek methods to achieve close cooperation with all land-managing agencies, considering broad regional needs, if lands for public outdoor recreation, sufficient to the future needs of the Nation, are to be provided."

The National Park Service will celebrate its golden anniversary in 1966, the target date of its 10-year "Mission 66" improvement program. Secretary Udall summed up the goals of the new "road to the future" project as: "Preserving the scenic and scientific grandeur of our Nation, presenting its history, providing healthful outdoor recreation for the enjoyment of our people, working with others to provide the best possible relationships of human beings to their total environment."

The text of the memorandum is attached.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 10, 1964.

Memorandum.

To: Director, National Park Service.

From: Secretary of the Interior.

Subject: Management of the National Park System.

As the golden anniversary of the National Park Service draws near, and we approach the final years of the "Mission 66" program, it is appropriate to take stock of the events of the past and to plan for the future. The accomplishments of the past are not only a source of pride—they are also a source of guidance for the future.

The accelerating rate of change in our society today poses a major challenge to the National Park Service and its evolving responsibilities for the manage-

ment of the national system. The response to such changes calls for clarity of purpose, increasing knowledge, speedier action, and adaptability to changing needs and demands upon our diverse resources.

In recognition of this need, a year ago I approved a comprehensive study of the long-range objectives, organization, and management of the National Park Service. Moreover, I was pleased to have had the opportunity to participate in the conference of challenges, at Yosemite National Park, at which this study was discussed by the personnel of the Service.

In looking back at the legislative enactments (summary attached) that have shaped the national park system, it is clear that the Congress has included within the growing system three different categories of areas—natural, historical, and recreational.

Natural areas are the oldest category, reaching back to the establishment of Yellowstone National Park almost a century ago. A little later historical areas began to be authorized, culminating in the broad charter for historical preservation set forth in the Historical Sites Act of 1935. In recent decades, with exploding population and diminishing open space, the urgent need for national recreation areas is receiving new emphasis and attention.

The long-range study has brought into sharp focus the fact that a single, broad management concept encompassing these three categories of areas within the system is inadequate either for their proper preservation or for realization of their full potential for public use as embodied in the expressions of congressional policy. Each of these categories requires a separate management concept and a separate set of management principles coordinated to form one organic management plan for the entire system.

Following the act of August 25, 1916, establishing the National Park Service, the then Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, in a letter of May 13, 1918, to the first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, outlined the management principles which were to guide the Service in its management of the areas then included within the system. That letter, sometimes called the Magna Carta of the National Parks, is quoted, in part, as follows:

For the information of the public an outline of the administrative policy to which the new Service will adhere may now be announced. This policy is based on three broad principles: First, that the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations as well as those of our own time; second, that they are set apart for the use, observation, health, and pleasure of the people; and, third, that the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks.

The principles enunciated in this letter have been fully supported over the years by my predecessors. They are still applicable for us today and I reaffirm them.

Consistent with specific congressional enactments, the following principles are approved for your guidance in the management of the three categories of areas now included within the system. Utilizing the results of the new broad program of resource studies, you should proceed promptly to develop such detailed guidelines as may be needed for the operation of each of these categories of areas.

NATURAL AREAS

Resource management.—The management and use of natural areas shall be guided by the 1918 directive of Secretary Lane. Additionally, management shall be directed toward maintaining and, where necessary, reestablishing, indigenous plant and animal life, in keeping with the March 4, 1963, recommendations of the Advisory Board on Wildlife Management.

In those areas having significant historical resources, management shall be patterned after that of the historical areas category to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the area was established.

Resource use.—Provide for all appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, that can be accommodated without impairment of the natural values. Park management shall recognize and respect wilderness as a whole environment of living things whose use and enjoyment depend on their continuing interrelationship free of man's spoliation.

Physical developments.—They shall be limited to those that are necessary and appropriate, and provided only under carefully controlled safeguards against unregulated and indiscriminate use, so that the least damage to park values will be caused. Location, design, and material, to the highest practicable degree, shall be consistent with the preservation and conservation of the grandeur of the natural environment.

HISTORICAL AREAS

Resource management.—Management shall be directed toward maintaining and, where necessary, restoring the historical integrity of structures, sites, and objects significant to the commemoration or illustration of the historical story.

Resource use.—Visitor uses shall be those which seek fulfillment in authentic presentations of historic structures, objects, and sites, and the memorialization of historic individuals or events. Visitor use of significant natural resources should be encouraged when such use can be accommodated without detriment to historical values.

Physical developments.—Physical developments shall be those necessary for achieving the management and use objectives.

RECREATIONAL AREAS

Resource management.—Outdoor recreation shall be recognized as the dominant or primary resource management objective. Natural resources within the area may be utilized and managed for additional purposes where such additional uses are compatible with fulfilling the recreation mission of the area. Scenic, historical, scientific, scarce, or disappearing resources within recreational areas shall be managed compatible with the primary recreation mission of the area.

Resource use.—Primary emphasis shall be placed on active participation in outdoor recreation in a pleasing environment.

Physical developments.—Physical developments shall promote the realization of the management and use objectives. The scope and type of developments, as well as their design, materials, and construction, should enhance and promote the use and enjoyment of the recreational resources of the area.

LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES

While the establishment of management principles to guide the operation of the three categories of areas within the system is vital, I believe it is of equal consequence that we now identify the long-range objectives of the National Park Service. The objectives developed by the Service have been recommended to me by my Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. I am approving these objectives, as follows:

1. To provide for the highest quality of use and enjoyment of the national park system by increased millions of visitors in years to come.
2. To conserve and manage for their highest purpose the natural, historical, and recreational resources of the national park system.
3. To develop the national park system through inclusion of additional areas of scenic, scientific, historical, and recreational value to the Nation.
4. To participate actively with organizations of this and other nations in conserving, improving, and renewing the total environment.
5. To communicate the cultural, inspirational, and recreational significance of the American heritage as represented in the national park system.
6. To increase the effectiveness of the National Park Service as a people-serving organization dedicated to park conservation, historical preservation, and outdoor recreation.

You should develop such goals and procedures as may be necessary to implement these objectives.

In the development of these goals and procedures, I think it is important to emphasize that effective management of the national park system will not be achieved by programs that look only within the parks without respect to the pressures, the influences, and the needs beyond park boundaries. The report of my Advisory Board on Wildlife Management emphasizes this observation.

The concern of the National Park Service is the wilderness, the wildlife, the history, the recreational opportunities, etc., within the areas of the system and the appropriate uses of these resources. The responsibilities of the Service, however, cannot be achieved solely within the boundaries of the areas it administers.

The Service has an equal obligation to stand as a vital, vigorous, effective force in the cause of preserving the total environment of our Nation. The concept of the total environment includes not only the land, but also the water and the air, the past as well as the present, the useful as well as the beautiful, the wonders of man as well as the wonders of nature, the urban environment as well as the natural landscape. I am pleased that among its contributions, the

Service is identifying national historic and natural history landmarks throughout the country and is cooperating in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

It is obvious that the staggering demand for outdoor recreation projected for this country will eventually inundate public park areas unless public and private agencies and individuals join in common effort. National park administrators must seek methods to achieve close cooperation with all land-managing agencies, considering broad regional needs, if lands for public outdoor recreation sufficient to the future needs of the Nation are to be provided.

The national parklands have a major role in providing superlative opportunities for outdoor recreation, but they have other people-serving values. They can provide an experience in conservation education for the young people of the country; they can enrich our literary and artistic consciousness; they can help create social values; contribute to our civic consciousness; remind us of our debt to the land of our fathers.

Preserving the scenic and scientific grandeur of our Nation, presenting its history, providing healthful outdoor recreation for the enjoyment of our people, working with others to provide the best possible relationships of human beings to their total environment; this is the theme which binds together the management principles and objectives of the National Park Service—this, for the National Park Service, is the road to the future.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE LANDMARKS AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The Congress has assigned the National Park Service a vital mission in the total conservation effort. This mission is to manage the resources of the national park system for the continuing benefit and enjoyment of all of the people.

The National Park Service, therefore, is a people-serving agency.

It is also a resource-managing agency.

Among many legislative enactments and defining the national park system, the following have primary significance in its management:

The act of March 1, 1872, establishing Yellowstone National Park, the first of its kind, in which the Congress laid down a new public land policy; namely, that portions of the public lands were to be " * * * reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people * * * . That * * * the Secretary of the Interior * * * shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition."

The national park concept decreed in this and subsequent national park acts is concerned with the "retention in their natural condition" of natural features and scenic resources.

In the years after 1900, vandalism and indiscriminate looting of prehistoric Indian sites in the Southwest resulted in the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906. This act extended the earlier public land policy relating to natural parks to provide authority for the President, by proclamation, to set aside as national monuments " * * * historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States * * * ."

By the act of August 25, 1916, the Congress established the National Park Service and assigned to it for administration all of the national parks and most of the national monuments theretofore established. In the 1916 act, the Congress also established a broad framework of policy for the administration of these areas; namely, that:

"The Service * * * shall promote and regulate the use of * * * national parks [and] monuments * * * by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks [and] monuments * * * which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The act of February 21, 1925, provided for "securing of lands in the southern Appalachian Mountains and Mammoth Cave regions of Kentucky for perpetual preservation as national parks." This act led to the authorization by the Congress in 1926 of Great Smoky Mountains, Mammoth Cave, and Shenandoah National Parks, supplementing Acadia, the first national park in the East. All

of these parks involved the acquisition of lands in private ownership. The acquisition of such lands, however, was to be accomplished through donations. These actions were significant in that prior thereto the national parks and monuments had been set aside from the public lands.

The act of March 3, 1933, providing for reorganization within the executive branch of the Government, resulted in an Executive order that transferred to the Department of the Interior for administration by the National Park Service the national memorials and parks of the Nation's Capital, national monuments, historical and military parks administered by other Federal agencies.

The Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, established " * * * a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States."

The act also directed the Secretary of the Interior to carry out wide-ranging programs in the field of history and placed with the Secretary responsibility for national leadership in the field of historic preservation. Another provision of the act, which has had strong influence upon the development of the national park system, was the establishment of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

The Park, Parkway, and Recreation Area Study Act of June 23, 1936, authorized, among other things, studies looking toward the development of the national park system including areas having primary recreational significance.

The act of June 30, 1936, provided for the administration and maintenance of the Blue Ridge Parkway by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service, thus introducing the rural parkway concept into the system.

The act of August 17, 1937, establishing Cape Hatteras National Seashore, marked the first national seashore to be established.

The act of August 7, 1946, provides authority to the National Park Service for administration of recreation on areas under jurisdiction of other agencies of the Government. The significance of this authority is reflected in cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Reclamation and others for the administration of such areas as Lake Mead, Glen Canyon, and similar national recreation areas.

The authorization of Cape Cod National Seashore by act of August 7, 1961, marked a new concept in the development of the national park system; namely, the use of appropriated funds at the outset to purchase a large natural area in its entirety for public enjoyment as a park. Prior to this enactment, areas, for the most part, were established either by setting aside portions of the public lands or from lands donated to the Federal Government initially by public or private interests.

On January 31, 1962, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, established pursuant to an act of June 28, 1958, submitted its report to the President of the United States. The report contained far-reaching recommendations affecting the future of outdoor recreation.

Many of the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission are now bearing fruit and their implementation has affected the national park system. For example, Policy Circular No. 1 of the President's Recreation Advisory Council not only defines "national recreation areas" but also establishes broad guidelines regarding their management. Other pronouncements of the Council may be expected to have a continuing impact upon the national recreation areas of the national park system.

On April 2, 1962, the Secretary of the Interior established the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and assigned to it the nationwide recreation planning and related functions of the Secretary then being performed by the National Park Service, under the authority of the Park, Parkway, and Recreation Area Study Act of 1936.

The act of May 23, 1963, charged the Secretary with the responsibility "to promote the coordination and development of effective programs relating to outdoor recreation." The act states "that the Congress finds and declares it to be desirable that all American people of present and future generations be assured adequate outdoor recreation resources, and that it is desirable for all levels of government and private interests to take prompt and coordinated action to the extent practicable without diminishing or affecting their respective powers and functions to conserve, develop, and utilize such resources for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people."

1864

Dear Mother

I received your letter of the 10th and was glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same. I have not much news to write at present. I am still in the same place and doing the same work. I have not much time to spare for writing but I thought I would write a few lines to let you know how I am getting on.

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