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RIVER BASIN MONETARY AUTHORIZATIONS—
WATERSHED PROJECTS AND MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

GOVERNMENT

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HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
FLOOD CONTROL—RIVERS AND HARBORS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 78, S. 423, S. 601, S. 831, S. 988, S. 1340,
H.R. 8363

NESHAMINY CREEK, PA., WATERSHED PROJECT
MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION NOMINATIONS
CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION NOMINATION

APRIL 20, 1967

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RIVER BASIN MONETARY AUTHORIZATIONS—WATER- SHED PROJECTS AND MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL, RIVERS AND HARBORS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 4200, Senate Office Building, Senator Stephen M. Young (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Young, Randolph, Jordan of North Carolina, Inouye, Spong, Fong, and Jordan of Idaho.

Also present: Richard B. Royce, chief clerk and staff director; and Joseph Van Vladricken, professional staff member.

Senator YOUNG. The subcommittee will come to order.

The chairman will read a brief statement and then immediately recognize his two colleagues. I am very happy to welcome them and the other witnesses here, and I know their testimony will be most helpful to all of us.

This hearing has been called for the purpose of considering a number of river and harbor and flood control legislative matters that are presently pending before the committee.

General Woodbury, the Director of Civil Works, Office, Chief of Engineers, and other representatives of his office are here today and will discuss with us the need for increases in monetary authorizations for certain projects and plans under their jurisdiction. They will also advise us on other matters pending before the committee.

We also have a former Director of the Corps of Engineers civil works program present this morning. He is Brig. Gen. John L. Person, USA (retired), who will give us the benefit of his views on this matter. General Person is the executive vice president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

There are 20 so-called river basin plans that are subject to monetary limitations. As the monetary ceilings are reached, it is necessary that additional authorizations be provided by the Congress to cover anticipated appropriations.

It is my understanding that some of these plans will run out of authorization in fiscal year 1968, necessitating curtailment of some contracts, unless Congress acts to provide the necessary increases.

The House has recently taken action on this matter and I would hope that we will be able to report that measure after receiving information on the situation from the Corps of Engineers.

We also have three nominations pending before the committee to fill vacancies on the Mississippi River Commission and the California Debris Commission. A representative of the Corps of Engineers will

provide us with details concerning the functions of these Commissions and the qualifications of the nominees.

Representatives of the Soil Conservation Service are present and will provide us with details concerning the watershed project for improvement of Neshaminy Creek, Pa.

Senator Clark and Senator Scott are interested in this project and will also present their views on the matter.

A number of bills have been placed on the agenda for consideration, including a measure by Senator Burdick to designate the Garrison Reservoir as "Lake Sakakawea." Senator Burdick is present, and we will also hear from him on this proposal.

Our colleagues on the committee, Senators Fong and Inouye, are both interested in the Manele Bay, Hawaii, project and I am sure they will want to comment on this matter when we consider it later this morning.

Senator Murphy is the coauthor of a bill to name a project after the late John F. Baldwin, who as we all know, was a distinguished and dedicated Member of the House of Representatives.

Our distinguished colleague, Senator Murphy, has written me on this subject and his letter will be included in the record when we consider that bill later this morning.

Senator Holland is interested in several matters relating to the central and southern Florida project, and while he was not able to be present today, has asked that his prepared statement be made a part of this hearing.

Without objection, this statement will be included in the printed record along with that of Senator Murphy's.

Now we are ready to listen to testimony of witnesses. The first witness we shall hear is Senator Joseph Clark, of Pennsylvania, who speaks on Neshaminy Creek.

NESHAMINY CREEK, PA., WATERSHED PROJECT

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH S. CLARK, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

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

Senator Young, Senator Jordan, Senator Fong, Senator Inouye, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you. Senator Scott has a separate statement in support of the work plan for the Neshaminy Creek watershed.

Mr. Chairman, I have a relatively brief statement to which is attached an exhibit from the Bucks County Planning Commission of Pennsylvania entitled "Neshaminy Resources Program."

I would like to have permission to have the statement and its enclosure printed in the record, and I will comment very briefly on them.

Senator YOUNG. Without objection, this is ordered, and that material will be placed in the record.

(The prepared statement and its attachment thereto are as follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH S. CLARK

Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose in appearing before you today to make a brief statement in support of the work plan for the Neshaminy Creek Watershed.

This plan was prepared by the Soil and Conservation Districts of Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania, the two county governments and with the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture.

I would like to have made part of this record an article entitled, *The Neshaminy Water Resources Program* which appeared in the September 1966, issue of the Bucks County Planning Progress, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Briefly, there is a need for this two-county, Federal cooperative project of water supply, flood control, water quality management and recreation. Some areas, like highly industrialized Lansdale, are desperately short of water now.

The population of the watershed area was 92,000 in 1960. It is an estimated 130,000 now, and is expected to go to 209,000 by 1980. Shortly after the year 2000, it may reach 350,000.

The flood control aspects of the watershed plan include 10 dams and conservation land treatment. Two of the dams will be of a multipurpose nature, for flood prevention, recreation and municipal and industrial water supply.

It should be noted that floods have long plagued this sub-basin of the Delaware River Basin. The August 1955, flood of Neshaminy Creek caused damages of over \$5 million. There have been five other major floods in the past century.

I have been told that this plan has a strong measure of local support. The work plan encompasses a project of slightly more than \$16 million, of which about \$11.6 million will be local funds. Bucks and Montgomery Counties will augment their contribution by about \$9 million, through the addition of approximately 1,300 acres of additional park land and by building pumping stations and transmission mains for supplemental water supply.

The two counties and their soil and water conservation district directors have produced a commendable plan. It will have an average annual cost, including amortization of land and structures, operation and maintenance, of \$647,000. The average annual benefits, through reduced flood damage, improved land use, recreation and water supply, will be about \$1,150,000.

It seems to me this ratio of annual benefits to annual costs reflects the sound planning of this program.

Mr. Chairman, my colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator Scott, joins me in support of this plan. Soil Conservation officials are here to present technical information which you may desire.

[From Bucks County Planning Progress, September 1966]

THE NESHAMINY WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

The recent signing of the Work Plan for the Neshaminy Creek Watershed by the Commissioners and Soil and Water Conservation District Directors of Bucks and Montgomery Counties will have sweeping effects upon the one-third of our County in the Watershed. Creating ten lakes in the two Counties, two of them vast waterways for multiple use, it will help us survive both flood and drought in the future.

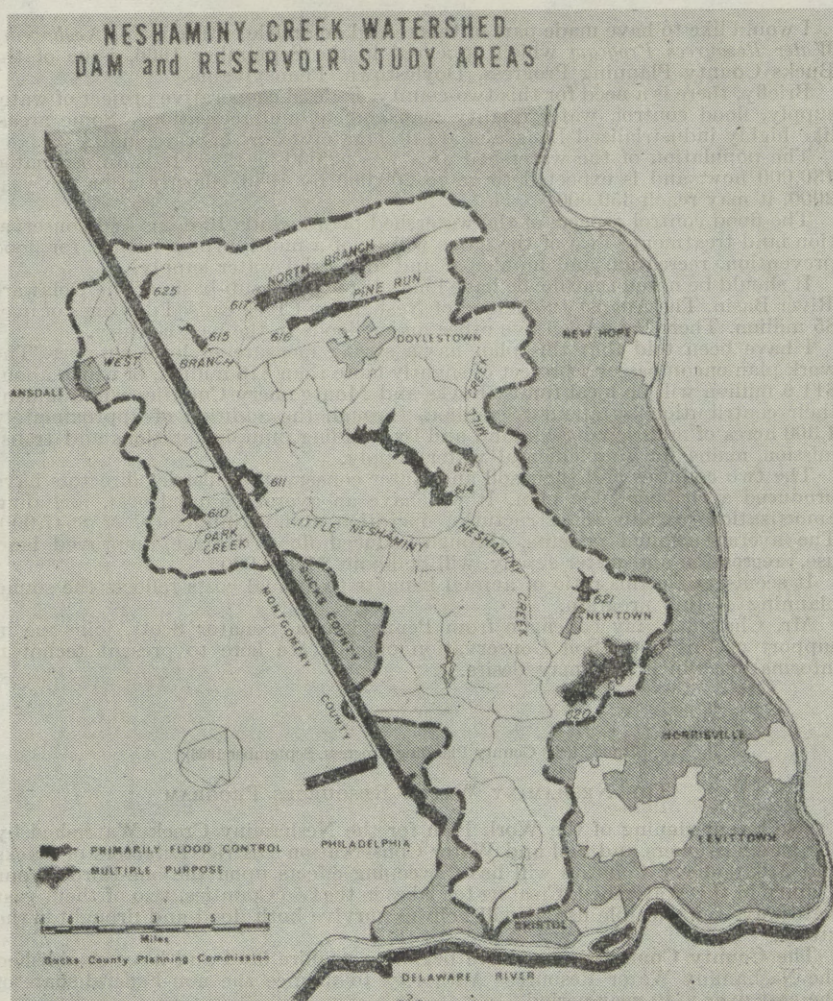
The County Commissioners have begun to acquire land and have established the Neshaminy Water Resources Authority to finance the non-Federal share of the cost over a 40-year period.

Here is a summary of the work plan: Extent of Neshaminy Creek watershed.—149,000 acres (232.8 square miles) in Lower and Central Bucks County and a small portion of Montgomery County. The watershed terminates at the confluence of the Neshaminy Creek and Delaware River. The Work Plan was developed by the Soil Conservation Service, with the assistance of the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Government and the Pennsylvania Departments of Forests and Waters, Health and Highways, and Game and Fish Commissions.

Problems to be solved.—(1) Flood damage—Areas from Landhorne Terrace to the Delaware River, Chalfont and vicinity, Newtown, Rushland, Bridgetown and communities along the Little Neshaminy are major areas affected. (2) Water supply—An expanded water supply is needed in the developing watershed area. (3) The demand for water-oriented recreation facilities.

The August, 1955, flood of Neshaminy Creek caused damages of over \$5 million. In addition, there have been five other major floods in the past century.

Included in the plan.—Conservation land treatment projects, plus eight single-purpose flood water detention structures and two multi-purpose dams for flood prevention, recreation and municipal and industrial water supply. Constructed over an eight-year period, the structures are estimated to cost \$16 million. Public Law 566 will provide \$4.3 million in Federal funds, with the remainder borne by local and other funds. Sponsors will also be responsible for operation and maintenance, estimated to cost approximately \$100,000 per year.



Land treatment measures.—Estimated to cost \$1 million, including \$862,000 in local and other funds. Federal funds, under Public Law 566 will consist of \$164,000 for the use of the Soil Conservation Service and \$7,300 for the Forest Service.

Single purpose (flood control) structures.—PA 610 (the only one in Montgomery County), 611, 612, 614, 615, 616, 621, and 625.

Multipurpose (flood control, water supply, recreation) structures.—PA 617 (on North Branch), with a 150-acre permanent lake and 365-acre lake during summer recreation season. PA 620 (on Core Creek), with 60-acre permanent lake and 165-acre lake for summer recreation.

Total cost of reservoirs.—Approximately \$15 million; \$4.1 million from the Federal Government under P. L. 566 and \$10.9 million from sponsors. In addition the provisions of the Soil Conservation Service Watershed Work Plan, Bucks County will develop park and recreation facilities around the North Branch and Core Creek reservoirs totaling 1,336 acres and 1,189 acres respectively. Also, to meet the long-term need for water supply, supplemental water will be pumped into the North Branch from the Delaware River near Point Pleasant, and into Core Creek from the Delaware near Yardley. These additional features will add approximately \$7.8 million to the project cost.

Benefits.—Average annual cost (amortization of land and structures, operation and maintenance) will be \$647,000. Average annual benefits (reduced flood damage, improved land use, recreation, water supply, etc.) will be \$1,150,000. The ratio of annual benefits to annual cost will be 1.8 to 1.

Senator CLARK. Neshaminy Creek rises in Montgomery, Pa., and also Bucks County and flows largely through Bucks County into the Delaware River at Bristol, Pa., some miles above Philadelphia and below Trenton.

There is a map attached showing the watershed in the statement which has just been admitted for the record.

This particular plan is a Soil and Conservation District plan prepared by the two county governments with the help of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The need for this plan arises from water supply, flood control, water quality management and recreational problems.

Neshaminy Creek is a very beautiful creek and has some very splendid recreational areas along it. It also is within striking distance of Lansdale which is a highly industrialized area and it is badly in need of additional water supply.

There have been a number of floods, one in August of 1955, which caused property damages of over \$5 million, and within the past century there have been five other major floods on the creek.

This proposed plan has a lot of local support. In fact, Bucks and Montgomery Counties will put \$11.6 million into the \$16 million plan. Another \$9 million will be provided locally for 1,300 acres of additional park land and by building transmission lines for supplemental water supply. The cost-to-benefit ratio is about 1 to 2 and I think, therefore, very favorable, indeed. The annual estimated cost is \$647,000 and the annual benefits, \$1,150,000.

I suggest the annual benefits reflect sound planning.

Mr. Chairman, my colleague, Senator Scott, has a separate statement.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, Senator Clark.

Are there any questions?

No questions at this time, and we are glad to welcome Senator Scott.

STATEMENT OF HON. HUGH SCOTT, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Senator SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The counties of Bucks and Montgomery, lying in the southeast corner of Pennsylvania, and located on the fringe of the city of Philadelphia, are among the fastest growing counties not only in the Commonwealth, but in the entire United States.

During the decade from 1950 to 1960, Bucks County's population growth ranked first in Pennsylvania and a rather surprising third in the Nation.

With the development of the Fairless Steel Works and the adjacent developments of the Fairless Hills and Levittown communities, with populations alone exceeding 80,000 people, the demands on resources and planning facilities have been phenomenal.

Proceeding unabated, this growth pattern has required the initiation of new programs looking forward to the day when the combined populations of those portions of Bucks and Montgomery Counties

comprising the Neshaminy Creek Basin, now 130,000, will increase nearly threefold to a rather staggering 350,000 by the year 2010.

I welcome this opportunity to appear before you today to endorse one such project—the proposed work plan for the Neshaminy Creek watershed.

This plan, the result of intensive study and preparation, is an attempt to meet not only commercial, industrial, and domestic water needs, but an attempt to coordinate this with solutions to problems of flood control and recreation, as well.

The plan you have before you represents one of the largest and most complex programs ever attempted under Public Law 83-566, the Watershed Construction and Flood Prevention Act of 1954.

In its final form, the plan envisions the construction of 10 dams—eight for badly needed flood control, and two for multipurpose water storage and recreational use.

The plan calls for the acquisition of 5,000 acres, and encompasses an overall drainage area of 151,000 acres lying within the Neshaminy Basin, a sub-basin of the Delaware River Basin.

These facilities, it is estimated, will meet 60 percent of the water needs of the Neshaminy Basin for the next 50 years. Further capability, however, has been written into the final plan through a provision calling for the additional construction of two large pumping stations. Located along the Delaware River these will make it possible to bring supplementary water from this source into the Neshaminy storage area.

Periodically, as Senator Clark has pointed out, the Neshaminy Creek Basin has been the scene of heavy and devastating damage caused by flooding, particularly in 1955, 1960, and 1962.

I might add, as one who lives close to this area, I have seen this flood damage myself.

It was after the flood of 1962 that Bucks and Montgomery County Commissioners initiated the actions that led ultimately to this program.

During the subsequent 4 years, Soil Conservation District Directors for the two counties, representatives of the Pennsylvania Public Health Service and the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, and officials of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service worked cooperatively together.

Some 35 other Federal, State, and local agencies eventually participated in the creation of the plan that has now been finally adopted by all local sponsors.

Over 33 possible reservoir sites were examined in great detail before the final selection was made of those which are found in the final version of the Watershed Work Plan.

I think it is important to note, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, that the result of this effort is a comprehensive water management program for this sub-basin that goes far beyond what is normally required under Public Law 566.

As submitted to you, the final plan represents an estimated total cost of \$16 million, approximately. Further improvements adopted by Bucks and Montgomery Counties jointly—but not subject to Federal participation—will bring this to total in excess of \$25 million, not including the still further costs of water treatment and purification plants and water supply distribution lines.

Yet, Federal funding under Public Law 566 will be limited to a requested \$4,378,000. The result of this is a highly favorable ratio of 6 to 1 when money committed locally is compared with Federal money.

As this committee knows, this is unusually high since many projects are based on a 2 to 1 or even a 1 to 1 ratio.

Sponsoring groups have demonstrated their willingness to support and make workable the project. I am pleased, Mr. Chairman, that Pennsylvania has people who are ready to move ahead cooperatively with projects such as this.

I join with Senator Clark in urging its approval by your subcommittee and the full committee.

I thank you very much for the opportunity to appear.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much, Senator.

Any questions?

Senator FONG. No questions.

Senator JORDAN of Idaho. No.

Senator INOUE. No.

Senator JORDAN of North Carolina. No questions.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much. You Senators have made a very convincing statement.

Senator SCOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We always work together.

May I ask that my prepared statement be placed in the record?

Senator YOUNG. It is so ordered.

(The statement is as follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. HUGH SCOTT

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee on Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors of the Senate Public Works Committee, it is my privilege and pleasure today to present, on behalf of the sponsoring groups, a brief statement about the value and need for the approval of the work plan for Neshaminy Creek Watershed as prepared by the Soil and Conservation Districts of Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania, and the counties of Bucks and Montgomery with the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service under authorization of Public Law 566.

I hardly need remind you gentlemen that the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, lying in the southeastern corner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, located as they are on the fringe of the city of Philadelphia in the Delaware River Basin, are among the fastest growing counties not only in our Commonwealth but in the entire United States.

During the decade from 1950 to 1960 Bucks County's population growth ranked first in Pennsylvania and third in the nation. With the development of the great Fairless Steel Works in the southern corner of that county and the adjacent development of Fairless Hills and Levittown, with populations exceeding 80,000 people, the demands on the resources, planning facilities, and financial outlay have been phenomenal.

In responding to this growth challenge which began during the last decade and is proceeding unabated during the 1960's, Bucks County has inaugurated a number of forward-looking programs, many of which have been the first in the State, and some, the first in the Nation.

In 1962, immediately following a damaging flood in the Neshaminy Creek Basin, the Bucks County Commissioners, together with the Soil Conservation District directors made application to the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for assistance in flood protection in that basin as authorized under Public Law 566. In this, they were joined by the Montgomery County Commissioners and their Soil Conservation District Board.

A preliminary investigation, carried out immediately by the Service, showed that there was indeed full justification for undertaking a program of flood protection in this basin. Their findings were incorporated in a preliminary investiga-

tion report which was presented to Bucks and Montgomery Counties and their Soil Conservation District directors in June of 1962.

The Soil Conservation Service was requested to continue with the detailed study of the problem.

Recognizing that floods were not the only problem in this 234 square mile drainage basin which drains approximately one-third of Central and Lower Bucks County plus 34 square miles of Central Montgomery County, the Commissioners of Bucks and Montgomery Counties joined in a request to the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters to carry out a study on the need for water supply for industry, commerce and domestic use in this basin, and to attempt to coordinate a solution to this water supply problem with the flood control problem.

This request was favorably received. The State thus launched a study to run parallel with, and in cooperation with, the study being carried out by the Soil Conservation Service, to find a solution to the water supply problem, and at the same time to consider the possibility of developing recreational areas around one or more of the reservoirs so developed as multi-purpose reservoirs.

Several months later, the Pennsylvania State Health Department, in conjunction with the Bucks County Health Department instituted a study to determine the present water quality of the streams in this basin and to attempt to work out a program for water quality control and improvement.

During the succeeding four years, these studies proceeded in detail with the assistance of some thirty-five other Federal, state and local agencies participating. Over thirty-three possible reservoir sites were examined in great detail before the final selection was made of those which will be found in the final version of the watershed work plan.

I will not burden you here with a detailed discussion of the recommendations and outline of plans which are embodied in this watershed work plan which is being considered here today.

I would, however, like to draw your attention to some facts which, while pertinent and related, are not incorporated in the watershed work plan as developed by the Soil Conservation Service.

This basin, comprising about two percent of the entire Delaware Basin, contains a present population of 130,000 people with 210,000 population projected by the year 1980 and 350,000 projected for the year 2010—a rather staggering three-fold increase anticipated in forty-five years.

First, I think it is important to note that the sponsors of this project have gone far beyond what is required under Public Law 566, in developing a comprehensive water management program for this sub-basin of the Delaware River Basin.

The watershed work plan calls for the development of two park areas around two of the ten reservoirs in the entire project. The Work Plan calls for the acquisition of approximately 200 acres in addition to the reservoir lands themselves. This is to provide adequate land on which to place the recreational facilities which the Soil Conservation Service plans to share fifty percent of the cost.

One of these reservoirs, plus the related recreational lands as set forth in the Watershed Work Plan, would be approximately 700 acres, while the other will be approximately 500 acres. Bucks County is adding to the former an additional 700 acres for recreation and to the latter an additional 600 acres for recreation.

Also, in order to provide for the water supply needs of the entire basin and some of the areas desperately in need of water adjacent to the Neshaminy Basin, there have been added to the work plan two large pumping stations, located along the Delaware River, with their associated force mains to pump water from the Delaware River into the Neshaminy Basin storage to take care of the added needs.

This provision was worked out when it was determined that it would be impossible to meet the water supply needs of the basin from the waters of the basin themselves even with total storage development. The adopted total plan includes development of storage within the basin which will take care of approximately 60 percent of the needs for the next 50 years with supplemental pumping used only as needed.

In terms of dollars, where the total expenditure included in the work plan is estimated to be slightly in excess of sixteen million dollars, of which 4,378,000 dollars are expected to be supplied under Public Law 566, the total plan of development as adopted by both Bucks and Montgomery Counties jointly will cost in excess of 25,000,000 dollars. This cost does not include the added costs of building water treatment and purification plants and distribution lines for water supply.

This then means that we have a total of committed funds by the local people in a ratio of approximately six to one to match the Federal participation. This is,

as you know, unusually high, since many such projects are based on a two to one or even a one to one ratio.

I venture to say that this is one of the largest and certainly the most complex and vitally needed Public Law 566 project which has ever been attempted.

An earnestness of good faith and determination to get ahead with this project has been shown by the local sponsoring groups in that Bucks County has agreed to underwrite the project, has created an authority to finance the project, and has already acquired nearly thirty percent of the some 5,000 acres of land needed.

I thank you for this opportunity to make this presentation for the record and I am confident that you will act promptly to assist these people in a most worthy undertaking.

I am proud that Pennsylvania has people who are ready to move ahead cooperatively.

Senator YOUNG. The next witness is Mr. Hollis Williams, Deputy Administrator for Watersheds, Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Neil Lane, Head, Projects Branch, will be the witness to follow him.

You may proceed.

**STATEMENT OF HOLLIS WILLIAMS, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
FOR WATERSHEDS, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, DEPART-
MENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY NEIL LANE, HEAD,
PROJECTS BRANCH**

Mr. WILLIAMS. Senator Young and members of the committee.

We appreciate the opportunity you have given us to explain the Neshaminy Creek watershed project in Pennsylvania. This project is the 183d that has come to your committee for consideration since Public Law 566 was amended in 1956 giving your committee and your sister committee in the House of Representatives approval responsibility for certain watershed projects.

Naturally, we are extremely proud of the watershed program and the way watershed projects are contributing not only to the conservation and development of water and related land resources but also to community development.

Under this program 815 projects have been initiated and construction is complete on 172. Progress on the others is good.

As you know, the watershed program involves a three-way effort of local, State, and Federal interests. At the Federal level, the effort involves both the legislative and executive branches.

I want to take this opportunity to thank this committee and your colleagues for the very fine help you have given us in making this dynamic and effective program what it is today.

I have with me Mr. Neil Lane who will explain the features of the Neshaminy Creek watershed project in detail.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Lane, you may proceed.

**STATEMENT OF R. NEIL LANE, HEAD, PROJECTS BRANCH, SOIL
CONSERVATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman and members:

If I may, I would like to step to the map¹ to orient the committee on the location and features of this watershed. The outlet of the watershed is at the lower end of the map here where it empties into the Delaware River. The city of Philadelphia is over here to the west.

¹ Not printed; filed with the committee.

The city of Trenton, N.J., is here to the east. The mouth of the creek, or the watershed, is roughly halfway between the two cities. The upper end of the watershed is generally to the northwest of the mouth.

As to the colors shown here on the map, the green indicates the portion of the watershed that will be controlled by flood water retarding structures or other reservoirs.

The red area in these two structure sites here indicates the water conservation pool in those reservoirs.

The yellow area which you see following the stream channels indicates the area that will be benefited through flood protection.

Senator JORDAN of North Carolina. I beg your pardon. I did not get that last part.

Mr. LANE. The yellow area indicates, Senator, the area that will be benefited by flood protection. In other words, this is the flood plain area that will be protected.

Senator JORDAN of North Carolina. The green area?

Mr. LANE. The green area represents the watershed area that will be controlled by the floodwater retarding structures.

Senator JORDAN of North Carolina. Thank you.

Mr. LANE. This 149,000-acre watershed is in the rapidly industrializing metropolitan area between Philadelphia and Trenton. The population of the watershed is about 153,000 with rural residents comprising about 25 percent of the total.

Bucks County, which encompasses 86 percent of the watershed is seventh among Pennsylvania counties in manufacturing. Agriculture is still important in the watershed, however. With about 700 farms averaging 110 acres in size, Bucks County is fifth in agriculture production in the State.

Flooding is a serious problem within the Neshaminy Creek watershed. The most serious in the watershed area was caused by Hurricane Diane in 1955 and resulted in damages in excess of \$5 million. Five industries, 58 businesses, 443 residences, and uncounted parks, bridges, and roads were damaged.

Flooding occurs throughout the watershed but is particularly acute in the lower end of the watershed from Langhorne Terrace to the Delaware River and in the upper part in the vicinity of Chalfont.

Floods occur every 10 to 15 years on the average. Flood damage exceeds \$300,000 annually. Erosion and sediment production is increasing at the present time. This is due almost entirely to the temporary increase associated with the area's expansive construction.

About 1,000 acres per year are being converted to urban use in the watershed. An extensive study of water supply needs of the Neshaminy Creek Watershed and vicinity shows that the usage per day will more than double by the year 2000. Although Neshaminy Creek cannot fully meet this projected need, the plan does provide reservoir storage capacity for this purpose.

Water oriented recreational facilities is limited in this area. There is now a need, which will expand, for additional recreational facilities to serve the mushrooming population of this area.

The Plan that has been developed by the sponsors includes soil and water conservation practices to reduce erosion and retard runoff.

In addition, it includes eight floodwater retarding structures and two reservoirs for flood protection, water supply, and recreation. Basic recreation facilities needed for use and the enjoyment of the public will be installed in the recreational areas.

The recreational lakes will have surface areas 365 and 166 acres during the recreational season. The reservoirs will have a capacity of almost 2 billion gallons for municipal and industrial water supply. Water will be pumped from the Delaware River to augment the natural runoff. The pumps and pipeline, however, are not a part of the project.

The project will reduce annual average flood damages by 87 percent. Although complete protection cannot be provided against the recurrence of the maximum flood of record, a large number of properties will be fully protected. The project will also provide recreational facilities for about 330,000 visitors annually. Facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, camping, and ice skating will be provided.

The lakes will form the nucleus of two county parks. In addition, the storage capacity for municipal and recreational water supply provided by the project will make a significant contribution to meeting present and future water needs for the county.

The estimated first cost of the project is slightly more than \$16 million. Public Law 566 funds will bear \$4.4 million of the cost with other funds, principally local carrying the remainder.

Significant items of local cost include \$900,000 for land treatment, \$2 million for the local share of the construction cost associated with recreation and municipal water supply and \$8.6 million for acquisition of land, easements and rights of way.

In addition, the sponsors will bear the full cost of operation and maintenance estimated at \$103,000 annually. The benefits are estimated at \$1,227,500 annually.

When this is compared to the average annual cost of \$595,000 the resultant benefit cost ratio is 2.11.

That concludes our testimony on this project.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much.

That completes the testimony before the subcommittee this morning on this project.

MANELE BAY, LANAI, HAWAII

Now the subcommittee will proceed immediately to consider S. 423 and S. 831.

Now the chair will hear from our colleague, the distinguished Senator from Hawaii.

But first, I will place the two bills pertaining to the project in the record.

(The bills are as follows:)

[S. 423, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL Authorizing the use of additional funds to defray certain increased costs associated with the construction of the small-boat harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, Hawaii, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the project for a small-boat harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, Hawaii, constructed by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in accordance with the provisions of section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-645), is hereby modified to provide for the assumption by Federal and non-Federal interests of the cost of certain additional work necessitated by changed project conditions and in excess of the monetary limits authorized by Public Law 86-645, at an estimated additional Federal cost of \$172,000: *Provided,* That responsible local interest make a cash contribution toward the cost of such additional work in the amount of \$125,000.

SEC. 2. Funds authorized to carry out section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended, shall be available to carry out the provisions of this Act.

[S. 831, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL Authorizing the use of additional funds to defray certain increased costs associated with the construction of the small-boat harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, Hawaii

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the project for a small-boat harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, Hawaii, constructed by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in accordance with the provisions of section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-645), is hereby modified to provide for the assumption by Federal and non-Federal interests of the cost, in excess of limitations in such section, of certain additional work necessitated by unforeseen project conditions, at an estimated additional Federal cost of \$172,000: *Provided*, That responsible local interests make a cash contribution toward the cost of such additional work in the amount of \$125,000.

SEC. 2. Funds authorized to carry out section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended, shall be available to carry out the provisions of this Act.

STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL K. INOUE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

Senator INOUE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

I very much appreciate the opportunity of having the matter proposed in S. 423 brought before the Senate Public Works Committee in this hearing.

The circumstances necessitating the introduction of this bill were beyond the control of the parties involved and devoid of any intent to defraud our Government.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to note that my distinguished colleague, Senator Hiram Fong, has introduced S. 831, a similar bill on this matter.

The project for improvement at the Small Boat Harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, Hawaii, began when authorization was given under Section 107 of the 1960 Rivers and Harbors Act.

It was approved by the Chief of the Corps of Engineers on May 6, 1963, and was taken under Contract No. DA-94-612-CIV ENG-64-10.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, many of the coasts of Hawaii are composed of coral or limestone uplifts, both of which are relatively easy to remove by conventional dredging operations.

The islands, however, are of volcanic origin, and when lava rock is encountered it can be removed only by costly drilling and blasting operations.

Unless elaborate coring operations are undertaken in advance of a project, there is no good way of ascertaining for sure where these unpredictable undulations of ancient lava flows may occur. Such was the problem encountered in Manele Bay.

Naturally, the removal of unexpected lava rock materials affected the cost of this project. The Corps of Engineers prepared the plans and specifications and supervised the construction of the project.

But for the reasons I have just explained, they failed to interpret accurately the results of the substrata investigations they had made. As a result, they approved the contract proposal to use the equipment and methods which later proved inadequate.

Under the terms of the contract, the contractor was entitled to extra compensation for extra costs caused by such changed conditions. But to date, no added funds have been available. Federal participation

at that time was limited to \$200,000 and all the appropriated State funds had been used.

After rather lengthy negotiations the contractors agreed to accept \$290,000 as a settlement of their claim on the condition that they received payment within two years. The Division Engineer, Pacific Ocean Division, Corps of Engineers, has indicated that this amount was equitable.

May I also report that the State of Hawaii has introduced in the State legislature, legislation which would meet the State's portion of these costs in the amount of \$124,845.

The remaining portion, \$165,155, would represent the Federal share based on the original estimate for this project.

May I, therefore, respectfully request favorable action be taken on this bill so that the matter can be settled before May 1968, the deadline on which the original settlement proposal was based.

I thank you very much, sir.

Senator YOUNG. Senator Fong.

STATEMENT OF HON. HIRAM L. FONG, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

Senator FONG. My bill (S. 831) was introduced at the request of Governor John A. Burns of Hawaii, who alerted me to the situation involving Manele Bay on the Island of Lanai. My colleague's bill, S. 423, introduced by Senator Inouye, would accomplish the same purpose.

Very briefly, these measures provide authorization for the Federal Government to reimburse the contractor on the Manele Bay small-boat harbor project for \$172,000 of costs incurred above the \$200,000 limit on the Federal share then applicable to the project under Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act.

Federal payment is contingent upon payment by the State of Hawaii of \$125,000 toward the additional cost. Governor Burns did request the State share in his capital improvements program budget request submitted to the State legislature, which is still in session.

What happened in this project was that after the contract was awarded, the contractor found unforeseen rock formations in the area to be dredged, requiring a more costly removal operation. What had appeared as a simple dredging operation turned out to be a difficult blasting operation.

Everybody agreed this would increase the cost of the project, but the contractor was told to proceed on it. He did so, rather than risk being held in breach of contract. The work has been accomplished, and the project completed to the satisfaction of everyone.

From the information furnished to me, I am persuaded that the contractor is entitled to reimbursement. Even with the amounts in the bill, I am advised the contractor is losing \$77,000 just in out-of-pocket expenses on the project—and that does not include overhead, equipment costs, or profit lost.

I would like to submit for the record two letters received from Governor Burns, an explanatory memorandum prepared by legal counsel in behalf of the contractor, and the Memorandum of Understanding reached by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the State of Hawaii and the contractor.

I might add that the contractor is not a Hawaii firm, but a Washington State firm. But we in Hawaii see an injustice has been inflicted and we are working to help him. After hearing the testimony, my colleagues will undoubtedly agree he has a meritorious case.

Senator YOUNG. Without objection, those letters are received and made a part of the record.

(The documents follow:)

HONOLULU, HAWAII, December 22, 1966.

HON. HIRAM L. FONG,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HIRAM: Under authority granted by Section 107 of the 1960 Rivers and Harbors Act, a Federal project for improvements to the small boat harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, was approved by the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, on May 6, 1963. Project was undertaken in June of 1964 under contract number DA-94-612-CIV ENG-64-10 between District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu and Associated Engineers and Contractors, Inc., of Seattle, Washington.

During construction, unforeseen hard materials were encountered which materially affected the cost of the project. The Corps of Engineers prepared the plans and specifications and supervised construction of the project. They failed to accurately interpret the results of substrata investigations and approved the Contractor's proposal to use equipment and methods which subsequently proved inadequate. Under the terms of the contract, the Contractor was entitled to compensation for the extra cost caused by these changed conditions. However, no funds were available to cover these costs. Federal participation at that time was limited to \$200,000 and all State funds appropriated had been used.

After rather lengthy negotiations, the Contractor agreed to accept \$290,000 as settlement of his claim if the monies were paid within two years. The Division Engineer, Pacific Ocean Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had determined that this was an equitable amount. Further, the Corps of Engineers was to attempt to secure the Federal portion thereof from the Congress. I have now been informed that introduction of the necessary legislation must be requested by the State of Hawaii or the Contractor.

I have included in my Capital Improvements Program for the fiscal year 1967-68, an item to cover the State's share of the additional cost, i.e., \$124,845. I would appreciate your kokua in introducing legislation to secure the balance of the claim, \$165,155, which represents the Federal share based on the original estimated benefit ratio for the project. To satisfy the time limit specified in the agreement, these funds should be available before May, 1968.

Warmest personal regards. May the Almighty be with you and yours always.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BURNS,
Governor.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, January 24, 1967.

HON. HIRAM L. FONG,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HIRAM: The additional information concerning the Manele Bay project is detailed chronologically below. The funding problems arose from what we believe was faulty interpretation of sub-surface conditions which led to approving a method for dredging which could not obtain the desired results. The contract was written in such a way that the contractor was entitled to additional compensation for added costs. Government estimates were made and scope of work reduced to bring project within available funds. Due to delay in finalizing an agreement with the contractor, he withdrew his consent to a proposed change order and later made claim for reimbursement in an amount in excess of funds available.

Events and actions leading to present requirement for legislative relief are:

1. Contract awarded June 8, 1964.
2. Changed conditions reported August 27, 1964.
3. Investigation to determine exact nature and extent of changed conditions undertaken and completed by end of September.

4. Tentative agreement reached with contractor to do added work for contract increase of \$77,035.62. Certain changes were made in dredging depths and other items of work deleted to reduce overall scope. These changes were necessary to bring project within funds available. This agreement was reached by October 12, 1964.

5. Administrative procedures of the Corps of Engineers delayed finalization of the agreement and contractor withdrew his consent on November 9, 1964. At this time the District Engineer considered terminating the contract and readvertising, but estimates of cost showed this alternative would probably cost \$123,000 more than proceeding with present contractor on a unilateral basis. Decision was made to issue unilateral change order.

6. Contractor notified District Engineer he would comply with change order without agreeing thereto on December 31, 1964.

7. On January 11, 1966, contractor submitted final claim for \$604,346.91 over and above contract price.

8. After lengthy negotiations contractor agreed to accept \$290,000 as final settlement if monies were paid within two years.

As stated in my earlier letter, I have included a request for the State's portion in my Capital Improvement Program for Fiscal Year 1967-1968. I sincerely hope the added material presented herein will provide you with all data necessary to successfully pursue the necessary Federal appropriation to conclude this matter.

Warmest personal regards. May the Almighty be with you and yours always.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BURNS

MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY LEGAL COUNSEL FOR ASSOCIATED ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS, INC.

The River and Harbor Act of 1960, Public Law 86-645, called for the construction of small-boat harbors in partnership with the States, with a limitation on Federal participation of \$200,000.00. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District, Honolulu, on April 28, 1964 called for bids on a small boat harbor at Manele Bay, Island of Lanai, bids to be opened May 24, 1964.

It should be mentioned that while small boat harbors are a valuable improvement in many areas of the United States, on Lanai the Manele Bay facility is virtually a necessity, affording the only satisfactory anchorage or moorage for public use on the island of Lanai.

The contract for the work was awarded to the low bidder, an experienced contractor which has successfully performed similar work in other areas for the Corps of Engineers.

Both the Corps of Engineers and the contractor assumed that the work could and would be performed largely by hydraulic dredging of the harbor and construction of a breakwater with rock from a nearby quarry. However the contract specifically allowed the contractor an equitable adjustment of compensation in the event the harbor material turned out to be too hard for the contemplated dredging procedure.

The contract was dated June 8, 1964, and the contractor was required to complete the work by November 13, 1964. Shortly after work began the contractor encountered rock on the harbor floor, and it became apparent to both the Government and the contractor that much of the material would have to be blasted under water and removed by dragline methods, at a much greater cost than had been assumed when the job was bid. There followed a series of studies, conferences and proposals, and it became apparent to the Corps of Engineers and representatives of the State of Hawaii that the project would have to be decreased in size or abandoned, in view of the lack of sufficient funds. There was some difference of opinion between the Corps and the contractor as to the probable cost of excavating the rock, and finally in December of 1964, the Corps directed the contractor to complete the harbor job but on a much-reduced scale. The contractor was of course aware that Federal participation was limited by law, but assumed that the Corps had adequate State and Federal funds taken together to pay for the changed work, and therefore complied with the orders of the Corps of Engineers. The contractor was also aware that it was risking being held in breach of its contract if it refused to go ahead.

The work as changed was then completed to the satisfaction of all concerned, being formally accepted on December 14, 1965, more than a year after the original expected completion date because of the radical changes in design and type of work required.

The contractor then presented its request for equitable adjustment under its contract in the total sum of \$604,346.91 as of January 11, 1966. There followed conferences between representatives of the Corps of Engineers, the State of Hawaii and the contractor, in an effort to agree on a compromise amount. While the Government representatives recognized that the total cost had exceeded the original available funds, they also recognized that it was essential to the completion of a usable harbor facility that the work proceed as changed and that the contractor had acted in good faith and in reliance upon the Government instructions. There is also, apparently, some legal authority in decisions of the U.S. Court of Claims to support the contractor's position that it should be paid for changed work required by unexpected conditions, when the work is directed by the Government, particularly when the contractor reasonably assumes that there are funds available to pay for the work. It is necessary to remember that this contractor was not advised as to how much State participation would be forthcoming.

After weighing all these questions, and on a strict review of cost data, the Corps and the State entered into a compromise settlement of the contractor's claim on May 23, 1966. This is a written agreement to the effect that an equitable adjustment of the contract price should be \$290,000.00 provided that Congress and the Hawaii legislature make available the necessary funds within two years, after which the contractor reserved the right to sue for his entire claim of \$604,346.91.

The State of Hawaii and the Corps of Engineers have also agreed between themselves as to the proper allocation of added funds. The Governor of Hawaii has asked the legislature of that State to appropriate its share of the settlement as part of his Capital Improvement Program for Fiscal Year 1967-1968. The Bill before the Senate Public Works Committee represents the Federal share, which is made expressly conditional upon the State's assumption of its share.

The Manele Bay boat harbor is a valuable addition meeting the expanding needs of the State of Hawaii, and the enactment of this legislation will, together with action by the State of Hawaii, permit the closing and settlement of the contract and all claims in connection with it.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding by and between the Division Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean, Corps of Engineers (hereinafter called "Government"), represented by Colonel Walter L. Winegar, Division Engineer, and the Associated Engineers and Contractors, Inc. (hereinafter called "Contractor"), represented by Mr. P. A. Stewart, President, is for the purpose of reaching such agreement concerning contractor's claims as is possible at this time in light of the circumstances involved in the construction by the contractor of a small boat harbor in improvement of Manele Bay, Lanai, Hawaii, and the availability of funds for payment of any claims to which contractor may be entitled because of such work.

The Federal project for construction of the harbor, of which the State of Hawaii has approved the scope and shared in the cost, has been acceptably completed by the contractor in accordance with the terms and conditions of contract DA 94-612-CIVENG-64-10, as unilaterally modified by the contracting officer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu District Engineer. Work was begun in June 1964, and, after suspension of work for some months in order to accomplish a design change, it was completed in December 1965. Due to changed conditions discovered after award of the contract, it was jointly determined by the Government and the State in September 1964 that the full scope of the contract could not be accomplished within available funds; and (after conferences with the contractor in which he was advised that Federal participation in the project was limited to \$200,000 and that the State had only limited funds available at the time to contribute to the project) a modification, reducing the scope of the project to a size that was agreed by the Government and the State could be accomplished within the limit of funds then available, was issued by the Honolulu District Contracting Officer in December 1964. Although this modification was issued on 17 December 1964 (received by the contractor on 21 December 1964), it was not treated by the parties as a unilateral direction on the part of the contracting officer until after discussions on 29 December 1964 concerning the Government's right to direct a change of such character and magnitude and agreement "that no claims by the contractor, past or future, have been or will be waived by the contractor's actions in completing the work and acceptance of payment under the unilateral change order". The contractor then complied with

the change order but did not agree to the amount of the increase in price provided therein for the work to be performed.

The contractor has now claimed the right to an extension of the contract time for completion of the work to 14 December 1965, the date that work was acceptably completed, and \$604,000, alleged to be the cost, in addition to the increase provided by the modification changing the work, of performing the work as changed.

It is agreed, in view of the circumstances under which the work was performed and the contractor's right to additional time for performance in accordance with the "Changes", "Delays", and "Suspension of Work" clauses of the contract, that the contract time for completion of the work will be extended to the date of actual completion. Whether the issue of entitlement should be eventually decided for or against the contractor on the ground that monies have neither been authorized nor appropriated by the State or Federal Government for payment of this claim, it remains that the parties hereto, having knowledge of the facts of the work performed, should further agree to the amount of an equitable adjustment to which contractor would be entitled under the terms of the contract, except for the aforesaid legal issue and the fact that the Government and the State contend they cannot commit themselves to a contract obligation in excess of available funds.

It is therefore agreed, in consideration of the mutual agreements and undertakings of the parties hereto, that the fair and reasonable price, in addition to the contract price as adjusted by the aforesaid modification, to which the contractor would be entitled in full settlement of all claims arising out of or in the course of work performed under the contract as modified, if funds were authorized and available for payment at this time, is \$290,000. Without prejudice to the legal position of either party with respect to the issue of entitlement on the ground that moneys have neither been authorized nor appropriated for payment of this claim and without any inference that the claim, if legally or equitably owing under these circumstances, should be the obligation of the Government or the State of Hawaii, the parties agree, because of the merits of the claim and contractor's moral entitlement to payment, to cooperate as appropriate and to diligently process action to secure authorized funds for payment in the amount of \$290,000; and the contractor agrees to accept this amount as full settlement provided payment is made, promptly, not later than two years from the date of this agreement (or within such additional time as may later be mutually agreed).

It is further agreed that this memorandum shall not constitute evidence of liability on the part of the Government or the State of Hawaii in any amount, nor admission by the contractor that he is not entitled (if accord and satisfaction of his claim is not reached in accordance with the foregoing understandings) to the full amount claimed nor waiver by the contractor of his contention that the Government is liable therefor regardless of past, present, or future lack of appropriations or funds.

P. A. STEWART,

President, Associated Engineers & Contractors, Inc.

WALTER L. WINEGAR,

Colonel, CE, Division Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean.

MAY 23, 1966.

Senator YOUNG. We wish Colonel Pick would step forward and we will hear his testimony very shortly.

Senator Jordan, no questions, I guess.

Any questions, Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN of North Carolina. No questions.

Senator YOUNG. We have two Senator Jordans here this morning.

Any questions, Senator Spong?

Senator SPONG. No.

Senator YOUNG. Our Chairman, Senator Randolph, is here. Have you any questions?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions. I am happy to join you.

Senator YOUNG. We are happy to have you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator YOUNG. Colonel Pick, we are happy that you are here and we are glad to hear your testimony at this time.

**STATEMENT OF LT. COL. LEWIS A. PICK, JR., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
OF CIVIL WORKS FOR PACIFIC DIVISIONS**

Colonel PICK. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this legislation is to authorize the payment by the United States of \$172,000 to defray certain increased costs associated with the construction for the small-boat harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, Hawaii.

Construction of the small-boat harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, was authorized under the Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960. This Act, at the time this project was authorized, provided authority for the Chief of Engineers to develop and construct small navigation projects, with a Federal cost limitation of not more than \$200,000.

The original cost estimate for construction of the project was \$443,000, of which \$239,000 was estimated as the local contribution by the State of Hawaii and \$204,000 (including \$4,000 for aids to navigation) was estimated as the Federal share.

The contractor encountered certain unforeseen subsurface conditions which required drilling and blasting of a quantity of hard material not previously contemplated.

The State of Hawaii and the Federal Government in previously agreeing to cooperate in this project understandably did not take into consideration a changed physical condition of the magnitude of that which was in fact encountered.

The State has, nevertheless, shared in the project far beyond original cost expectations and is equitably entitled to acceptance by the Federal Government of the sharing arrangement proposed by this legislation.

Proposed total project costs as now contemplated are as follows: Federal contribution: 50.1 percent, for a total of \$372,000.

The State of Hawaii contribution: 49.9 percent, for a total of \$370,845. The total proposed project cost of \$742,845.

The Department of the Army favors enactment of legislation proposed by S. 423 and S. 831 which authorizes payment for certain additional work necessitated by unforeseen project conditions, at an estimated additional Federal cost of \$172,000: Provided, that responsible local interests make a cash contribution toward the cost of such additional work in the amount of \$124,845.

Mr. Chairman, I have just been informed that the report on this bill requested by the committee is now being transmitted to you from the Secretary of the Army.

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

Senator YOUNG. Thank you for your testimony, Colonel.

LAKE SAKAKAWEA

Senator YOUNG. The subcommittee will now take up Senate bill 988 and we welcome our colleague, the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, Senator Quentin Burdick. S. 988 will be placed in the record at this point.

(The bill is as follows:)

[S. 988, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To officially designate as Garrison Dam the dam on the Missouri River in North Dakota commonly referred to by that name, and to change the name of the reservoir above such dam to Lake Sakakawea

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dam, commonly referred to as Garrison Dam, which is located on the Missouri River in North Dakota, is hereby officially designated as Garrison Dam.

SEC. 2. The reservoir, known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake, which is located above the dam referred to in the first section of this Act, shall hereafter be known as Lake Sakakawea.

SEC. 3. Any laws, regulations, documents, or records of the United States in which such dam or reservoir is designated or referred to shall be held to refer to such dam or such reservoir under and by the name of Garrison Dam or Lake Sakakawea, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege to appear before you today asking your assistance in creating a permanent reminder of one of the most colorful and important historical eras of North Dakota and the Nation.

I am asking you to make Lake Sakakawea the permanent name of that great body of water behind Garrison Dam. I am also asking that this Dam be permanently given the name Garrison Dam.

There is no name more appropriate than Sakakawea which could be given to this one of the five Great Lakes of the Missouri River. It was nearby, as every school child knows, that Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark first came to know "The Bird Woman" during their winter encampment of 1804-05, and this woman whose name was Sakakawea, with a papoose strapped to her back later guided them along this river on their historic expedition westward through the Louisiana Purchase.

From the lusty days of the frontier, we do not have as many records of everyday happenings as we might. The result is that we do not know as much about Sakakawea as we might. But we have matured to a proper sense of history, and we know that Sakakawea has an important place in it. I believe we can agree that the naming of this lake would be a proper recognition of her contribution.

The journals maintained by Lewis and Clark are a fascinating historical document which contain many references to the assistance she supplied. Her services as a guide to these men exploring a vast wilderness is the most common accomplishment with which she is credited. But we must also remember that she served as interpreter and negotiator between the exploring white men and the Indians who were native to this area.

She was a symbol of the peaceful intent of their exploration. She supplied these men with food by using her knowledge of the land—for example, finding beans and artichokes stored by field mice. She had the courage and presence of mind to rescue Journals and medicines when a storm capsized one of the boats.

Though I would not want to say that the expedition of Lewis and Clark would have ended in abject failure without Sakakawea, I believe she should be accorded a place in history by having this important body of water named for her.

I further believe that the naming of this great reservoir for the Indian woman Sakakawea will recognize the contributions that American Indians have made to the development of this Nation.

I believe this is a subject we may too often overlook, but Mr. Chairman, I could consume too much of your time citing only a portion of the major contributions of American Indians.

The overwhelming name choice of North Dakotans themselves for this lake is Sakakawea. You might be interested in knowing that two different groups have this year spontaneously submitted petitions to me asking that this lake be given the name Sakakawea. I have conducted a public opinion poll in the State, and the overwhelming choice of North Dakotans was Lake Sakakawea. The North Dakota Legislature has passed a resolution asking that this Indian woman's name be given to this lake.

It is particularly appropriate to recognize the name Lake Sakakawea now because an Act of Congress is causing the designation of roads along both sides of this lake as the Lewis and Clark Trail. The name Lake Sakakawea will complement this interstate trail.

I would like to call your attention to the article, "Sakakawea: The Bird Woman," by Russell Reid, which I would like to have inserted in the record of this hearing at this point because it greatly clarifies some of the historical questions surrounding who this woman was, and what she did.

Senator YOUNG. It is so ordered.

(The document follows:)

SAKAKAWEA—THE BIRD WOMAN

(By Russell Reid, superintendent State Historical Society of North Dakota)

A recent proposal to place a monument at the grave of Sakakawea re-emphasizes the fact that historians are not in agreement concerning the time and place of her death nor the place of her burial. For many years there has been much controversy and confusion concerning her life and achievements as well as the spelling and meaning of her name. Sakakawea was one of the outstanding heroines of the Northwest and it is unfortunate that the complete story of her life has not been written by an impartial historian.

With the exception of the Lewis and Clark Journals, data concerning Sakakawea's life is meager. The evidence we do have indicates that she died and was buried at Fort Manuel near Kenel, South Dakota. Historians of North and South Dakota, Montana and other states believe that Fort Manuel is the correct location of her burial. Historians of Wyoming believe that Sakakawea died at the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming in 1884. This theory is supported by Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard in her book, "Sacajawea," published in 1933. Dr. Hebard supports the Wyoming theory largely by means of statements obtained from Agency employees, Shoshone Indians and others. Much of this data was obtained years after the death of the Shoshone woman whom Dr. Hebard believed to be Sakakawea. A careful analysis of the testimony given by Dr. John Roberts, the Episcopalian missionary, who buried the Shoshone woman in 1884, offers no conclusive evidence that she might be identified as Sakakawea.

Sakakawea was a Shoshone Indian girl, captured by a war party of Hidatsa or Minnetarees who were at that time living in three earthlodge villages on the Knife River in North Dakota. The Hidatsa war party attacked the Shoshone at Three Forks, Montana, killing four men, four women and a number of boys. Several girls and boys, including Sakakawea were taken prisoner by the Hidatsa and as was customary some of them were accepted as members of the tribe after living in the Hidatsa village for a time. According to the Original Journals of Lewis and Clark, Sakakawea was captured in 1800 and it is believed that she was at this time about 12 years of age. Some time after her arrival at the Hidatsa villages she was acquired by Toussaint Charbonneau, a French trader residing in the village and was later taken by him as a wife.

The derivation of the name Sakakawea is a matter of record but it is not known what her original Shoshone name may have been at the time of her capture. As was customary she was given a name which suited the fancy of her Hidatsa captors. The spelling of this name has been a controversial subject for some time and there may be some justification for using a simplified spelling, providing it is basically correct. Apparently Lewis and Clark had much difficulty with the name as they attempted to spell it in several different ways. Her Hidatsa name, which Charbonneau stated meant "Bird Woman," should be spelled *Tsaaka-wias* according to the foremost Hidatsa language authority Dr. Washington Matthews. When this name is anglicized for easy pronunciation, it becomes Sakakawea, *Sakaka* meaning *bird* and *wea* meaning *woman*. This is the spelling adopted by North Dakota. The spelling authorized for the use of Federal agencies by the United States Geographic Board is *Sacajawea*. Although not closely following Hidatsa spelling, the pronunciation is quite similar and the Geographic Board acknowledged the name to be a Hidatsa word meaning *Bird Woman*. The spelling adopted by Wyoming and several western states has been *Sacajawea*. This is a Shoshone word meaning *Boat Launcher* and while it has been widely used there is no historical justification for it. The use of this name merely perpetuates an unexplained spelling used by the editor of the Biddle text of the Lewis and Clark Journals. It does not occur in the Original Journals.

The Lewis and Clark expedition arrived at the Mandan and Hidatsa villages near the mouth of the Knife River, on October 26, 1804. As this was a desirable location for winter quarters they constructed a fort which they named Fort Mandan on the east side of the Missouri River about three miles below the first Mandan village which was located near Deapolis postoffice. Unfortunately the shifting channel of the Missouri River washed the site of Fort Mandan away many years ago.

While at Fort Mandan, Lewis and Clark studied the habits and customs of the Indians in the vicinity and made inquiries concerning their route to the west. Interpreters who were on friendly terms with the Indians were needed if the expedition to the west was to be successful. One of the interpreters employed was Toussaint Charbonneau, and Lewis and Clark agreed that his wife Sakakawea might accompany the expedition. Much has been written about Sakakawea as the Indian girl who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Coast. In spite of the fact that Sakakawea was burdened with the care of an infant son, born on February 11, a short time before the expedition left Fort Mandan, she endured all of the hardships of the journey with staunch courage and was of material assistance to the party. Her cheerfulness and resourcefulness endeared her in the hearts of the two Captains who did what they could to lighten her burdens. Although her major contribution to the success of the expedition was not that of a guide it should be mentioned that she did point out to Captain Clark the location of Bozeman Pass and other landmarks near the headwaters of the Missouri River as she was familiar with this portion of the route. It was largely through her efforts that the expedition obtained horses and other assistance from her people, the Shoshone. Sakakawea has received much praise and without question the recognition she has received is amply justified.

Sakakawea's services as a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition were many and varied. The Original Journals contain many references concerning her activities. She was well acquainted with sources of food found along the route and on April 9, 1805, gathered for the party native wild beans and artichokes which were stored by field mice. Later she called attention to the presence of wild fruit which she stated grew in abundance in the Rocky Mountain area.

On May 14, 1805, Sakakawea had the courage and presence of mind to rescue packets of papers, instruments, books, and medicine which were being washed out of one of the boats which almost capsized during a sudden storm.

On October 13, 1805, Captain Clark clearly recognized her usefulness to the expedition as evidenced by the following statement: "The wife of Shabono our interpreter we find reconciles all the Indians as to our friendly intentions a woman with a party of men is a token of peace."

Much of the route over which the expedition passed was new to Sakakawea. However when in the vicinity of the Shoshone country, her advice concerning the proper route to be travelled was relied upon.

On July 14, 1806, Captain Clark writes as follows: "here tne squar informed me that there was a large road passing through the upper part of this low plain from Madicins river through the gap which I was Stearing my course to."

In a letter addressed to Charbonneau, written at the Arikara village on August 20, 1806, Captain Clark expresses his appreciation of the services rendered by

Charbonneau and Sakakawea as follows: "You have been a long time with me and have conducted your Self in Such a manner as to gain my friendship, your woman who accompanied you that long dangerous and fatiguing rout to the Pacific Ocean and back, deserved a greater reward for her attention and Services on that rout than we had in our power to give her at the Mandans."

After the return of the expedition to the Knife River villages Charbonneau and Sakakawea were invited to accompany the party to St. Louis. Charbonneau expressed the wish to remain in the Indian country as he had no means of making a livelihood in St. Louis. Captain Clark was much interested in the welfare of Sakakawea's son Baptiste and offered to educate the boy if he were placed under his care at St. Louis. Charbonneau and Sakakawea readily agreed to this proposal.

A definite date for the arrival of Charbonneau, Sakakawea and their son Baptiste in St. Louis, does not appear to be available from official sources. However there is evidence that they were in St. Louis in 1810. According to Court Records in St. Louis we know that Charbonneau purchased a tract of land from Captain Clark on October 30, 1810 and that he resold the land to Clark on March 26, 1811. From these facts we must infer that in spite of the friendship and material assistance of Captain Clark, Charbonneau did not find life at St. Louis to his liking. Apparently he preferred the free life of a trader and trapper among the Indians and there is no doubt that Sakakawea had similar tastes.

One of the most important references to Charbonneau and Sakakawea is found in the Journal of Henry Brackenridge who in 1811 traveled in one of Manuel Lisa's keel boats from St. Louis to the Arikara, Mandan and Hidatsa villages in North and South Dakota. On April 2, 1811, Brackenridge records the following in his Journal: "We had on board a Frenchman named Charbonneau, with his wife, an Indian woman of the Snake nation, both of whom had accompanied Lewis and Clark to the Pacific, and were of great service. The woman, a good creature, of a mild and gentle disposition, greatly attached to the whites, whose manners and dress she tries to imitate, but she had become sickly, and longed to revisit her native country; her husband, also, who had spent many years among the Indians, had become weary of a civilized life." Here we have a simple statement of fact by a traveller, author, statesman and jurist who is well known for his accuracy and reliability.

Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard in her book, "Sakajawea" has attempted to prove that the Indian woman mentioned by Brackenridge was not Sakakawea but another Shoshone wife of Charbonneau named Otter Woman. However it should be noted that Brackenridge does not merely state that Charbonneau was accompanied by his Shoshone wife but definitely states that she was the wife who accompanied him on the Lewis and Clark expedition. Dr. Hebard also offers as evidence in her effort to prove that it was not Sakakawea who was with Charbonneau in 1811, the assumption that she would have remained in St. Louis to care for her son Baptiste. Dr. Hebard quotes Dr. Chas. A. Eastman, a well known Indian writer, who states that in his opinion an Indian mother would not have left her young son in the care of Captain Clark or any other individual. Perhaps in many cases this may have been true but in this particular instance we have ample evidence that both Charbonneau and Sakakawea were entirely willing to leave their son under Captain Clark's care.

On August 17, 1806, just before the expedition left the Knife River villages, Captain Clark records the following in his Journal: "we offered to convey him [Charbonneau] down to the Illinois if he chose to go, he declined proceeding on at present, observing that he had no acquaintance or prospects of making a living below, and must continue to live in the way that he had done. I offered to take his little son a butifull promising child who is 19 months old to which they both himself & wife wer willing provided the child had been weened. they observed that in one year the boy would be sufficiently old to leave his mother & he would then take him to me if I would be so friendly as to raise the child for him in such a manner as I thought proper, to which I agreed &c." Evidently Captain Clark did not believe that it would be necessary for Sakakawea to stay with her son in St. Louis while he was receiving an education. In a letter to Charbonneau, dated August 20, 1806, he advised him as follows: "If you are disposed to accept either of my offers to you and will bring down your son your famn Janey [Sakakawea] had best come along with you to take care of the boy until I get him . . ." There appears to be no justification for assuming that Sakakawea did not accompany her husband Charbonneau on the keel boat journey up the Missouri in 1811 because she would have wanted to remain in St. Louis to care for her son. According to the statement of Captain Clark noted above, Charbonneau and his wife were entirely willing that their son Baptiste

leave his mother and be placed in the care of Captain Clark when he would become slightly over two and one-half years of age. They had every confidence in Captain Clark and this being true why should anyone assume that they would hesitate to leave their boy with him where he would be well cared for and receive an excellent education when he was over six years of age as he was in 1811. No evidence has been produced which would refute Brackenridge's simple statement of fact, that Sakakawea accompanied her husband Charbonneau to Manuel Lisa's Fort in 1811.

As we have seen from the statement of Brackenridge, Sakakawea was a good creature of a mild, gentle disposition, greatly attached to the whites whose manner and dress she tries to imitate and that she had become sickly and longed to revisit her native country. As we have conclusive evidence that Sakakawea was with her husband Charbonneau when he was in the employ of Manuel Lisa at one of his fur trading posts on the upper Missouri River the Journal of an employee of Lisa is of primary importance. John C. Luttig was a clerk of Manuel Lisa's Missouri Fur Company, stationed at Fort Manuel which was located on the west side of the Missouri River near Kenel, South Dakota, a short distance south of the North Dakota state line. Luttig wrote a most valuable and interesting journal which was published in 1920 by the Missouri Historical Society. His entry for December 20, 1812 contains the following statement: "this Evening the Wife of Charbonneau, a Snake Squaw died of a putrid fever she was a good and the best Women in the fort, aged abt 25 years she left a fine infant girl." It is quite evident that Luttig is describing the same woman mentioned by Brackenridge. The age given by Luttig is correct which is further evidence that she was Sakakawea.

It is unfortunate that the Journal of John Luttig was not published until 1920. If it had been it is quite possible that the theory that Sakakawea died in Wyoming in 1884 would have gained little support. In 1907, Dr. Hebard wrote an article for the Journal of American History in which she accepted the Wyoming theory and while the supporting evidence may have been meager it must be admitted that there was little to refute her conclusions. While the evidence given by Brackenridge and Luttig may be considered conclusive, the definite lack of evidence to support the Wyoming theory should be mentioned. After the Lewis and Clark expedition many traders, travelers and explorers visited the west. These men have left us many fine journals in which they describe the history of the area, the Indians, the traders and trappers and points of interest. In these journals we find mention of Charbonneau and his son Baptiste, in fact in some of these instances we have good accounts of them. However in spite of the fact that diligent search has been made by students of history no mention of Sakakawea has been found, after the statement of John Luttig in 1812. If she had lived until 1884 surely some mention of her would have been made. From the records left by Lewis and Clark and Brackenridge we know that Sakakawea was an amiable and happy person, greatly attached to the whites and for this reason her presence and her story would have been well known due to the fact that the area in which she was supposed to have lived was visited by white people for many years.

Unless some conclusive evidence is presented to the contrary we must assume the aged Shoshone woman who died in Wyoming on April 9, 1884, was not Sakakawea. The Rev. John Roberts who performed the funeral services has left the following statement of the event: "(Date) April 9, 1884, (Name) Basil's mother (Shoshone), (Age), One hundred, (Residence) Shoshone agency, (cause of death) Old age, (place of burial) Burial ground, Shoshone agency. (Signature of clergyman) J. Roberts." If this Shoshone woman had been Sakakawea this would have been the time to proclaim the fact to the world and to recite in some detail the great services she had rendered the country and the role she had played with the Lewis and Clark expedition. However this was not done and she was buried with simple services as Basil's mother, a Shoshone woman about 100 years old.

According to the testimony given by Dr. Roberts and others the Shoshone woman known by several other names before an effort was made to identify her as Sacajawea lived with two sons, Basil and Baptiste. Baptiste has been identified as the child born to Sakakawea at Fort Mandan and this very questionable identification has been used by Dr. Hebard as additional evidence that the aged Shoshone woman was indeed the Bird Woman. The son Baptiste is described as a man who took little interest in the affairs of his people and did not act as an interpreter or leader of his people. Dr. Roberts states that he knew little English. How could such a man be identified as the son of Sakakawea who was educated by Captain Clark and who later traveled extensively in Europe as the companion of Prince Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Wurtemberg? We have every reason to believe that Baptiste Charbonneau received an education superior to that available to

the average white man. On the frontier such an educational background would have clearly marked him as an outstanding individual. It was not until about 25 years later that a serious attempt was made to identify the old Shoshone woman as Sakakawea. In order to support this theory much evidence has been collected in the form of interviews, statements and affidavits. Most certainly no one has a right to question the motives nor the honesty of individuals who gave such testimony but it should be pointed out that evidence of this kind is not always reliable. Far too often individuals are apt to confuse fact with fiction and stories they have heard with some of their own experiences. For instance Bull's Eyes, a reliable Hidatsa Indian, firmly believed and presented evidence to Dr. Eastman to convince him that Sakakawea was not a Shoshone at all but a Hidatsa.

The water development program in the Missouri River Valley in North and South Dakota will mean the inundation of several important historic sites including Fort Manuel. For this reason intensive studies may be made of the history of the area. A complete report should be made on Sakakawea preferably by a historian of the National Park Service. Such an individual would owe allegiance to no state or area and he would have ample training in locating, evaluating and interpreting historical data. Until such an investigation is made and additional evidence is found which will prove otherwise it would seem that the best evidence we have indicates that Sakakawea died at Fort Manuel near Kenel, South Dakota, on December 20, 1812. The erection of a monument to Sakakawea is a project which should receive the support of every one interested in preserving the history of the west. However it would be an unpardonable error to erect such a burial place monument at any location without a thorough investigation.

In 1905 the North Dakota Federation of Womens Clubs sponsored a project to erect, on the State Capitol grounds, a statue of Sakakawea. An energetic fund raising campaign was conducted and the services of Leonard Crunelle of Chicago was secured to make this statue, with the cooperation of the State Historical Society. As his model Crunelle chose the Mink Woman, an excellent type of Hidatsa woman living on the Fort Berthold Reservation. The statue was dedicated on October 13, 1910, and now stands on the Capitol grounds immediately north of the Liberty Memorial building. The Historical Society's museum has on display a fine painting and many photographs of the Mink Woman, as well as the buckskin dress which she wore when posing for Crunelle.

A suitable memorial to Sakakawea should be placed at the Hidatsa earth lodge Indian village where she lived with her husband Charbonneau when Lewis and Clark reached this area. The location of this village site, about one mile north of Stanton, North Dakota, (W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, Township 14S, Range 84) is well known and there is no question concerning the fact that Sakakawea lived there.

Senator BURDICK. I might say the only dissent we have in the State came from the Garrison Civic Club of North Dakota which I agreed to incorporate in the record.

RESOLUTION OF GARRISON CIVIC CLUB, GARRISON, N. DAK.

We, the Garrison Civic Club, would like to go on record as favoring that the name of the Garrison Reservoir remain as it is:

1. Sakakawea is difficult to spell and there are several spellings.
2. Sakakawea is difficult to pronounce and there are several ways to do same.
3. Usage has named it over the years and it would be difficult to change.
4. State Park next is known as Lake Garrison State Park.
5. It would take years to change the use of the name.
6. Avoid confusion and keep it as it is.

Senator YOUNG. And the Chair is not even going to try to pronounce it.

Senator BURDICK. I would also like to call to your attention and have placed in the record of this hearing, the following statements from North Dakota citizens and organizations of North Dakota which favor naming this body of water Lake Sakakawea.

Senator YOUNG. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The communications follow:)

WILLISTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Williston, N. Dak., March 17, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: The Board of Directors of the Williston Chamber of Commerce, at a recent meeting, again reaffirmed their support for the naming of the Garrison Dam to Lake Sakakawea.

We sincerely hope that the legislation introduced by yourself, will receive wide support this time and that this will become a reality.

I have not noticed any recent releases on the status of the bill authorizing Federal Court to be held in Williston or the authorization of the construction of the scenic road connecting the north and south units of Roosevelt park. We would appreciate knowing what status on these two measures are, and if further resolutions, letters, etc are needed from this organization.

Cordially,

CLARK JORGENSEN,
Executive Vice President.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH DAKOTA,
Bismarck, N. Dak., April 13, 1967.

Hon. QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: Thank you for your letter of April 11 enclosing a copy of S. 988.

We believe that your proposal for renaming Garrison Lake Lake Sakakawea has considerable merit and we wholeheartedly support this legislation. In view of the fact that Sakakawea, when she and Charbonneau joined the Lewis and Clark Expedition at the Knife River Villages, is located near Garrison Dam, we believe that the name "Sakakawea Lake" is most appropriate.

For your information we are forwarding, by separate mail, a booklet *Sakakawea The Bird Woman* by Russell Reid which I am sure you will find most informative on the subject.

With every good wish,
Cordially yours,

RAY H. MATTISON,
Superintendent.

DEVILS LAKE SIOUX TRIBE,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., April 14, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SENATOR QUENTIN BURDICK: Received your Bill S. 988 for the purpose of changing the name of the Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake to Lake Sakakawea. This we here at Fort Totten are very much in favor of. It will then be named after a great American Indian lady who did much to help Lewis and Clark, Map and Explorer, in the great area in which we live.

I as Chairman of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe in behalf of all the people here on the reservation whole heartedly support this bill.

Sincerely,

LEWIS GOODHOUSE,
Chairman.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE,
Bismarck, N. Dak., April 14, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have recently become aware of your introduction of Senate Bill 988, which proposes the naming of the "impounded waters behind the Garrison Dam as Lake Sakakawea". I am heartily in favor of this and wish you Godspeed in your efforts to attain this goal.

It is altogether fitting and proper that this particular body of water be singled out for this name inasmuch as Lewis and Clark met her at the Hidatsa Villages

at the mouth of the Knife River only a dozen miles from the huge dam. She impressed the captains highly, and in later years Clark was to offer the education of her offspring at St. Louis.

She performed essential services without which the expedition probably would have failed. Her presence in itself conveyed an assurance to the potentially hostile Indian tribes that the Lewis and Clark expedition was not warlike in nature, but friendly and dedicated to peace and friendship.

She was able to secure horses from the Shoshone Indian tribe without which the expedition could not have proceeded further.

She was expert in her knowledge of nutritious roots and herbs that aided in survival at times of extreme hunger.

Her courage and good cheer were a constant inspiration to all members of the party.

With her baby on her back, she represented the gentle quality of motherhood which has caused her memory to be cherished and honored and which was further reflected in the home-seeking aspirations of the westward Covered Wagon movement in later years.

We are not to forget that the Lewis and Clark Expedition not only successfully accomplished President Jefferson's purpose by bringing back, in the incomparable Journals, detailed information of the "Shining Mountains" and the land beyond, but that it strengthened the claim of the United States upon the Pacific Northwest, known as the Oregon Territory. With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the annexation of Texas in 1845, the lands including California acquired in 1848 and the Gadsden Purchase in 1853, the means by which the American nation was given its wide expanse from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean were completed by establishing the "Oregon Country" in 1848.

When we weigh on the scales of history the great exploratory expedition of Lewis and Clark the conclusion is inescapable that Thomas Jefferson should receive his due share of honor for having inspired the journey that helped to shape the American nation. Nor can we justly fail to see the figure of the woman Sakakawea, moving through the toilsome miles and the challenging hardships that indefatigable courage and persistence converted into triumph. She, too, is entitled to her share of the acclaim.

Sincerely,

PAUL A. EWALD,
*Chairman, State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee,
Member of Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.*

NORTH DAKOTA AUTOMOBILE CLUB,
Fargo, N. Dak., April 14, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: A few years ago, I was working for naming the reservoir behind Garrison Dam after a great chief of the Mandans, Four Bears. You and I indulged in a friendly controversy on this.

Of course, at the time, I was leaving no stone unturned in the hopes of getting Four Bears into National Statuary Hall—and you know what happened to that after the State Legislature got through with a bill.

But Four Bears, for having died 130 years ago, has been doing all right. The Four Bears Bridge over the Missouri has his name, and now there is the Four Bears Recreation area.

Now, being able to look more objectively at the matter of naming the reservoir, I must admit your choice, Sakakawea, would be much more meaningful to the Nation as a whole, and a fitting tribute to a brave and resourceful woman who played a significant role in our country's history.

Any school boy will know something of the story of Sakakawea, but with a name like Four Bears, there is confusion even among the Indians themselves. There were Sious, Hidatsa and Black Foot Four Bears.

It was to the area of the present-day reservoir that Sakakawea, the Shoshone girl, known as the "Bird Woman" in the Hidatsa tongue, was brought as a captive of that tribe. It was there that she became Charbonneau's woman. The Lewis and Clark Journals recount the hiring of Charbonneau as an interpreter, and the birth of Charbonneau's and Sakakawea's boy Baptiste, fondly called Pomp by the explorers.

Baptiste was a remarkable person. Through Clark's efforts, he started his education at St. Louis and then obtained a classical education abroad under Prince Paul of Wuertemberg. After his return to America, Baptiste had an illustrious career as trader, interpreter, army guide.

It is fitting that a landmark was named for Baptiste. That was Pomp's Tower on the Yellowstone, so designated by William Clark. Unfortunately the name was corrupted to Pompey's Pillar.

As long as the United States is a Nation, the story of Lewis and Clark will be told—and the Nation must acknowledge its debt to a great president, to those intrepid explorers and to the young Indian woman who contributed so much to the success of the Expedition.

We can acknowledge that debt by naming one of the Great Lakes of the Missouri for her.

Senator, more power to you in your endeavors.

Sincerely,

JAMES B. CONNOLLY,
Manager, Traffic and Safety Department.

RENNVILLE COUNTY FARMER,
Mohall, N. Dak., April 14, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: Sixty two years ago the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs launched a project to erect, on the State Capitol Grounds, at Bismarck, North Dakota, a statue of Sakakawea. Many pennies from school children and hoarded savings from the "butter and egg" money of housewives went into the project. The bronze statue was created by Leonard Crunelle of Chicago and the statue was officially presented to the state in October 1910. My mother (Julia Engdahl), recalls the contributions she and her classmates made when she attended rural school in Burleigh County.

My own personal opinion as an individual member today of the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs is that no finer name could be selected for the water impounded by the Garrison Dam than that of "Lake Sakakawea." We need to honor our heritage given us by the Indians too for it has enriched our lives and this history must not be allowed to die. Your father, the late Congressman Usher L. Burdick, and yourself have made great contributions in this direction.

My maternal grandfather, C. O. Engdahl, came to Bismarck, Dakota Territory, in 1878. In order to cross the Missouri River to Mandan he walked on the ice during the winter months. One of our favorite stories about him was that when the ice was breaking up in the spring, he hopped from ice cake to ice cake to get across the "Mighty Mo." The old homestead is now operated by my cousin, Charles Engdahl, so our ties are firmly rooted in the good earth of North Dakota.

Now that we have harnessed the waters from this great Missouri it is entirely fitting that we remember the heroic contribution of another pioneer lady, Sakakawea, who assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805.

Thank you Senator Burdick for your support of this Senate Bill 988 which will designate the water created by the Garrison Dam as "Lake Sakakawea."

Very truly yours,

MARION PIPER SULLIVAN.

AMERICAN STATE BANK,
Williston, N. Dak., April 14, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: You have sponsored Senate Bill 988 which this area strongly supports. It has to do with naming the lake behind Garrison Dam Lake Sakakawea.

It is my understanding that with time the Lewis and Clark Trail will be developed. As you know, this trail will follow this body of water for nearly 200 miles, and this makes the name you propose an absolute must.

As you know, this huge body of water runs through some of the most scenic land in the world. It is one of the largest bodies of water in the world and one of the finest for sport fishing. It is absolutely impossible to promote this as a recrea-

tional area without an appropriate name. I know of no one in the State who doesn't feel passage of this bill is in the Nation and State's best interests.

I will be honored to testify in its behalf if it would assist in Senate Bill 988's early adoption.

Sincerely,

W. S. DAVIDSON, Jr.,
President.

SAKAKAWEA NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMITTEE,
Bismarck, N. Dak., April 17, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: It was, indeed, a pleasure to see your smiling face again, and to have Mrs. Dean meet your lovely wife, Josie. Too bad we could not have visited more; but we understand how it is, when your many friends get a chance to tell you about their woes. It was ever thus.

Your question about Sakakawea is a good one. The National Geographic Society in 1924 came out with the official name for this great Indian Guide, and Mrs. Robert Horne (whom you know) agrees, that Sacajawea ("Boat Launcher") is the Shoshone name her great-great-grandmother was given. The Hidasti (Gros Vendre) asked her what her name was, and they understood it as Sakakawea ("Bird Woman") and thus we got it.

Chuck Conrad, Jim McGurran, and I, among others, are still patiently waiting for the National picture to improve, before introducing our idea to the Great White Father. In the interim, we have been in correspondence with Ed Smith, President of the Farmers Union Educational Co-operative, Jamestown. Chuck tells me that Ed has this idea deeply in his mind, and if he can sell it to the others in his group, we will be able to boast of 44,000 North Dakotans, farmers and businessmen, who are back of the Memorial. What better could one ask for?

We are going to ask Arthur Godfrey to come to North Dakota this summer, to give his old friend and sponsor, Harold Schafer a lift with his Medora promotion. He, Godfrey, is one of the best friends Gold Seal Company ever had, and we hope to get the job done. The idea would be to have Godfrey come to Medora and spend a months' vacation; where he would hold a giant Horse Show, with his famous string of prize horses, including "Goldie".

All the Indians in the surrounding states would participate in the Pow Wow. At that time, what would be more dramatic than to have YOU announce that Sakakawea National Memorial, backed by 44,000 North Dakotans and the Seven Tribes of the Dakotas, will sponsor, with the American Girl Scouts (Sakakawea Chapter) will be erected on the site where Lewis & Clark engaged Sakakawea as their guide and interpreter, at Camp Clark (Stanton) in 1805-6?? The National Park Service will gladly endorse such a site; and the Historical Society will also cooperate.

We need something gigantic right now, to put the nation's house in order. What with Martin Luther King, Castro, and Ho Ho, and all the disturbing mass minds of the nation as well as the world in rebellion; we need to get down to the grass roots of our National image. Youth has taken a dangerous swing leftward; away from the basic traditions of our heritage. We need badly, a guideline for the awakening of a new spirit of loyalty to God and Country. Things which do justice to the laws of nature; things which recall the glory of America's past; a flexing of minds away from fadism, trivia, and madness . . . this is what we need.

Again, it was good to see you; even briefly. Give Mrs. Burdick my warmest greetings as well.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT J. DEAN,
Secretary.

P.S.—See pages 43-44, Robinson's History of North Dakota.

NORTH DAKOTA PARK SERVICE,
Bismarck, N. Dak., April 17, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: Your letter of April 12, 1967 and the copy of Senate Bill 988 that refers to the official designation of Garrison Dam on the Missouri

River and the changing of the name of the reservoir to Lake Sakakawea, is a piece of legislation that all the people of North Dakota would heartily support.

The changing of the name from Garrison Reservoir to Lake Sakakawea would commemorate a very special person in the history of North Dakota and of the United States. The changing of the name would give the Lake a romantic flavor and would excite the interest of out-of-state visitors to come and enjoy this tremendously beautiful lake in our northern prairie State.

In this land of broad vistas and majestic sun-sets, the new name of Lake Sakakawea would be most fitting and enhance the image of North Dakota.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES R. KITTLE.

THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES,
TRIBAL BUSINESS COUNCIL,
FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION,
New Town, N. Dak., April 17, 1967.

Hon. QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: This is to inform you that the Tribal Business Council of the Three Affiliated Tribes, Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, are in favor of Senate Bill 988 to change the name of the Garrison Dam to Lake Sakakawea.

Your continued interest and support for the Three Affiliated Tribes are very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

AUGUST LITTLE SOLDIER,
Chairman, Tribal Business Council,
Three Affiliated Tribes.

AMERICAN STATE BANK,
Williston, N. Dak., April 17, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: The Board of Directors of the Williston, North Dakota Community Development Program, commonly referred to as "Target 75" has gone on record endorsing the passage of S. 988 that will change the name of the Garrison Reservoir to Lake Sakakawea.

The Board of Directors of "Target 75" believes that the name change of the Garrison Reservoir to Lake Sakakawea will enhance the heritage of this body of water on the Missouri River that played an important role in the movement west in our great country.

The Board of Directors of "Target 75" urges the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America to enact S. 988.

Sincerely,

LYLE C. SORUM,
Chairman, Target 75.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION AGENCY,
Bismarck, N. Dak., April 17, 1967.

Hon. QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: Thank you for the copy of S. 988. This legislation has definite merit. I will be presenting copies of the bill to the State Outdoor Recreation Agency members at the April 26th meeting.

With the tremendous potential of the reservoir area, I feel it is appropriate that the lake formed by the largest man-made dam in the world have a significant name. Lake Sakakawea provides an ideal name not only from a historical point of view, but also as an inspiration for a potential recreational tourist attraction.

Hopefully, the name Lake Sakakawea will rise above its great potential to become the Lake Tahoe, Jackson Hole, or Mackinac Island of the Upper Midwest. A specific historical name designation would be the first step in that direction.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN GREENSLIT,
State Liaison Officer.

BISMARCK, N. DAK.,
April 19, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: I would like to urge that Senate Bill 988 designating the lake in North Dakota which is created by Garrison dam be named Lake Sakakawea be approved.

Sakakawea is a genuine heroine of the plains and stands out in the history of this area as no other woman does. She is as inextricably bound to the opening of this territory as are Lewis and Clark. Her name is as familiar to school children across the country as is the name of the Missouri river.

Sakakawea joined the Lewis and Clark party in North Dakota and it is fitting that the lake which was created from the river up which they travelled should be named for her.

Carrying her baby up rivers and over mountains, Sakakawea typifies the strength of the pioneer mothers of both races.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. CHARLES CONRAD,
Chairman, Advisory Council,
North Dakota Park Service.

NORTH DAKOTA WATER USERS ASSOCIATION,
Minot, N. Dak., April 18, 1967.

Hon. QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR QUENTIN: I have been thinking for quite some time of writing you an inquiry as to the status of giving the Garrison Reservoir a permanent name designation. I noticed upon receiving the new North Dakota State Highway Department map yesterday that it still carries the name of Garrison Reservoir.

This, I think, is an atrocity from a tourist standpoint and the connotation is such that it implies anything and everything but the great recreational opportunities that this man-made lake provides.

I realize that you introduced legislation in the last session of Congress to have it named Lake Sakakawea. I never did learn the final fate and thus I am writing this letter to determine just what transpired and what we can look forward to as to this knotty problem.

Thanking you and with kindest personal regards I am

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR N. BERG,
Executive Vice President.

NORTH DAKOTA MOTEL ASSOCIATION,
Williston, N. Dak., April 21, 1967.

Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BURDICK: The North Dakota Motel Association favors Bill No. S. 988 in the whole. We are and have been for a long time in favor of changing Lake Garrison's name. We have felt all along that the name was not a drawing card for people who like to spend time around "a lake".

We would like very much that the name be changed to "Lake Sakakawea". There are 174 members in the Association and we have been working hard to help develop a real good "image" of North Dakota.

The Association as a whole and each member wants to thank you for all your efforts now and in the past, in helping to develop North Dakota as a "New Family Vacation State."

Thank you very much. We support you 100% in Bill No. S. 988.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. STEWART SCHUBERT,
Secretary.

SACAJAWEA

By Esther Burnett Horne (nee Mrs. Robert)

The Expedition of Lewis and Clark shows us an exploration so wonderful, so daring, and so far reaching in results, that it stands without parallel in the

history of the western world. The Expedition played a great part in the future of the North Dakota area because of the far reaching fur trading industry. Had the Louisiana Purchase not been made during a brief stop of the European wars which were almost continuous from the French Revolution to Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, the Red River Valley would now be a part of the English empire.

The success of the Expedition was largely due to the judgment and courage of a Shoshone Indian girl guide, Sacajawea. The part she played in the continental expedition is an exciting as any fairy tale, that it is history adds to its charm! Her brave deeds have received a great deal of recognition, in histories, story books, songs, statues, poetry, and movies, that makes her the heroine of a grateful nation; but it makes her much more the heroine of the middle west, and northwest for not only was some of her most outstanding pieces of services given within these territories, but Ft. Mandan was for many years her home. The full measure of our debt to her can never be estimated.

During one of the Shoshone annual buffalo hunts, when Sacajawea was about ten years old, she and a girl friend were taken prisoner when the dreaded Gros-Ventre (Hidatsi) swooped down on her people at Three Forks, Montana. They were carried off to Dakota and she was sold as a slave to Charboneau, a French wanderer, who married her.

She was only 15 when Lewis and Clark met her at Mandan in 1805. They engaged her husband as interpreter. She was taken along with her 8 weeks old baby, Baptiste. It was felt she would be of much help to the company because it was known that the route of the Expedition lay through the territory occupied by the Shoshone tribe. Maybe she tried so hard because she was afraid the men of the Expedition would think her and her baby a drag on their progress; maybe she was just a woman with a woman's desire for service and joy in being needed; anyway she lived up to their greatest desires for usefulness, saving again and again their lives and the Expedition. Her mere presence in the company was proof all along the route of their peaceful intentions. No war party would have a woman and child with them. Though she had a helpless infant to care for, she worked, starved and endured with courage and cheerfulness. Because she did not give up, the men in the party took courage and cheerfulness from her and pressed forever onward, toward the Pacific Ocean. Hers was the patient, untiring, faithfulness of a woman that just performed her simple duty as it came to her day by day, never dreaming she was doing anything to make herself famous in history.

Her husband was engaged as guide, interpreter and cook, but compared to Sacajawea he was little better than nothing.

Her birth in the Rocky Mountain region, the wandering about of her people, the Shoshone, made her familiar with the many places of the great northwest; the iron discipline under which she was trained in drudgery, hardship, and endurance, especially qualified her to lead a triumphant march through the almost impassable mountains which baffled all white men.

As the Expedition traveled westward instinct became memory. Her gift of going in the right direction was marvelous beyond belief. She was going toward home, and like a homing pigeon knew when the direction was right. Places not seen since her childhood were remembered so perfectly that after leaving the gates of the mountains the sole direction of the Expedition was left up to her, and she guided the group without mistake through raging rivers, rocky passes and lonely places until now unseen by civilized man.

As they traveled westward her memory became keen. She encouraged the men with information concerning their route. She not only recognized familiar land marks, but told the party what lay ahead of them to be conquered.

One of the most outstanding instances of her intelligence and quick thinking occurred when a sudden storm came up. The clumsy Charboneau nearly overturned the boat and dropped into water howling to be rescued, but Sacajawea with courage and determination caught and preserved the historical papers and valuable equipment which washed overboard and without which the group would have had to turn back.

Her knowledge of edible and medicinal plants relieved the distress of hunger and illness. She made cakes of dried berries, puddings of crushed seeds, and flour from pounded roots. She nursed the sick with Indian medicines made of bark, roots, leaves, fruits and berries. She made moccasins and robbed the prairie dog holes of artichokes.

She was small and graceful with a nameless charm of manner and with a sweet engaging disposition. She was light of skin, modest and very pretty. Her greatest beauty came from within.

She had a high sense of honor, great nobility of character, courtesy, bravery, and dignity under misfortune. She typified all that is good in woman! Is it any wonder that the Girl Scouts of America have chosen her as the greatest Girl Scout?

While on the Expedition she met her brother, Chief Cammeawait. He told her that only he and her oldest sister's son, Basil, were still living. The rest of her people had been killed. Sacajawea saw and adopted Basil as her son before the Expedition continued. He stayed with her brother.

After the Expedition was over she lived with Charboneau near St. Louis, Missouri, until he took another wife, much younger than she. She ran away from him. Captain Clark took Baptiste to educate. Sacajawea spent several years with the Commanche Indians in Oklahoma before returning to her people, the Shoshone, in 1871.

Fincelious G. Burnett, my paternal grandfather—Scotch Irish—My mother was Shoshone (my dad white)—farm agent for the Shoshones, and Reverend John Roberts, the Episcopal minister on the reservation, knew her well.

There were 24 log houses at the agency built for the Indians. The nearest one to the agency was given to Basil. Sacajawea lived with Basil. He and Sacajawea were able to interpret because they could speak good English. The whites were unable at that time to understand the Shoshone language. From that time until she died, Mr. Burnett was intimately acquainted with Sacajawea and Basil and family. He became acquainted with Sacajawea and Basil by visiting their family, in their house, and they instructed him in the Shoshone language.

Up to a few years before she died, Sacajawea looked as young as her adopted son Basil.

Baptiste came back to the reservation in 1874.

Both Basil and Baptiste were sub-chiefs under Chief Washakie.

When discontent arose for any cause among the Shoshone's Chief Washakie, his sub-chiefs, Basil and Baptiste, and Sacajawea could always be depended upon as firm friends of the whites although the Government failed many times to fulfill their promises to them—the influence of Sacajawea, Washakie, Basil, and Baptiste caused all the mountain tribes to remain peaceful during the Indian wars and saved the Government great expense and the lives of many pioneers.

Those who knew her on the Shoshone Wind River reservation in Wyoming said she spoke very good French and English and also talked several Indian languages.

Sacajawea was of the greatest help to the Indian agents, James Irwin and James I. Patten. Into her house about one hundred fifty yards from the agent's office, or into their offices at the Wind River Agency, she and they were going in and out many times a day, and in this way they kept in close touch with what was best for the agents to know about their Indians, the Shoshones. It was she who kept the affairs of the office straight as to information that was to be sent to Washington about her people.

The Government interpreter for the Shoshone during the early years of reservation life talked very broken English and had difficulty in translating the agent's English speeches into the Shoshone language for the Indians. Sacajawea and Basil, both able to speak English and Shoshone fluently, were invaluable during a long and important period of reservation life.

During the first days when the Indians started to work in agriculture on the Shoshone reservation under Mr. Burnett's my paternal grandfather supervision, there was not an Indian or a horse that knew anything about farming. They finally got started with the help of Sacajawea, Basil, and Baptiste, who had seen the great grain fields in the South among the Commanches, or with the Mormons in the region of Great Salt Lake. With the help these three gave in their native tongue, and the love of the Shoshones for Sacajawea and her sons, and their ability to tell the Indians what needed to be done, 320 acres were put into barley, wheat and oats the first year. In the fall they set up a mill and ground the wheat into flour. The Shoshones had the first wheat and first flour mill in the state of Wyoming.

Sacajawea told her people that the buffalo and other game animals would soon be gone, that the whites would become as grasshoppers, and that the Indians would have to learn to raise wheat and grain or perish.

Sacajawea died April 9, 1884. She was taken from her tepee, wrapped in skins and sewed up for burial. Her body was placed on her favorite horse, the horse was led by Basil. The body was taken to where the coffin was, for she was buried in a coffin according to Reverend John Roberts who conducted her funeral service. She was over 100 years old.

She lies in peaceful repose at the foot of the mountains she loved so well.

HAIL TO THE BIRD WOMAN

Down through the past century and a half, men have tried to find a way to say "Thanks" to a brave young Indian slave girl, who gave unselfishly of her life to the cause of her adopted country, The United States of America.

The Journals of Lewis and Clark, which set out the cause and course of the famous Expedition of 1804, are shot through with praises and comments concerning the courage, assistance, bravery and good deeds of this maiden. Books by the score extoll her many virtues and gifts to America, particularly by her undying loyalty in misunderstandings and dealings between the whites and the Indians, all through her eventful life.

But, not until now, when the adopted Council of the Girl Scouts of America at Bismarck, passed a grateful resolution, memorializing the City of Bismarck, the State of North Dakota, and the Congress of the United States to erect a fitting monument to her memory, has any genuine, concrete action been taken to properly put into fruition this very long overdue remembrance.

A Committee, which calls itself the Sakakawea National Memorial Committee, composed of a score or more of enlightened business and professional men from both Bismarck and Mandan, North Dakota, has taken up the torch lighted by these women who head the Sakakawea Council of the Girl Scout's of America. It will foster their idea to build a huge monument to the world's first girl scout!

Hurrying through one generation after another, doing things which seem so urgent at the time, we Americans have forgotten all too soon the brave deeds which some people did, which actually resulted in our being where and how we are today. Even the men who received the immediate help from this slave girl, gave little more than a fond farewell to her. But her memory lingers on, and is a warm example to all American women for all time.

The Indian, while he knows full well what has transpired, would be the last man on earth to ask for proper compensation for the deeds of a woman in his race. She was then, and is now given little more than a work-horse recognition. However, since we are so deeply beholden and indebted to these people, we should begin now to do for them that which we should have done since the first day we met. And all over America today there seems to be a rising star of enlightenment along the lines of proper help and respect for these deserving fellow-citizens of ours. This is another evidence of such recognition.

It is hoped that this huge monument which has been proposed at Bismarck; the spot where Lewis and Clark met and hired this scout, will do more than to do honor to this poor child of the past. It is hoped that it may kindle a love of people for people, both here, and throughout the world! It is hoped that this monument to love and courage may instill in the hearts of men everywhere the recognition of indigent people and races by the enlightened few; and make all of the inhabitants of One World come into union with each other for worldwide peace, so we may leave this heritage to our offspring, regardless of race, color or creed.

The City of Bismarck has deeded to the U.S. Government a fitting parcel of land, at the site of a famous Hidesta Village, where Sakakawea may well have lived, for the purpose of erecting a fitting monument to the Bird Woman. It is hoped that it may be so colossal in size as to shock the nerve centers, and the main office of the Foundation for North American Indian Culture.

NAME

Sacajawea means Boat Launcher in the Shoshone language (Sock a jaw w as in w ea silent)

Sakakawea means Bird Woman in the (Gros-Ventre) language.—Hidatsi (N. Dak. pronunciation).

Sacajawea (Sah-cah-jah-we-ah) the spelling and pronunciation designated by the United States Government. 1924. They used Hidatsi meaning and Shoshone pronunciation as nearly as they could say it.

Senator BURDICK. I would also like to have this dam permanently given the name Garrison Dam because of its close proximity to the city of Garrison, North Dakota. This would serve as a reminder of the contribution the people of this area have played in the planning and development of this important water project.

We would like to have the dam remain as it is but the reservoir named after this very colorful Indian woman.

Senator YOUNG. The chair will state that Senator Burdick over recent weeks has lobbied with every member of the Public Works Committee to vote in favor of this bill. I am certain that every member is in favor of the bill and that it will be voted out of the subcommittee to the full committee and out of the full committee with unanimous recommendation for passage.

In this connection, Colonel Needham, Assistant Director of Civil Works for Plains Divisions, is here as a witness and the subcommittee will be glad to have his testimony.

I hope to avoid repetition. Colonel Needham will curtail his testimony somewhat so that we may proceed with other matters.

Proceed.

**STATEMENT OF LT. COL. WILLIAM R. NEEDHAM,
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR PLAINS DIVISIONS**

Colonel NEEDHAM. With your permission, I will omit reading the part of this statement which is identical to the presentation of Senator Burdick.

The Garrison Dam and Reservoir project is located on the Missouri River about 11 miles south of Garrison, North Dakota.

It was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887, 891), and is operated for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple-purpose uses.

It is noted that the reservoir formed by Ice Harbor Lock and Dam on the Snake River in the State of Washington is commonly known as Lake Sacajawea (a variation of Sakakawea) after the same woman as the Garrison Reservoir is proposed to be named.

Lake Sacajawea, while apparently not an official name, is listed in the 1962 Decision List No. 6201 of the National Board of Geographic Names, published by the Department of the Interior.

The Department of the Army has no objection to S. 988.

I was informed just prior to the beginning of the hearings this morning that the report on this bill being discussed by the committee is now being forwarded to you from the Secretary of the Army.

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

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much.

Any questions?

Senator FONG. In the Wax Museum there is a figure but the name Sakakawea is not listed. The only identification is "A Guide of Lewis and Clark."

Senator BURDICK. Did they say Bird Woman?

Senator FONG. They did not say. I always wondered as to who she was.

Senator BURDICK. If you want some more information, she was captured by the Hidatsa tribe. She was a Shoshone captured by the Hidatsas and she married a western trapper by the name of Charbonneau and they had a baby. The reason they took her along on the trip in the first place was that she was going to meet some of

her friends, I think another tribe in Idaho. They were not sure of the friendliness of these tribes so she came along not only as a guide but also as a peacemaker on the theory that she knew these people.

She was a Shoshone and they picked her up about 50, 60 miles north of Bismarck, N. Dak., that is where she started her journey. That is why this is so important.

RIVER BASIN MONETARY AUTHORIZATIONS

Senator YOUNG. The subcommittee will now proceed to consider H.R. 8363, increases in monetary authorization for certain projects and plans under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers that are subject to a limitation.

Before I call on General Woodbury, I will place a copy of the bill in the record.

H.R. 8363 is as follows:

[H.R. 8363, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL Authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, (a) in addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan of development of each river basin under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army referred to in the first column below, which was basically authorized by the Act referred to by date of enactment in the second column below, an amount not to exceed that shown opposite such river basin in the third column below:

Basin	Act of Congress	Amount
Alabama-Coosa River.....	Mar. 2, 1945	\$34,000,000
Arkansas River.....	June 28, 1938	170,000,000
Brazos River.....	Sept. 3, 1954	9,000,000
Central and southern Florida.....	June 30, 1948	14,000,000
Columbia River.....	June 28, 1938	153,000,000
Missouri River.....	do	20,000,000
Ohio River.....	June 22, 1936	38,000,000
Ouachita River.....	May 17, 1950	8,000,000
San Joaquin River.....	Dec. 22, 1944	2,000,000
South Platte River.....	May 17, 1950	2,000,000
Upper Mississippi River.....	June 28, 1938	4,000,000
West Branch Susquehanna River.....	Sept. 3, 1954	9,000,000
White River.....	June 28, 1938	2,000,000

(b) The total amount authorized to be appropriated by this section shall not exceed \$465,000,000.

Sec. 2. In addition to the previous authorization, the completion of the initial phase of the bank erosion control works and setback levees on the Sacramento River, California, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1960, is hereby authorized at an estimated cost of \$7,000,000.

Sec. 3. The plan of improvement for the Brazos River Basin, Texas, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1954, is hereby modified to provide that all additional construction costs occasioned by the occurrence of the slide in the embankment of Waco Dam on the Bosque River during the fall of 1961 shall be borne by the United States.

Sec. 4. This Act may be cited as the "River Basin Monetary Authorization Act of 1967".

Senator YOUNG. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. H. G. WOODBURY, JR., DIRECTOR
OF CIVIL WORKS, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

General Woodbury. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In the interest of conserving your time, I will submit my statement for the record.

Senator YOUNG. That will be fine.

General WOODBURY. I would like to report that in response to the request of the Committee on Public Works in the 1966, River and Harbor and Flood Control Acts, the status of basin monetary authorization was submitted by letter.

Briefly, this letter points out that in 11 basins the present monetary authorizations will be \$278 million less than the projected requirements for appropriations for fiscal year 1968, and that these basins and two additional basins, making 13 in all, will have a deficiency of \$878 million by the end of fiscal year 1969.

Last month, we testified before the Flood Control Subcommittee, Committee of the House Public Works Committee, on the need for increasing basin monetary authorization.

H.R. 8363, which passed the House on 17 April would increase the monetary authorizations and permit carrying on the work in an orderly and efficient manner in the construction season of 1968.

We anticipate expenditures during summer and fall construction period of 1968 would increase the total requirements to \$472 million which includes \$7 million for the completion of the initial phase in the Sacramento River Basin and is the amount cited in 8363, as passed by the House.

I urge this amount be allowed to permit assurance of uninterrupted construction operations during the 1968 construction season.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you for your statement. Your entire statement will be inserted in the record at this point.

General WOODBURY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL H. G. WOODBURY, JR., DIRECTOR OF CIVIL
WORKS, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
U.S. ARMY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

It is a pleasure for me to appear before you today. I am Brigadier General H. G. Woodbury, Jr., and I have only recently taken over my present assignment as Director of Civil Works. I was glad to receive your letter of 29 March 1967 announcing that you were scheduling public hearings and requesting that Corps representatives be present to furnish information on monetary authorizations and other matters before your Committee today. I am aware of the cooperation and pleasant relations which have been established by my predecessors and want to assure you that we will continue to cooperate with you in every way in the future.

With your permission, I would like to summarize briefly the history and purpose of basin monetary authorizations.

Monetary authorizations first were placed in effect by the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938. They limit authority to appropriate and expend funds within specified basins, or on specified major projects, to levels below the costs of the authorized basin or project developments. In this way they give Congress opportunity to review and control the rate of accomplishment of the basin plans and major projects to which they apply.

At the present time there are 20 basin development plans, or major project plans, subject to monetary authorization limitations. These limitations have been increased from time to time by legislative action to permit desired rates of progress. Authorizations provided to date including the most recent provided by legislation

approved 18 June 1965 are generally adequate for work to be performed through Fiscal Year 1967.

In response to an item in the report of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives on the 1966 River and Harbor and Flood Control Acts, the Chief of Engineers submitted a letter to your Committee on 30 January 1967 giving the status of basin monetary authorizations. Briefly, this letter points out that in 11 basins present monetary authorizations will be \$278 million less than projected appropriations through Fiscal Year 1968, and that these basins and two additional basins, making 13 in all, will have a deficiency of \$878 million by the end of Fiscal Year 1969. Last month we testified before the Flood Control Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee on the need for increasing basin monetary authorizations. H.R. 8363 was reported by the Public Works Committee which passed the House on 17 April 1967. That bill would increase monetary authorizations and permit carrying on the work in an orderly and efficient manner during 1968.

In Table II which you have before you, I would like to point out that the \$278 million shown for Fiscal Year 1968 represents the minimum deficiency we can foresee on the basis of the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1968 which is now before the Congress. Our operations and expenditures must be planned to fit the construction season which does not coincide with the fiscal year but in general extends from late spring through the first three to five months of the next fiscal year. Greatest efficiency and economy result when the contractors are able to plan the full season's work with the fore-knowledge that adequate monetary authorization is available to permit payments for the entire construction season's work. We anticipate that expenditures during the summer and fall construction period of 1968 would increase the total requirement to \$472 million, which is the amount included in H.R. 8363, as passed by the House. I urge this amount be allowed to permit assurance of uninterrupted construction operations during the 1968 construction season.

This concludes my presentation, Mr. Chairman. I have not included information on the Civil Works water resource report program at this time since I understand the present hearings are being held primarily for the formulation of a basin monetary authorization bill. However, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may have on other matters within our purview. Lieutenant Colonel Joy is prepared to discuss with you the current need for a basin monetary authorization bill, and other members of my staff are here to present information on the bills and nominations which are on the agenda for today.

Senator YOUNG. Colonel Joy, you may proceed with your statement on this project.

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. D. DUNCAN JOY, EXECUTIVE, CIVIL WORKS DIRECTORATE, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Colonel Joy. Mr. Chairman, I am Lt. Col. D. Duncan Joy, Executive, Civil Works Directorate, Office, Chief of Engineers.

As stated by General Woodbury, present authorizations are generally sufficient to cover anticipated appropriations for projects in these basins through the remainder of Fiscal Year 1967. However, as shown in Table 6, in 11 basins current monetary authorizations as a minimum total \$278 million less than projected appropriations through Fiscal Year 1968. This amount does not include the additional amounts mentioned by General Woodbury that are necessary for timely scheduling of operations during the Fiscal Year 1969 summer and fall construction season. Satisfying this objective will increase the monetary authorization total for these 11 basins and bring two additional basins into the picture, the South Platte and the Missouri Basins which have enough authorization for Fiscal Year 1968 but will require additional authorization of \$2 million and \$20 million respectively, to carry work in these basins through the summer and fall construction season of Fiscal Year 1969. In addition, we have an unusual situation requiring an increase of \$7 million in monetary authorization for the Sacramento River Bank Protection project, California. The additional

authorization in this case is needed to permit the state to extend its authorization and appropriations for its share of the project cost.

Before presenting the status of the monetary authorization in each basin, I would like to explain a hypothetical example of the status of the Basin Monetary Authorization in a typical basin. The status of this basin is depicted graphically on the large window shade map to your right. In the upper left-hand corner the total estimated Federal cost (two billion dollars) represents the total cost of water resource projects authorized for the basin by Congress. The first bar represents the present monetary authorization (one billion, 100 million dollars) for the basin. This is the amount we presently can expend on the authorized program. This authorization is projected by the horizontal dashed line to the right. The second bar represents the actual appropriation through Fiscal Year 1967 of one billion, 50 million dollars. The third bar represents the amount appropriated for Fiscal Year 1967 plus the budgeted amount for Fiscal Year 1968. This totals one billion, 200 million dollars. You will note here the total actual and budgeted appropriation exceeds the monetary authorization by 100 million dollars. This amount represents the minimum deficiency that we can foresee in this basin for Fiscal Year 1968. It also represents the minimum desired increase in authorization needed to carry our program in this basin through Fiscal Year 1968. However, this increase will not carry our program through the summer and fall construction period of Fiscal Year 1969.

I will now present the data on the individual basins.

a. For the Alabama-Coosa basin, the total estimated cost of the authorized program is \$557 million. The present monetary authorization is \$98 million. The total amount appropriated through Fiscal Year 1967, plus the amount budgeted for Fiscal Year 1968, is \$107 million, leaving a deficit in authorization of \$9 million. This is a minimum amount of additional authorization needed before the end of Fiscal Year 1968. To carry forward a timely scheduled construction program during summer and fall construction season of Fiscal Year 1969, an additional amount of \$25 million is needed, making the total requirements for this basin \$34 million.

Mr. Chairman, I will not read this tabulation with my statement, but will lay it in the record.

(The tabulation referred to is as follows:)

For the other 10 basins experiencing a similar situation, the amounts are as follows:

(b) Arkansas River Basin:	
Estimated cost of program.....	Millions \$1, 354
Present monetary authorization.....	973
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount.....	1, 096
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968.....	123
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season.....	47
Total monetary authorization requirement.....	170
(c) Brazos River Basin:	
Estimated cost of program.....	193
Present monetary authorization.....	105
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount.....	111
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968.....	6
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season.....	3
Total monetary authorization requirement.....	9

	<i>Millions</i>
(d) Central and Southern Florida project:	
Estimated cost of program	\$269
Present monetary authorization	157
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount	161
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968	4
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season	10
Total monetary authorization requirement	14
(e) Columbia River Basin:	
Estimated cost of program	2,053
Present monetary authorization	1,142
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount	1,241
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968	99
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season	54
Total monetary authorization requirement	153
(f) Ohio River Basin:	
Estimated cost of program	1,296
Present monetary authorization	1,012
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount	1,034
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968	22
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season	16
Total monetary authorization requirement	38
(g) Ouachita River Basin:	
Estimated cost of program	73
Present monetary authorization	32
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount	36
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968	4
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season	4
Total monetary authorization requirement	8
(h) San Joaquin River Basin:	
Estimated cost of program	160
Present monetary authorization	29
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount	30
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968	1
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season	1
Total monetary authorization requirement	2
(i) Upper Mississippi River Basin:	
Estimated cost of program	174
Present monetary authorization	115
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount	117
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968	2
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season	2
Total monetary authorization requirement	4
(j) West Branch Susquehanna River Basin:	
Estimated cost of program	55
Present monetary authorization	44
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount	51
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968	7
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season	2
Total monetary authorization requirement	9

RIVER BASIN AUTHORIZATIONS

(k) White River Basin:	<i>Millions</i>
Estimated cost of program.....	\$345
Present monetary authorization.....	284
Amount appropriated through fiscal year 1967 plus 1968 budget amount.....	285
Deficit in monetary authorization, end of fiscal year 1968.....	1
Amount needed for 1968 summer-fall construction season.....	1
Total monetary authorization requirement.....	2

The total amount of monetary authorization requirement is \$472 million.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement.

TABLE VI

Monetary authorizations required to cover a period of 1 year (fiscal year 1968), plus an allowance for summer construction in fiscal year 1969

[By millions of dollars, rounded]

River basin or project plan	Deficit in monetary authorization, June 30, 1968	Allowance for summer construction season, fiscal year 1969	Deficit in monetary authorization, Sept. 30, 1968
1. Alabama Coosa River Basin.....	\$9	\$25	\$34
2. Arkansas River Basin.....	123	47	170
3. Brazos River Basin.....	6	3	9
4. Central and southern Florida project.....	4	10	14
5. Columbia River Basin.....	99	54	153
6. Missouri River Basin.....	22	20	20
7. Ohio River Basin.....	22	16	38
8. Ouachita River Basin.....	4	4	8
9. Sacramento River Basin.....	1	17	7
10. San Joaquin River Basin.....	1	1	2
11. South Platte River Basin.....	2	2	2
12. Upper Mississippi River Basin.....	2	2	4
13. West Branch Susquehanna River Basin.....	7	2	9
14. White River Basin.....	1	1	2
Total.....	278	194	472

¹ Monetary authorization needed to complete initial phase of the work authorized.

Senator YOUNG. Any questions of the committee members?

Our next witness is General Person, Exec. Vice Pres., National Rivers and Harbors Congress. You are supporting this bill, are you not?

General PERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG. All right, You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JOHN L. PERSON, USA (RET.), EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS

General PERSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

It is a privilege to be here today. I will be very brief. I will take 2 minutes, if I may.

I am Brigadier General John L. Person, USA (Ret.), Executive Vice President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, on whose behalf I am appearing.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress, founded in 1901, is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the full development of the water resources of the Nation.

Our membership includes State and local governmental agencies, industries, shippers, financial institutions, agricultural groups, merchants, civic groups, and individual citizens of the 50 States.

We fully understand, and concur in, the principle of monetary authorizations limiting authority to appropriate and expend funds within specified basins, or on specified major projects, since such limitation provides an opportunity for the Congress to take a new look at these projects periodically, and to control the rate of progress in them in the light of up-to-date information.

We consider the projects which you will be considering in this bill, to be sound, well-conceived, and essential to the development of the water resources of the areas involved.

We are advised that based upon the President's budget for fiscal year 1968, which is now before the Congress, there will be a minimum deficiency of \$278 million by June 30, 1968.

However, sound and economical construction practice would appear to dictate that sufficient authorization be provided to carry through the summer and fall construction season. Some large contractors may, and in some cases have been, able and willing to carry on work at their own expense and at their own risk for a month or so, but few, if any would be in a position to carry on without payment for several months.

To suspend work, pending authorization, would involve the expense of demobilization and subsequent remobilization of personnel and equipment—which is costly.

The lack of assurance that monetary authorization would be available in time to avoid this costly procedure would introduce a serious factor of uncertainty in bidding on a job.

It is a truism that every added factor of uncertainty inevitably results in higher bids.

Further, the delay in completion of a project resulting in suspension of work would obviously defer the date by which benefits from the project would be realized.

We understand that monetary authorization in the amount of \$472,000,000 would be required to assure continuity of construction during the summer and fall construction season. In the interest of orderly, efficient, and economical prosecution of work on these projects, we therefore urge that monetary authorization be provided in the amounts indicated in the following table.

(The table follows:)

<i>Recommended monetary authorization</i>	
River basin or project:	Millions
1. Alabama-Coosa River Basin.....	\$34
2. Arkansas River Basin.....	170
3. Brazos River Basin.....	9
4. Central & Southern Florida project.....	14
5. Columbia River Basin.....	153
6. Missouri River Basin.....	20
7. Ohio River Basin.....	38
8. Ouachita River Basin.....	8
9. Sacramento River Basin.....	7
10. San Joaquin River Basin.....	2
11. South Platte River Basin.....	2
12. Upper Mississippi River Basin.....	4
13. West Branch Susquehanna River Basin.....	9
14. White River Basin.....	2
Total.....	472

Senator YOUNG. I will now place in the record the statement sent in by Senator Holland on behalf of himself and Senator Smathers pertaining to the Central and Southern Florida project.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND FOR HIMSELF AND THE HON. GEORGE SMATHERS

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Mr. Chairman, I appear here today, for myself and my colleague Senator Smathers, in support of the request for an increase in the monetary authorization established for the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control project.

The project was authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1948, 1954, 1960, 1962 and 1965. The total first cost of this flood control project is estimated at \$389.9 million, with the federal share being \$269 million. The project, located in south Florida, encompasses an 18-county area where more than two and one-quarter of a million residents live, or about 40% of the total population of the State. It has an excellent benefit-to-cost ratio of 4.4.

Mr. Chairman, it is our understanding that the current monetary authorization for the project is \$157 million. We are advised that as of June 30, 1967, the Corps of Engineers will have obligated \$148.8 million and will have expended approximately \$148.5 million. This will leave a balance of approximately \$8.5 million in monetary authorization. However, the budget as submitted to the Congress for fiscal year 1968 calls for the expenditure of \$12.4 million. Therefore, and assuming that at least \$12.4 million will be appropriated, there would be a deficit monetary authorization of some \$4 million at the end of fiscal year 1968. In addition, estimated carry-over contracts as of July 1, 1968 would amount to some \$7-to-\$10 million, increasing the deficit monetary authorization to \$11-to-\$14 million.

Mr. Chairman, the House on Monday of this week passed H.R. 8363 which includes a monetary authorization of \$14 million which would provide for sufficient authorization for the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control project for work to be placed during the first quarter of fiscal year 1969, or until September 30, 1968.

Mr. Chairman, we support this action of the House in the increase of the monetary authorization for this project of \$14 million. However, we would point out that the final report of the Engineers on Everglades National Park water supply problems will not be available for submission to the Congress until 1968. Pending the acceptance and submission of the report, there are factors that have arisen in the past year and will arise in the coming year—and we cite one instance of last year where an additional \$1.5 million was appropriated to provide additional water to the Everglades National Park and, in the coming year, a decision as to the action to be taken in the case of the plug in Canal 111 which was planned to be a temporary bypass for U.S. Highway No. 1 pending the construction of a permanent bridge, now constructed and which was accomplished with State funds. Instances such as these require the additional expenditure of Federal funds and decrease the available monetary authorization.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, while we agree with the \$14 million increase in the monetary authorization as passed by the House, we believe it would be proper to stipulate that any emergency measures required to satisfy the requirements of the Everglades National Park should carry with it a like increase to the monetary authorization.

We would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that in the future federal agencies make their objections to any given project or any segment thereof known prior to the start of construction. We mention this since the problem related to C-111 could have been resolved more easily and more satisfactorily had the National Park Service indicated its objections on a timely basis—that is, prior to the time construction of the bridge, constructed by State funds, was undertaken. If such had been the case, a structure could have been designed to meet the requirements of both the National Park Service and the State and thereby eliminated the unnecessary additional expense that will accrue as a result of belated action on the part of the National Park Service.

WACO DAM AND RESERVOIR

Senator YOUNG. We will now take up the Waco Dam and Reservoir project. You may proceed, Colonel Needham.

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. WILLIAM R. NEEDHAM, ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR PLAINS DIVISIONS

Colonel NEEDHAM. Construction of the Waco Dam and Reservoir was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1954.

The authorization, together with the Flood Control Act of 1944, authorized the Secretary of the Army to make contracts with States, municipalities, private concerns and individuals, at such prices and on such terms as are deemed reasonable, for uses authorized by the acts for surplus water that may be available at any reservoir under the control of the Department of the Army. Consequently, a contract was entered into by the Brazos River Authority, granting to the Authority the right to utilize storage space for its needs and the needs of the City of Waco.

In consideration of its being granted the use of the storage in the project, the Authority agreed to pay an amount currently estimated to be \$5,871,050 excluding the estimated costs of the slide.

On October 4, 1961, a slide was discovered by the Government in the dam embankment. The cause of the movement has been attributed to failure in the subsurface shales of the foundation. The presently estimated total cost of the repair work is in the amount of \$7,729,700, of which \$1,174,000 (estimate) is the additional share of the Authority according to the terms of the contract, making an estimated contribution totaling \$7,045,050 for, which the Authority is responsible.

The Authority's request for release from liability was forwarded by the Corps of Engineers to the Comptroller General in 1965 with a recommendation that the contract be amended to reflect the additional cost required for completion of the project due to the slide and to relieve the Authority from liability for the cost of repair. This recommendation was based on the doctrine of "frustration of contracts," in that the purpose for which the Authority entered into the contract, that is supplying water to the city of Waco at reasonable prices, would be frustrated were the Authority forced to pay the additional amount.

The Comptroller General disagreed with the views of the Corps of Engineers, and concluded that they could not approve the recommendation.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, Colonel.

I will now place in the record a letter from Senator Ralph Yarborough pertaining to the Brazo River and Waco Dam project.

(The letter is as follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1967.

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am hopeful that your Committee will take early action to approve H.R. 8363 as passed this week by the House of Representatives.

This River Basin Authorization bill is of great importance to my state in that it raises the authorization for work in the Brazos River Basin by \$9,000,000. This will allow work to continue on the Somerville, Stillhouse Hollow, and San Gabriel River Dams, flood control works of great importance.

In addition, Section 3 of H.R. 8363 amends the Flood Control Act of 1954 so as to provide that the additional construction costs created by the occurrence of a slide in the embankment of the Waco Dam in 1961 while under construction shall be borne by the United States. This unforeseen disaster could result in unanticipated costs to the local agency, the Brazos River Authority, and frustrate the purpose of selling surplus water at reasonable prices. As the Brazos

River Authority had no control over the dam construction, it is only equitable that it be relieved from any responsibility for these additional costs. I strongly urge your Committee's approval of this provision.

If your Committee desires, I shall be happy to appear before it for any additional explanation that may be desirable.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

RALPH W. YARBOROUGH.

NOMINATIONS—MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Senator YOUNG. The subcommittee will now give consideration to the pending nominations for the Mississippi River Commission, Colonel Hall.

Will you come forward, Colonel Hall.

The nominees are General W. T. Bradley and Admiral James C. Tison, Jr.

Are there any witnesses in this room who are opposed to the confirmation of either of these nominations?

The chair hears none.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. DANIEL D. HALL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Colonel HALL. Good morning, Gentlemen. My name is Lieutenant Colonel Daniel D. Hall, Assistant Director of Civil Works for the Mississippi Valley, Office, Chief of Engineers. My testimony this morning concerns the Mississippi River Commission and two nominees for vacancies on that Commission.

A bill was introduced in Congress in 1879 providing a central organization to coordinate planning and engineering for the improvement of the Mississippi River. After hearings, a Commission was created on 28 June 1879, to be called "Mississippi River Commission." Subsequent Acts of Congress have amended the original legislation, and today, the Commission is charged with prosecuting flood control improvements on the Mississippi River and its tributaries from the Head of Passes, Louisiana, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. The Commission is further charged with prosecuting navigational improvements between Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Cairo, Illinois, and with prosecution of improvements on designated tributaries below Cape Girardeau for flood control, major drainage, and related water uses.

The Mississippi River Commission still retains the organizational structure prescribed by the 1879 Act establishing it: three officers of the Corps of Engineers, one of whom is President; one member from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; and three civilians, two of whom are required to be civil engineers.

Members of the Commission are:

Maj. Gen. Robert G. MacDonnell, President,

Maj. Gen. George H. Walker,

Dean Frederic H. Kellogg—Memphis State University—a Civil Engineer,

Mr. Harold Council, Mississippi, not a Civil Engineer,

Mr. DeWitt L. Pyburn, Louisiana, Civil Engineer,

Col. Paul R. Sheffield, Secretary (not a presidential appointment).

The general duties of the Commission as an executive body include the recommendation of policy and work programs, the study of and reporting upon the necessity for modifications or additions to the flood control and navigation project, recommendation upon any matters authorized by law, making inspection trips and holding public hearings. The work of the Commission is directed by the President of the Commission, acting as its executive officer, and carried out by three U.S. Army Engineer Districts whose headquarters are at Memphis, Tennessee; Vicksburg, Mississippi; and New Orleans, Louisiana.

The recent appointment of General Leber of the Corps of Engineers to the Governorship of Panama and the retirement of Admiral Karo of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has created two vacancies on the Commission. The appointments of Admiral Tison and General Bradley to fill these vacancies are now awaiting Senate confirmation.

I would at this time like to read a brief biography of these two nominees and submit for the record more detailed biographical data sheets.

Rear Admiral James C. Tison, Jr., was born in Hampton County, South Carolina on July the 23rd, 1908. He attended private schools and graduated from The Citadel in 1929 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering.

Immediately following graduation, Admiral Tison entered the Coast and Geodetic Survey where he advanced successively from Ensign to his present rank.

In August of 1961, he was appointed Deputy Director of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and on September 8, 1965, became its Director, the position he now holds.

Brigadier General William T. Bradley was born in Rockford, Illinois on February 10, 1917. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1939 and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers where he advanced successfully to his present rank.

He received his Master's degree in Civil Engineering in 1950 from the University of Illinois.

In May 1966, General Bradley was assigned as Division Engineer of the Southwestern Division in Dallas, Texas—the position he now holds.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much.

(The biographies are as follows:)

BIOGRAPHY OF REAR ADMIRAL JAMES C. TISON, JR., USESSA

Rear Admiral James C. Tison, Jr., was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, on July the 23rd, 1908. He attended private schools and graduated from The Citadel in 1929 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering. Immediately following graduation, Admiral Tison entered the Coast and Geodetic Survey where he advanced successively from Ensign to his present rank. His service includes a variety of assignments on land and sea. From 1929 to 1942 he served aboard various surveying ships including the old SURVEYOR, EXPLORER, WESTDAHL and LYDONIA. In 1942, during World War II, he was transferred to the U.S. Army Air Corps (USAF) where he served with distinction until 1949—advancing to the rank of Colonel. Upon returning to the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1949, he was for the next two years in charge of a large geodetic party engaged in triangulation in the United States and on the Atlantic Missile Test Range in the Bahama Islands. This tour was followed by

three years aboard the EXPLORER. He was assigned to the Air Force Missile Test Center at Cape Canaveral in 1955. In 1957 he was made Assistant Chief of the Geodesy Division in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington office. He then attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, graduating with the Class of 1959. In August of 1961 he was appointed Deputy Director of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and on September 8, 1965 became its Director—the position he now holds.

BIOGRAPHY OF BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM T. BRADLEY

Brigadier General Bradley was born in Rockford, Illinois on February 10, 1917. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1939 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers. He received his Masters degree in Civil Engineering in 1950 from the University of Illinois. General Bradley's first assignment was in Puerto Rico—first with the 27th Engineer Combat Battalion and then with the 78th Engineer Regiment. From 1942 to 1945 he was with the 339th Engineer General Service Regiment and the 339th Engineer Construction Battalion—first at Camp Butler, North Carolina, and then in the southwest Pacific serving in New Guinea, Leyte and Luzon. From 1946 to 1949 he was an instructor at the United States Military Academy. From 1950 to 1953 General Bradley was assigned to Europe. Upon his return to the United States he attended the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Two years later he attended the Army War College in Pennsylvania. On December 7th, 1957 he assumed command of the 36th Engineer Group in Korea and served as its commander until September 1958. In July of 1960 he was designated District Engineer of the Los Angeles District. He was again transferred to Europe in 1963 where he served as Engineer with the Seventh Army. In May 1966 General Bradley was assigned to his present position as Division Engineer of the Southwestern Division in Dallas, Texas.

Senator Jordan, Admiral Tison is from the State of North Carolina.

Senator JORDAN of North Carolina. South Carolina?

Colonel HALL. He was born in South Carolina.

Senator YOUNG. I am sorry about that.

Senator JORDAN of North Carolina. That does not hurt him at all.

Senator YOUNG. There being a degree of compatibility between the Carolinas.

Senator JORDAN of North Carolina. We get along very well. He is a great Admiral. I proudly support him.

Colonel HALL. Thank you, sir.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much.

The members of the subcommittee have been informed on the character of these two nominees and there is no objection, so we shall pass on to another matter.

NOMINATION—CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

The next nominee is General Dillard.

Colonel Pick, will you come forward and tell us briefly your views regarding the nominee.

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. LEWIS A. PICK, JR., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR PACIFIC DIVISIONS

Colonel PICK. Sir, I have a detailed statement on the California Debris Commission which I will submit.

The present members of the Commission are Colonel Crawford Young and Colonel Frank C. Boerger.

General Dillard has been nominated by the President, subject to Senate confirmation, to fill the vacancy created by the recent retire-

ment of General Wilhoyt, former President of the California Debris Commission.

I would also like at this point to insert in the record a brief biography of the nominee General Dillard.

Senator YOUNG. They will be inserted in their entirety in the record. (The statements follow:)

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

After its beginning in 1853, hydraulic mining became a highly important activity in California. Unfortunately it resulted in large deposits of silt, sand and gravel in the main waterways of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys which greatly impaired the usefulness of these channels for both navigation and flood-carrying purposes. Widespread agitation concerning the detrimental effects of hydraulic mining in California finally resulted in a United States Circuit Court decree prohibiting uncontrolled deposition of hydraulic mining debris.

Because of the economic importance of hydraulic mining process Congress in 1893 created the California Debris Commission. This Commission has jurisdiction and duties extending over the drainage area of Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, comprising the central valley of California for the purposes of regulating hydraulic mining to protect navigation and other interests; of planning the improvement of conditions upon the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries affected by such operations; and of preparing plans to enable hydraulic mining to be resumed in the drainage areas.

Applications of prospective hydraulic miners are fully investigated by the California Debris Commission and permits to operate are issued to those who provide satisfactory debris restraining basins or agree to make payment for storage in Government-constructed debris restraining reservoirs.

Present members of the Commission are: Colonel Crawford Young and Colonel Frank C. Boerger. General Dillard has been nominated by the President—subject to Senate confirmation—to fill the vacancy created by the recent retirement of General Wilhoyt, former President of the California Debris Commission.

BIOGRAPHY OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. B. DILLARD

Brigadier General John A. B. Dillard was born in East St. Louis, Illinois, on September 1, 1919. He was commissioned in the Cavalry in 1942 upon graduation with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering, from Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia. He transferred to the Corps of Engineers in 1943 and served in the European Theater of Operations during World War II. He was Executive Officer of the Little Rock District in Arkansas for one year during 1950, and Assistant District Engineer of the Baltimore District, in Maryland, from 1955 to 1957. General Dillard obtained a Masters Degree in Industrial Engineering from New York University and is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, and the Air University. For two years he served in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C., as Assistant Director of Military Construction. During the past year he served as the Los Angeles District Engineer from which office he assumed his present assignment as South Pacific Division Engineer.

Senator YOUNG. Colonel, you know of no objection whatever voiced to this nominee, do you?

Colonel PICK. I know of none.

Senator YOUNG. And he has your complete support?

Colonel PICK. Yes, sir.

W. G. HUXTABLE PUMPING PLANT

Senator YOUNG. The next witness is Colonel Hall, who will testify on S. 601 which I will lay in at this point.

(S. 601 is as follows:)

[S. 601, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To designate a pumping plant on the Saint Francis River, Arkansas, as the W. G. Huxtable Pumping Plant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pumping plant authorized to be constructed by the Flood Control Act of 1950 on the Saint Francis River, Arkansas, southeast of Marianna, Arkansas, shall hereafter be known as the W. G. Huxtable Pumping Plant, and any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such pumping plant is designated or referred to shall be held to refer to such plant under and by the name of the W. G. Huxtable Pumping Plant.

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. DANIEL D. HALL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Colonel HALL. The pumping plant proposed to be named in honor of W. G. Huxtable is to be located on the St. Francis River southeast of Marianna, Arkansas, and is an element of the plan for flood protection and major drainage improvement in the St. Francis River Basin, Missouri and Arkansas, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved May 12, 1950.

William Guirey Huxtable was, from 1935 to 1958, chief engineer of the St. Francis Levee District, Arkansas. Upon his retirement he served as a consultant to the Levee District until his death in 1960. Mr. Huxtable was for many years active in the development of plans and local support for the project for flood control and drainage in the lower part of the St. Francis River Basin. A more detailed biography of Mr. Huxtable will be submitted for the record following this statement.

The Department of the Army has no objection to the enactment of S. 601.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

(The biography of Mr. Huxtable referred to is as follows:)

WILLIAM GUIREY HUXTABLE

William Guirey Huxtable was born at Mound City, Arkansas, August 21, 1885. His father was William F. Huxtable and his mother was Theresa Guirey. He attended public school at Vincent, Arkansas. He entered the University of Arkansas in 1903 and graduated in 1910 in engineering.

From 1910 to 1916 he worked as engineer in charge of the location and construction of drainage ditches in Pemiscot County, Missouri, and in Mississippi, Crittenden, Cross, Chicot, and Clark Counties, Arkansas. From 1916 to 1926 he farmed at Lansing, Arkansas, and also served as engineer for Drainage District No. 2 and commissioner of Road District No. 8, in Crittenden County. He was a member of the St. Francis Levee Board 1921-1925.

From 1927 to 1935 he was district engineer and resident engineer for the Arkansas State Highway Department with his office at Forrest City and Wynne.

He married Jeanette Ramer March 31, 1920. To this union two children were born, Martha Jane and Betty Ann.

On July 1, 1935 he became chief engineer of the St. Francis Levee District of Arkansas and continued in that capacity until July 8, 1958. After his retirement as chief engineer he continued to serve the Levee District as a consultant until he died on May 23, 1960.

During his life he participated in the development of East Arkansas through his work as a drainage and highway engineer and as chief engineer of the Levee Board. He helped to develop plans and local support for the extension of the St. Francis Basin Project through the lower part of the St. Francis Levee District and had a great deal to do with getting this part of the project started.

Colonel HALL. Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement.
 Senator YOUNG. And you know of no opposition to it?

Colonel HALL. Sir, I know of no opposition.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you very much.

Are there any questions?

W. P. FRANKLIN LOCK AND CONTROL STRUCTURE, FLORIDA

We will now take up S. 78, entitled "W. P. Franklin Lock and Dam Structure, Florida." I will insert a copy of the bill in the record at this point.

(S. 78 is as follows:)

[S. 78, 90th Cong. first sess.]

A BILL To designate a navigation lock and flood control structure of the central and southern Florida flood control project in the State of Florida as the W. P. Franklin lock and control structure

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the navigation lock and water control structure known as structure 79 of the central and southern Florida flood control project located on the Caloosahatchee River in the State of Florida shall hereafter be known as the W. P. Franklin lock and control structure, and any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such structure is designated or referred to shall be held to refer to such structure under and by the name of the W. P. Franklin lock and control structure.

Senator YOUNG. I will now call on Colonel Pinnell, Assistant Director of Civil Works for Atlantic Division.

Colonel, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF COL. S. W. PINNELL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR ATLANTIC DIVISION

Colonel PINNELL. Mr. Chairman, S. 78 would designate structure 79 of the central and southern Florida flood control project, as the W. P. Franklin lock and control structure.

Mr. Franklin is a retired prominent businessman and pioneer resident of the Fort Myers, Fla., area in which the subject structure is located, and has long been a leading figure in the promotion of water resource development in central and southern Florida.

The Department of the Army has no objection to S. 78.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony.

Senator YOUNG. Do you know of any objection to it?

Colonel PINNELL. No, sir.

Senator YOUNG. The statement sent to me by Senator Holland and Senator Smathers on S. 78 will now appear.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND FOR HIMSELF AND THE HON. GEORGE SMATHERS

W. P. FRANKLIN LOCK AND CONTROL STRUCTURE

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing here today, for myself and my colleague, Senator Smathers, in support of S. 78, which I introduced on January 11, 1967, to designate a navigation lock and flood control structure of

the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control project as the W. P. Franklin lock and control structure.

It is not my intention to take a great deal of the Committee's time as I know that you are familiar with the legislation, having favorably reported an identical bill, S. 212, which was passed by the Senate in the last Congress but due to the lateness of the session failed to pass the House prior to adjournment, although the Chairman of the House Public Works Committee made every effort to bring the legislation up on the last day of the session.

I am also sure that the Chairman is aware of the amendment I offered to the Omnibus River and Harbor Bill last year in an effort to move this legislation forward. Your very gracious Chairman accepted my amendment and took it to conference, but unfortunately that section of the bill pertaining to the renaming of a number of structures, reservoirs and dams, including the naming of the navigation lock and control structure for W. P. Franklin, was deleted in conference.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Franklin is 96 years of age and is under round-the-clock nursing attention. I do not know of anything that could please this old gentleman more, in his twilight years, than to receive word of recognition, such as is proposed by this legislation, for the untiring efforts he has put forth in the betterment of his community and his efforts toward the development of water resources, and more particularly, the development of that part of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control project in which the structure proposed to be named in his honor is located—on the Okeechobee Waterway.

I should like to add further, Mr. Chairman, that this legislation has the full support of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, and Florida Inland Navigation District and the West Coast Inland Navigation District, Florida. I have also noted that the legislation which passed the Senate last year, which was identical to the present bill, S. 78, had received favorable reports from the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of the Army.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully ask that the Committee favorably consider S. 78.

JOHN F. BALDWIN SHIP CHANNEL

Senator YOUNG. We will now conclude the business of this morning with consideration of S. 1340. I will place a copy of the bill in the record at this point.

(S. 1340 is as follows:)

S. 1340, 90th Cong., first sess.

A BILL To designate a portion of the San Francisco-Stockton Ship Channel as the John F. Baldwin Ship Channel

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ship channel from the San Francisco Bar Channel through the San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays to the downstream terminus of the Stockton Deep Water Channel is hereby designated as the "John F. Baldwin Ship Channel". Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such ship channel is referred to shall be held and considered to refer to such ship channel as the "John F. Baldwin Ship Channel".

Senator YOUNG. Colonel Pick, you may proceed on this matter.

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEWIS A. PICK, JR., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS FOR PACIFIC DIVISIONS

Colonel PICK. S. 1340 is a bill to designate that portion of the San Francisco-Stockton Ship Channel extending from the San Francisco Bar Channel through the San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays to the downstream terminus of the Stockton Deep Water Channel as the "John F. Baldwin Ship Channel".

John F. Baldwin was born in Oakland, Calif., on June 28, 1915, and was elected to the 84th Congress on November 2, 1954, and re-elected to the 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, and 89th Congresses. He became a member of the House Committee on Public Works on January 20, 1955, and served on that committee until his death on March 9, 1966. At the time of his death he was the second ranking Republican member of the full committee and ranking minority member of the Flood Control Subcommittee.

Representative Baldwin expressed a profound interest in flood control and River and Harbor improvements, and was greatly instrumental in securing the authorization of the project which S. 1340 would name in his honor.

The Department of the Army favors enactment of this bill.

I have just been informed that the report on this bill requested by this committee is being transmitted to you from the Secretary of the Army.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee.

Senator YOUNG. I will now place in the record a letter sent in by Senator Murphy on S. 1340.

(The statement is as follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
April 18, 1967.

HON. STEPHEN M. YOUNG,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors, Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: When my good friend and colleague, John F. Baldwin, died on March 9, 1966, he left behind him a record of achievement which will stand forever as eloquent testimony to his deep devotion to his fellowman, his Congressional District, his State and his Nation. Such men are all too rare and consequently, although their deeds will live in our memories and histories, it seems particularly appropriate to honor them with some lasting tribute which will direct daily attention to the outstanding work they performed. For this reason, I felt personally privileged to cosponsor S. 1340, to designate a portion of the San Francisco-Stockton Ship Channel as the John F. Baldwin Ship Channel.

The channel in question was only one of the myriad of projects on which the late California Congressman worked and, in the overall picture of the efforts he made in behalf of his constituents, it would be impossible to attempt to assess its relative importance. However, the channel was, in a very special and particular way, "John Baldwin's project." He introduced the legislation which led to the economic and feasibility study of the proposed undertaking by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. During the five-year study period, he was highly effective in helping maintain proper contact between local agencies and the Federal government. Then, in September of 1965, he was instrumental in obtaining Congressional authorization for the \$61-million project.

I respectfully request, Mr. Chairman, that my letter be made a part of the hearing on S. 1340 and urge that our Subcommittee act favorably upon it.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MURPHY.

Senator YOUNG. Are there any questions?

That concludes the public hearing.

(Whereupon, at 11:02 a.m. the public hearing was adjourned and the committee went into executive session.)

John F. Baldwin was born in Oakland, Calif., on June 28, 1915, and was elected to the 85th Congress on November 2, 1951, and re-elected to the 86th Congress on November 5, 1953. He became a member of the House of Representatives on January 30, 1955, and served on the Subcommittee on River and Harbor Improvements. At the time of his appointment to the full committee, he was a Republican member of the House of Representatives.



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Representative Baldwin expressed a profound interest in flood control and River and Harbor Improvements and was greatly instrumental in securing the authorization of the project which is being named in his honor.

The Department of the Army (Army) is in the process of preparing a report on the project which is being requested by the committee. I have just been informed that the report on this project is being transmitted to you from the Secretary of the Army.

The Bureau of the Project advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee.

Senator Murphy on 2/13/55.

The statement is as follows:

U.S. SENATOR MURPHY

U.S. SENATOR MURPHY

Dear Mr. Chairman: When my good friend and colleague John F. Baldwin died on March 15, 1955, he left behind him a record of achievement which will stand forever as a monument to his deep devotion to the following: the Congressional District he served and his Nation. Such men are all too rare and consequently, although their deeds will live in our memories and histories, it seems particularly appropriate to honor them with some lasting tribute which will draw daily attention to the outstanding work they performed. For this reason, I felt personally privileged to cosponsor S. 1349, to designate a portion of the San Francisco Stockton Ship Channel as the John F. Baldwin Ship Channel. The channel in question was one of the great engineering feats of the late California Congressman worked and in the overall picture of the efforts he made in behalf of his constituents, it would be impossible to attempt to retrace the relative importance. However, the channel was, in a very special and particular way, John Baldwin's project. He introduced the legislation which led to the economic and feasibility study of the proposed undertaking by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. During the five-year study period, he was highly effective in helping maintain proper contact between local agencies and the Federal Government. That in September of 1953, he was instrumental in obtaining Congressional authorization for the \$61-million project.

I respectfully request Mr. Chairman, that my letter be made a part of the hearing on S. 1410 and urge that our Subcommittee act favorably upon it.

Sincerely,

Grayson Murphy

Senator J. Grayson Murphy

That concludes the public hearing. (Whereupon, at 11:02 a.m. the public hearing was adjourned and the committee went into executive session.)