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THE KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

DECEMBER 1, 1970

Printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works



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H. R. 436

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1969

Mr. EDMONDSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To designate lock and dam numbered 17 on the Verdigris River, Oklahoma, as the Chouteau lock and dam.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That lock and dam numbered 17 on the Verdigris River,
4 Oklahoma, a feature of the Arkansas River and tributaries
5 navigation project, authorized to be constructed by the
6 River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 641,
7 647), as amended, shall be known and designated hereafter
8 as the Chouteau lock and dam. Any law, regulation, map,
9 document, record, or other paper of the United States in
10 which such lock and dam are referred shall be held to refer
11 to such lock and dam as the Chouteau lock and dam.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1499

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 8, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Public Works

AN ACT

To name the authorized lock and dam numbered 17 on the Verdigris River in Oklahoma for the Chouteau family.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That lock and dam numbered 17 on the Verdigris River,
4 Oklahoma, a feature of the Arkansas River and tributaries
5 navigation project, authorized to be constructed by the River
6 and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 641, 647), as
7 amended, shall be known and designated hereafter as the
8 Chouteau lock and dam. Any law, regulation, map, docu-
9 ment, record, or other paper of the United States in which
10 such lock and dam is referred to shall be held to refer to
11 such lock and dam as the Chouteau lock and dam.

Passed the Senate September 5, 1969.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 956

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1969

Mr. BENNETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To rename a lock of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal the "Henry Holland Buckman lock."

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Saint Johns lock of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal
- 4 is hereby renamed the "Henry Holland Buckman lock."

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3107

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 13, 1969

MR. KLEPPE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To officially designate the Totten Trail Pumping Station.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the pumping station at the Snake Creek arm of the
4 reservoir formed by Garrison Dam, North Dakota, shall here-
5 after be known as the Totten Trail Pumping Station.

6 SEC. 2. Any laws, regulations, documents, or records of
7 the United States in which such pumping station is desig-
8 nated or referred to shall be held to refer to such pumping
9 station under and by the name of "Totten Trail Pumping
10 Station".

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4224

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 23, 1969

Mr. BELCHER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To name the authorized lock and dam numbered 18 on the Verdigris River in Oklahoma and the lake created thereby for Newt Graham.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That lock and dam numbered 18 on the Verdigris River,
4 Oklahoma, a feature of the Arkansas River and tributaries
5 navigation project, authorized to be constructed by the River
6 and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 641, 647), as
7 amended, shall be known and designated hereafter as the
8 Newt Graham lock and dam, and the lake created thereby
9 as the Newt Graham Lake. Any law, regulation, map, docu-
10 ment, record, or other paper of the United States in which

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- 1 such lock and dam and lake are referred shall be held to
- 2 refer to such lock and dam as the Newt Graham lock and
- 3 dam, and the lake as the Newt Graham Lake.

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1500

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 1, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Public Works

AN ACT

To name the authorized lock and dam numbered 18 on the Verdigris River in Oklahoma and the lake created thereby for Newt Graham.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That lock and dam numbered 18 on the Verdigris River,
4 Oklahoma, a feature of the Arkansas River and tributaries
5 navigation project, authorized to be constructed by the
6 River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 641.
7 647), as amended, shall be known and designated hereafter
8 as the Newt Graham lock and dam, and the lake created
9 thereby as the Newt Graham Lake. Any law, regulation,

- 1 map, document, record, or other paper of the United States
- 2 in which such lock and dam and lake are referred shall be
- 3 held to refer to such lock and dam as the Newt Graham
- 4 lock and dam, and the lake as the Newt Graham Lake.

Passed the Senate May 25, 1970.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7334

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 20, 1969

Mr. OLSEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To designate the lake formed by the waters impounded by the Libby Dam, Montana, as "Lake Kooconusa".

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the lake formed by the waters impounded by the Libby
4 Dam in the State of Montana shall hereafter be known as
5 Lake Kooconusa and any law, regulation, document, or
6 record of the United States in which such lake is designated
7 or referred to shall be held to refer to such lake under and
8 by the name of "Lake Kooconusa".

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8933

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 1969

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To provide that the lock and dam referred to as the "Jackson lock and dam" on the Tombigbee River, Alabama, shall hereafter be known as the Coffeerville lock and dam.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Jackson lock and dam on the Tombigbee River,
4 Alabama, shall hereafter be known and designated as the
5 "Coffeerville lock and dam". Any law, regulation, map, or
6 record of the United States in which such lock and dam
7 is referred to shall be held and considered to refer to such
8 lock and dam by the name of the "Coffeerville lock and dam".

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91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 12564

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 1, 1969

Mr. SIKES (for himself, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HALEY, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. FREY, and Mr. GIBBONS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To rename a pool of the Cross Florida Barge Canal "Lake Ocklawaha".

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Rodman Pool, or impoundage, of the Cross Florida
4 Barge Canal shall, after the date of enactment of this Act, be
5 known and designated as "Lake Ocklawaha". Any law, regu-
6 lation, map, document, or record of the United States in
7 which such pool, reservoir, or impoundage is referred to shall
8 be held and considered to refer to such pool, reservoir, or
9 impoundage as "Lake Ocklawaha".

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 13493

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 12, 1969

Mr. MILLS (for himself, Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Mr. ALEXANDER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To change the name of certain projects for navigation and other purposes on the Arkansas River.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) the Arkansas River navigation and comprehensive
4 development project authorized by the Act entitled "An Act
5 authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers
6 and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", ap-
7 proved June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended and
8 supplemented, shall be known and designated hereafter as
9 the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River project.
- 10 (b) Lock and dam number 1, Arkansas, on the Arkansas

1 Post Canal approximately two thousand feet from the White
2 River shall be known and designated hereafter as the Norrell
3 lock and dam.

4 (c) The canal connecting the White River at river mile
5 10 with the Arkansas River at river mile 41.6 shall be known
6 and designated hereafter as the Arkansas Post Canal.

7 (d) The water area on the Arkansas River, main chan-
8 nel, created by the cutoff at Boyds Point and a closure
9 at the upstream end of the former channel, at Pine Bluff,
10 Arkansas, shall be known and designated hereafter as Lake
11 Langhofer.

12 (e) Lock and dam number 7, Arkansas River at Little
13 Rock, Arkansas, shall be known and designated hereafter
14 as Murray lock and dam.

15 (f) Lock and dam number 8, Arkansas River at Con-
16 way, Arkansas, shall be known and designated hereafter
17 as Toad Suck Ferry lock and dam.

18 (g) Lock and dam number 10, Arkansas River in the
19 vicinity of Russellville and Dardanelle, Arkansas, shall be
20 known and designated hereafter as Dardanelle lock and dam,
21 and the reservoir created by Dardanelle Dam shall be known
22 and designated hereafter as Lake Dardanelle.

23 (h) The public overlook on the left descending river
24 bank approximately one thousand six hundred feet upstream

1 of Dardanelle Dam shall be known and designated hereafter
2 as Caudle Overlook.

3 SEC. 2. Any law, regulation, map, document, or record
4 of the United States in which any project, lock, dam, reser-
5 voir, canal, or overlook named in this Act is referred to,
6 shall be held to refer to such project, lock, dam, reservoir,
7 canal, or overlook by the name designated for it by this Act.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 13862

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 17, 1969

Mrs. MAY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To authorize the naming of the reservoir to be created by the Little Goose lock and dam, Snake River, Washington, in honor of the late Doctor Enoch A. Bryan.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the reservoir to be created by the Little Goose lock
4 and dam on the Snake River in Washington shall be known
5 and designated as Lake Bryan. Any law, regulation, docu-
6 ment, or record of the United States in which such reservoir
7 is designated or referred to under the name of Little Goose
8 Reservoir, shall be held to refer to such body of water under
9 and by the name of Lake Bryan.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 14364

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 15, 1969

Mr. LANDRUM introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

Naming the bridge under construction linking the islands of the Lake Lanier Island Development in Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia, as the "Richard B. Russell Bridge".

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the bridge now under construction linking the islands
4 of the Lake Lanier Island Development in Lake Sidney
5 Lanier, Georgia, with Hall County, Georgia, shall be known
6 and designated hereafter as the "Richard B. Russell Bridge".
7 Any laws, regulations, maps, document, record, or other
8 paper of the United States in which such bridge is referred
9 to shall be held to refer to such bridge as the "Richard B.
10 Russell Bridge".

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91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 14683

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 5, 1969

Mr. LONG of Louisiana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To designate as the John H. Overton Lock and Dam the lock and dam authorized to be constructed on the Red River near Alexandria, Louisiana.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the lock and dam authorized by section 101 of the
4 River and Harbor Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 731) for construc-
5 tion on the Red River at about mile 70.3 near Alexandria,
6 Louisiana, shall be known and designated as the John H.
7 Overton Lock and Dam. Any law, regulation, map, docu-
8 ment, or record of the United States in which such lock and
9 dam are referred to as lock and dam numbered 2 of the Red
10 River below the Fulton, Arkansas, project, or in any other

- 1 manner, shall be held to refer to such lock and dam as the
- 2 John H. Overton Lock and Dam.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 15205

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 11, 1969

Mr. LEGGETT (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of California, and Mr. MOSS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To designate the navigation lock on the Sacramento deepwater ship channel in the State of California as the William G. Stone navigation lock.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the navigation lock on the Sacramento deepwater ship
4 channel in the State of California which connects the Sacra-
5 mento River with the Sacramento-Yolo deepwater port shall
6 hereafter be known as the William G. Stone navigation lock,
7 and any law, regulation, document, or record of the United
8 States in which such lock is designated or referred to shall
9 be held to refer to such lock under and by the name of the
10 William G. Stone navigation lock.

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 18858

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 10, 1970

Mr. Bow introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To change the name of the West Branch Dam and Reservoir, Mahoning River, Ohio, to the Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the West Branch Dam and Reservoir, Mahoning River,
4 Ohio, authorized by section 203 of the River and Harbor Act
5 of 1958 (72 Stat. 297), shall hereafter be known as the
6 Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir, and any law, regu-
7 lation, document, or record of the United States in which
8 such project is designated or referred to shall be held to refer
9 to such project under and by the name of "Michael J. Kir-
10 wan Dam and Reservoir".

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 18951

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 12, 1970

Mr. FOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To authorize the naming of the reservoir to be created by the Little Goose lock and dam, Snake River, Washington, in honor of the late Doctor Enoch A. Bryan.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the reservoir to be created by the Little Goose lock
4 and dam on the Snake River in Washington shall be known
5 and designated as Lake Bryan. Any law, regulation, docu-
6 ment, or record of the United States in which such reservoir
7 is designated or referred to under the name of Little Goose
8 Reservoir shall be held to refer to such body of water under
9 and by the name of Lake Bryan.

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91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 19855

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 24, 1970

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To designate the lake formed by the waters impounded by the
Butler Valley Dam, California, as "Blue Lake".

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the lake formed by the waters impounded by the
4 Butler Valley Dam in the State of California, located on the
5 Mad River, shall hereafter be known as Blue Lake and any
6 law, regulation, document, or record of the United States
7 in which such lake is designated or referred to shall be held
8 to refer to such lake under and by the name of "Blue Lake".

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91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 528

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Public Works

AN ACT

To provide that the reservoir formed by the lock and dam referred to as the "Millers Ferry lock and dam" on the Alabama River, Alabama, shall hereafter be known as the William "Bill" Dannelly Reservoir.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in honor of late Probate Judge William "Bill" Dan-
4 nelly of Wilcox County, Alabama, and in recognition of his
5 long and outstanding service to his county, State, and Na-
6 tion, and his leadership in the modernization of the Alabama-
7 Coosa Waterway, the reservoir formed by the Millers Ferry
8 lock and dam on the Alabama River, Alabama, shall here-
9 after be known and designated as the William "Bill" Dan-

1 nelly Reservoir. Any law, regulation, map, or record of the
2 United States in which such reservoir is referred to shall be
3 held and considered to refer to such reservoir by the name
4 of the William "Bill" Dannelly Reservoir.

Passed the Senate May 22, 1970.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1100

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 1, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Public Works

AN ACT

To designate the comprehensive Missouri River Basin development program as the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the comprehensive program of flood control, navigation
4 improvement, and development for the Missouri River Basin,
5 which arose out of the coordination of the multiple-purpose
6 plans recommended in the report of the Corps of Engineers,
7 United States Army, contained in House Document Num-
8 bered 475, Seventy-eighth Congress, and in the report of
9 the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, con-
10 tained in Senate Document Numbered 191, Seventy-eighth
11 Congress, shall hereafter be known as the Pick-Sloan Mis-

1 souri Basin program. Any law, regulation, document, or
2 record of the United States in which such program is desig-
3 nated or referred to under the name of the Missouri River
4 Basin development program, or under any other name, shall
5 be held and considered to refer to such program under and
6 by the name of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program.

Passed the Senate May 25, 1970.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

PROJECT DESIGNATION AND NAME CHANGE LEGISLATION

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1970

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:02 a.m., in room 2167, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson, presiding.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors will come to order.

The purpose of our meeting this morning is to hear from various Members of Congress concerning bills pending before the subcommittee having to do with the naming of certain projects that have already been completed and awaiting the mandate of the committee as far as naming some of these projects after very important people.

Our first witness this morning will be the Honorable Catherine May of the State of Washington on H.R. 13862.

Congressman Bow, I would have called you, but Mrs. May has a very urgent meeting which she has to go to, and I presume you do too, but she made the first request.

Mrs. May, we are very glad to have you before the committee this morning on behalf of H.R. 13862.

STATEMENT OF HON. CATHERINE MAY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, ACCOMPANIED BY GEORGE GANNON, WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, MABTON, WASH.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, may I begin by saying that I am deeply grateful for your special consideration in allowing me to appear as a first witness this morning along with my constituent, Mr. Gannon, in that I do have a Rules Committee meeting where I must testify in a little while.

I am sponsor of H.R. 13862, to authorize the naming of the reservoir to be created by the Little Goose lock and dam, Snake River, Wash., in honor of the late Dr. Enoch A. Bryan, and I am pleased to present this statement in its support.

I am completing my 12th year in Congress, Mr. Chairman, and it was about 9 years ago when I first drafted and introduced legislation to so honor Dr. Bryan, the third president of Washington State University.

We nearly had enactment of the bill a few years later, but a last-minute disagreement in the Senate over an unrelated matter caused

the entire section of the omnibus rivers, harbors, and flood control bill, which contained this proposed Little Goose Reservoir name change, to be deleted from the omnibus legislation. To the best of my knowledge, this proposed name change is completely non-controversial, as it was then.

This legislation, which I am pleased to note has also been introduced as H.R. 18951 by my colleague from Washington, Mr. Foley, and as S. 3864 in the Senate by Senator Jackson, would name the reservoir created by Little Goose Lock and Dam, an Army Corps of Engineers multiple-purpose project, "Lake Bryan."

Dr. Bryan, president of Washington State University from 1893 until 1916, built the college from modest beginnings into one of the country's greatest land-grant institutions. He saw the land-grant college in its broad and modern context, that of an institution which would provide a versatile and liberal education for all people—a true people's university.

He was an early and influential spokesman for the causes of reclamation, irrigation, and conservation of natural resources, and Dr. Bryan envisioned a modern Utopia between Big Goose Island and Little Goose Island on the Snake River, which he dubbed or called the Riviera.

He purchased land for \$16,000 on the south bank of the river, plotted a town with 73 lots, and made plans to irrigate the tract. This vision, however, was never realized. A lack of water for irrigation and employment opportunities elsewhere during World War I contributed to an exodus of participants. "The Riviera," which had come to be known as "Reveria," existed as a ghost town for many years.

Now, the site is covered by the waters of the reservoir which was filled only in recent days this year.

The naming of the reservoir for Dr. Bryan will be a fitting memorial to a farseeing man who may have been too farsighted in the case of "the Riveria," but whose vision was responsible for a new and lasting educational philosophy.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I came to introduce the first bill on this subject, as I said, years ago, at the suggestion of a student at Washington State University, Miss Jackie Harting—now Mrs. Lyle Holt, of Bridgeport, Wash. Jackie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Harting, operated, for 25 years, a cattle ranch on land on which the old ghost town was located.

As previously stated, Mr. Chairman, this legislation is noncontroversial. It has the enthusiastic support of the Associated Students of Washington State University, the board of regents of the university, and the president of the university, Dr. Glenn Terrell, whose letters I would like to submit for the hearing record.

(The letters referred to follow:)

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY,
Pullman, Wash., November 25, 1970.

HON. CATHERINE MAY,
Member of Congress, Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. MAY: I write on behalf of Washington State University to enlist your support as well as the members of the House of Representatives Public Works Committee on H.R. 13862, which would rename the reservoir of the Little Goose Lock and Dam on the Snake River in honor of the late Dr. Enoch A. Bryan, the third President of Washington State University.

Washington State University is most anxious that this bill be passed at this session if it is possible. Dr. Bryan, who was President of Washington State University from 1893 to 1916, was one of the pioneer Land Grant Presidents in the West and he was a stalwart in the Land Grant movement, nationally.

This remarkable man also was an early spokesman for the cause of conservation of our natural resources. Far ahead of his time, he saw the day when America would need the resources of the out-of-doors as a respite from everyday toil. He envisioned a retreat on the Snake River which he called "The Riveria," bought land, installed pipes and pumps for irrigation of the land and plotted a town which he called Reveria.

Waters backed up by the Little Goose Dam are now inundating the Reveria townsite and the pool thus created will make possible the recreation and irrigation areas Dr. Bryan sought to establish.

This bill has widespread support in the State of Washington. The Board of Regents of this University has petitioned Congress to change the name of the pool, as has the Board of Directors of the 50,000 member Alumni Association of the University. It also has support among officials of Land-Grant Universities in other states, as they see this as a fitting tribute to one of the pioneer Land Grant College Presidents.

A companion bill has been introduced by Senators Jackson and Magnuson, of this state, in the U.S. Senate. This is Senate Bill 3864.

Sincerely yours,

GLENN TERRELL, *President.*

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY,
Pullman, Wash., December 17, 1969.

Hon. CATHERINE MAY,
*House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MRS. MAY: Below is a copy of a resolution approved by our Board of Regents at a recent meeting: That the Board of Regents petition Congress to change the name of the pool created by the Little Goose Dam from Little Goose Reservoir to Lake Bryan in honor of the late Enoch A. Bryan, the third President of Washington State University, and that all members of the Washington Congressional Delegation be asked to assist the Honorable Catherine May, Congresswoman from the Fourth Congressional District, in securing legislation to accomplish this.

If there is anything that we can do to assist you in your effort to effect this change, please do not hesitate to call on us.

I hope that you will have a most pleasant Christmas season and that the New Year will be both a happy and productive one.

Sincerely yours,

GLENN TERRELL, *President.*

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY,
ASSOCIATED STUDENTS,
Pullman, Wash., February 20, 1970.

Hon. CATHERINE MAY,
*House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

REPRESENTATIVE MAY: The Associated Students of Washington State University have gone on record in support of the WSU Board of Regents request to change the name of the Little Goose Reservoir to Lake Bryan. The following resolution was passed recently by the ASWSU Senate and approved by myself, as the ASWSU President:

In the light of the active role that the late Enoch A. Bryan, third President of Washington State University, played in the development of WSU and the surrounding geographic area, the Associated Students of Washington State University support legislation (H.R. 13862) that would allow the name of the Little Goose Reservoir to be changed to Lake Bryan. The Associated Students of Washington State University also request that all members of Congress representing the State of Washington support the legislation being introduced by the Honorable Catherine May.

Your kind attention and support will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

BRIAN L. BENZEL,
ASWSU President.

Mrs. MAY. The report of the Department of the Army, dated November 18, 1969, is favorable.

Mr. Chairman, the president of Washington State University, Dr. Terrell, has designated my good friend, Mr. George Gannon, of Mabton, Wash., as the university spokesman and witness on behalf of H.R. 13862 for today's hearing.

Mr. Gannon has accomplished a great deal of valuable research and made much effort in behalf of this bill, and it is my great pleasure to introduce to the chairman and the committee Mr. George Gannon.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Gannon, do you have a further statement to make at this time?

Mr. GANNON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I considered it a great honor when Dr. Terrell asked me to come to Washington, D.C., to speak for him and also for the college.

I was born in Pullman, Wash., the same year that President Bryan came there to be president. His counsel induced me to go to college. I was learning the barber trade as a boy. I graduated, and he signed my diploma the last year of his presidency, so I have a personal feeling for him.

I wish to state that you are honoring today by even having this bill presented before you one of the great men of my 77 years of life. There is one factor in this whole program which has not been mentioned by anyone yet; and that is the value of naming this particular body of water for President Bryan. It will be within 25 miles of the campus. It is in a recreational scarce area. The students are going to make great use of that with fishing, water skiing, boating, and things of that sort; and if that recreation area has a plaque that shows that the real President of the early days of their college was the person for whom it was named, it will tie in future generations with the name of Dr. Bryan attached to this pool of water behind Little Goose Reservoir.

I thank you very much for permitting me these few minutes this morning.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Gannon, for appearing here.

Catherine, I have to apologize. I realize you have been recently married, and I do not have your last name. I presume you want to go by the name of Catherine May.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, it is a very recent acquisition. Mrs. Bedell is my name now. They just say Catherine anyway.

Mr. JOHNSON. I wanted to get that in the record.

We want to thank you for a very fine statement, Catherine, and I am sure that there is no opposition to this as far as I know.

Any questions from any members of the committee?

Mr. HARSHA. I do not have any questions, Mr. Chairman. I only want to congratulate the gentlewoman from Washington for an unusual, precise, succinct, and clear statement. This name change, I believe, we did pass in the House several years ago, did we not?

Mrs. MAY. Yes. As I indicated, Mr. Harsha, it was due to an entirely unrelated hassle over in the Senate, and they dropped the section of the omnibus bill that had this name change in it, not because this was controversial, but because of something else.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are there any further questions?

Thank you, Catherine, for appearing here.

Mrs. MAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness will be Congressman Frank Bow from the State of Ohio.

Mr. Bow, you are here to testify on behalf of H.R. 18858.

**STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK BOW, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO**

Mr. Bow. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

I had thought that I was going to have to be in conference this morning, and I find I was able to come in person.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to urge your favorable consideration of H.R. 18858, to change the name of the West Branch Dam and Reservoir, Mahoning River, Ohio, to the Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir.

As the members of the committee know, the late Mr. Kirwan was a staunch champion and supporter of many of the magnificent public works programs in the United States during the last decade or more. Projects of great benefit may be found in every State of the Union, testifying to his interest and support of the work of the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and related agencies.

I believe it is only fitting that the last major public project completed in his own congressional district, the West Branch Dam and Reservoir, should be named in his memory and in his honor. I trust the committee and the Congress will adopt this suggestion as a small but appropriate tribute to a great leader in the field of resource development.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity of appearing on behalf of my bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you, Mr. Bow, for your testimony here. Certainly I, as a Member of Congress for the past 12 years, coming from California, had great respect for the late Michael J. Kirwan. He was the builder of our public works in California over the past 20 years. We have many monuments out there that could properly be named in memory of Michael J. Kirwan.

Our last four Governors in California thought the world of Mr. Kirwan, and we appreciate your testimony.

The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Harsha.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Chairman, thank you. I want to commend the distinguished gentleman from Ohio for his very fine statement, and I certainly associate myself with his remarks. I do not know of any Member of the Ohio delegation who has done more to help build America than Mike Kirwan. I certainly think it is only fitting that the committee adopt this name change in the bill sponsored by Mr. Bow as one small effort to recognize the outstanding work that Mike Kirwan did for the United States.

Mr. Bow. I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

Mr. CLAUSEN. I want to briefly echo the remarks that have been made both by my colleague, Mr. Johnson from California, and Mr. Harsha. I think that it is most appropriate that the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Bow, has come forth with Mr. Kirwan's successor here in a bipartisan, very statesmanlike approach to recognize what I think is one of our great builders of our time, Mike Kirwan. Certainly, all of us will miss his presentations as he would make them on the floor.

I can tell you one thing, that he spoke from his heart, that great Irish wit, as he would present them, was one of the great opportunities for me to see a man of action. He was not a man of words, but certainly he will be recognized as a great builder.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions of Mr. Bow?

Our next witness will be the Honorable Charles J. Carney, who was elected to fill the vacancy of our beloved late Michael J. Kirwan.

Mr. Carney.

**STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO**

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of this committee, thank you for this opportunity of appearing here. I want to commend first Congressman Bow for his wonderful approach to his friendship to Michael J. Kirwan. The members of this committee have indicated far more than words from myself the lovely esteem that Michael J. Kirwan had of the Members of Congress and the public in general. He was a great believer and he always called public works an investment in America. I think it only proper and fitting, and I know you do too, that this last project in his district that he worked so diligently for, be named after him. I know you gentlemen will approve this bill, and I thank you for it. I ask you to please approve this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Carney. I just hope that you will prove to be as great a supporter of California's public works as was Mr. Kirwan.

He was a great mover of legislation benefitting the State of California, I can assure you.

Any question of Mr. Carney?

Well, we thank both of you gentlemen.

Our next witness will be the Honorable Arnold Olsen of the State of Montana on behalf of H.R. 7334.

**STATEMENT OF HON. ARNOLD OLSEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA**

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This bill is to designate the lake formed by the waters impounded by the Libby Dam, Mont., as Lake Kooconusa. Now that would apply only to the waters impounded on the Montana side. However, I understand the Canadian Government will use the same name for the waters impounded on the Canadian side.

The word Kooconusa is a combination of the name of the river, the Kootenai River, the nation Canada, and the United States of America. It sounds very much like an Indian name derived from the name of the Kootenai River, but in fact it consists of the "Koo" from Kootenai, the "can" from Canada, and "usa" from U.S.A.

I ask unanimous consent that I may place at this point in the record a letter from the Department of State to the chairman of the Committee, George Fallon, wherein the Department states no objection to the name and supports the bill, and conveys the understanding from the Canadian Department of External Affairs that the Canadian Government will name the impounded waters in Canada by the same name.

Mr. JOHNSON. That letter will be found in the record at this point as presented by the Honorable Arnold Olsen.

(The letter referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., August 18, 1969.

Hon. GEORGE H. FALLON,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of February 25 requesting the Department's views on H.R. 7334, a bill introduced by Representative Olsen, "to designate the Lake formed by the waters impounded by the Libby Dam, Montana, as 'Lake Kooconusa'."

The Department of State has no objection to the proposed bill. We have been advised informally by the Canadian Embassy that the Government of Canada intends to adopt that name.

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

Sincerely,

JOHN P. WHITE,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

Mr. OLSEN. Now then, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to place in the record at this point a letter from the Department of the Army, wherein the Department states that they find this a popular name, and that they also understand that the Canadian Government wants to name the impounded waters in Canada by the same name.

Mr. JOHNSON. You have heard the request. Is there objection?

Hearing none, so ordered.

(The letter referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., August 18, 1969.

Hon. GEORGE H. FALLON,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of the Department of the Army with respect to H.R. 7334, 91st Congress, a bill "To designate the lake formed by the waters impounded by the Libby Dam, Montana, as 'Lake Kooconusa'."

The purpose of the bill is stated in its title.

Libby Dam was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1950. The dam site is situated on the Kootenai River about 17 miles upstream from Libby, Montana. The reservoir will extend 40 miles into Canada.

The word "kooconusa" is derived from "Kootenai", "Canada", and "USA", and the name has found some acceptance by various groups in both countries.

This bill is interpreted to cover only the impounded water within the State of Montana. However, it is important to choose a name that will find favor both in Canada and this country, else the possibility is present of having several names for different sections of the same body of water.

It is understood that the State Department has ascertained that the Canadian Government intends to adopt the name "Kooconusa" for the impounded water within Canada. Accordingly, the Department of the Army has no objection to the bill.

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.

Sincerely,

STANLEY R. RESOR,
Secretary of the Army.

Mr. OLSEN. My last unanimous-consent request is to place in the record a petition from citizens in the area of the Libby Dam and Reservoir.

Mr. JOHNSON. You have heard the request. Is there objection?
Hearing none, so ordered.
(The document referred to follows:)

SIGNATORIES TO PETITION RE RENAMING OF LIBBY DAM RESERVOIR

OCTOBER 1, 1969.

Hon. ARNOLD OLSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, are in favor of naming the Libby Dam Reservoir "Lake Kooconusa", "Koo" for Kootenai, "can" for Canada, and "usa" for U.S.A.

EUREKA, MONT.

Mrs. Clarice Rost
Mrs. Vivian Workman
Chuck Workman
Mrs. Floyd Sederdahl
Madeline Utter
Betty Tidwell
John Tidwell
Francis Combs
Lois Workman
Dora Storie

Sid Workman
Lee Utter
Wayne Workman
J. Alfred Pattier
Tom J. Wilson
Harry Simons
Elma Stacy
Robert Wilson
Thomas Wilson, Jr
Esther Carvey

REXFORD, MONT.

Esther Ransier

Lewis D. Ransier

Mr. OLSEN. I want to say for the committee that I have had no objection at all in all the time that this has been published in both Canada and the United States. I have not had a single objection in my files. I called the offices of Senator Metcalf and the offices of Senator Mansfield, and they have received no objections either. They have introduced similar bills in the Senate. I think that the Montana delegation is unanimous, because we have no objection whatsoever, and we find that the Canadian Government likes this approach to the naming of this reservoir.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you, Arnold, as a member of the committee here, for a very fine statement in support of H.R. 7334, and the unanimous-consent requests were all agreed to. So the record is complete.

Are there any questions of our colleague Mr. Olsen?

We thank you, Arnold.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness is the Honorable Don Clausen of California relative to H.R. 19885.

Mr. Clausen.

**STATEMENT OF HON. DON H. CLAUSEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Public Works Committee in support of my bill, H.R. 19855, introduced to designate the lake formed by the waters impounded by the Butler Valley Dam, Calif., as Blue Lake.

In Humboldt County, Calif., there is a community of Blue Lake. In discussing the matter with the people in the area, a common position evolved to put a lake back in the community of Blue Lake. With the

pending Butler Valley flood control and water conservation project in the advanced engineering and design stage, the city officials, the Chamber of Commerce of Blue Lake and the county board of supervisors adopted resolutions in support of the name recommendation.

Mrs. Wava DeMotte has been the local sparkplug in coordinating the effort and I want to accord her this proper recognition.

In addition to identifying the about-to-be-created manmade lake, we sincerely believe this gesture on the part of the Congress will contribute greatly to the economic revitalization of the surrounding area of northern Humboldt County.

In closing, I ask that the attached resolution be made a part of the permanent record.

Mr. Chairman, I request that a resolution from the County of Humboldt requesting that the lake impounded by the Butler Valley Dam be named Blue Lake and made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. JOHNSON. You have heard the request of the gentleman from California Mr. Clausen. Is there objection?

Hearing none, so ordered.

(The document referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT, REQUESTING THAT THE LAKE IMPOUNDED BY BUTLER VALLEY DAM BE NAMED BLUE LAKE

RESOLUTION No. 68-130

Whereas the Blue Lake Chamber of Commerce, by a resolution dated October 28, 1968, requested that the lake to be impounded by Butler Valley Dam be named Blue Lake, for reasons set forth in said resolution; and

Whereas the Humboldt County Council of Chambers of Commerce has endorsed the proposal and recommended to this Board of Supervisors that it endorse the proposal: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors endorses the resolution of the Blue Lake Chamber of Commerce and recommends that the lake to be impounded by Butler Valley Dam be named Blue Lake; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board of Supervisors be and he hereby is directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Honorable Donald Clausen, Representative in Congress, First Congressional District, State of California.

Passed, approved and adopted on motion of Supervisor Robertson, seconded by Supervisor Mitchell, this 23rd day of December, 1968, on the following vote, to wit: Ayes; Supervisors: Lindley, Barelles, Robertson, Mitchell, Rusher.

Noes: Supervisors: None.

Absent: Supervisors: None.

ELWYN L. LINDLEY,

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Humboldt, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest:

FRED J. MOORE, Jr.,

County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Humboldt, State of California.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness will be the Honorable Robert L. Leggett, who will testify on H.R. 15205.

Mr. Leggett.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. LEGGETT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

I would ask unanimous consent request to revise and extend my remarks. I have a statement that I would submit for the record at this time, which I would ask be printed, supporting my cosponsorship of H.R. 15205, which I coauthored with you, Mr. Chairman and Congressman Moss, to name the lock on the Sacramento deepwater ship channel in California as the William G. Stone Navigation Lock. Bill Stone is a pioneer in Sacramento. He was the first port director for Sacramento Port Authority. He started this program to bring ocean freight rates to the central valley of California.

We started this project, as you recall, in 1947 with the help of Mike Kirwan and some of the other senior members of the committee. The construction was completed and the project was dedicated in 1963, of which many of us were out in California for the dedication, and I think that it is fitting that we honor Bill Stone, who passed away last year at the age of 84.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you, Congressman Leggett. Your statement will appear in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you today in support of H.R. 15205 which I co-sponsored with my colleagues in the California delegation, Congressmen John E. Moss and Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson.

H.R. 15205 would designate the navigation lock on the Sacramento deepwater channel in the State of California as the William G. Stone navigation lock.

Mr. Stone passed away in Sacramento, California on October 13, 1969, at the age of 84 years.

He was born and spent his boyhood days in Potomac, Illinois. Early in life he read much about the West and was particularly fascinated by accounts of the oranges, lemons and grapefruit that grew in abundance in California.

In 1903, during his senior year in high school, Bill Stone set out alone for California. He often recalled that on his 18th birthday he was in what is now Hollywood, California, admiring the citrus groves that had lured him West. His first job there was in a packing house loading fruit into railroad cars. For the next 50 years he worked in the transportation field.

After 5 years in Southern California Bill Stone moved to Sacramento where he lived for 63 years. He held many responsible transportation-related positions in and around Sacramento. Among them were 16 years as manager of the Transportation and Industrial Department of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. It was while working with the Chamber of Commerce that he began promoting the idea of bringing the benefits of deep sea transportation to the City of Sacramento. For over two decades he dedicated himself to this objective. From 1947 until the new channel was opened in 1962 Mr. Stone served as port director at Sacramento.

With inexhaustible enthusiasm, patience, good will and energy Bill Stone strove to accomplish his goal. He was the moving spirit behind each of many steps that made the dream a reality. His first job was to marshal community support for the project. Then followed the request to the Corps of Engineers to make the initial study; authorization by the Congress in the Act of July 24, 1946; the creation of the Sacramento-Yolo Port District as the responsible local agency in 1947; the commencement of construction with the ground breaking on August 7, 1949; the cessation of construction during the Korean War; its resumption in 1955; and finally the dedication on July 19 and 20, 1963.

Bill Stone's enthusiasm for the Sacramento deepwater port never wavered. He made countless trips across the country to Washington to testify before authorization and appropriation committees, to confer with members of the House and Senate and with Corps of Engineers and Bureau of the Budget officials in support of the project.

I note that on July 21, 1970, the Senate passed an identical bill, S. 3192, which was sponsored by both California senators. Further, I understand that the Department of the Army, the Department of the Interior, and the Budget Bureau offer no objection to enactment of H.R. 15205.

For the reasons set forth I am pleased to recommend favorable action by the Committee on H.R. 15205 or S. 3192.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to join our colleague from California. It was my privilege to have known and worked with Mr. Stone on this project when we were here promoting three important projects in California. Mr. Stone was also with us on our two river projects. He was a very, very fine man.

I would request that I have permission to insert my own remarks at this point in the record, and the remarks of Congressman Moss, in support of the passage of H.R. 15205 naming the only lock in the State of California the William G. Stone navigation lock.

Is there objection?

Hearing none, so ordered.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to commend to you passage of H.R. 15205, a bill to designate the navigation lock on the Sacramento River deepwater ship channel in the State of California as the William G. Stone navigation lock.

The Sacramento Port was dedicated in July of 1963 marking the culmination of a 47 year effort by a number of dedicated citizens of the Sacramento area spearheaded by Bill Stone.

The driving of the first survey stake for a Sacramento ship channel study by California Governor Hiram Johnson in December 1916 marked the beginning of that effort. Bill Stone often quoted the following remark made by Governor Johnson on that occasion: "If you want something done go and do it—obstacles need not deter you."

Mr. Stone was never a man to let obstacles deter him when it came to working on the cause to which he dedicated his working life, namely, the bringing of deep sea transportation to California's Sacramento Valley. He was in the forefront of every necessary step to make that dream a reality. While some others succumbed to the seemingly impossible obstacles encountered at almost every step on the arduous way to its realization Bill Stone remained steadfast. In fact, when everything seemed hopeless Mr. Stone's enthusiasm and determination seemed to increase.

Immediately after the project was authorized in 1946, the Sacramento Yolo Port District was established as the responsible local agency. Mr. Stone was designated its first Port Director. He held that post for 16 years until the facility became operational.

Mr. Stone was a familiar figure in the halls of Congress for many years. He testified before this committee when the project was being considered for authorization. Later he vigorously supported funding before the appropriations committees.

During the Korean conflict work on the project was suspended pursuant to a presidential order covering various similar public works projects. Although many supporters despaired of work ever being resumed, Bill Stone never for a moment doubted that it would be completed. He redoubled his efforts. Work was started again in 1955 and the seven years later the project was completed.

Community sentiment in the Sacramento area strongly supports this legislation. I have a large file containing documentary support for this legislation from various sources, including the Sacramento City Council; the Boards of Supervisors of Yolo and Sacramento counties, the Sacramento Yolo Port District, and many others.

My predecessor in Congress, the late Honorable Clair Engle was well acquainted with Mr. Stone's unceasing efforts in behalf of the Sacramento Deep Water Ship Channel project. In 1962, he and former California Senator Thomas H. Kuchel joined in introducing S. 2882 to name the lock after Mr. Stone. Speaking on the Senate floor on February 26, 1962, in connection with the introduction of S. 2882 Senator Kuchel said, among other things, the following:

"One person, particularly, has demonstrated untiring effort in the planning and accomplishment of the Sacramento deep water channel. He is William G. Stone, general manager of the port district. The port district, I might add, was created

back in 1947 for the purpose of developing the channel and providing the necessary corporate entity to represent and serve local interest in dealing with other communities as well as the State and Federal Governments.

"Bill Stone has been part of the many years of planning that have gone into this project. For almost 40 years, he saw the possibility. During all these years, he had envisioned a navigation lock to connect the deep water channel and the Sacramento River, a mile and a half away. He is almost solely responsible for the realization of this lock and its potentials. Now completed this connecting link will enable river barges to serve as cargo feeders for oceangoing ships. Not only does it expand the navigation complex of the area, but it opens still greater business, trade and industrial opportunities for northern California."

No action followed on S. 2882 or on H.R. 10293, a companion bill introduced in the House by Honorable John E. Moss because of the policy against naming structures after living persons.

Mr. Stone passed away on October 13, 1969, at the age of 84 years. The following editorial appeared in the Sacramento Bee the day after Mr. Stone's death.

"In every civic undertaking there always has to be a so-called "spark plug" who ignites the community effort and keeps it going.

"Many contributed to the completion of the highly successful Sacramento Deep Water Channel.

"But the driving force behind it was W. G. "Bill" Stone who served as director of the Sacramento-Yolo Port District for 15 years before his retirement and who now is dead at the age of 84 after a long and fruitful career of dedicated public and civic service.

"It was Stone, as manager of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce's Transportation and Industrial Department, who began pushing the project in 1932.

"He never rested in his efforts to bring ocean-going ships to Sacramento, despite discouraging setbacks in obtaining funds from the federal government. He finally saw his dream realized in 1963.

"His combination of energy and enthusiasm which went with a "soft sell" approach convinced many of skeptic of the need for the facility.

"And before Bill retired he had the foresight to recruit a team to carry on the port's successful operation.

"Truly, Stone earned the title of "Mr. Port" as he was called affectionately by his co-workers and his many friends."

Several months ago I joined with my colleagues John E. Moss and Robert L. Leggett in introducing H.R. 15205. The two California senators introduced a similar bill S. 3192, which passed the Senate on July 21, 1970, and is now pending before this Committee. I hope that the Committee will look favorably on this bill and report it favorably so that the navigation lock at the Port of Sacramento will be officially named after Mr. William G. Stone prior to the end of the current session.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN E. MOSS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In June, 1963, Sacramento, California became a deep-water port. This is a rather remarkable fact considering that the city of Sacramento is more than 40 miles inland from the ocean. But in this day and age such obstacles no longer present insurmountable barriers, technical barriers, that is.

There are, however, often barriers equally as great to such progress. These barriers are in the form of disbelief, unconcern, and lack of support. And these kinds of obstacles are the ones that most people can never quite overcome. Fortunately for our Nation, there have been men all along the line who have simply refused to be bested by society's inertia. These men are strong enough to lead the rest of society forward.

In my own home district in California we were, indeed, blessed with such a man. His name was William G. Stone. When he came to our part of California around 1910, he very quickly began to see the advantage of having a port. A port would reduce the cost of shipping enormously and thus would benefit almost all the people of our area. Unfortunately, as I have said, Sacramento is over 40 miles inland. Mr. Stone, however, was a man of great vision. He envisioned a plan for bringing the sea to Sacramento via a deep water ship channel along the Sacramento River.

Although many people felt Mr. Stone was something less than pragmatic, William Stone was not the type of man who was easily dissuaded from a plan which he could see had such vast potential for his home area. He persisted, and he dedicated his life to making his dream a reality for Sacramento.

For thirty years he actively pursued his project, bending any ear he found available to try and gain support for the port concept. I don't think that anyone would dispute the state that had it not been for William Stone, Sacramento would not enjoy today any deep water facility. It was largely through his efforts that the deep water channel was authorized.

The Sacramento River Deepwater Ship Channel Project came into formal existence as a result of the 1946 River and Harbor Act, and it is an extension of the authorized Sacramento River Navigation Project. The project actually extends from Suisun Bay to the city of Sacramento, a distance of 43 miles. It includes the ship channel, a triangular harbor and turning basin at Washington Lake, and a connecting barge canal with a navigational lock from the harbor to the Sacramento River for the transfer of barges between the two waterways.

This project permits deep-draft ocean going vessels to proceed directly to the Port of Sacramento, thereby reducing shipping costs to a trade area of about 75,000 square miles with a population of about 1,500,000.

Mr. William G. Stone's dream of 1916 had finally reached the construction phase by 1948, and Mr. Stone himself undertook the duties of Port Director, He served in this capacity throughout the many years required to turn such an ambitious plan into a reality. Then, in 1962, when the channel was officially opened, Mr. Stone retired as Port Director.

He had served his cause long and faithfully. A scant seven years later Mr. Stone died. Today, we have an opportunity to honor this outstanding man by bestowing his name on the navigational lock of his successful project. It is entirely fitting that the name of this man should appear as a part of the project that he conceived and then brought to fulfillment.

I ask you ladies and gentlemen to support H.R. 15205 which would designate the navigation lock of the Sacramento Deepwater Ship Channel as the William G. Stone Navigation Lock.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are there any questions of Mr. Leggett?

Mr. HARSHA. I would like to ask: is there any opposition to this?

Mr. LEGGETT. No, the bill has passed the Senate. It has the full support of the Bureau of the Budget. At least they have not objected to it. It has the unanimous support. There is no opposition.

Mr. HARSHA. No opposition that you are aware of?

Mr. LEGGETT. No, both Republicans and Democrats, our delegation supports it.

Mr. JOHNSON. The next matter for consideration will be H.R. 4224 by Hon. Page Belcher of Oklahoma.

Mr. Belcher called me this morning. As I understand it, he will be represented by Mr. Edmondson.

STATEMENT OF HON. ED EDMONDSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would like to ask unanimous consent that Mr. Belcher's statement, which is on file with the committee, be made a part of the record; and, Mr. Chairman, I am co-sponsor of the legislation to name lock and dam number 18 for Mr. Newton Robert Graham, who was a great Oklahoman, and fully deserving of the honor, one of the pioneers in the development of water resources and river navigation in Oklahoma.

I am also a co-sponsor of H.R. 436. Both H.R. 436 and H.R. 4224 have companion bills that have passed the Senate, S. 4199 in the case of lock and dam 17, and S. 1500 in the case of lock and dam 18.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask permission to file a statement and a resolution of the State of Oklahoma's Legislature in support of both of these bills.

Mr. JOHNSON. You have heard the requests of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Is there objection?

Without objection, so ordered.

(Statement of Mr. Belcher and the Oklahoma Legislature resolution follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. PAGE BELCHER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OKLAHOMA

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I certainly welcome this hearing on my bill, H.R. 4224, "To name the authorized lock and dam numbered 18 on the Verdigris River in Oklahoma and the lake created thereby for Newt Graham".

In my estimation, no tribute could be more fitting or more justifiable than this effort to honor the memory of Newt Graham, an outstanding Oklahoman who dreamed the impossible dream of navigation on the Arkansas River and Tulsa as a port city and worked until that dream was not only a possibility but well on the road to reality. Sadly, he did not live to get the towboat ride he dreamed of.

Newton Robert Graham, known throughout Oklahoma as "Newt", was a leading business and civic leader for most of his adult life. As the *Tulsa Daily World* put it when Newt died in 1957, "Not many events have occurred in the span of Oklahoma's 50 years that Mr. Graham was not a part of or a moving force for progress.

Newt was born in Colorado and came to Oklahoma in 1907 as advertising man for the *Tulsa Democrat*. He later served as business manager of the *Tulsa World* until 1913 when he joined the newly organized Planters National Bank as an account promoter. The bank was later absorbed by the Exchange National Bank of which Newt soon became a Vice-President, a position he held until 1934 when he was made President of Tulsa's Clearing House Association, the office he occupied at the time of his death.

During this long and successful business career Newt was a long-time chairman of the legislative committee of Oklahoma's Bankers Association, served in 1942 as President of Tulsa's Chamber of Commerce on whose board he was long active, and served two terms as a member of the Oklahoma game and fish commission and 26 years on the Tulsa Park Board. He was also on the board of the Hillcrest Medical Center, served as State Chairman of the U.S. Victory Bond campaign in 1945, and was an active Mason, Rotarian and member of the First Baptist Church of Tulsa.

More relevant to the legislation pending before you is the fact that his is generally agreed to have been the early and driving force behind the Arkansas River navigation project. He believed that the Arkansas-Verdigris waterway could be made navigable and he believed it 'way back in the 1920's when, as the *Tulsa Tribune* recently put it, "the idea was in the same class as colonizing Saturn". In those days, some places along the Arkansas were so narrow at certain times of the year you could step across it.

The home folks thought it was a wild dream, but Newt persevered and I can remember the magnificent selling job he did for his idea to one Governor after another. Through Newt's efforts, a district office of the Army Corps of Engineers was located in Tulsa to make the Army more conscious of the river. Then, with the help of Senator Elmer Thomas, a study of the project was begun. One of the Governors to whom Newt made his sales pitch was Robert S. Kerr, and when the Governor moved on to the U.S. Senate his strong support of the project helped begin to move it from dream to reality. I feel privileged in knowing that I too have played a part in moving this project along, as have past and present members of this Committee, of the Oklahoma Congressional Delegation, and many officials and private citizens of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas. But, again in the words of the *Tribune*, it was Mr. Newt Graham who "almost singlehandedly kept the dream of Arkansas River Navigation alive in a period when others argued it would be better to pave the river".

In his devotion to the development of water resources in our area, Newt Graham served at one time or another as chairman of the water resources committee of the State Planning and Resources Board, as well as vice-chairman of the Board; as Arkansas Basin compact commissioner for Oklahoma; and as one of the founding fathers and first vice-president of the Arkansas Basin Development Association.

You have seen the reports of the Departments of the Army and the Interior, both of which are favorable to this proposal. I have been assured that the proposal is agreeable to all the Members of Oklahoma's Congressional Delegation, and I

ask permission to append to my remarks a copy of a Concurrent Resolution adopted by the Oklahoma State Legislature and certified on March 5, 1969, memorializing Congress to take the action represented by H.R. 4224.

Once more, may I thank you for the privilege of being heard on this measure and express my hope that you will find it possible to give it your favorable consideration. I believe the record of accomplishment I have cited will indicate to you that you will be honoring, not only a dear and personal friend of mine, but an outstanding citizen who is deserving of recognition for the tremendous part he played in making the Arkansas River navigation project a reality.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ENROLLED HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 586

By: OD OM (V.H.) of the House and Berry, Atkinson, Baldwin, Baggett, Berrong, Birdsong, Boecher, Bradley, Breckinridge, Dacus, Ferrell, Field, Findeiss, Garrett, Garrison, Gee, Grantham, Graves, Ham, Hamilton, Hargrave, Holden, Horn, Howard, Keels, Luton, McClendon, McGraw, McSpadden, Martin, Massad, Massey, Miller, Murphy, Nichols, Payne, Porter, Romang Selman, Short, Smalley, Smith, Stansberry, Stipe, Taliaferro, Terrill, Williams and Young of the Senate.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING MEMBERS OF THE OKLAHOMA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION WHICH WILL RESULT IN AN OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF A CERTAIN LOCK AND DAM ON THE VERDIGRIS RIVER UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR OKAY, AS PART OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION PROJECT, AS "CHOUTEAU LOCK AND DAM"; AND DIRECTING DISTRIBUTION

Whereas the Arkansas River Navigation Project that is presently being constructed by the Tulsa District Corps of U.S. Engineers for the purpose of barge navigation of the Verdigris, Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, and which operation will require the construction of a number of locks and dams; and

Whereas it requires legislation by Congress to rename a lock and dam, and Lock and Dam No. 17 four miles northwest of Okay on the Verdigris River in Wagoner County, has not yet been so designated by Congress; and

Whereas Col. Auguste P. Chouteau built a complete shipyard at the falls of the Verdigris River near the location of this lock and dam for the construction of large keel boats to transport hides and produce down the Verdigris, Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers to the New Orleans market that reached maximum shipment early in 1824; and

Whereas the Corps of Engineers has written a letter stating that they have no objection to such designation by Congress and feel that in considering the known history of the area that the name "Chouteau Lock and Dam" be an appropriate name.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Second Session of the Thirty-First Oklahoma Legislature, the senate concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That members of the Oklahoma Congressional Delegation introduce legislation in the Congress of the United States officially designating Lock and Dam No. 17, now under construction on the Verdigris River as a part of the Arkansas River Navigation Project, as "Chouteau Lock and Dam" to honor the family who visioned the feasibility of navigation of these streams for commercial purposes and brought it to fruition.

SECTION 2. That duly authenticated copies of this Resolution after consideration and enrollment, shall be prepared for and sent to C. E. Chouteau, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and other known descendants of Jean Pierre Chouteau and Col. Auguste P. Chouteau.

Adopted by the House of Representatives the 11th day of April, 1968.

REX PRIVETT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted by the Senate the 17th day of April, 1968.

ANTHONY M. MASSAD,
Acting President of the Senate.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA—SENATE—ENROLLED SENATE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION No. 14

BY: Smith, Howard, Inhofe and Nichols of the Senate and Poulos, Abbott, Allard, Andrews, Atkins, Bamberger, Barker, Bean, Beauchamp, Bengtson, Bernard, Bickford, Boren, Bradley, Briscoe, Browers, Camp, Cate, Clemons, Coffin, Cole, Conaghan, Connor, Converse, Cox, Derryberry, Doornbos, Dunn, Ferguson, Ferrell, Finch, Fine, Ford, Gooden, Goodfellow, Green, Greenhaw, Hancock, Hargrave, Harrison, Hatchett, Hesser, Hill (Archibald), Hill (Ben), Holaday, Hopkins, Howard, Hunter, Hutchens, Johnson, Jones, Kamas, Levergood, Lindstrom, McCune, McKee, Miskelly, Monks, Mountford, Murphy, Musgrave, Nance, Odum (Martin), Odum (V. H.), Patterson, Payne, Peterson, Privett, Raibourn, Robinson, Rogers, Sandlin, Sanguin, Skeith, Smith (E. W.), Smith (Norman), Smithey, Sparkman, Spearman, Stratton, Sullivan, Tabor, Taggart, Tarwater, Thompson, Thornhill, Townsend, Trent, Vann, Whorton, Wiedemann, Williams, Williamson, Willis, Witt, Wilson, Wolf (Leland), Wolfe (Stephen), and York of the House.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE DEDICATED LEADERSHIP AND MANY PUBLIC SERVICES OF NEWTON R. GRAHAM IN PROMOTING OKLAHOMA'S WATER RESOURCES AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NAVIGATION ON THE ARKANSAS RIVER; REQUESTING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO NAME LOCK AND DAM NO. 18 ON THE VERDIGRIS RIVER THE "NEWTON R. GRAHAM LOCK AND DAM"; AND DIRECTING DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES OF THIS RESOLUTION

Whereas the late Newton R. Graham dedicated his life to service in the public interest and is one of Oklahoma's outstanding pioneers in the development of water resources and recreational facilities; and

Whereas he rendered valuable assistance to the Oklahoma Legislature and to the Congress in promoting progressive legislation; and

Whereas as President of the Arkansas Basin Development Association and as a member of the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board and Chairman of its Water Resources Committee he devoted more than a quarter of a century as an ardent champion of all phases of the development of Oklahoma's water and recreational resources in a manner that would preserve the natural beauty of our state; and

Whereas his goal was the realization of a dream of the earliest Oklahomans for maximum development of all natural resources, especially navigation on the Arkansas River; and

Whereas he was the leader in presenting to Congress the economic study on navigation of the Arkansas River, from the Mississippi River to a point near Tulsa, which culminated in the authorization in the 1930's of studies by the Corps of Engineers to determine the feasibility of a multipurpose plan for development of the Arkansas River, including navigation; and

Whereas as Chairman of the Bi-State Committee, appointed by the Governors of the States of Oklahoma and Arkansas, he presented the testimony for the two states which resulted in authorization by Congress in 1946 of the multipurpose plan for development of the Arkansas River, with navigation to Catoosa; and

Whereas the name Newton R. Graham is synonymous with water resources projects, parks, and recreation generally and especially with navigation on the Arkansas River; and

Whereas, the pool created by Lock and Dam 18 on the Verdigris River will bring water into the Port of Catoosa; and

Whereas, said Lock and Dam 18 has not been named.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the First Session of the Thirty-Second Oklahoma Legislature, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby respectfully requested to name the uppermost lock and dam on the Verdigris River, which is currently designated Lock and Dam No. 18, the "Newton R. Graham Lock and Dam."

SECTION 2. That duly authenticated copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to the members of the Oklahoma Congressional Delegation,

to the Governors of Oklahoma and Arkansas and to the City of Tulsa-Rogers County Port Authority.

Adopted by the Senate the 25th day of February, 1969.

FINIS SMITH,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

Adopted by the House of Representatives the 3d day of March, 1969.

REX PRIVETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CERTIFICATION

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
County of Oklahoma, ss:

I, Basil R. Wilson, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Enrolled Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14 as the same was adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the First Session of the Thirty-second Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, the original hereof being on file in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Oklahoma.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office at the State Capitol this 5th day of March, 1969.

BASIL R. WILSON,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question of Mr. Edmondson?

S. 1500 is identical to H.R. 4224?

Mr. EDMONDSON. It is my belief that S. 1499 is identical to H.R. 436 and that S. 1500 is identical to H.R. 4224. I have not read them as to commas and punctuation, but I think the substance and the purpose of the two bills are identical.

Mr. HARSHA. The Senate reported out S. 1500?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Yes. I think it would be our hope that the two Senate bills could pass out of this committee in order to expedite passage of the two measures.

Mr. HARSHA. Would it be the gentleman's opinion that these other members could be considered as coauthors or cosponsors?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would hope they would be mentioned in the report appropriately, since it is a joint venture of the House and Senate delegations.

Mr. HARSHA. All right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are there any other questions?

If not, I recognize the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. Hammerschmidt.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. I would like to ask unanimous consent that Mr. Mills be allowed to submit a statement in support of H.R. 13493, if that request is not out of order.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Hammerschmidt, is this in connection with the same subject matter? I think we better follow the agenda here, and I will bring that up at a later time.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Thank you very much.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Stanton, we will hear from you now.

**STATEMENT OF HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO**

Mr. STANTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

It is my privilege and pleasure to appear here this morning in strong support of H.R. 18858. This bill, introduced by Congressman Frank Bow of Ohio, would change the name of the West Branch Dam and Reservoir to the Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir.

Mr. Chairman, this dam and reservoir is located within the boundaries of my congressional district and I want to appear before this panel to strongly urge the adoption of this bill as introduced by Congressman Bow. As we all know, and needless to say, there is no reason to go into detail of the great respect and highest esteem that many of us have held for Congressman Kirwan and his contribution to his country and to his district. M. Chairman, on behalf of Congressman Bow, I do urge as the Congressman from this particular congressional district, that the name of this West Branch Dam and Reservoir be changed to the Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you, Mr. Stanton, for coming here and giving us the benefit of your testimony concerning the project that is located in your congressional district that we are about to name in memory of the late Michael J. Kirwan. We stated earlier that Michael J. Kirwan was one of our great public works supporters. He did much for the United States, and I want to assure you that he took good care of us in California also.

There are many monuments in our State out there that could be dedicated to Michael J. Kirwan.

Mr. STANTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is there any other question of Mr. Stanton?
(No response.)

Mr. JOHNSON. If not, we thank you. Your complete statement will appear in the record at this point.

(Mr. Stanton's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM J. STANTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It is my pleasure to appear here this morning in strong support of H.R. 18858.

This bill, introduced by Congressman Frank Bow of Ohio, would change the name of the West Branch Dam and Reservoir to the Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir.

Mr. Chairman, this dam and reservoir is located within the boundaries of the 11th Congressional District of Ohio, which I have been privileged to serve since 1965.

Congressman Kirwan's contribution to this country was so large that it would be impossible for one man to adequately cover the subject. His leadership in recognizing the needs of our country in the field of conservation, flood control, and irrigation projects spanned many decades. Historians are bound to recognize the wisdom and foresight of Congressman Michael J. Kirwan.

Those of us who knew him sincerely believe that Michael Kirwan always put his country and his District ahead of personal considerations. I had a great personal admiration for this man. He was a deeply religious person and a staunch believer in his Catholic faith. When I came to Congress, the first person I went to see was Michael Kirwan. We left that meeting with the understanding that I could return at any time for help and advice. This is the kind of generosity that gained Mr. Kirwan the admiration and respect of thousands of people who knew him personally.

Mr. Chairman, the West Branch is a 78,700 acre-feet reservoir created by an 83-foot earth-filled dam on the West Branch of the Mahoning River in Portage County, Ohio. Mr. Kirwan personally dedicated this project in 1968. Since this was the last project completed under Representative Kirwan's leadership, I think it would be a most fitting memorial to him. I extend my congratulations to Representative Frank Bow for introducing this legislation, and wholeheartedly and enthusiastically ask your Committee to favorably consider H.R. 18858.

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness will be the Honorable Bill Chappell, Jr., of the State of Florida, on behalf of H.R. 12564.

Mr. Chappell.

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to come before you in support of H.R. 12564.

This is a bill which was introduced by Congressman Sikes for the Florida delegation. So far as I know, it has no opposition in Florida from any source. It has the specific approval of the Canal Authority and all those agencies and groups having any interest in this.

This bill simply provides for a lake which is located within my congressional district to bear the name Ocklawaha. This is a new lake created by the Cross Florida barge Canal. We think it ought to bear the name of the river from which it is a part.

This is an old and historical name and the people of that area would like to have it so designated. We ask your approval of the bill, and you have my statement for the record, and I think there are others from the delegation who have or will be submitting statements to you.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want to thank you, Mr. Chappell, for coming here and giving us the benefit of your testimony. Your statement will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL CHAPPELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I am here today in support of H.R. 12564.

The aim of this bill is simple: to designate a lake created by the Cross Florida Barge Canal as Lake Ocklawaha.

This is a name long associated with Central Florida. It is the name of one of the most beautiful rivers in the World and to designate this lake by this name would be to continue to preserve this beautiful Indian word in the annals of Florida and the Nation.

This is a bill which has what I believe to be the wholehearted support of my constituency. Since the introduction of this resolution, I have received not one letter or telephone call of complaint. Rather, the measure was introduced with the full support of the Canal Authority of the State of Florida and its Chairman, the Honorable L. C. Ringhaver.

The Board of County Commissioners of Marion County fully support the resolution.

If adopted by the Congress, this lake will bear the proud name which has long been associated with a river in my District as well as the distinct Indian spelling of that word.

Therefore, with a view toward preserving this name for all time on the maps of our nation, and because I truly believe that this lake will become one of the most beautiful in the country, I respectfully request favorable consideration of H.R. 12564 to rename a pool of the Cross Florida Barge Canal "Lake Ocklawaha".

Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are there any questions?

(No response.)

Mr. JOHNSON. Our next witness will be the Honorable Jack Edwards, State of Alabama, in connection with H.R. 8933.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JACK EDWARDS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA**

Mr. EDWARDS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a very short prepared statement I would like to read, if I may.

Mr. JOHNSON. You may proceed, Mr. Edwards.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, for a number of years now, the good people of Coffeerville, Ala., have been confronted with a confusing enigma.

More than 8 years ago, the Jackson lock and dam was constructed a short distance from Coffeerville on the Tombigbee River. The facility, which originally was supposed to be constructed near Jackson, Ala., retained the name, Jackson lock and dam. Jackson is located more than 30 miles distance from Coffeerville and the dam.

The question has always prevailed: Why call the facility the Jackson lock and dam when it is located next to Coffeerville?

On March 13, 1969, I introduced H.R. 8933 to alter the name of the lock and dam from the Jackson lock and dam to the Coffeerville lock and dam, pursuant to a request by the Coffeerville Town Council. This request was also endorsed by the Clarke County Commission, the Grove Hill Town Council, the Jackson City Council, and the Choctaw County Commissioners—these being all of the interested local governmental bodies.

Since introducing my bill, all appropriate Federal agencies have advised that they either support the name change or have no objection to it. There is no controversy at all.

In view of this confirmed approval, I respectfully request, Mr. Chairman, that you and the members of your committee provide favorable action on this matter now pending before you.

Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Edwards, we want to thank you for a very brief but concise statement. There is no opposition, then, in the Alabama delegation?

Mr. EDWARDS. None whatsoever, Mr. Chairman.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. EDWARDS. I thank the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any further questions?

(No response.)

Mr. JOHNSON. We thank you, Mr. Edwards.

We have one other matter before the committee this morning. Is Mr. Kleppe here?

We have his statement, which will appear in the record at this point. (Mr. Kleppe's statement follows:)

**STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA**

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate having this opportunity to speak on behalf of H.R. 3107, legislation I introduced in January of 1969, to designate the pumping station at the Snake Creek arm of the Garrison Dam Reservoir in North Dakota as the Totten Trail Pumping Station.

This legislation was also introduced during the 90th Congress, but no congressional action was taken on the matter. The Department of the Interior, which owns and operates the pumping station, has no objection to enactment of this bill.

July 17 of this year marked the 103rd anniversary of the establishment of Fort Totten on the southern shore of Devils Lake. It was named for General Gilbert Totten, then Chief of the Engineer Corps, U.S. Army, which in the next century was to construct the massive Garrison Dam. The pumping station at the dam will supply water to raise the level of Devils Lake.

General Alfred T. Terry, commander of the Department of Dakota, established Fort Totten with three companies of the 31st Infantry. At times the post, which still stands as a historic site today, was the headquarters for as many as five companies. General Terry's name in the history of the Dakota Territory has been eclipsed by that of one of his subordinates, General George Armstrong Custer. As a footnote, it might be added that this would not have happened had Custer carried out Terry's orders. There would have been no Custer massacre.

Totten Trail—in fact there were three of them—was an important supply and mail link first between Fort Abercrombie, south of Fargo, and Fort Totten. Later it ran from Fort Seward, on the east bank of the Missouri River a few miles west of what is now the town of Coleharbor. This last was perhaps the most important of the Totten Trails. It served as a staging point for much of the considerable freight traffic which moved on the Missouri River.

It is my hope that H.R. 3107 will be given favorable consideration by this Committee and the Congress before adjournment.

Mr. JOHNSON. As far as the committee knows, there is no opposition to the matter that is included in the bill, H.R. 3107.

Now, we have another matter before the committee that was not on the agenda, H.R. 13493, a bill by Congressman Mills, Congressman Pryor, and our colleague, Congressman Hammerschmidt, on the committee, and Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Mill's statement will appear in the record at this point.

(The statement of Mr. Mills follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. WILBUR D. MILLS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee on Public Works, I appreciate very much the opportunity you have afforded me and my Arkansas colleagues, the Honorable *David Pryor*, the Honorable *John Paul Hammerschmidt*, and the Honorable *Bill Alexander*, to present to you a few thoughts about and in behalf of *H.R. 13493*, a bill to change the name of certain projects for navigation and other purposes on the Arkansas River.

Several years ago the members of the Arkansas Congressional Delegation met with spokesmen for the Arkansas Basin Association and asked that, because of that Association's familiarity with the navigation project and the many people who had contributed in one way or another to the many years of work that led to the first congressional authorization and to the point where we now find ourselves, with water traffic a reality from the point of confluence of the Arkansas River with the Mississippi River to the western edge of our State, the Association name a Committee to study possible names and report back to the Delegation.

That Committee completed its work last year and brought to us a memorandum, offered as an attachment to our testimony, which made a series of recommendations for giving the project its name and for naming certain structures and some of the bodies of water created by those structures.

This group of citizens was aware of the reluctance on the part of your Committee and its counterpart in the other Body to name structures for living persons and you may note when you read through the Bill and the Report made by the Corps of Engineers or the Committee Report from the Arkansas Basin Association that we carefully avoided anything that would infringe upon this practice.

This legislation would honor the two senators who have, perhaps more than anyone else, led the battle to bring navigation to the Arkansas River Valley. Time after time, dating back even to the years when none of this River touched upon my own Congressional District, I have seen Senator John L. McClellan and the late Senator Bob Kerr stand up to fellow Senators, Members of Congress and, yes, even to Presidents and insist that this Valley be allowed to take its rightful place in the economic progress of this great Nation. Since the death of the gentleman from Oklahoma, our leader in the Arkansas River struggle has been Arkansas's Senior Senator, and it is the collective desire of our delegation and the Basin Association Committee that this project be known as McClellan-Kerr Arkansas

River Navigation System. I might add that this will require an amendment to the Bill as it was originally drafted.

Various other names selected for structures, reservoirs, and overlooks are similarly designated in honor of persons who contributed to this project, or communities directly associated with a part of the project, or place names that had a particular historical significance in the area of the project.

Those of us who sponsored this Bill welcome this Committee's study of the material submitted and look forward to the day when your Committee can favorably report this legislation and we can support it in the House of Representatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ARKANSAS BASIN ASSOCIATION

To Members of the Arkansas Congressional Delegation relative to the naming of structures on the Arkansas River.

The Board of Directors of the Arkansas Basin Association on June 24, 1966, at the request of the members of the Arkansas Congressional delegation, accepted the responsibility for screening suggestions for naming structures on the Arkansas River and for making recommendations to the Congressional delegation.

A Structure Naming Committee was appointed and for a period of almost three years, the committee reviewed, studied and evaluated recommendations received from members of the Board of Directors, interested citizens and civic organizations.

In its work the committee operated under the procedure and policy that: The Structure Naming Committee was to receive and evaluate suggestions, that recommendations of the committee must be approved by the Board of Directors before submitting to the Congressional delegation, that whenever structures on the river are named to honor individuals that the person or persons so honored must have had a prominent role in the development of the river and made a significant contribution toward bringing the project into reality.

On May 16, 1969, certain recommendations were made by the Structure Naming Committee to the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Basin Association. The Board voted unanimously to recommend the following names for structures on the Arkansas River to the Arkansas Congressional delegation for official action by the Congress of the United States:

Navigation project—McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River project

It is recommended that the entire project be officially named to honor Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas and the late Senator Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma and that the official name include the words "Arkansas River." It is recommended that the project be named the "McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Project" or a similar name suitable to Congress. It is further recommended that an appropriate marker be erected at Lock and Dam #1 as a dedicatory symbol.

Lock & dam #1—Norrell lock & dam

It is recommended that Lock & Dam #1 be named after the Honorable William F. Norrell, United States Congressman, who served the Southeast District of Arkansas from 1939 until his death in 1961.

Canal—Arkansas Post Canal

It is recommended that the canal be named the Arkansas Post Canal. Arkansas Post is the oldest white settlement in Arkansas, the first in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the first capital of the Territory of Arkansas.

Pine Bluff Harbor area—Lake Langhofer

It is recommended that the harbor area created by the cut-off at Boyds Point at Pine Bluff be named after G. A. Langhofer, retired Vicksburg District Area Engineer and Engineer for the Port Authority of Pine Bluff.

Lock & Dam #7—Murray lock & dam

It is recommended that Lock & Dam #7, located at Little Rock, be named after the late John C. "Jack" Murray, one of the very early pioneers and workers who had the vision to see the benefits of navigation on the Arkansas River.

Lock & Dam #8—Toadsuck Ferry lock & dam

It is recommended that Lock & Dam #8, located at Conway, be named Toadsuck Ferry Lock & Dam in keeping with the colorful and historic name of the area since the days of early river traffic.

Lock & Dam #10—Dardanelle lock & dam

It is recommended that Lock & Dam #10, located in the Russellville/Dardanelle area be named Dardanelle Lock & Dam. The structure is near a formation known as Dardanelle Rock and into which the south end of Dardanelle Lock and Dam is tied.

Reservoir—Lake Dardanelle

It is recommended that the reservoir area created by Dardanelle Lock & Dam be named Lake Dardanelle carrying the geographic and historical name of the area.

Overlook—Caudle overlook

It is recommended that the public overlook at Lock & Dam #10 be named the Reece Caudle Overlook in memory of Reece Caudle, Russellville attorney, now deceased, who was a leader and active in the early days of the Arkansas River program.

The Board of Directors of the Arkansas Basin Association also voted unanimously to recommend to the Arkansas Congressional delegation that no action be taken at this time on recommending names for the following structures on the Arkansas River:

- Lock #2
- Dam #2
- Lock & Dam #3
- Lock & Dam #4
- Lock & Dam #5
- Reservoir created by Lock & Dam #5
- Lock & Dam #9
- Bridge at Russellville/Dardanelle
- Ozark Lock & Dam
- Reservoir created by Ozark Lock & Dam
- Lock & Dam #13

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Hammerschmidt, you may want to make a statement with regard to it.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. I apologize for interrupting the agenda a while ago. I thought you had finished with the members.

I would like to ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to submit a statement also at this point in the record.

Mr. JOHNSON. You have heard the request of the gentleman from Arkansas.

Is there objection?

(No response.)

Mr. JOHNSON. Hearing none, so ordered.

(The statement of Mr. Hammerschmidt follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is an honor indeed for me to be here today as a member of the committee, speaking for a bill which has the complete support of the Arkansas House Delegation—H.R. 13493.

In essence, this measure, as amended, would designate the Arkansas River Navigation Project as the "McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System" and change the name of certain additional projects for navigation and other purposes on the Arkansas River. The changing of the name of the river navigation system would honor two men who more than any others caused this project to be undertaken, and who must be credited for this new dimension in oceangoing commerce for Arkansas and Oklahoma.

It was the vision and foresight of John McClellan, who introduced the original bill, and strong support of the late Senator Bob Kerr, who spoke and worked in behalf of the proposal. As a team, they were all victorious.

Today, almost thirty years and \$2½ billion after the first bill was introduced, the vision has become virtually a whole reality.

Only a few weeks ago, I attended dedication ceremonies in Oklahoma for lock and dam numbers 14 and 15. Those proceedings were marked by the distinguished presence of former President Lyndon Johnson, the next Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, and our esteemed colleague from Oklahoma, Ed Edmondson.

Those historical dedication ceremonies marked the completion of another leg of the navigation project which is soon to be fully operational for barge traffic all the way to the Tulsa port of Catoosa.

From the Mississippi to the prairie's edge in Oklahoma, navigation of the Arkansas River was the dream and vision of Senators John McClellan and Robert S. Kerr. It offers new hopes for economic and cultural enrichment all along a vast river valley.

These suggested name changes have come to the Arkansas delegation from a memorandum by the Arkansas Basin Association. Its members have first hand knowledge of the many people who have made contributions through the years toward the completion of this great waterway. I understand that our most distinguished colleague, Mr. Mills, is presenting a copy of that memorandum from the Arkansas Basin Association with his testimony.

One final note on the name "The McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System." When two eminent leaders work together so closely for a goal, sometimes the question arises as to whose name comes first in describing their team work.

In this case, Senator McClellan's name leads because he introduced the first legislation in the Senate on the waterway.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your time and that of the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to make further the request that if any other members that had asked the Committee to submit statements, but their statements are not here, be allowed to place them in the record at this point in connection with the bills that were considered this morning. There are a few of the statements that have not arrived as yet. They are in support of the bills that were previously testified to by witnesses who did appear.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. SPEEDY O. LONG, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. I appreciate this opportunity to testify in behalf of H.R. 14683, to designate Lock and Dam Number 2 on the Red River as the John H. Overton Lock and Dam. This action is appropriate, Mr. Chairman, in view of the late Senator Overton's pioneering interest in the development of the Red River Valley in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

This bill has been introduced by Louisiana's two distinguished United States Senators and by our good friend and colleague of Louisiana's Fourth District, the Honorable Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., in addition to my own bill.

This measure has the support of the Corps of Engineers, as contained in the Army's departmental report to the Committee, and of the great majority of the people of Louisiana, in whose service Senator Overton labored so diligently and so well. Long before most of us here today arrived on the Congressional scene, Senator Overton undertook those preliminary steps leading to the navigation and flood control of the Red River.

It is fitting then that we who are profiting by John Overton's early and far-sighted efforts pay honor to this great Louisianian's memory by recalling to posterity his contributions to his people and to his nation.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee's prompt and favorable consideration of this bill.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL G. ROGERS A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity afforded me to present my views on H.R. 12564.

I support H.R. 12564, a bill which would rename a lake created by the Cross Florida Barge Canal now known as Rodman Pool, as "Lake Oklawaha". The bill also provides that all laws, regulations, documents, maps and other references or records of the United States would refer to this body of water as "Lake Oklawaha".

The Oklawaha River, which is the source of the water in Rodman Pool, is a river of great importance to the people of Florida. The River's natural beauty and rich historical significance is enhanced only by its beautiful Indian name. Let us extend this traditional name to the Lake it has created.

This measure has the full support of the people of Florida and of the Canal Authority of the State of Florida.

Therefore, I join with my colleagues in the House from Florida in support of this legislation, and I again wish to express my gratitude for this opportunity to submit my views to your distinguished Subcommittee.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. HERBERT BURKE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to submit my statement in support of H.R. 12564, which bears my name as a co-sponsor, and which would designate the so-called "Rodman Pool" of the Cross Florida Barge Canal "Lake Oklawaha."

It is not necessary for me, I am sure, to remind the distinguished members of this Subcommittee of how many places of historical significance have been lost to our children and grandchildren through the processes of modernization and our nation's technological abilities, and whose names have subsequently vanished from our vocabularies. Neither is it proper for us to debate the merits of this controversial project. At this point, two dams have been built along the route of the canal, the Eureka and the "Rodman Pool," and it is this latter body that I believe should be given the designation of "Lake Oklawaha."

The visitor along this scenic area generally has little knowledge of the beauties which were so articulately described by authoress Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings in her class novel, "The Yearling," or by renowned southern poet Sidney Lanier.

Along the route of the canal, running from Palatka on the St. Johns River to Yankeetown on the west coast of Florida, lies the Oklawaha River Valley, and here the scenic voyages of riverboats in a by-gone day once maneuvered their way upstream to Silver Springs. It was along this route that Sidney Lanier was inspired to write his classic account of a voyage on the Oklawaha River in the beginning chapter of "Florida," published a decade after the end of the Civil War.

I sincerely urge the members of this Committee to act swiftly and approve this legislation and to save the identity of this name for future generations of Floridians.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate having this opportunity to speak in favor of my bill, H.R. 956 to rename a lock of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal the Henry Holland Buckman Lock. H.R. 956 is identical to my bill H.R. 15825 which I introduced in the 90th Congress. Mr. Henry H. Buckman II is a man who was well known by many members of this Committee. Mr. Buckman who died in March of 1968 at the age of 81 was an individual who certainly did as much as any other person to bring the Cross-Florida Barge Canal into reality. I think it is only fitting that a lock within the Canal complex be named in his honor and in recognition of his interest and activities toward the Canal which never waned.

Mr. Buckman served for many years with distinction as president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. I am told that he was the only president of this 69-year-old organization who had not been a member of either the U.S. Senate or the House of Representatives.

His educational background was extensive. He was a graduate of Harvard and did postgraduate work at the Royal Technical College of Charlottenburg in Germany, the University of Berlin, and the University of Leipzig. Mr. Buckman was a senior corporate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He served in many area of the Federal Government, including a time as technical counsel to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and as engineering counsel for the Canal Authority of the State of Florida.

Henry Holland Buckman was a pioneer American who had the vision of a modern man. He was the Canal's father confessor for four decades and he should be honored by this.

My bill has been favorably reported by the Department of the Army. In their report the Army expressed their particular appreciation of Mr. Buckman's services

to the Department of the Army and to the Corps of Engineers. In both World Wars, Mr. Buckman made significant contributions to the United States Army.

I certainly hope the Committee will approve this bill so action can be taken yet in this Congress to properly recognize Mr. Buckman for his contributions to mankind.

I appreciate having the opportunity to testify before the Committee.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to speak in favor of H.R. 12564 which I co-sponsored with Congressman Sikes and other members of the Florida delegation. This bill would rename the Rodman Pool of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal, Lake Ocklawaha. A favorable report has been received from the Department of the Army on this legislation.

The Rodman Pool is formed by the Rodman Dam on the Ocklawaha River, and extends to the Eureka Lock and Dam. This bill would also preserve and restore the name Ocklawaha to its original spelling as indicated on Corps of Engineers maps compiled in 1839 and 1842. The spelling Ocklawaha was requested in a resolution passed unanimously by the Marion County Commissioners in which county the Rodman Reservoir is located.

The Rodman Pool is of particular significance because of its outstanding conservation value. The Rodman Pool was the winner of the Corps of Engineers 1969 National Award of Natural Beauty for corps projects. The judges in making the selection commended the design of the Rodman Pool as a "creative solution" which provides a recreation area in conjunction with an inland waterway expected to carry considerable commercial traffic along with a large volume of recreational boating traffic. I hope the committee will promptly report out H.R. 12564.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOE D. WAGGONER, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Mr. Chairman and distinguished Members of the Committee. As author of H.R. 16204, to designate as the John H. Overton Lock and Dam the lock and dam authorized to be constructed on the Red River near Alexandria, Louisiana, I am naturally interested in its passage and I would like to tell you why. I sincerely appreciate this opportunity to do so.

If there is one man who, more than any other, can be said to have pioneered the navigation of Red River from a legislative standpoint, that man is the late Senator John Overton of Louisiana. Senator Overton, who also served in the House, was born in Marksville, in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana in 1875. He was elected to the 72nd Congress and served as a Representative from May 12, 1931 to March 3, 1933. He was elected Senator in 1932, reelected in 1938 and again in 1944 and served until his death in May of 1948.

When the navigation on Red River Project was authorized in 1945, it was named the Overton-Red River Lock Canal. Because of subsequent difficulties in obtaining rights-of-way, the proposal was never consummated.

The present proposal which I and others introduced to provide navigation on the Red, calls for the use of the River itself rather than a parallel canal. It has seemed to me from the beginning, however, that credit for the original concept should not be overlooked and it is my proposal that we honor the memory of Senator Overton by naming the Lock and dam nearest his home the John H. Overton Lock and Dam.

For a man who did so much to start this project down the long road it has taken, we can do no less. I urge the Committee to look favorably upon my suggestion and approve it. We will be discharging in some small measure the great debt we in Louisiana owe that far-seeing Senator.

Thank you.

Mr. JOHNSON. General Groves, you may come forward.

If you would take the agenda from the top to the bottom and give us the benefit of your testimony and the position of the Corps of Engineers, we would greatly appreciate it.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. RICHARD H. GROVES, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CIVIL WORKS, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

General GROVES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to appear before you today to discuss legislation which would change the names of certain of our water resources projects.

During the survey and study process, projects constructed by the corps are named after nearby communities or geographic features. When the project documents containing such names are accepted by the Congress by authorization, we have taken the position that the names may not thereafter be changed except by act of Congress.

The bills now before you will serve to make such changes. Our normal position is not to object to such name changes as Congress may wish to make. We do wish to make two comments on these bills, however.

In the case of S. 1100, it is proposed to redesignate the Missouri River Basin development program as the Pick-Sloan Plan. As one of the two distinguished persons involved in the redesignation is a former Chief of Engineers, Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, we wish to heartily endorse this proposal.

In addition, in the general case we prefer to refer to the bodies of water impounded by dams as "lakes," rather than "reservoirs." We recommend that both S. 528 and H.R. 18858 be so modified.

As an attachment to this statement, I have available and would be pleased to submit for the record brief statements on each bill under your consideration stating briefly the background of the projects and the distinguished persons involved in the proposed name changes.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are there any questions for General Groves?

Mr. HARSHA. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Harsha.

Mr. HARSHA. General, why do you prefer the nomenclature "lake" as opposed to "reservoir"?

General GROVES. Sir, it has been suggested by many members of both sides of the Congress that we do so. There is a report from the Senate Public Works Committee recommending that we do so. It has been our general impression throughout the country that this makes it a little bit more appealing to those who enjoy the recreational features of our projects. As a matter of policy, we have now in our regulations that in the initial phases in the survey process, they will be designated as "lakes." This would merely make it consistent with what we are doing.

Mr. HARSHA. Specifically, on H.R. 18858, this bill provides that the name shall be changed in that project to the Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir.

Would you do anything with the word "dam"? Do you leave that in?

General GROVES. Yes. We designate locks and dams as such. The only thing we would propose changing is "reservoir" to "lake."

Mr. HARSHA. That is all I have.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are there any other questions of General Groves?

General, would you want to go through your list here and give your comments on each project, or let your general statement go?

General GROVES. Sir, in addition to my general statement, I have for the record detailed, project-by-project comments. With the exceptions that I mentioned with regard to "reservoir" to "lake," we have no objection to any of these.

Mr. JOHNSON. Your breakdown will appear in the record on each one of the projects.

(The document referred to follows:)

H.R. 436

To designate Lock and Dam 17 on the Verdigris River, Oklahoma, as the Chouteau Lock and Dam

H.R. 436 would designate Lock and Dam number 17 on the Verdigris River, Oklahoma, as the Chouteau Lock and Dam.

This Lock and Dam is a feature of the Arkansas River and tributaries navigation project, which will provide a nine-foot navigation channel from the Mississippi River at the mouth of the White River, to Catoosa, Oklahoma.

Colonel Auguste P. Chouteau, in 1823, constructed a shipyard at the falls of the Verdigris River, near the site of Lock and Dam number 17, for the construction of large keel boats to transport hides and produce down the Verdigris, Arkansas, and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. The bill would honor not only Colonel Chouteau, who was the first to envision the feasibility of navigation over the route now being improved, but also all of the Chouteaus who were involved in the earliest settlement of Oklahoma and navigation of its streams.

We have no objection to the bill.

H.R. 956

To rename a lock of the Cross Florida Barge Canal as the Henry Holland Buckman Lock

H.R. 956 would rename the St. Johns Lock of the Cross Florida Barge Canal as the Henry Holland Buckman Lock.

Henry Holland Buckman was born in Jacksonville, Florida in 1886, and died in 1968. A graduate of Harvard University, he had a distinguished career in worldwide engineering before World War I. Later, he was a consulting engineer specializing in rivers and harbors, stream pollution, inland navigation, and canalization. He chaired the Committee of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which studied the sea level conversion of the Panama Canal. In both world wars he made significant contributions to the United States Army.

We have no objection to the bill.

H.R. 3107

To officially designate the Totten Trail Pumping Station

H.R. 3107 would designate the pumping station at the Snake Creek arm of the reservoir formed by Garrison Dam, North Dakota, as the Totten Trail Pumping Station.

This pumping station is owned and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, and we accordingly defer to the views of that agency.

H.R. 4224

To name Lock and Dam number 18 on the Verdigris River for Newt Graham

H.R. 4224 would name Lock and Dam number 18 on the Verdigris River, Oklahoma, and the lake created thereby, for Newt Graham.

Newton R. Graham played an important role in water resource development in the Arkansas Basin, serving as Vice President of the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board and as the Oklahoma Representative on the Arkansas-White-Red River Basins Interagency Committee. He died in 1957 at the age of 74.

We have no objection to the bill.

H.R. 7334

To designate the lake formed by Libby Dam, Montana, as Lake Kooconusa

H.R. 7334 would designate the lake formed by Libby Dam, Montana, as Lake Kooconusa.

Libby Dam was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1950. The dam site is situated on the Kootenai River about 17 miles upstream from Libby, Montana. The reservoir will extend 40 miles into Canada.

The word "kooconusa" is derived from "Kootenai," "Canada," and "USA," and the name has found some acceptance by various groups in both countries.

This bill is interpreted to cover only the impounded water within the State of Montana. However, it is important to choose a name that will find favor both in Canada and this country, else the possibility is present of having several names for different sections of the same body of water.

It is understood that the State Department has ascertained that the Canadian Government intends to adopt the name "Kooconusa" for the impounded water within Canada. Accordingly, we have no objection to the bill.

H.R. 8933

To designate Jackson Lock and Dam on the Tombigbee River, Alabama, as the Coffeerville Lock and Dam.

H.R. 8933 would designate the Jackson Lock and Dam on the Tombigbee River, Alabama, as the Coffeerville Lock and Dam.

Jackson lock and dam is the most downstream of the structures on the Black Warrior and Tombigbee River system. It replaced old locks 1, 2, and 3 on this river system and was opened to navigation in 1960. It was designated as Jackson lock and dam for identification purposes during the early planning stages, as the site originally selected was near Jackson, Alabama.

Later, upon detailed investigation, it was found that a site near Coffeerville, Alabama, would provide a substantial reduction in land requirements as well as a better foundation for the structure, and the original site was moved to this new location. However, since the original designation had been used in official reports and appropriation acts, the name was not changed.

We have no objection to the bill, which would change the name of the structure so as to reflect its location near Coffeerville.

H.R. 12564

To rename a pool of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal Lake Ocklawaha.

This bill would rename the Rodman Pool of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal Lake Ocklawaha.

The Cross-Florida Barge Canal will provide a waterway 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide from the intersection of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and the St. Johns River near Jacksonville to the Gulf of Mexico near Yankeetown. The total distance of the waterway will be 185 miles and will include five single-lift navigation locks, each 84 feet wide by 600 feet long, and three dams and reservoirs to provide water supply for lock operation.

The Rodman Pool, which the bill would rename Lake Ocklawaha, is formed by the Rodman Dam on the Oklawaha River and stretches from the Rodman Dam to the Eureka Lock and Dam. The suggested name change would both preserve the name of the river and restore it to its original spelling as indicated on Corps of Engineers maps compiled in 1839 and 1842.

We have no objection to the enactment of the bill.

H.R. 13493

To change the names of certain projects for navigation and other purposes on the Arkansas River

H.R. 13493 would change the names of certain projects for navigation and other purposes on the Arkansas River.

The comprehensive plan for the development of the Arkansas River provides a navigable channel from the Mississippi River to Catoosa, Oklahoma, and serves the additional purposes of hydroelectric power, flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement. The bill would designate the entire project as the

McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River project. In addition, it would designate various features of the project as follows:

- lock and dam numbered 1 as the W. F. Norrell lock and dam;
- the canal connecting the White and Arkansas Rivers as the Arkansas Post Canal;
- the water area at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, created by the cutoff at Boyds Point, as Lake Langhofer;
- lock and dam numbered 7 as Murray lock and dam;
- lock and dam numbered 8 as Toad Suck Ferry lock and dam;
- lock and dam numbered 10 as Dardanelle lock and dam, and the reservoir created by the dam as Lake Dardanelle;
- the public overlook at Dardanelle Dam as Caudle Overlook.

Senator J. L. McClellan of Camden, Arkansas, was elected to the United States Senate in 1942. He is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, a member of the Appropriations Committee and its Subcommittee on Public Works, and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures of the Committee on the Judiciary. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, served as Governor of that State, and was elected to the Senate in 1948 where he served until his death in 1963. At the time of his death, he was Chairman of the Subcommittee on Flood Control—Rivers and Harbors of the Senate Public Works Committee. Senators McClellan and Kerr both played a major role in the development of the Arkansas River project.

W. F. Norrell, from Monticello, Arkansas, served in the House of Representatives from 1938 until his death in 1961. He, too, was instrumental in securing authorization and construction of the Arkansas River project.

The canal connecting the Arkansas and White Rivers would be named the Arkansas Post Canal in recognition of the name that is already in common local use. It refers to the nearby community of Arkansas Post, which was settled at the start of the territorial fur trading period and is often mentioned in early historical accounts.

G. A. Langhofer, former vice chairman of the Pine Bluff, Arkansas Port Authority, and Pine Bluff area engineer for the Corps of Engineers, was a native of Abilene, Kansas. He joined the Corps in 1919, and retired in 1960 to become an engineering consultant. In 1967, after his retirement, he was named to the Gallery of Distinguished Civilian Employees of the Vicksburg District. He died in 1968.

John C. (Jack) Murray was for thirty years the Little Rock, Arkansas, Chamber of Commerce traffic manager, and a supporter of the Arkansas River project. He was also a director of the Mississippi Valley Association. He died in 1956.

Lock and dam numbered 8, which would be named the Toad Suck Ferry lock and dam, forms a highway bridge which replaces the Toad Suck Ferry. Prior to replacement by the bridge, this ferry had operated since the time of fur traders and early settlers. According to local legend, its name derives from the fact that liquor was sold on one streambank in jugs known as toads, and those who used the ferry to purchase the liquor were known as toad suckers. Thus from early days, the ferry has been known as the Toad Suck Ferry.

Lock and dam numbered 10 would be named Dardanelle lock and dam, and the reservoir Lake Dardanelle, for the nearby town of Dardanelle, Arkansas.

Reece Caudle, of Russellville, Arkansas, was an attorney and representative in the Arkansas legislature. He was an early supporter of the Arkansas River project from the 1930's until his death.

We have no objection to enactment of the bill.

H.R. 13501

To name a water area on the Arkansas River at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Lake Langhofer.

H.R. 13501 would name a water area on the Arkansas River at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Lake Langhofer.

The comprehensive plan for the development of the Arkansas River provides a navigable channel from the Mississippi River to Catoosa, Oklahoma, and serves the additional purposes of hydroelectric power, flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement.

The feature which would be designated as Lake Langhofer is an area of water created by the cutoff at Boyds Point and a closure at the upstream end of the former channel at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Godfrey Alfred Langhofer, former vice chairman of the Pine Bluff, Arkansas Port Authority, and Pine Bluff area engineer for the Corps of Engineers, was a

native of Abilene, Kansas. He joined the Corps in 1919, and retired in 1960 to become an engineering consultant. In 1967 he was named to the Gallery of Distinguished Civilian Employees of the Vicksburg District. He died in 1968.

We have no objection to enactment of the bill.

H.R. 13862 AND 18951

To name the reservoir created by Little Goose Lock and Dam, Washington, in honor of Doctor Enoch A. Bryan.

H.R. 13862 and 18951 would designate the reservoir created by Little Goose Lock and Dam on the Snake River, Washington, as Lake Bryan, in honor of Doctor Enoch A. Bryan.

The late Dr. Bryan, a prominent author, economist, and educator, served as President of the Vincennes (Indiana) University, and the State College of Washington.

We have no objection to enactment of this legislation.

H.R. 14364

To name the bridge linking the islands of the Lake Lanier Island Development in Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia, the Richard B. Russell Bridge.

H.R. 14364 would name the bridge to the islands of the Lake Lanier Island Development in Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia, after Senator Richard B. Russell.

Lake Sidney Lanier is the name given to the reservoir formed by Buford Dam. It is located approximately 35 miles northeast of Atlanta, Georgia, and is the most heavily visited Corps-operated reservoir. The bridge connects the mainland with the one large island of approximately 900 acres which is suitable for recreational development.

The Lake Sidney Lanier Islands were out-granted to the Lake Sidney Lanier Island Development Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Georgia, for recreational development. There are plans for immediate construction on this island of motels, camp sites, golf courses, picnic areas and similar facilities.

We have no objection to enactment of the bill.

H.R. 14683 AND 16204

To designate as the John H. Overton Lock and Dam the lock and dam authorized to be constructed on the Red River near Alexandria, Louisiana.

H.R. 14683 and 16204 would designate as the John H. Overton Lock and Dam the lock and dam authorized to be constructed on the Red River near Alexandria, Louisiana.

The late Senator John H. Overton is well known, in the area in which the lock and dam will be constructed, as an effective force in bringing shallow-draft navigation to the Red River basin.

Designation of this lock and dam, to be constructed as part of the comprehensive program for improvement of the Red River basin authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1968, is considered appropriate in view of the earlier congressional designation of the affected waterway below Fulton, Arkansas, as the "Overton-Red River Waterway."

We have no objection to enactment of the bill.

H.R. 15205

To designate the navigation lock on the Sacramento deepwater ship channel, California, as the William G. Stone navigation lock.

H.R. 15205 would designate the navigation lock on the Sacramento deepwater ship channel, California, as the William G. Stone navigation lock.

The existing project provides a deep water ship channel between Suisun Bay and Washington Lake, construction of a harbor and turning basin at Washington Lake and a connecting canal with navigation lock from the harbor to the Sacramento River. It is this navigation lock which would be named after William G. Stone.

Mr. Stone spent a long and active life promoting a deep water port for Sacramento, which he had first envisioned in 1916 and helped in the preparation of enabling legislation in 1937, which was enacted into law by the Act of July 24, 1946. In 1948 he was named Port Director and served as such throughout the

construction phase of the project. The new channel opened in 1962, the year Mr. Stone retired as Port Director. He died in October of 1969. His long and close identification with this project is deemed to render the designation appropriate. Accordingly, we have no objection to the bill.

H.R. 18858

To change the name of the West Branch Dam and Reservoir, Mahoning River, Ohio, to the Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir

H.R. 18858 would change the name of the West Branch Dam and Reservoir, Mahoning River, Ohio, to the Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir. The West Branch Dam and Reservoir, completed in 1966, is operated as a unit of a comprehensive plan for flood control and low flow augmentation on the Mahoning and Ohio Rivers.

The late Michael J. Kirwan served in the House of Representatives from 1937 to 1970, and was chairman of the House Appropriations Committee at the time of his death. He was a long-time resident of Youngstown, Ohio, one of the major cities benefitting from construction of the West Branch Dam and Reservoir.

We have no objection to enactment of the bill.

S. 1100

To designate the comprehensive Missouri River Basin development program as the Pick-Sloan Plan.

S. 1100 would designate the comprehensive Missouri River Basin development program as the Pick-Sloan Plan.

In 1944, both the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior submitted to the Congress comprehensive plans for the development of the Missouri River Basin. These plans are printed in House Document 475 and Senate Document 191, 78th Congress, respectively.

The plan submitted by the Department of the Army was prepared under the director of the then Missouri River division engineer of the Corps of Engineers, Colonel Lewis A. Pick, and became known as the Pick plan. Similarly, that of the Department of the Interior was prepared under the direction of W. G. Sloan, then Assistant Regional Director of the Bureau of Reclamation, and became known as the Sloan plan.

In order to resolve the differences between the two plans, a committee was appointed, composed of two representatives each from the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. A coordinated plan was agreed upon, and printed as Senate Document 247, 78th Congress. The combined plan, as set forth in the above three documents, was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, and became generally known as the Pick-Sloan plan. This plan formed the basis for the subsequent development of the Missouri River Basin.

W. G. Sloan served the Bureau of Reclamation for some years after development of the plan which bore his name, and much of the construction work of the Bureau's phase of the comprehensive program was begun during his tenure in office. He is still alive.

General Pick went on to become Chief of Engineers, and served in this capacity from March 1949 to January 1953, a period in which much of the initial construction of the comprehensive plan was begun. He died in December 1956.

The Department of the Army considers it fitting to name the comprehensive Missouri River Basin development plan after two men who played such a significant role in its early formulation, and is pleased to support enactment of S. 1100.

S. 528

To designate the reservoir formed by the Lock and Dam on the Alabama River, as the William "Bill" Dannelly Reservoir

S. 528 would designate the reservoir formed by the Millers Ferry Lock and Dam, Alabama River, Alabama, as the William "Bill" Dannelly Reservoir.

Millers Ferry Lock and Dam is part of the Alabama-Coosa River System. The lock and dam is located in Wilcox County at Mile 142.2 on the Alabama River. The reservoir formed by the lock and dam will be 105 miles long. The current name is taken from Millers Ferry, a little settlement near the site.

Probate Judge William "Bill" Dannelly, a native Alabamian, was born in Camden, Wilcox County, Alabama in 1911. Judge Dannelly died in January 1969.

Throughout his life, Judge Dannelly was active in the civic, religious and political life of Wilcox County. Judge Dannelly was elected Judge of Probate of Wilcox County in 1958 and re-elected in 1964. As chairman of the Board of Commissioners and Wilcox County Industrial Committee, he was successful in locating several industries in Wilcox County. Also, he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Coosa-Alabama River Improvement Association and served as a member of eight delegations appearing before congressional committees to expedite the comprehensive development of the Alabama-Coosa River system.

We have no objection to the enactment of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. Any questions?

Mr. HARSHA. General, do you have any comments on H.R. 13493?

The reason I ask that question: as I understand it, one of the name changes is for a living Member of the Congress. I know we have had some problems with that sort of change before.

Does the Corps have any position on that?

General GROVES. We have no objection to this particular item; no, sir.

Mr. HARSHA. Thank you.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. Hammerschmidt.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. When we go into Executive Session, I plan to offer an amendment to H.R. 13493 that would change the name somewhat. It would change it to "the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System." I wonder if the Corps would have any objection to that change?

General GROVES. Sir, I am aware of that change and we have no objection to it.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are there any further questions to General Groves? (No response.)

Mr. JOHNSON. If not, the subcommittee will go into executive session on a list of bills that are on the agenda for consideration this morning.

(Whereupon, at 10:45 a.m., the subcommittee was adjourned, to then reconvene in executive session.)



