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WILSON'S CREEK AND MINUTE MAN NATIONAL PARKS

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2552 and H.R. 1160

TO AMEND THE ACT OF APRIL 22, 1960, PROVIDING FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WILSON'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD
NATIONAL PARK

S. 3090 and H.R. 13934

TO AMEND THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1959, TO INCREASE THE
AUTHORIZATION FOR THE MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HIS-
TORICAL PARK, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

NOVEMBER 20, 1970



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Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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WILSON'S CREEK AND MINUTE MAN
NATIONAL PARKS

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MAR 1969

HEARING

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(II)

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
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WILSON'S CREEK AND MINUTE MAN NATIONAL PARKS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1970

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

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

Present: Senator Bible.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Bernard C. Hartung, professional staff member; Charles Cook, minority counsel; and Thomas Nelson, assistant minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

This is the time that we have noticed and set for the hearing of two bills, Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park and the Minute Man National Historic Park in Massachusetts.

The bill on the Wilson's Creek was introduced by two very distinguished Senators from Missouri, Senator Symington and Senator Eagleton. It stipulates that there is to be appropriate development projects at the Wilson's Creek area which was the site of one of the early battles of the Civil War for control of the State of Missouri. Such developments are essential to the enjoyment and understanding of the historic events which occurred at this battlefield.

The cost of required facilities at this national battlefield amounts to \$2,285,000 including the \$120,000 presently authorized.

The bill has passed the House of Representatives. It appears to be an act which should not present any great amount of problems for the committee.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior dated November 6, 1970, recommends the enactment of the bill with one suggested amendment. This will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The bill and report follow:)

[S. 2552, 91st Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To amend the Act of April 22, 1960, providing for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, in the State of Missouri", approved April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 76), is amended as follows:

(a) Strike out "Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park" in the title and in section 2(a), and substitute "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield".

(b) Amend section 3 to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,300,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., November 6, 1970.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested a report on S. 2552, a bill "To amend the Act of April 22, 1960, providing for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park."

We recommend the enactment of the bill with one amendment.

The bill amends the Act of April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 76), which authorized the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park near Springfield, Missouri, by (1) increasing the amount authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of property and for development of the park from \$120,000 to \$2,300,000, and (2) redesignating the park as "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield".

The Federal Government has acquired by donation from the State of Missouri about 1,727.54 acres of land for the preservation and development of the Wilson's Creek area, which was the site of one of the early battles in the Civil War for control of the State of Missouri. There will be no Federal expenditures for property acquisition for the Wilson's Creek area.

The Department had not made a boundary study or prepared a development plan for the Wilson's Creek area when the authorizing legislation was considered by the 86th Congress. The \$120,000 appropriation limitation in the authorizing legislation was inserted by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (See H.R. Rept. No. 1071, 86th Cong., 1st session (1959)). After the authorization of the area, however, the Department designated a boundary and initiated an interpretive plan and cost study.

The \$120,000 authorized to be appropriated by the 1960 Act has been already been appropriated and expended for development of the Wilson's Creek area. This amount, which has been used to provide an initial entrance road to the area and a few administrative facilities, is not adequate for proper development of the area. A battlefield tour road, interpretive exhibits, parking areas, and battlefield trails need to be established, and the historic scene should be restored. In addition, a visitor center with museum exhibits and administrative facilities is needed. Such facilities are essential to the visitor's enjoyment and understanding of the historic events which occurred at this site.

We estimate an additional \$2,165,000 (March 1969 prices) is required for proper development programmed over a 5-year period of the Wilson's Creek area. Of this amount, \$1,173,000 is for buildings and utilities and \$992,000 is for roads and trails.

Since the bill limits the appropriation authorization for development, we recommend that section 1(b) of S. 2552 include the following language after "Act" on page 2, line 2:

"plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein."

Annual expenditures are not expected to exceed \$1 million in any one year.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Eagleton called me this morning and said he wanted to appear personally but due to a prior commitment he cannot do so. He did send a prepared statement.

I also have a statement from Senator Symington. Both will appear in the record as though read.

(The statements follow:)

**STATEMENT OF HON. STUART SYMINGTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF MISSOURI**

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for holding this hearing on S. 2552, the bill I have offered to increase the authorization for Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park and redesignate the park as Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

Because Wilson's Creek battlefield is the site of the first major Civil War west of the Mississippi River, and has great historical significance, it rightfully deserves to be designated a national battlefield. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon led the Union forces to Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861, to meet the Southern forces. The battle that ensued was one of the bloodiest of the war, with casualties heavy on both sides and General Lyon among the dead.

The battle site is located 12 miles southwest of Springfield, Mo., in one of the most scenic and beautiful areas of our country. This is also one of the fastest growing areas in Missouri. The population of Greene County, in which Wilson's Creek battlefield is located, has increased 20 percent in the last 10 years.

Congress authorized the establishment of the battlefield as a national park in 1960. At that time \$120,000 was authorized for appropriation. This amount has already been appropriated and spent. Additional authorization is now needed.

To make possible adequate development of this great historical site, the State of Missouri has purchased and donated 1,727.54 acres of land for the Wilson's Creek Park. All Federal expenditures would be for the development of this area.

When this development is completed—including a battlefield tour road, trails, parking areas, and a visitor center with museum exhibits—Wilson's Creek National Battlefield will be one of the Nation's most important and attractive historical sites for interested tourists and visitors.

The development of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield will preserve an area of historical interest for the future enjoyment and benefit of everyone.

I respectfully urge favorable action by this subcommittee on this legislation so that the Senate may have an opportunity to act upon it before this session comes to a close.

Again, let me thank the chairman for his interest and consideration.

**STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS F. EAGLETON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM
THE STATE OF MISSOURI**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appreciate the opportunity to testify today in favor of S. 2552, which I am pleased to have co-sponsored along with my distinguished senior colleague, Senator Symington.

Wilson's Creek forms the backdrop for one of the sharpest encounters of the Civil War fought on Missouri soil. The leader of the Union forces, in a march from the State capital to the Arkansas border, hoped to strike one major blow against the Confederate forces. The battle was joined at Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861. This encounter became a decisive factor in the fight for control of Missouri's loyalties.

On April 22, 1960, Congress authorized the establishment of the Wilson's Creek National Park. The bill under consideration by the committee today would:

(1) Increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of property and for development of the park from \$120,000 to \$2,300,000 and,

(2) Redesignate the part as Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

The State of Missouri has donated approximately 1,725 acres to the Federal Government so that none of the Federal expenditures in the Wilson Creek area need be spent for the purchase of land.

The original authority to be appropriated by the 1960 act has subsequently been appropriated and expended for development of the area. The original amount served to provide an entrance road and administrative facilities. Proper development now calls for construction of exhibits, trails, and facilities appropriate to the historic battle scene. It is also significant that the park be redesignated a national battlefield as its significance for our national heritage is comparable to that of the other five areas so designated across the country.

The proposed development will be spread over a 5-year period and will provide historical and recreational benefits to those of the Springfield area, the citizens of Missouri, and visitors from across the Nation. I know that the committee will give full consideration to this bill and I appreciate the opportunity to appear in its behalf.

Senator BIBLE. The first witness in support of this bill will be the Director of the National Park Service, George B. Hartzog.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; ACCOMPANIED BY DAVE HEIB, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT; AND MIKE LAMBE, LEGISLATIVE DIVISION

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much. With your permission may I have Mr. Mike Lambe of our legislative division and Superintendent Dave Heib, of Wilson's Creek, join me at the table?

Senator BIBLE. Very well, gentlemen.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, it is with great pleasure that I appear here today.

Mr. Chairman, the Department of the Interior supports the enactment of S. 2552. This bill would increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for development of Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park in Missouri from \$120,000 to \$2,300,000, an increase of \$2,180,000. It would also redesignate the area from a national park to a national battlefield.

Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park is situated about 7 miles southwest of Springfield, Mo. It was authorized by the act of April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 76). That act authorized the Secretary of the Interior

to acquire "by gift, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise" the Wilson's Creek Battlefield site near Springfield and any adjacent lands as may be necessary. A total of \$120,000 was authorized for land acquisition and development in the 1960 act.

On February 26, 1965, the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park Commission, a State agency, donated to the United States 1,007.96 acres for purposes of the park. In 1968, the commission donated an additional 719.57 acres for the park. Thus, the park now consists of 1,727.53 acres, all donated by the State of Missouri.

Inasmuch as no land acquisition costs were involved, the entire \$120,000 authorized in the 1960 act was appropriated and expended for development of the park. This development consisted of \$20,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1964 for an entrance road and \$100,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1965 for utilities, interpretive signs, picnic facilities, archeological research, and site restoration.

The Battle of Wilson's Creek (called Oak Hill by the Confederates) was fought on August 10, 1861, between 10,000 Confederates and 5,400 Union men. The Union forces attacked, but were defeated, and as a result the Confederates advanced through a large part of Missouri.

To adequately portray the historical events additional facilities are needed. Some of the major items that we propose are an historical tour road (\$392,000), interpretive trails and footbridges (\$88,400), two road bridges (\$190,000), parking areas (\$200,000), a visitor center (\$234,000), additional restoration of the battlefield grounds (\$117,000), and other interpretive facilities. Total developments will be \$2,165,000 in addition to the \$120,000 already expended. These development costs are based on March 1969 prices, and if the committee adopts a limitation in the bill on development costs, we strongly urge your favorable consideration of the escalator language which would tie the limitation to construction cost indexes. We are advised that construction costs have risen about 11 percent since March 1969.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, there is also pending before your committee H.R. 1160, a similar bill which passed the House of Representatives on September 14, 1970. The House adopted our recommended escalator clause, but it authorized \$2,285,000 rather than the \$2,300,000 in the Senate bill. We have no objection, however, to the House version, because it authorizes the full \$2,165,000 in additional funds which are needed. In all other respects the bills are identical.

Visitation to the park was approximately 41,600 in 1968. In 1969 it was 47,300.

Existing staffing includes 3 man-years of permanent and 2.5 man-years of seasonal personnel. We expect that by the completion of the 5-year development program the staff will increase to 6 man-years of permanent and 4 man-years of seasonal personnel. Operating costs presently total \$66,200 annually, and these would increase to \$90,400 after 5 years.

Mr. Chairman, the other feature of the bill is also worthy of your favorable consideration. It would designate this area as a "national battlefield" rather than a "national park." This area is comparable to the five national battlefields we administer, which have been so designated by Congress, and we believe such a designation is much more

appropriate than that of a national park. Attached to my statement is a listing of the five battlefields and the date on which they were re-designated from their previous status. We believe Wilson's Creek should be treated in a similar manner.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Let me first determine whether the recommendation in the report which I have made a part of the record has been incorporated by the House of Representatives in their Act H.R. 1160. My understanding that it has, and has passed the House.

Mr. HARTZOG. It has been, it passed the House and the House bill is acceptable to us.

Senator BIBLE. Without further amendment or change?

Mr. HARTZOG. Without further amendment or change.

Senator BIBLE. My first impression is that the House bill is preferable because it contains the necessary escalation clause to cover price fluctuations. Without objection the House bill, which is H.R. 1160, will be incorporated in full in the record at this point, as well as the accompanying House report, and we will proceed with the consideration of the House passed bill. This procedure will obviate substitution on the floor and also assures us that the amendment will be included.

(The House bill and report follow:)

[H.R. 1160, 91st Cong., second sess.]

AN ACT To amend the Act of April 22, 1960, providing for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, in the State of Missouri", approved April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 76), is amended as follows:

(a) Strike out "Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park" in the title and in section 2(a), and substitute "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield".

(b) Amend section 3 to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. For development of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$2,285,000 (March 1969 prices), plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein."

Passed the House of Representatives September 14, 1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee has requested a report on H.R. 1160, a bill to amend the act of April 22, 1960, providing for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park.

We recommended the enactment of the bill with one amendment.

The bill amends the act of April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 76), which authorized the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park near Springfield, Mo., by (1) increasing the amount authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of property and for development of the park from \$120,000 to \$2,514,000, and (2) redesignating the park as "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield".

The Federal Government has acquired by donation from the State of Missouri about 1,727.54 acres of land for the preservation and development of the Wilson's Creek area, which was the site of one of the early battles in the Civil War for control of the State of Missouri. There will be no Federal expenditures for property acquisition for the Wilson's Creek area.

The Department had not made a boundary study or prepared a development plan for the Wilson's Creek area when the authorizing legislation was considered by the 86th Congress. The \$120,000 appropriation limitation in the authorizing legislation was inserted by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (See H.R. Rept. No. 1071, 86th Cong., 1st sess. (1959)). After the authorization of the area, however, the Department designated a boundary and initiated an interpretive plan and cost study.

The \$120,000 authorized to be appropriated by the 1960 act has already been appropriated and expended for development of the Wilson's Creek area. This amount, which has been used to provide an initial entrance road to the area and a few administrative facilities, is not adequate for proper development of the area. A battlefield tour road, interpretive exhibits, parking areas, and battlefield trails need to be established, and the historic scene should be restored. In addition, a visitor center with museum exhibits and administrative facilities is needed. Such facilities are essential to the visitor's enjoyment and understanding of the historic events which occurred at this site.

We currently estimate an additional \$2,165,000 is required for proper development programed over a 5-year period of the Wilson's Creek area. Of this amount, \$1,173,000 is for buildings and utilities and \$992,000 is for roads and trails.

Since we estimate that \$2,165,000 will be needed for developing the area, we recommend the following amendment:

On page 2, line 1, strike out the figure "\$2,514,000" and insert, in lieu thereof, the figures "\$2,285,000".

Annual expenditures are not expected to exceed \$1 million in any one year.

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

Sincerely yours,

FRED J. RUSSELL,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

Senator BIBLE. I have no questions of you. You might orient me as to the location of the battlefield. I think I know about where it is.

Mr. HARTZOG. I will ask Superintendent Heib to do that if I may.

Mr. HEIB. Between 7 and 10 miles southwest of the city of Springfield in Green and Christian Counties in Missouri is the location of the battlefield.

Mr. HARTZOG. It is a couple of hundred miles southwest of St. Louis, too.

Senator BIBLE. I think you have testified sufficiently about your development plans. They will be controlled in any event by the Appropriations Committee as you receive the moneys. This will be our problem and you and I are both aware of it, even though we do appropriate these moneys sometimes they get frozen on us.

You have to make your presentation year after year as to what you think is most important.

Now with that in mind what would be the first of these developments that you would suggest?

Mr. HEIB. The two essentials would be a visitors center for the orientation of the visitor and an interpretive tour road a large part of which would be a one way road which would lead the visitor to the key points on the battlefield, and permit them to get a complete story of the battle without being subjected to the traffic on nearby State roads.

Senator BIBLE. How many monuments are there on the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park at the present time?

Mr. HEIB. You are thinking in terms of granite or bronze monuments.

Senator BIBLE. Any type of monument, similar to Gettysburg.

Mr. HEIB. There today is only one which stands near the center of the

activity on Bloody Hill which was the center of the battle action and that is a monument erected by the University Club of the city of Springfield 7 years ago particularly calling attention to the death of General Nathaniel Lyon near that spot. He was the commander of the Union forces in the battle. He was killed near there.

Senator BIBLE. What happened after the battle of Wilson's Creek historically, just briefly? What happened beyond that?

Mr. HEIB. The Confederates were in command at the battle area at the conclusion of the battle. The Federal troops retreated to Springfield and thence to the end of the railline at Rolla. But the Confederate forces had been punished so severely in the battle and lost such a large part of their supply trains that they were unable to follow up their initial advantage and the long-term effect was that the State of Missouri was to remain in control of the Federal forces and its resources continued to be available to the Union rather than to the Confederates. That is the significant thing about this particular battle.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Now what does your estimated annual operation costs total?

Mr. HEIB. About \$66,000 now. We estimate at the end of 5 years it will be about \$90,400.

Senator BIBLE. And you have how many men at this location?

Mr. HEIB. We have six permanent employees and four man-years of seasonal at the point of full development projected in 5 years. Now, I have three permanent employees and 2½ man-years seasonal. The operating costs are now \$66,200 annually and will be at the end of 5 years with the larger staff \$90,400.

Senator BIBLE. \$90,400 would be the total annual operating costs?

Mr. HEIB. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I have no questions of you.

I think this bill is very clear. We have authorized this site and we are certainly going to have to increase the ceiling in order to provide for the development of the property if it is going to fit into the park structure.

Mr. HEIB. We deeply appreciate it.

Senator BIBLE. The statement of Senator Eagleton has been received and it will be incorporated in the record just prior to the director's statement. Do we have any further witnesses on this bill?

That will conclude our hearing on this bill.

Our next bill will be the bill on the Minute Man National Historical Park. The Senate bill will be incorporated in full in the record. The report of the Department of Interior dated November 12, 1970, recommending the enactment of the bill affecting amendment will be incorporated as a part of the record. The House-passed bill, H.R. 13934 will be incorporated as a part of the record.

(The bills and reports follow.)

[S. 3090 91st Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To amend the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 590) to increase the authorization for the Minute Man National Historical Park, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of Minute Man National Historical Park in Massa-

chusetts, and for other purposes", approved September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 590; Public Law 86-321) is amended (1) by striking out "\$8,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$13,900,000" and (2) by striking out "\$5,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$10,900,000."

SEC. 2. Section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts, and for other purposes", approved September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 590; Public Law 86-321) is amended by adding two subsections, as follows:

"(b) Notwithstanding the description set forth in subsection (a) of this section, if the Secretary should determine that the relocation of Highway 2 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts makes it desirable to establish new boundaries in common with, contiguous or adjacent to the proposed right-of-way for that highway, he is authorized to relocate such boundaries accordingly, and shall give notice thereof by publication of a map or other suitable description in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That any net acreage increase by reason of boundary revision and land exchanges with the Commonwealth shall not be included in calculations of acreage in regard to the limitation set forth in subsection (a) of this section, but shall be in addition thereto.

"(c) Any lands acquired as a result of the relocation of boundaries provided for in subsection (b), shall, upon their acquisition, become a part of Minute Man National Historical Park, and subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., November 12, 1970.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will respond to your request for the views of this Department on S. 3090, a bill "To amend the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 590) to increase the authorization for the Minute Man National Historical Park, and for other purposes."

We recommend the enactment of S. 3090, with a perfecting amendment.

The bill amends the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 590), by revising section 6 to increase the existing limitation on appropriations for land acquisition from \$8 million to \$13,900,000, and by adding subsection (b) and (c) to section 1.

The authorization increase would cover the additional cost of acquisition of 144 acres of private land within the originally authorized boundary of the park.

The new subsection (b) authorizes the Secretary to relocate the southern park boundaries in the event he determines such a relocation is desirable by reason of the Commonwealth's relocation of Highway 2. It is further provided that any net acreage increase achieved as a result of the boundary revision and land exchanges with the Commonwealth shall not be counted as part of the acreage limitation of 750 acres contained in section 1 of the 1959 Act (redesignated subsection 1(a) under our perfecting amendment).

The new subsection (c) provides that lands acquired as a result of subsection (b) shall, upon acquisition, become a part of and subject to all laws, rules, and regulations governing Minute Man National Historical Park.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts plans at some future date to relocate State Route 2, which constitutes part of the park boundary. There is a likelihood that park lands would be required for this purpose, and other lands along the new route, between the highway and the existing park lands, should be added to the park. Should the Secretary find that the relocation of State Route 2 results in a situation in which the administration, management, or interpretation of the area would be benefited by a change in boundary, it is our belief that the Secretary should be prepared, in terms of statutory authority, to act. The needed additions and deletion could be accomplished by donation or exchange in accordance with section 5(b) of the Act of July 15, 1968 (82 Stat. 354), but this legislation is needed to authorize the boundary change. Any private lands which may be part of the overall exchange will first be acquired by the State.

Improvements on the 144 acres we propose to acquire consist of 3 farm units, 37 residences, 8 garages, 6 commercial buildings, and 8 barns—a total of 62

improvements. There are 58 individual parcels of land, all privately owned. In 1967, taxes levied on these properties by the townships involved were as follows:

Lincoln -----	\$25,494.00
Concord -----	13,664.34
Lexington -----	480.00
Total -----	39,638.34

The lands proposed for acquisition are believed necessary for the proper interpretation of Minute Man National Historical Park. Visitation to the park in 1969 was 529,300, and this is expected to increase as the 200th anniversary of the April 19, 1775, battle during the Revolutionary War approaches. Accordingly, we propose to acquire these properties within the next 4 fiscal years provided legislation, such as S. 3090, is enacted.

As a perfecting amendment, we recommend that on page 2, line 4, after the word "by" the following phrase be inserted: "inserting '(a)' after the word 'that' in the first sentence and".

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. MEACHAM,
*Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife and
 Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

[H.R. 13934, 91st Cong., second sess.]

A BILL To amend the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 591) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of Minute Man National Historical Park, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act of September 21, 1959 [(73 Stat. 591)] (73 Stat. 590) is amended by inserting "(a)" after the word "that" in the first sentence and adding two subsections, as follows:

"(b) Notwithstanding the description set forth in subsection (a) of this section, if the Secretary should determine that the relocation of Highway 2 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts makes it desirable to establish new boundaries in common with, contiguous or adjacent to the proposed right-of-way for that highway, he is authorized to relocate such boundaries accordingly, and shall give notice thereof by publication of a map or other suitable description in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That any net acreage increase by reason of the boundary revision and land exchanges with the Commonwealth shall not be included in calculations of acreage in regard to the limitation set forth in subsection (a) of this section, but shall be in addition thereto.

["(c) Any lands acquired as a result of the relocation of boundaries provided for in subsection (b), shall, upon their acquisition, become a part of Minute Man National Historical Park, and subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto."]

"(c) *Any lands added to the Minute Man National Historical Park, pursuant to subsection (b) may be acquired only if such acquisition can be accomplished without cost for land acquisition and when, so acquired, shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto.*"

["SEC. 1. Section 6 of the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 591) is amended to read as follows:

["(6) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."]

SEC. 2. Section 6 of the Act of September 21, 1951 (73 Stat. 530), is amended by (1) deleting "\$8,000,000" and inserting "\$13,900,000" and (2) deleting "\$5,000,000" and inserting "\$10,900,000".

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 590), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of Minute Man National Historical Park, and for other purposes."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 23, 1960.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: This will respond to your request for the views of Department on H.R. 13934, a bill to amend the act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 591) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries of Minute Man National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of H.R. 13934 with amendments.

The bill amends the act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 590), by adding subsections (b) and (c) to section 1, and by revising section 6 to remove the existing limitation on appropriations.

First, subsection (b) authorizes the Secretary to relocate the southern park boundaries in the event he determines such a relocation is desirable by reason of the Commonwealth's relocation of Highway 2. It is further provided that any net acreage increase achieved as a result of the boundary revision and land exchanges with the Commonwealth shall not be counted as part of the acreage limitation of 750 acres contained in subsection 1(a).

The new subsection (c) provides that lands acquired pursuant to subsection (b) will, upon acquisition, become a part of and subject to all laws, rules, and regulations governing Minute Man National Historical Park.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts plans at some future date to relocate State Route 2, which constitutes part of the park boundary. There is a likelihood that park lands would be required for this purpose, and other lands along the new route, between the highway and the existing park lands, should be added to the park. Should the Secretary find that the relocation of State Route 2 results in a situation in which the administration, management, or interpretation of the area would be benefited by a change in boundary, it is our belief that the Secretary should be prepared, in terms of statutory authority, to act. The needed additions and deletions could be accomplished by donation or exchange in accordance with section 5(b) of the act of July 15, 1968 (82 Stat. 354), but this legislation is needed to authorize the boundary change. Any private lands which may be part of the overall exchange will first be acquired by the State.

No land acquisition costs are contemplated under the proposed amendments in section 1. However, there are 125 acres of private land within the originally authorized boundary which will be acquired with funds appropriated under section 6 of the 1959 act, as revised by section 2 of this bill. The estimated cost of acquiring these lands is currently estimated at \$5.9 million. The effect of section 2 of H.R. 13934 is to remove the existing limitation of \$8 million for land acquisition and development, of which not more than \$5 million may be used for acquisition purposes, and substitute an open-ended authorization for both purposes. The \$5 million authorized specifically for land has been appropriated and expended. There remain, as stated above, an additional 125 acres to be acquired, at an estimated additional cost of \$5.9 million. No increase is needed in the development fund authorization, except as it is necessary to conform to the language of the 1959 act should the committees wish to amend H.R. 13934 to limit the land cost. If this be the case, we recommend that the committee adopt the following amendment: Revise section 2 of H.R. 13934 to read—

"Sec. 2. Section 6 of the act of September 21, 1959, *supra*, is amended (1) by striking out: '\$8,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$13,900,000,' and (2) by striking out '\$5,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$10,900,000.'"

The effect of this amendment is to increase the ceiling for land costs by \$5.9 million without affecting the ceiling on development costs.

Editorially, we note that the citation of the 1959 act in the title of the bill is incorrect. It should read 73 Stat. 590.

Improvements on the 125 acres we propose to acquire consist of three farm units, 37 residences, eight garages, six commercial buildings, and eight barns—a total of 62 improvements. There are 58 individual parcels of land, all privately

owned. In 1967, taxes levied on these properties by the townships involved were as follows:

Lincoln -----	\$25,494.00
Concord -----	13,664.34
Lexington -----	480.00
Total -----	39,638.34

The lands proposed for acquisition are believed necessary for the proper interpretation of Minute Man National Historical Park. Visitation to the park in 1969 was 529,300, and this is expected to increase as the 200th anniversary of the April 19, 1775, battle during the Revolutionary War approaches. Accordingly, we propose to acquire these properties within the next 4 fiscal years provided legislation, such as H.R. 13934, is enacted.

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

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. MEACHAM,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Senator BIBLE. We have listed as our first witness the Honorable Bradford Morse. I don't see him here this morning. If he arrives before we recess the hearing we will hear from him. If he does not arrive before we recess the hearing we will put his statement in the record.

The first witness will be the Honorable James De Normandie, the Massachusetts State senator from Middlesex and Essex Counties. Senator, we are going to hear you first because you may very well have commitments. I am sure this will meet the approval of the Director of the Park Service.

Mr. DE NORMANDIE. I feel the Park Service should give you the original background.

Senator BIBLE. Would you prefer to have the Director first? My staffman has listed you first and since you were coming from the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts I thought it proper to hear you first.

If you feel that Mr. Hartzog should be heard first, he will be heard first and you can just sit there and keep him company.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; ACCOMPANIED BY BEN ZERBIE, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT; AND JAMES DE NORMANDIE, MASSACHUSETTS STATE SENATOR FROM MIDDLESEX AND ESSEX COUNTIES

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and it is a great delight for me to have the honor of sharing this table with Senator De Normandie whose leadership in this area as well as many of our other programs in the State of Massachusetts is one of the real outstanding and creative contributions of citizen participation in conservation today.

I would like Mr. Ben Zerbie who is our superintendent at Minute Man to accompany me.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, since this, like the Wilson's Creek statement, pretty much summarizes the existing and proposed plans and with your permission I will read it even though it is slightly longer than the other one.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, we are pleased to appear before you today to testify in support of S. 3090, relating to Minute Man National Historical Park.

Minute Man National Historical Park was established to commemorate the first battle of the American Revolution which took place at Lexington-Concord on April 19, 1775. The park is made up of three units:

Let me orient you with respect to Concord at this end.

This of course is the Boston metropolitan area and you are familiar with the bypass of route 128 around it and this is Lexington and this is Minute Man National Historical Park.

The Battle Road Unit, a 4-mile corridor along Massachusetts Route 2A, the North Bridge Unit, where the first shots were fired consists of 80.14 acres, and the Wayside Unit, home of the Alcotts, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Sidney, is 6.13 acres.

The original authorizing legislation enacted in 1959 limited land acquisition to 750 acres and appropriations for land acquisition and development to \$8 million, of which not more than \$5 million would be used for acquisition purposes. There are slightly more than 144 acres within the boundary which could not be acquired within the amount authorized under the 1959 act, and those are shown in brown, Mr. Chairman, insets in this green along here.

We believe these lands are necessary for the proper interpretation of the park, and we estimate the cost of acquisition to be \$5.9 million. S. 3090 would increase the overall \$8 million ceiling on funds to be appropriated to \$13.9 million, of which not more than \$10.9 million may be used for acquisition purposes. The effect of the bill is to authorize the additional \$5.9 million necessary to complete the acquisition program for the park.

Mr. Chairman, in regard to land acquisition costs, we conducted an additional appraisal study of 14 historic properties within the area, six of which are now in Federal ownership, acquired at a cost of \$314,750. The purpose of this study was to determine the feasibility of sellback-leaseback arrangements, under authority of section 4(a) of the act of July 15, 1968, Public Law 90-401).

This is the authority in which in an amendment to the Landmore Conservation Fund you gave us this option in areas of historical and recreational significance but not national parks where it might be appropriate in maintaining the environment to have less than a total free ownership.

In essence, our estimate is that if these properties were to be resold subject to restrictions necessary for them to be maintained in keeping with their historical role, the Government could recoup 100 percent of the fee value of each property, less only such amounts as might be necessary for rehabilitation of the structures.

The eight private owned properties included in the study, which would be acquired under the increased authorization in this legislation, have an estimated fee value of \$942,200. Rehabilitation costs are estimated at \$64,550, and we believe, therefore, that the return to the Government on a resale of the properties subject to restrictions would be \$877,650.

Total annual rental of the 14 properties is estimated at \$77,400.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the four properties or are there 14?

Mr. HARTZOG. Altogether there are 62 improvements to be acquired, of which 37 are residences. Total taxes on all the lands to be acquired were \$67,398.70 in 1969.

Visitation to the park was 529,300 in 1969, and is expected to increase as the 200th anniversary of the 1775 battle approaches. Accordingly, we would plan to acquire the remaining 144.37 acres within the next 4 fiscal years.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts plans to relocate State Route 2, which constitutes part of the park boundary.

In other words, here is State Route 2 now and the State is proposing to relocate it along a general alinement depicted in these red dots on this orientation map.

The alinement concept initially set forth showed that some park lands would be required for this purpose. Other lands along the new route would lie between the proposed highway and the existing boundary of the park. The proposed relocation of State Route 2 could present a situation, therefore, in which the administration of the area would be benefited by a change in boundary to make it coincide with the new highway right-of-way. Under those conditions, we believe the Secretary should have the authority to revise the boundary, by exchanging lands with the Commonwealth.

Subsection 2(b) of S. 3090 authorizes the Secretary to take that action, by exchanging land with Commonwealth only if he determines that a relocation would be desirable due to the State's realignment of State Route 2. It also provides that any net acreage increase resulting from those boundary revisions shall not be subject to the acreage limitation of 750 acres. We would not, under any circumstance, expect to be put to any expense for land acquisition under this authority. According to the highway plans that have been shown to us, the State might transfer 26.5 acres to the park in exchange for less than 15 acres of park land. Final surveys of the highway relocation, however, have not been completed by the State.

Inasmuch as S. 3090 amends the 1959 act authorizing the establishment of the park we suggest the following perfecting amendment to the bill which would conform it to the text of that act:

On page 2, line 4, after the word "by" insert the words "inserting '(a)' after the word 'That' in the first sentence and".

Mr. Chairman, there is also pending before your committee H.R. 13934, a similar bill, which passed the House of Representatives on September 14. It too increases the ceiling on appropriations for land acquisition by \$5.9 million and authorizes revision of the boundary to coincide with a realignment of Highway 2. The only substantive difference between S. 3090 and the House-passed bill is with regard to lands that may be added to the park due to the highway alinement. H.R. 13934 states that such lands may be acquired "only if such acquisition can be accomplished without cost for land acquisition." S. 3090 makes no reference to the cost of any lands that may be added, but, as stated above, we do not intend to be put to any expense for land acquisition if lands are added due to the highway realinement. Accordingly, the House-passed bill is acceptable.

Senator BIBLE. I would think it would be preferable to work on the House-passed bill because with the lateness of the session and the eternal hope that we recess sometime before Christmas Eve we will,

without objection, substitute the House-passed bill for the Senate bill and thus avoid any conference.

Other than the one change there are no others, the cost factor written in by the House, and that is acceptable to the Park Service, is that a correct statement?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is acceptable and we appreciate this.

Senator BIBLE. That will be the order, without objection.

I have no questions on this. I have visited this park a number of times in the past. I think consolidations do become necessary. What is the nature of the lease-back? I think you ought to develop that.

Mr. HARTZOG. There is no question but what some of these houses are of the first order of historical significance and need to be restored and interpreted to the public, both inside and out. Others are likewise of first order of significance environmentally in that they depict the historical scene and recreate the historical scene. But we do not need to interpret the inside of all of those houses. What we need to do is to preserve the exterior. It would reduce the Government's costs to lease those properties to sensitive tenants who would comply with our requirements that they not clutter up the place.

Senator BIBLE. Give me an example. If I own a home of great historical significance in the Lexington-Concord area and within the Minute Man Historical Park, and I own a home you feel is significant and should be preserved, how do you go about acquiring it? Do you buy me out and then lease it back to me, is that what you are saying?

Mr. HARTZOG. The first thing I would try to do with you is, you know, I would try to get you to agree to these restrictions, assuming now that we don't need the inside of the house for public interpretation.

Senator BIBLE. I am assuming that. You want my house and you want to improve the exterior.

Mr. HARTZOG. We believe that the imposition of these restrictions will not diminish the value of the property a bit. As a matter of fact there is a **body of evidence** in that paper that I submitted to the subcommittee a couple of years ago in which where everybody in the community is under the same type of environmental restriction that it actually enhances the value of the property.

So the very first thing we try to do is to try to get you to agree to these restrictions without cost to the Federal Government. If we can't then you know we are going to have to pay for some of them. If we can't buy them at what we think is a reasonable percentage of the fee value then we would buy the whole house and simply rent it back to a tenant who would pay us a reasonable rent for it.

Senator BIBLE. What kind of restrictions do you have in mind?

Mr. HARTZOG. That he cannot put up, for example, clothes lines in the front yard, you know, and he can't change the exterior of the house and he can't have signs on his property and these kinds of things where we are interested in maintaining the historical environment.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any commercial establishments within this proposed area?

Mr. HARTZOG. They would be eliminated, we are not proposing to leave any of the small commercial places there permanently.

Senator BIBLE. You would end up with something similar to Williamsburg, per chance?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, but in a much less formal way, because this was the rural New England character of that period rather than the planter culture that you see at Williamsburg.

Senator BIBLE. I am Mr. "X" and I am the owner of this home, if I would agree to these restrictions and it needs some exterior improvements, you would first lean on me to make them myself and I would continue to own them if I agreed to the restrictions?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. If I did not agree to the restrictions and told you to go somewhere else what would you do?

Mr. HARTZOG. We would buy the property in fee and then rent it to somebody who would live with our restrictions. We think there is a market. I have sent a real estate man in to the area and Senator de Normandie lives here and he can certainly tell you that these are historical houses that would be available for tenancies and occupancy. I don't think we would have any problem in renting them.

Mr. DE NORMANDIE. None whatever.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, I think you have made a good case. I will next ask Senator de Normandie to give us his position of this.

Mr. DE NORMANDIE. My name is James de Normandie of Lincoln, Mass. I am State senator for the fifth Middlesex District in which most of Minute Man Historical Park is located, and am also the Governor's representative on the advisory commission of the park. I wish to record Francis Sargent as strongly in favor of this legislation. In addition, I have come down here today representing Mr. David Little, chairman of the advisory commission, the Lincoln Board of Selectmen, and Commissioner Arthur Brownell of the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources. We all strongly support H.R. 13934 which your subcommittee is considering. This legislation first is designed to allow the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the National Park Service to exchange lands in order to establish a logical and practical boundary. The Commonwealth's land is in the process of acquisition for the rebuilding of limited access highway No. 2. It lies adjacent and south of the park boundary. Because of previously existing property lines which have controlled land acquisition, lands of both parties intrude on the lands of the other. This legislation simply allows exchanges to straighten out this situation. The problem exists entirely within the town of Lincoln and the selectmen of Lincoln wish me to express their complete approval. I would like to speak secondly and especially to section 2, which increases the appropriation authorization. We support the Park Service's suggestion in this area.

It is our belief that this should be nailed down at the figure of \$13,900,000, a net increase of \$5,900,000. If this proposal can become law, we in Massachusetts will be tremendously pleased. We will have met the foreseeable problems for completion of an historic park of truly national significance.

I would like to take this opportunity as one involved with the political life of our community and having taken an active part in the establishment of Minute Man National Historical Park, to say that we in Massachusetts and the citizens of the towns of Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln are pleased beyond words that the preservation of these vital historic areas is proceeding.

But we wish especially to pay tribute to the Park Service for the concerned and thoughtful manner in which the area has been acquired. The negotiations have been always fair. I can honestly say that land-owners have a new concept of big government because of their sensitive handling of this project.

Finally, it is my hope that necessary additional authorizations for land acquisition funds be forthcoming as soon as possible in order that this great historic park may be complete in 1975, when we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the battles of Concord and Lexington, and be a living permanent memorial to our colonial forebears whose actions mean so much to us today.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement Senator and I am delighted that you did take time out from what I know is a tremendously crowded day for you. Are you in session up in Massachusetts now or not?

Mr. DE NORMANDIE. Fortunately not.

Senator BIBLE. I wish we were in the same good shape but we are not. This just seems to go on and on.

Mr. DE NORMANDIE. It usually does in Massachusetts. I don't know how we escaped.

Senator BIBLE. We are delighted to have you here. This is a splendid statement. I think you are to be commended for the work you are doing in the preservation of this historical place and I am happy to see you give a bouquet to the Park Service. Most people who come before me don't give them bouquets so I am sure it is music to their ears to occasionally get a kind pat on the back. I appreciate your statement. I think on balance, you have all done an excellent job and have come a long way.

I hope in the months ahead that we can go more cautiously on the creation of new parks because we have enough now and we can't get the money to acquire the land and to develop them the way we should.

I think we are getting into a kind of crisis situation and have to watch very carefully what we are doing. I have no problems whatever on this particular project. I think it is one that should be consolidated and developed along the lines of the testimony that has been given. That would certainly be my recommendation to the subcommittee and in turn to the full committee.

I have no further questions of any of you. Thank you gentlemen, thank you for being here.

I have a statement here from the Honorable Bradford Morse, who has not yet arrived. He is supposed to be coming in momentarily but his statement will be incorporated in the record. I am advised that Senator Kennedy will be coming in and whenever he does his statement will also be incorporated in full in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

**STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS**

Mr. KENNEDY. I want to thank the chairman for his continued concern and attention to the preservation of our national resources and for his perseverance in assuring future generations an understanding of our heritage through the protection of sites of historical importance.

The significance of these few acres of land is familiar to all Americans. The Minute Man National Historical Park includes parts of the routes covered by the British at the outset of the Revolutionary War, as well as sites in Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord, which were defended by the Minute Men at the outbreak of the war of independence.

The events that transpired on these grounds have inspired each generation of Americans. On Lexington Green, the first shots were fired and the first blood spilled for the cause of American independence. The momentous ride of Paul Revere and William Dawes, the proposed arrest of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, the capture of the colonial military stores at Concord, and the confrontation with the first British military expedition from Boston to Concord took place on these Massachusetts fields.

Congress established its intent to preserve these historical sites in 1959 and authorized the acquisition of 750 acres of land in two units: one area of road and roadside properties in the towns of Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord, and the other encompassing the celebrated North Bridge in Concord and its adjoining area.

Since 1961, the National Park Service has acquired all but 144 acres of the approved land. Currently, 16 acres in Lexington, 71 in Lincoln and 57 in Concord remain to be acquired. A recent estimate by the Department of the Interior indicates the cost of acquisition of these lands to be \$5.9 million. In 6 years the United States of America will celebrate its 200th anniversary of independence. Over 2 million persons have visited the park since 1964, and this number will rapidly increase as we approach our bicentennial year.

Certainly, it would be appropriate to authorize the funds necessary to fulfill the original intent of the Congress as soon as possible to assure adequate site development by 1976. The bill I introduced will also give discretion to the Secretary of the Interior to alter the boundaries of the park in light of the recent relocation of Highway 2 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This action would permit the Secretary to increase the authorized acreage of the park, but only to realine the southern boundary and make it consistent with the highway relocation.

The battle fought at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1776, and the memory of the Minute Men who defended the Colonies' right to independence have served as examples for countless other peoples in the past two centuries. I hope that this committee will give its support to this bill to complete the program authorized by the Congress in 1959 and to preserve for all time and for all men a memorial marking a new dawn of freedom and the creation of a nation of free men.

STATEMENT OF HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. MORSE. I am pleased to be able to appear before this committee today as the sponsor of the Minuteman National Historical Park bill. With me this morning is Senator James De Normandie of the 5th Middlesex senatorial district of Massachusetts. Senator DeNormandie has been appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth to the Advisory Commission for the Minuteman Park.

There is a pressing need to complete the land acquisition for this historic, national landmark before the celebration of our Nation's bicentennial anniversary, and I am grateful that the committee has been able to include these hearings in its busy schedule.

In 1959 the Congress authorized \$8 million to create the Minuteman Park—to contain a maximum of 750 acres in that area of Massachusetts where the American Revolution began. The legislation under consideration today would fulfill the intent of the Congress when it originally approved the establishment of the park.

Section 1 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to relocate the southern boundary of the park in order to keep it contiguous with Route 2, if it is deemed necessary for more efficient administration and management. The recent relocation of this roadway in Massachusetts resulted in the severing of certain lands from the park, and added sections of privately owned land between the highway and the park. To rectify this situation, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has tentatively agreed to transfer some 26.5 acres of land north of the new roadway to the Federal Government, in exchange for approximately 15 acres of existing Federal property south of the highway.

Section 2 of the bill provides the authorization necessary to purchase the remaining land to complete the park. The 1959 legislation, Public Law 86-321, set a ceiling of \$5 million for land acquisition of 750 acres, and \$3 million for the removal of modern buildings and the rehabilitation of the landscape and the historic homes in the park area. Over 500 acres have already been acquired, but because of the constant appreciation of land values, the \$5 million ceiling was reached by 1968 with some 125 prime acres not yet obtained.

The Department of the Interior has estimated that an additional \$5.9 million will be necessary to purchase the land and complete the park. This bill therefore amends the \$8 million limit for acquisition, and raises it to \$13.9 million. It does not, however, alter the existing ceiling on development and administration.

The communities of Lexington, Concord, Lincoln, and Bedford have cooperated fully and enthusiastically on this project, and local planners and zoning boards have made every effort to protect and preserve the lands within the park area. Action is needed quickly to assure those many citizens who have given so much strong support to the park that it will be completed.

Living as we do in Massachusetts, so close to the early history of this Nation, we are anxious to preserve the lands along the "old battle road" and to restore the many stone walls and houses which date back to the beginning of the American Revolution, so that all Americans may share and enjoy the pride and beauty of this part of our heritage.

More and more people—American and foreign visitors alike—have come to the park since it was created. Last year some 530,000 visitors toured this site. With the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the start of the American Revolution less than 5 years away, thousands more will be visiting the place where the first battles of that war were fought. It would be sad, indeed, if the park could not be completed in time for the celebration.

For these reasons, Minuteman Park and the freedom, independence, and courage it represents deserves every priority. Those of us who are privileged to represent this historic and beautiful area in New England

