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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1972

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HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

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PART 6

Testimony of Members of Congress and other interested individuals and organizations

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1971

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. We have the privilege today of hearing from our very distinguished colleagues, the Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and other interested individuals and organizations, who are appearing in behalf of various items in or relative to the budget for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

WITNESSES

HON. WAYNE ASPINALL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO
HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome today the chairman and ranking minority member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to review with us and to express some of their thoughts on the Interior and related agencies appropriations bill.

Mr. Chairman, we are particularly pleased to have you here today.

Mr. ASPINALL. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am very pleased to be with you. I have a 26-page statement, and I ask that I might be permitted to place it in the record and summarize it for you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert your statement in the record and summarize it for us.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, once again it is my pleasure to appear before your subcommittee and share with you some views and comments related to the appropriation bill which you are considering. Again, I want to express my satisfaction and appreciation for the working relationship that has grown up over the years between your subcommittee and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. This close cooperation has enabled my legislative committee to retain a higher degree of oversight of the various programs for which you are appropriating funds. As usual, I will be speaking for the most part as Chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. However, toward the end of my statement I will refer to a few items of particular interest in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Colorado. Madam Chairman, I would like to first discuss the Indian programs.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

I am concerned about the constantly increasing cost of the special Federal Indian program. By special, I mean appropriations specially for Indians because of their race, as distinguished from appropriations to finance general Federal programs in which Indians participate, along with all other citizens regardless of race. The latter programs are not special Indian programs, and my remarks do not relate to them.

The 1972 appropriation request for the special programs administered through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, total $564,709,000. This is an increase over 1971 of $65,076,000. Each year this figure goes a little higher. I think the time has come for a searching examination to determine whether the Indian people are getting full value from this Federal money, or whether an inordinate amount is going for administration and supervision that does not produce lasting benefits.

I know that the members of the Appropriations Committee struggle with this question every year in your serious and continuous effort to direct the Federal money into the most productive programs. Nevertheless, I am concerned, and I hope that both your committee and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in the exercise of our respective legislative oversight responsibilities, will examine the problem critically. In view of the specific direction in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 with respect to legislative oversight, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs proposes to examine the manner in which some of these programs are administered, and perhaps to initiate new program legislation that defines more adequately their scope, terms, and limitations. In the absence of that kind of substantive program legislation, the burden on the Appropriations Committee is all the greater.

I am particularly concerned by the recently initiated policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to enter into contracts with Indian tribes under which the tribes would administer some or all of the various funded programs now administered directly by the Bureau. I feel that a major policy of this kind should be based upon clear substantive legislation, and that the Department of the Interior should not attempt to use legislation enacted many years ago for different purposes. There has been an unwritten understanding for the past many years that the Department would seek substantive legislative authorization for important new Indian policies and programs, which would spell out their scope, terms, conditions, and limitations. I have recently reminded Secretary Morton of that practice, and have asked him to seek appropriate program authorization for transferring Bureau functions to tribes. He has done so, and until the Congress has had an opportunity to consider his request, I hope that the need for the legislation will not be circumvented by reprograming presently appropriated funds under the existing statutes. I refer specifically to a reprograming request in connection with a proposed contract between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and a tribally chartered corporation to administer the Bureau's programs on the Miccosukee Reservation. The contract is intended to put into effect a policy not yet considered and approved by the Congress, at a time when the authorizing legislation is pending before the authorizing committee.

One item in the pending appropriation request requires a special comment. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is requesting $4,900,000 for an Indian Business Development Fund.

This is $1,500,000 over the amount appropriated last year.

This is a new program that was started only last year. It involves outright grants to prospective Indian businessmen. There are, however, no statutory guidelines that describe or limit the type of program undertaken. There are no statutory limitations on the amount of a grant, or the conditions of a grant. The absence of a substantive program authorization leaves the Bureau with a virtual blank check to use the requested $4,900,000 in any way it wants to use it.

When I learned of this program for the first time, after the appropriation act was enacted last year, I sent a letter to you, Madam Chairman, explaining the problem and asking that no further appropriations be made until the Secretary had submitted to the Congress draft legislation to authorize the program, define its scope, and prescribe appropriate terms, conditions, and limitations. You very graciously agreed.

The Secretary was notified early last fall, and Assistant Secretary Loesch replied that a draft of authorizing legislation would be submitted promptly. It has not yet been submitted, despite the fact that my staff has made repeated inquiries.

I do not understand why the Department has delayed, when it knew that 1972 appropriations for the program would be contingent upon the enactment of authorizing legislation. The Department of the Interior says that it places great emphasis on the program, but apparently not enough to cause it to keep its promise to seek the necessary legislation.

I do not like being placed in this position, but I must urge that this item be deleted from the bill until the Department submits appropriate authorizing

legislation and the Congress has had an opportunity to consider it. The Department has had more than half a year to submit its proposal, it promised to do so, and it has failed to keep its promise.

Next let me turn to the matter of appropriations for the Office of Territories.

TERRITORIES

The big problem, as I see it, in connection with our territories and insular possessions relates to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The problem has two parts. One relates to the future political status of the Trust Territory, that is, whether it will become in some manner a part of the United States, or whether it will become independent. A closely related part of the problem is the level of Federal appropriations to improve the economy, health, and education of the island people.

Congress recently increased the authorized appropriation level to $60 million per year. The need and desirability of spending at that level requires careful scrutiny and analysis. The justification presented to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs when the ceiling was raised was convincing, but the Department's plans for 1972 need to be evaluated in the light of past performance. Our committee expects to look into this performance record carefully and in some depth during the course of this Congress. The desirability of spending at this level also needs to be considered in the light of the area's probable future status.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

Madam Chairman, let me turn now to National Parks and Recreation which covers a sizable portion of the appropriations which you are considering.

Introduction.—As you know, the authorizing committee has been extremely active in the field of parks and outdoor recreation for more than a decade. Because our committees have been able to work together constructively, I think that we have a record which would make anyone proud. The members of the authorizing committee have considered the merits of many proposals and we have attempted to exercise good judgment in deciding where the limited funds can best be used. By recommending the appropriations needed to carry the program forward, you and your colleagues have been most helpful in transforming those authorizations into valuable, tangible assets for the public good.

In general, the job we have to do today is larger than it has ever been—we have more people, with more time, and better transportation, and more conveniences than ever before. To help meet these needs, all of us have helped to persuade the Congress to create more outdoor recreation areas in the last decade than have been created in any comparable period of time in our history. Such rapid expansion in this field creates some special problems which are complicated by other developments throughout the Nation. I would like to briefly discuss these matters as I see them.

Land and Water Conservation Fund.—In addition to the dozens of new units which have been added to the Nation's inventory of outdoor recreation resources in the past decade, hundreds of projects of regional, State, and local importance have been created or improved with Federal assistance. Almost all of this progress has come about under the land and water conservation fund program.

We can look back with pride at the progress we have made, but we must also remember that progress extracts a price. Our job has not been easy and the future promises to hold some equally difficult problems. Some of these confront us now.

The 1972 budget requests an appropriation of $380 million from the land and water conservation fund. All but $20 million in the fund, our committee was told, is being requested—and that remainder is being reserved for payments on the acquisition of lands at the Redwood National Park.

The objective of putting all of the moneys available in the fund to work as promptly as possible is one I have always supported. The members of our committee recognize that the relatively insignificant benefits derived from holding revenues in the fund are far exceeded by rapidly escalating land prices in important outdoor recreation areas.

The land and water conservation fund act provides that up to 60 percent of the moneys in the fund should be used to help the States to expand their outdoor recreation programs. Since its inception, about a half of a billion dollars has been made available for this phase of the program. I support this matching incentive, because it can help accelerate an important element of the national effort. On the other hand, it is just as important to maintain steady progress where nationally significant areas are involved.

This is the first time since this program began that we are in a position to promptly fund new Federal projects as they are authorized. The appropriations for fiscal year 1971 will complete the funding presently authorized at several Federal areas, and others will be fully funded if the fiscal year 1972 budget recommendations are approved. If we can maintain this momentum by more ample funding of the remaining areas, then as the Congress considers and approves new national areas, the needed appropriations can be expeditiously approved. This, in my opinion, is the best way to keep reasonable control over the program—particularly over the land acquisition program.

(*a*) *Additional funds for new areas*

Naturally, if your committee decides to expand the programs to more fully fund existing Federal authorizations, then there must be some corresponding reductions elsewhere to keep the appropriations in line with the level of the fund. In light of the fact that the States do not presently have the capacity to utilize all of the recommended funds, and in light of the fact that there is a carryover from fiscal 1971 on the State side of the program amounting to almost $114 million, it would seem reasonable to divert a portion of the fiscal year 1972 funds to the Federal side to bolster the appropriations for some of the newly authorized Federal areas like Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Gulf Islands National Seashore, and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. This would permit the planned land acquisition programs for these areas to be expedited before speculative costs begin to mount. Then, as we proceed with the program for the 92d Congress, these authorizations will not present a handicap which will limit our ability to consider meritorious new proposals. In future years, when the States develop the ability to put more money to work, perhaps their share of the total could be increased.

(*b*) *Additional funds for the acquisition of inholdings*

With respect to the Federal share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, it is now time to give greater attention to the long-established units of the national park system. In recent years, we have concentrated our attention on the authorization of new units primarily accessible to areas of population concentration. In doing this, it has been necessary to forgo the acquisition of privately owned lands within parks established before 1960. As a consequence, values in these areas have grown considerably, and the remaining unacquired inholdings will cost more today than all inholdings would have cost in 1964—even though some funds have been expended for "opportunity purchases" within these areas.

It is not in the public interest to allow privately owned enclaves to be developed within the boundaries of our national parks:

First, because these developments are incompatible with the basic purposes of the parks;

Second, because these developments constitute an unwarranted financial burden on the Federal Government in terms of local community requirements, needs, and services; and

Third, because the administrative responsibility arising from community developments within the parks will be accompanied by a variety of problems which should not be assumed by the National Park Service.

If at all possible, the funding for the acquisition of inholdings should be promptly expanded, and the National Park Service should be directed to engage in an aggressive acquisition program expeditiously. "Opportunity purchases" should continue to be encouraged; but, if necessary, the powers of eminent domain should be made available for the acquisition of key inholdings with, perhaps, a "checkback" requirement prior to the filing of any declaration of taking.

Need for development funds.—One of the most urgent requirements in the national park system, at the present time, involves the need for development funds. A few years ago, the National Park Service embarked on an aggressive development program called Mission 66, which was designed to rapidly expand public-use facilities in our parks. Presently, there is no comparable program, but it is my understanding that the budget request does include more development and construction funds than were available in fiscal year 1971. At a minimum, the requests should be granted. Perhaps, working together, our committees can promote a more aggressive development program in the future. You might want to consider placing language in your report suggesting that the current program should be given some objective-oriented direction: and we, in the authorizing committee, might begin to consider authorizing the use of some Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys for development purposes.

Funds for maintenance and rehabilitation.—The needs in the future will certainly be no less than they are today, so we should get on with the job if the parks are to be protected from overuse and if the general public is to be adequately served. New facilities must be provided, but the maintenance of the existing buildings, roads, trails, and the like is equally important. The Director of the National Park Service recently told our committee that, while Mission 66 had added impetus to the addition of physical improvements in the parks, funds to adequately maintain them had been in short supply. If these investments are to be made, then we should be sure that the funds for the proper maintenance and rehabilitation are appropriated. For these reasons, I recommend the full funding of the appropriation requests for new construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation.

Administrative costs.—In these trying times when so many people have such little respect for themselves and their fellow man, we must, I suppose, expect to incur more problems in park areas than ever before. It used to be that people went to our outdoor areas to relax with their families, to learn about nature and history, and to enjoy the peace and quiet which they found there. These places were somewhat sacred, but now we are faced with confrontation politics in some areas, motorcycle gangs in others, and general and increasing crime problems throughout the system. Even if we did not have these new problems to contend with, it would be necessary to appropriate more money for the adequate administration of newly authorized areas, but we must adapt to the growth and to the change in the character of park use. We must also assume this responsibility if the general public is to be able to safely use and enjoy these areas for the purposes for which they were established. The administrative costs will continue to grow and we must be ready and willing to provide the funds required to assure the proper management of these areas.

Traffic problems and new ideas.—Traffic congestion in some parks has become almost intolerable. Parts of Yosemite are now closed to general traffic and problems exist in many other areas around the country. Some innovations are in the planning stages which we should review objectively in terms of the long-term public interest. In the North Cascades, which I know you are familiar with, Madam Chairman, the original plan contemplated the construction of a tram to disperse the visitors throughout the area without constructing roads and all of the attendant service facilities which would be needed for automobiles. If this plan is implemented, it could provide an alternative to motorized traffic and it could have many beneficial ramifications throughout the Nation's outdoor areas. In addition, other alternatives are being considered which might be more suitable for other areas. All of these ideas should be fully considered with a view toward the ultimate objective of maintaining these areas for public use and enjoyment in perpetuity. I am sure that you can count on the cooperation of the authorizing committee in exploring these possibilities * * * their benefits * * * their relative costs * * * and where they are most needed.

The national historic preservation program.—The last item within the purview of the National Park program which I wish to discuss is the budget request for the national historic preservation program. As you will recall, the 91st Congress extended the life of this program. At the time that we were considering the legislation we were told that the program should be expanded. Witnesses for the National Park Service and several representatives from the States urged a rather ambitious program. We understood then, and I understand now, that the States are ready, able, and willing to move forward with their share of the funds, so that the progress of the program is limited only by the availability of matching Federal funds.

The authorizing legislation permitted an appropriation of $7 million in fiscal year 1971, and it limits appropriations to $10 million in fiscal year 1972. Practically all of the funds were requested in fiscal 1971, but the budget request for the coming year does not meet our expectations. Of the $8,096,000 attributable to historic preservation activities, $1,189,000 is not chargeable against the national historic preservation program authorized by Public Law 91–243 since it constitutes funds to be appropriated pursuant to other authority for the archeological salvage program.

We could understand this reduced request if the States were unable to match the Federal dollars, but I understand that it is estimated that the States have available at least $4 million to match any planning money available and that, in addition, they have more than $21 million to match any development money. If this administration is unwilling to request the funds which it desired to have authorized, then the Congress should assume that responsibility or we should consider reducing the authorization to a level which can reasonably be expected to be funded.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.—As a general proposition, most people seem to be satisfied with the operation of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. While it has grown larger than we originally anticipated, it should be recognized that it has been assigned an expanding role in Federal planning activities and programs. New duties were thrust upon it by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, by the National Trails System Act, by the recent amendments to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and by the National Environmental Policy Act.

We recognize that the Bureau has many responsibilities, but one source of continuing embarrassment to the authorizing committee has been the lack of progress with respect to the nationwide outdoor recreation plan. Originally, the plan was to be completed by May 28, 1968, and transmitted to the Congress. After that, it was to be reviewed, and revised, and resubmitted to the Congress every 5 years. The original deadline has long since passed, and, we were told that between $5 and $6 million has been invested in the plan, but we still have not seen it, because the Office of Management and Budget will not release it.

If the nationwide plan is not to be made available so that it can be a useful working document for the Congress, then its practical worth is questionable. I hope that your committee will carefully scrutinize any requests for funds for this purpose and I can assure you that our committee is planning to tighten its grip on this aspect of the Bureau's activities until the plan is released.

Madam Chairman, this completes my comments about the park and recreation program.

WATER RESEARCH

I would like now to move to the discussion of two programs in the water resources field which come under the legislative jurisdiction of our Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation. They are, of course, water resources research and saline water.

Water resources research.—This program operates on a continuing authorization and those funds being requested for the various subtitles can be appropriated without any further legislative action by our committee. The budget request is $14,435,000, an increase of about $1.25 million above the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1971. Most of this increase is budgeted for the so-called title II grants with about one-quarter million dollars being added for administration and scientific information dissemination. While I generally support the purposes of this program and have no specific requests for additions or deletions, I think it would interest this subcommittee to know of our plans with regard to the basic legislation during this Congress.

We have a number of bills pending before us at this time that would increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for assistance to States for the water resources research institutes. This legislation is quite widely supported by the States but the attitude of the administration has not been disclosed, as yet. It seems clear that some increase in this support is warranted and our committee will look into this issue with considerable care.

While we are reviewing the institute assistance item, we expect to examine other aspects of the program; that being the grant programs. There is some concern on our committee with the grant programs from the standpoint of their emphasis, and it is possible that we will bring out a bill with some structural changes in the program as well as some new money rules. In any event, these changes would not be effective for fiscal year 1972, but would probably become operative in fiscal 1973.

Saline water.—This program requires annual authorization and we have hearings scheduled on a bill to authorize the fiscal year 1972 budget request in the amount of $27,025,000. This sum is about $1.5 million lower than the fiscal year 1971 program. Pending our scheduled hearings, it is not practicable for me to give other than a qualified endorsement of this request. By this, I mean that I support the objectives of the program, but am unable to specifically endorse individual items and subitems.

The subcommittee will recall that the organic act governing the saline water conversion program expires at the end of fiscal year 1972. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs feels that it cannot act affirmatively on the pending authorization without taking into account the nature and duration of the program after 1972. Accordingly, we plan to simultaneously hear other pending bills to extend and revise the program. Only when the future character of the program has been determined can we make intelligent judgments on the relative justification of the 1972 program. It would now appear, at least informally, that the revised organic act and the fiscal year 1972 authorization should be contained

in a single bill. We appreciate the timetable set by the Committee on Appropriations for the Interior appropriations bill and will take every means to expedite processing and enactment of the necessary enabling legislation so that your work will not be delayed.

NATIONAL MINERALS POLICY

Madam Chairman, I would like to recommend full funding for the Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels in the Department of the Interior because it has important new responsibilities and because I believe it is capable of doing a good job. The budget request is for $89,000 to fund activities of that Office.

While the Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels has principally been concerned with defense-related activities and planning involving mineral and solid fuels, it has definite responsibilities to counsel and advise the Secretary of the Interior and other Government officials on minerals and solid fuels shortages and suggest plans and programs to meet them. This Office is also charged with maintaining close liaison with the minerals and coal industries for discussion and analysis of problems confronting the industry, proposed solutions, and for improvement of our minerals and solid fuels base within the country. Thus, it is in a position to provide invaluable assistance in the development of programs to strengthen the supply posture of the Nation in support of the economy.

The law passed in the last Congress, calling for establishment of national minerals policies, will place new responsibilities on the Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels. Authority for development of such policies and for recommending needed legislative actions by the Congress has been reposed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. The Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels will undoubtedly play a key role in studying mineral and solid fuels availability and in recommending plans to ensure their supply to our economy under the implementation process of this measure.

I am also thoroughly aware of the careful conduct of this Office in recommending sound mineral policies, including vigorous support for sound stockpile policies. I am also aware of the successful efforts it has made in meeting coal supply problems during the current energy crunch through cooperation with industry and other government agencies. Its actions in this regard have been reflected to the benefit of the public.

I urge you, therefore, to approve the request for the $89,000 for conducting the important activities of the Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels.

MISCELLANEOUS

Madam Chairman, now let me close with a few items of particular interest to me as Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Colorado. The first concerns the need for additional funds for roads in national forests and, in particular, in the San Juan National Forest. Additional road construction is needed, not only to make timber available to the operators, but also to control the spruce bark beetle infestation which threatens to spread unchecked,throughout the forest because access is not available for effective control and prevention. During the last 5 years, the forest access road construction program in the San Juan National Forest has been at least 30 percent below what was actually needed for orderly development and protection of the forest resource. It is my understanding that the Forest Service budget includes only $135 million for expenditure in fiscal year 1972 for road construction compared with $170 million authorized for forest roads in fiscal year 1972. I believe that the total authorized amount of $170 million should be appropriated.

Another item of particular interest relates to recreational development at Turquoise Lake. While this lake is a feature of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, it is in a national forest, and the recreational development comes under the Forest Service. There is an urgent need for $125,000 in fiscal year 1972 for construction of recreational facilities in order to permit recreational use of the lake and help meet the public demand for such use. As I understand it, this $125,000 has not been included in the budget. I hope, therefore, that this subcommittee will consider adding this amount in order that this already completed reservoir may be fully utilized for recreational purposes.

Some years ago, funds were made available to initiate the U.S. Forest Service avalanche research program. It is my understanding that this program has had to be curtailed because of lack of funds. It is my hope that it can be continued because of the evergrowing influx of people into our winter sports recreational area, and the belief that research now can lead ultimately to avalanche control which will save many lives in the future.

Madam Chairman, I have been interested for several years in the Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) program and the work that is being done by the U.S. Geological Survey in connection with this program. It seems to me that the program is somewhat out of balance. If we are going to spend hundreds of millions of dollars for the satellite, surely we should provide the few millions of dollars necessary to make the data which is produced usable. Yet the funds needed by the USGS have been cut almost in half to only $5.2 million.

The Colorado School of Mines which is already participating in this program has submitted an additional proposal to the USGS for establishing and managing the Rocky Mountains environmental test site. It is my understanding that, while this proposal is recognized as a meritorious and needed project and could have been funded under the requested budget, all the funds in the approved USGS budget for fiscal year 1972 for the EROS program are committed for the establishment of the EROS Data Center and support of other experiments, and that no funds would be available for management of the proposed test site.

The Colorado School of Mines proposal seems particularly timely since NASA is scheduled to launch a satellite in March of 1972. This project, costing only about $270,000 with only $124,000 needed in fiscal year 1972, would take advantage of groundwork already being done and would expand the use of the data from the NASA and EROS programs. The data that would be acquired would be especially valuable in updating the program of land use mapping recently instituted by the State of Colorado.

I hope that your committee will consider increasing the appropriation for the USGS EROS program and approve the funding of this small project.

Thank you, Madam Chairman, for this opportunity to appear before you.

Mr. ASPINALL. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, in the first part of my statement, I have expressed my concern for the constantly increasing costs of Federal Indian programs and discussed my committee's plans, pursuant to our oversight responsibilities under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, to examine critically both the matter of ever-increasing costs and the new policies and programs initiated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs without, in my opinion, adequate statutory authority. One such policy involves the transfer of Bureau functions to Indian tribes by contract between the two. An example is the request to your committee to reprogram funds to implement a contract between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and a tribal corporation whereby the corporation would administer the Bureau's programs on the Miccosukee Reservation in Florida. I hope that you will not approve such reprograming until such a policy has been considered and approved by the Congress.

Another example is involved in the budget request for the Indian Business Development Fund. This new program was initiated last year under questionable statutory authority. You will recall, Madam Chairman, that you graciously agreed that there should be no further funding for this program pending congressional authorization and approval. The Department was notified last summer of the need for authorizing legislation but as yet has not recommended such legislation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you mean, Mr. Chairman, that the Department of the Interior has not yet recommended legislation?

Mr. ASPINALL. This is correct. Therefore I must recommend that these funds, amounting to $4.9 million be deleted.

In connection with our Territories, I point out in my statement that our major problems relate to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Last year we enacted legislation raising the appropriation authorization level for the trust territory to $60 million annually. While I believe this level of spending is justified, and I support it in committee,

I recommend that you continue the careful scrutiny and analysis that you have exercised in the past with respect to the annual programs for the Trust Territory in order to assure that the funds are spent wisely. Next in my statement, I have discussed some of the problems in connection with our national parks and recreation programs. In connection with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, I point out that the recommended appropriation of $380 million in fiscal year 1972 would, for the first time, permit the funding of new projects as they are authorized as well as begin to catch up with some much-needed "in-holding" acquisition. However, the administration proposes that $280 million of the $380 million be made available to the States notwithstanding a carryover of $114 million this year for State programs simply because it could not be matched by the States. This seems to me to be an obvious move by the Office of Management and Budget to put these funds in position so that they cannot be spent in fiscal year 1972, and I strongly recommend that this committee divert at least a portion of the $280 million to the Federal side of the program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you realize that the Department of the Interior also had a carryover balance of Federal funds in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Mr. ASPINALL. I understand this, because they have held up these funds.

Also, in my statement in connection with the parks and outdoor recreation programs, I discuss the need for additional development funds and for adequate maintenance and rehabilitation funds for our existing parks and recreation areas.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, we do need development funds. These parks are not going to be able to carry the load that they have to carry, unless we look at it a little bit differently than we do.

In connection with the water programs, I have discussed in my statement my committee's plans for review and consideration of the water resources research program and the saline water research program and the basic acts authorizing these two programs. With respect to saline water, we will be considering the annual appropriation authorization act next week and will expedite final action so far as possible in order not to delay your work in appropriating funds.

Madam Chairman, with all of the publicity recently in connection with the cutting policy of the Forest Service, I hesitate to bring up the matter of fund needs for national forest roads. However, I happen to believe in using our forest resources to strengthen this Nation's economy as long as it is done on an appropriate and sustained-yield basis. Additional funds are needed for road construction in our national forests and particularly in the San Juan National Forest not only to permit timber harvesting but also to control the spruce bark beetle infestation which threatens to spread unchecked throughout the forest. If it goes through this forest, it will take care of the adjacent forests. It is my understanding that the Forest Service budget includes only $135 million for road construction in fiscal year 1972 compared with $170 million authorized. I hope you will give consideration to appropriating the total authorized amount of $170 million.

Turquoise Lake is a reclamation reservoir in my district which has been completed in connection with the Fryingpan-Arkansas project,

but it has not been made fully usable for recreation. It is in a national forest and is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. With the reservoir completed, there is, of course, a demand by the public for recreational use. However, the public cannot be admitted until at least minimum recreational and sanitary facilities are provided. It is my understanding that $125,000 would take care of this matter but that this amount has not been included in the Forest Service budget. I hope that you will consider including this small amount in order that the public may make use of this completed reservoir.

Madam Chairman, the last item I want to mention relates to the Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) program of the U.S. Geological Survey. The Geological Survey has cooperated with NASA in this program with the objective of making full use of the data produced by the satellite scheduled to be launched in early 1972. However, the Geological Survey program has been curtailed because of lack of funds. It seems to me that if we are going to spend several hundred million dollars for the satellite, surely we should provide the few million dollars necessary to make use of the data it produces. I hope that this committee will consider increasing the funds available to the USGS, including a small amount of about $124,000 to implement a meritorious and needed project proposed by the Colorado School of Mines. This project, calling for the establishment and management of the Rocky Mountains Environmental Test Site, would take advantage of groundwork already being done and would expand the use of date from the NASA and EROS programs. It is my understanding that this is an approved project but cannot be funded because of the cutback.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee: I think that I should advise this committee that this is my own personal statement, as other statements that I have made annually before this committee. I do not pretend to speak entirely for the committee, but I do speak as one who is interested in these programs, and who is chairman of the committee.

FOREST SERVICE BUDGET

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, the Forest Service's budget, for recreation and for research is not adequate, in spite of the fact it is reported that in two States alone $15 million worth of timber is being destroyed by various insects. Also last year, after the Wenatchee and the California fires, the Forest Service requested to reprogram most of the funds this committee had added to their budget, to meet the forest rehabilitation needs. The committee refused, because we thought that they should request those funds in a supplemental appropriation.

The funds were eventually reprogramed from the Forests Roads and Trails activity, and the Forest Service has not shown any attempt, in the fiscal year 1972 budget, to recoup that money.

I am urging the Forest Service, and I hope somebody in the budget structure will do this, to include hereafter with their forest fire suppression requests funds for rehabilitation, because this seems to me to be more orderly procedure.

As I mentioned earlier, the recreation funds requested by the Forest Service are inadequate. For example, there are no funds in the Forest Service's budget for recreational development in a par-

ticular Corps of Army Engineers project even though the location of the area is in a national forest.

The tragedy of this will be an open invitation to litter and manmade fires. I am very disturbed, and I hope that this committee will be able to correct some of these deficiencies.

Mr. WYATT. Would you yield at that point?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WYATT. I would also like to point out for our two witnesses that last year there was not one penny of construction money in the Forest Service for recreation, for research or for anything other than for pollution abatement control. We added a few items, and finally got two or three of them spent, very minor items. This year again there was nothing for construction in either of these areas except for pollution abatement control. I am beginning to wonder how many years are going to be taken up before we get all the pollution abatement facilities built, so that we can then start getting into some of these things that are also so important to the general public.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am a little troubled that you have not received legislation for the Indian economic development fund, because the day the BIA appeared before this committee, Assistant Secretary Loesch made the statement that legislation was on its way. It is now the 21st of April. It is not the practice of this committee to fund unauthorized projects.

Mr. ASPINALL. Especially in the way that they desire to spend it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have been a little troubled by some of the contracts that have been made. I am at the point of asking the committee's investigating staff to conduct a survey on what is being done in this area, because there are some problems.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. McFarland of the staff suggests that we are asking, and have gotten in touch with GAO, to ask them to study this matter too. I think, that it would be perhaps in order for us, in certain instances, where our jurisdiction is involved, to perhaps have an oversight committee visit one, two, or a few of these areas, and perhaps have a representative from your committee along with us. We would be glad to cooperate in this matter.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee would also be glad to cooperate. When I was on the Choctaw Reservation there was a great deal of discussion on contracting procedures. What apparently had happened was that a contract had been offered and then it had been refused. There was an indication that some place along the line there was bad faith. This could cause some great difficulties. We are delighted to have your comments Mr. Chairman.

TRUST TERRITORIES

The Trust Territories continue to be a troublesome area, as you are well aware. I wish this committee had some better answers.

Mr. ASPINALL. We don't have all the answers, and we can't get to the study of the matter until we get a little bit closer cooperation from the administration. I think the administration is even deferring to try to put some real constructive effort back of this, but up to the present time they appear to have gotten themselves into a little bit

of difficulty because they have replaced some of their personnel that were in places of authority.

Mrs. HANSEN. One of the most serious problems in the eastern districts of the Trust Territories is that they lack secondary schools. A lot of youngsters are denied an opportunity to go to high school. because they don't have any high school facilities.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN P. SAYLOR, OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. HANSEN. We are delighted to welcome Congressman Saylor. If you want to insert your statement in the record and summ arize it for us, we will be delighted.

Mr. SAYLOR. Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I have a prepared statement which I will submit for the record, and I would then like to make some comments with regard to certain items in it.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and distinguished members of the subcommittee—I appreciate your affording me the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee on a matter which is:

First—close to my district and the livelihood of thousands of my constituents;

Second—a matter of tremendous importance to the future growth and prosperity of our country; and

Third—a matter which, in the scale of things dealing with the Federal budget, is "a drop in the bucket."

I am sure, Mrs. Hansen, that no one here ever expected to hear John Saylor refer to any subject touching "king coal" as a "drop in the bucket." Nevertheless, compared to almost any other research conducted in, with, or exclusive of the Federal Government, "coal research" is unfortunately that drop in the proverbial bucket.

I will return to more statistics later in my testimony, but as background I refresh your memories by noting that the Office of Coal Research of the Department of the Interior has requested a grand total ot $21 million for its operations during fiscal year 1972.

A mere $21 million! That is all!

I will not, at this stage, dwell on the obvious comparisons. I will note, however, that in the 10-year history of the O.C.R., its annual budget has averaged only $7.3 million per year. If you add to that, the $6.4 million spent annually by the Bureau of Mines for coal utilization research, you come up with a total of about $140 million spent on coal research in the last 10 years.

In the same period, the Federal Government has spent $2 billion on atomic power research.

The reasons for these incomprehensible examples of Federal research spending priorities are complex and fraught with historical and political misjudgments. As reasonable legislators, I believe we should say right here and now that we intend to correct the misjudgments and mistakes of the past.

This brings me in essence to the basis for my appearance before the subcommittee. Namely, to stop before it does irreparable damage, a policy which would perpetuate the Federal research spending mistakes of the past 25 years.

I am referring of course to that shortsighted and wholly indefensible announcement by the Office of Management and Budget of last December, followed by one in January of this year, which, if implemented, would destroy any hope of producing clean coal, or environmentally acceptable coalbased energy which every single observer of the Nation's power scene has said is necessary and vital to the future functioning of our industrial economy.

In other words, the Office of Management and Budget has promulgated a policy directive which can only lead to disasters for the coal industry, the energy industry, and the Nation's consumers.

O.M.B. has, without thinking the matter through, pointed the Federal Government on a course regarding coal which is self-defeating. The President's Budget Office has, with one hand, squeezed pennies out of the fiscal year 1972 budget, and with the other hand, squeezed the economic life out of future Americans in fiscal year 1980 and beyond.

The parsimony of O.M.B.'s current policy directive regarding coal research may warm the heart of some bureaucratic accountant in the dungeons of the Executive Office Building, but I doubt if those Americans facing brownouts, blackouts, reduced air conditioning and power rationing of all sorts would be similarily overjoyed if they understood the full impact of the policy.

Madam Chairman, I will not now draw the most obvious comparison that the O.M.B.'s policy cries out for, but I will ask you to consider whether or not the United States would have put the first man on the moon if private industry had been required to produce one-third of the research funds necessary to carry out that multibillion dollar scientific research gamble.

Frankly, I don't think we would have made the race, much less won it. The point I want to stress is that, at least at one point in our Nation's history, we showed courage, imagination, determination, and guts, to embark on a national scientific program that was clearly seen then as a very "iffy" proposition. What was at stake was our ability to discover, learn, and apply a great deal of knowledge in a very short time. The Congress responded then as I hope it soon begins to respond to another national scientific challenge concerning our future energy needs.

And let me emphasize at this point that the future shape of our energy situation depends on the Congress. With the administration's "dead-hand" philosophy regarding coal research, we know the executive branch is not looking beyond its fiscal year 1972 nose. Decisions made today on coal research will have a long-term impact. We learned the truth of a similar statement with regard to space—I hope we prove the value of a "positive" approach toward coal.

OMB'S DIRECTIVES ON COAL RESEARCH FUNDING

But it will take some doing, or, more correctly, some "undoing." Reproduced below is the Office of Management and Budget's "Circular No. A–100" of December 18, 1970. Also included is the unsigned Budget Office markup chart "directive" of January 7, 1971. These—especially the latter—are the directives which must be withdrawn if there is to be a viable coal research program of the magnitude needed to solve coal's part of our national energy crisis:

(The directives follow:)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., December 18, 1970.

CIRCULAR NO. A–100

To the Heads of Executive Departments and Establishments.

Subject: Cost sharing on research supported by Federal agencies.

1. PURPOSE

This circular provides guidelines for Federal agencies concerning participation by the performing organizations in the cost of research supported by Federal agencies. This circular rescinds and replaces Circular No. A–74 dated December 13, 1965. The circular is not primarily for the purpose of implementing specific statutory requirements for cost sharing, but rather to provide guidance to all agencies regarding cost sharing, whether or not it is required by statute. Guidance is provided for determining:

(*a*) The amount of cost sharing to be obtained when cost sharing is required by statute; and

(*b*) Whether performing organizations should be requested to participate in the cost of the research even though cost sharing is not required by statute, and if so, in what amount.

2. SCOPE

(*a*) These guidelines are applicable to all Federal agencies' research grants, contracts, or other research agreements (hereinafter referred to collectively as research agreements) with educational institutions, other not-for-profit or nonprofit organizations, commercial or industrial organizations, or any other recipients except other Federal agencies. The term "research" as used in this circular includes both basic research and applied research.

(*b*) These guidelines need not be applied to development projects; that is, projects for which the principal purpose is the production of, or design, testing, or improvement of, products, materials, devices, systems, or methods. However,

agencies may apply some or all of these guidelines to development projects as they consider appropriate.

(c) This circular is not intended to provide complete guidance on the implementation of all statutory requirements for cost sharing which may be applicable to particular agencies. The agencies shall be responsible for assuring compliance with such statutory requirements.

3. EFFECTIVE DATE

The guidelines set forth in this circular shall be applied to all research agreements which are awarded or extended with additional funds after March 31, 1971, and may be observed earlier.

4. AGENCY PROCEDURES

All agencies shall establish administrative procedures to assure that responsible agency personnel give appropriate consideration to the need for or desirability of cost sharing and the amount of such cost sharing by performing organizations, in accordance with the policies and principles of this circular. A copy of such administrative procedures, including any procedures developed at the operational level as well as those at the departmental or agency level, shall be furnished to the Office of Management and Budget within 90 days after the effective date of this circular.

5. COST PARTICIPATION BY PERFORMING ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Participation by performing organizations in the cost of conducting research projects is intended to serve the mutual interests of the Federal Government and the performing organizations by helping to assure efficient utilization of the resources available for the conduct of research projects and by promoting sound planning and prudent fiscal policies by the performing organizations. In implementing the guidelines of this circular, Federal agencies should exercise care to assure that their procedures and practices reflect these mutual interests and the research needs of the Federal Government.

(b) Agencies shall require performing organizations to contribute to the cost of performing research under Federal research agreements if the agency is required by statute to obtain such cost sharing. If cost sharing is not required by statute, agencies shall encourage organizations to contribute to the cost of performing research under Federal research agreements unless the agency concludes that a request for cost sharing would not be appropriate because of any of the following circumstances:

(1) The particular research objective or scope of effort for the project is specified by the Government rather than proposed by the performing organization; this would usually include any formal Government request for proposals for a specific project.

(2) The research effort has only minor relevance to the non-Federal activities of the performing organization, and the organization is proposing to undertake the research primarily as a service to the Government.

(3) The organization has little or no non-Federal sources of funds from which to make a cost contribution. Cost sharing should generally not be requested if cost sharing would mean that the Government would have to provide funds through some other means (such as fees) to enable the organization to cost share. It should be recognized that those organizations which are predominantly engaged in research and development and have little or no production or other service activities may not be in a favorable position to make a cost contribution.

(c) Except when cost sharing is required by statute, cost sharing need not be a prerequisite to the award of a research agreement if the agency concludes that payment of the full cost of the research effort is necessary in order to obtain the services of the particular organization.

6. AMOUNT OF COST SHARING

When cost sharing is required or determined to be appropriate in accordance with paragraph 5, the amount of cost participation by the performing organizations may vary in accordance with a number of factors relating to the performing organizations, and the character of the research effort. In the final analysis, the amount of cost participation should reflect the mutual agreement of the parties,

provided that it is consistent with any statutory requirements. Factors which the agencies may consider in any negotiations with performing organizations regarding the amount of cost participation, include the following:

(*a*) Cost participation by educational institutions and other not-for-profit or nonprofit organizations should normally be at least 1 percent of total project cost. In many cases cost sharing of less than 5 percent of total project cost would be appropriate in view of the organizations' nonprofit status and their normally limited ability to recover the cost of such participation from non-Federal sources. However, in some cases it may be appropriate for educational institutions to provide a higher degree of cost sharing, such as when the cost of the research consists primarily of the academic year salary of faculty members, or when the equipment acquired by the institution for the project will be of significant value to the institution in its educational activities.

(*b*) The amount of cost participation by commercial or industrial organizations should depend to a large extent on whether the research effort or results are likely to enhance the performing organization's capability, expertise or competitive position, and the value of such enhancement to the performing organization. It should be recognized that those organizations which are predominantly engaged in research and development and have little or no production or other service activities may not be in a favorable position to derive a monetary benefit from their research under Federal agreements. Therefore, cost participation by commercial or industrial organizations could reasonably range from as little as 1 percent or less of the total project cost, to more than 50 percent of total project cost.

(*c*) If the performing organization will not acquire title to or the right to use inventions, patents or technical information resulting from the research project it would generally be appropriate to obtain less cost sharing than in cases in which the performer acquires such rights.

(*d*) When cost sharing is required by statute, cost participation of less than 1 percent may be appropriate if any of the circumstances listed under 5.b. of this circular are present.

(*e*) A relatively low degree of cost sharing may be appropriate if, in the view of the Federal agency, an area of research requires special stimulus in the national interest.

(*f*) A fee or profit will usually not be paid to the performing organization if the organization is to contribute to the cost of the research effort, but the amount of cost sharing may be reduced to reflect the fact that the organization is foregoing its normal fee or profit on the research. However, if the research is expected to be of only minor value to the performing organization and if cost sharing is not required by statute, it may be appropriate for the performer to make a contribution in the form of a reduced fee or profit rather than sharing the costs of the project.

7. ADMINISTRATION

(*a*) Cost participation may be accomplished by a contribution to any of the cost elements of research projects supported by Federal research agreements, either direct or indirect costs, provided that such costs would otherwise be allowable in accordance with any cost principles applicable to the research agreements, and that the costs are not charged to the Federal Government under any other grant or contract.

(*b*) The amount of cost participation by a performer may be determined for each individual research project, or, if the supporting agency desires, for the aggregate of all or some of the research projects supported by an agency at a given organization. When the amount of cost sharing is determined for individual projects, the supporting agency may consider the organization's participation over the total term of the project so that a relatively high contribution in one year may be offset by a relatively low contribution in another year. If the amount of cost sharing is to be determined for the aggregate of all or some of the agency's projects at an organization, the Federal agency and the performer may agree that relatively high contributions on some projects may be offset by relatively low contributions on other projects.

(*c*) Federal agencies shall require recipients of research agreements to maintain records of all research project costs claimed by the performer as being its contribution, as well as records of costs to be paid by the Government. Such records should be subject to audit by the Federal Government.

GEORGE P. SHULTZ,
Director.

60-207 O—71—pt. 6——2

	Budget authority	Outlays
Office of Coal Research:		
From	$21,000,000	$18,800,000
To	21,000,000	18,800,000
Explanation:		
Pittsburgh and Midway project pilot plant will be added to 1972 program	(+3,600,000)	(+2,600,000)
Pittsburgh and Miwday project pilot plant and other new or revised contracts for pilot plants will be budgeted on assumption of about ⅓ private cost share	(−3,600,000)	(−2,600,000)

IS THE OMB POLICY REASONABLE?

The question is whether or not the policy outlined above is reasonable in light of the nature of the coal industry, the place of that industry with respect to other energy industries, and in light of the Federal Government's attitude toward the industry. In my view, the policy is wholly unreasonable.

Industry cannot be expected to compete with Federal funds while the Federal government has been and is now following a course which says that atomic power will get whatever support it needs. In other words, past and present Government policy tells the coal industry that it has a "second-rater" status; that "there is no future for coal"; that indeed, coal is a dying industry.

Madam Chairman, I have not overstated the Government's attitude. It is an attitude which is reflected in the President's fiscal year 1972 budget and which is obviously reflected in the Office of Management and Budget's not-so-subtle attempt to impede the industry's very existence.

Even if the patent situation did not operate against the expenditure of large sums of private research capital, funding of research on coal would be deterred by the Government's lack of a national energy policy.

Unless and until the Congress makes a firm decision to maintain primary reliance on domestic energy sources, it would not be prudent for industry to invest in finding better and cheaper ways to make gas and oil out of coal. It appears that synthetic gas and oil from coal will be more expensive than the present domestic price for natural gas and oil, and more expensive (in the short run) than the price of foreign oil. While foreign oil will undoubtedly become very expensive if the United States allows itself to become greatly dependent on importers, investments in synthetic fuels cannot now be made because the investments would be subject to complete loss if the Government decided to open the gates to lower-cost foreign oil.

It is the public—the present and future consumers of energy—for whose benefit coal research must be performed. Because of past and present Federal Government policy the normal incentives for private industry research have been vitiated. To obtain the research necessary for the public benefit, the public should assume the bulk of the financial burden of research.

Meeting the energy needs of the future, with the least possible harm to the environment, will constitute a task that is equal to our space venture. Electricity use is growing at an astounding rate and that has received a great deal of attention in the press. But we cannot overlook the fact that today electricity constitutes only about 21 percent of the end-use energy—and even at the end of this century, it will constitute no more than half of the end-use of all energy.

In the evolution of our present highly industrialized and mechanized society we have developed a huge need for energy, particularly in the form of oil and gas. We need gasoline for our automobiles, gas for homeheating and cooking, and oil for space heating. Use of fuels for these purposes constitutes 79 percent of our energy requirements. Unfortunately, the demand for oil and gas is growing at such a rate that the natural source of supply may not be sufficient to meet needs for even the relatively near-term future.

The most critical fuel need at the moment concerns the growing demand for, and available resources of, natural gas. In the past 10 years consumption of natural gas has risen from about 13 trillion cubic feet per year to 22 trillion cubic feet. During that same period (1960 to 1970), the ratio of proved reserves to annual consumption declined from about 20 to a little more than 13.

Many responsible people now recognize that the growth in demand for gas (expected to be twice what it is today by the year 2000) will exhaust total resources before the end of this century.

We are fortunate in having great reserves of coal which can be converted to gas or oil (although, with present technology, at a cost penalty). We must have

energy—regardless of the cost. We can have pipeline gas from coal. If we do the proper research job, we should be able to have it without a severe cost penalty.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, coal constitutes over 70 percent of the fuel reserves of the United States. The minimum amount recoverable is more than twice the probable recoverable reserves of all other fuels combined, including oil, natural gas, oil shale, and uranium. All of our energy-producing fuels, including uranium, are nonreplenishable and every effort must be made to insure that future generations have adequate fuel.

We will need atomic power to help in meeting the energy needs of the future—but it can only help, it cannot do the job alone in spite of propaganda to the contrary.

Madam Chairman, because coal absolutely must furnish a very large share of our energy needs—including electric power generation—for many years to come, a major research effort should be made in the several areas which promise to make coal available for use with minimum insult to the environment.

We should accelerate the efforts already underway to convert coal to a synthetic pipeline gas. We should fund approaches which would permit production of low-sulfur content fuel from coal through chemical conversion. Several research approaches to achieve this have been languishing for years for lack of funding. For the long pull, we should be funding processes which will produce electricity from coal in a pollution-free manner and with improved efficiency—including MHD, the fuel cell, fluidized bed combustion, and the combined cycle.

This is what we should be doing. The Office of Coal Research is already started on some of these projects in a rudimentary way, but for the lack of funding such projects have been kept barely alive. With the OMB directive, such projects are doomed. Rather than issue directives which will inhibit the search for pollution-free coal production and usage, the administration should beef up any investigation to that end.

Coal research avenues along the lines I have suggested are presently "in being" under the auspices of the Office of Coal Research. In its fiscal year 1972 budget request, OCR has requested $2 million for the Cresap, W. Va., project; $2.2 million for the Homer City, Pa., project; and $2.1 million for the Tacoma, Wash., project. In each case, the line of research is toward development of environmentally acceptable coal usage.

All three of these requests represent two-thirds of the funds that would actually be needed, and none of these projects can proceed unless the additional non-Federal funding is obtained. The amounts requested reflect OCR's knuckling under to the OMB's disastrous directives. To date, to my knowledge, the Office of Coal Research has not been able to find the "one-third" amount of money to enable these projects to move ahead. In other words, although funds have been budgeted, the money cannot be spent for lack of "outside assistance" to the tune of $3 million.

It's the old story of losing the war for the lack of a horseshoe nail. The OMB policy could mean that for the lack of $3 million, $6 million in needed research funds would go unused. And if that amount is not invested in the coal research envisioned by these projects, it would seriously jeopardize the $24 million already invested in research and construction.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, on the basis of the demonstrated national need for coal and coal-based energy, because of the obvious necessity of finding ways to produce coal that is environmentally acceptable, and based on the impossibility of the private coal industry's underwriting a significant portion of the cost of research to achieve these ends, I believe it is mandatory that the OMB directives on research funding be rescinded, and further, that the total effort for coal research be increased.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENERGY-RELATED RESEARCH: SOME COMPARISONS

At the beginning of my statement, I mentioned that I would be talking about "a drop in the bucket." The amount mentioned then was $21 million, or, that requested by the Office of Coal Research for fiscal year 1972. That amount would not even make a ripple in the nearly 320 million dollar energy related research total that is lavished on a favored few every year. And if $21 million would not make a ripple, consider the impact of $3 million which is, in essence, the amount OMB has cut out of coal research for this year. The penny-pinching of the Office of Management and Budget is truly astounding.

For the most part, I have refrained throughout this statement from drawing the obvious comparisons of research money for atomic energy against that for

coal. The reason is that I want to present the facts of the matter in a little more graphic form and also, because I believed that my case against the OMB directives could stand on its own merits.

As an energy source in 1970, nuclear energy contributed less than 1 percent of the total. Coal contributed 20 percent.

As the recipient of Federal funds for research and development in fiscal year 1970, nuclear energy received $316.3 million or 79.3 percent of the total devoted to civil power. Coal received $22.9 million of 5.7 percent of the total.

The energy-economics division of the Chase Manhattan Bank has recently predicted that nuclear power may furnish almost 10 percent of our total energy source needs by 1980. It's nice to know that nuclear energy is going to contribute something, sometime, to our needs, after billions in Federal funds have been devoted toward atomic energy studies.

I do not think I could be challenged on an estimate of the following nature: Had the Federal Government poured one-fourth the amount of money it has dumped into atomic energy research, into coal research, we would now have:

Means of mining coal more economically and safely;

Economical and competitive low-sulfur fuel;

No stack emission of any kind from coal-fired power generating plants;

Economical and competitive coal-to-gas, coal-to-oil, and coal-to-gasoline conversion processes with the consequent savings to the commercial, industrial, governmental and individual consumers;

The power plant capacity to produce electricity needed, as needed, and when needed;

And the cushion to work on the problems of providing economical, environmentally acceptable power decades in the future without facing crisis after crisis.

Instead of splitting Federal energy research dollars into priority sections, the Federal Government opted for a pie-in-the-sky civilian nuclear energy program which, since its inception, has been as big and as flamboyant a failure as our 10-year program to put a man on the moon was a success.

In the early 1960's, nuclear fuel was seen as a panacea for the Nation's burgeoning energy needs. It was "clean," theoretically economical, and seemed to have the capacities for almost limitless energy production. Plans were readied to construct many nuclear powerplants across the country. Many saw the demand for the conventional energy sources being eclipsed because of the "wonder" fuel. Some—too many—energy companies began to plan future production needs with these thoughts in mind.

Then came reality. Fear of nuclear radiation alarmed many communities where nuclear plants were anticipated. The price tag on a nuclear generating plant was seriously underestimated, with the result that, in many instances, private funds could not finance an installation. Heavy Government subsidy was required for most plants, with the Government financing others outright. Conservationists were beginning to object to "thermal pollution." These and other problems reduced the "promise" of the "wonder" fuel. Sixty-five nuclear powerplants had been scheduled for operation between 1970 and 1976. Of this total, 23 have been delayed.

And yet the Federal Government continues to pour more money into civilian nuclear power research and development. Some of us in Congress have been talking about the clay feet of AEC's civilian program since its inception but we have been ignored. Within the last 5 years, the corps of "AEC watchers" in and out of Congress has increased dramatically with the result that it is now fashionable to question the operating philosophy of the nuclear-industrial complex. But the money piles up. The excerpted chart below gives some indication. Considering, of course, that the "civilian power reactors" section of the AEC budget does not include all the money being spent on civilian nuclear power, and that the corresponding coal figure cited is a total one, the imbalance is staggering.

(The chart follows:)

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

[Dollars in millions]

	Civilian power reactors (AEC)	Coal-research (BuM and O.C.R.)
Fiscal year:		
1966	$89.8	$13.7
1967	102.4	16.6
1968	121.5	17.5
1969	125.2	15.6
1970	124.5	22.9
1971	129.9	28.0
1972	144.8	29.8

The figures above were derived from a chart entitled "Federal Research and Development for Civil Power, Fiscal Years 1966–1972." It was prepared at my request by Dr. Warren H. Donnelly, specialist in science and technology of the Science Policy Research Division of the Congressional Research Service. To the best of my knowledge, such a tabulation has not been presented to the Congress before now.

The information in the chart is drawn largely from the yearly appendices to the Federal budget, with some information from congressional hearings and annual reports of agencies. The sources of information are indicated in the footnotes. In a few places, information was not available and is marked "na". However, I have been assured that the amounts involved were probably not large enough to significantly distort the patterns revealed in the chart. Power research and development of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is included in the tabulation although it is not directed toward providing useful civil power for the short term, its results may well be important to the 1980's.

(The chart follows:)

FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR CIVIL POWER, FISCAL YEARS 1966–72

[Operating costs, in millions of dollars]

Department or agency	Fiscal years						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Department of Defense: Corps of Engineers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of the Interior:							
Bureau of Mines:							
Coal	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	8.8	[1] 8.8
Petroleum	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	[1] 3.0
Oil shale	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	[1] 2.5
Explosives	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	[1] .7
Office of Coal Research	7.4	10.0	10.6	8.7	16.1	19.2	[1] 21.0
Office of Oil and Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Safety Research	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.7	20.8	[1] 32.6
Departmental total	19.0	22.7	24.1	23.6	32.4	54.7	68.6
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission:							
Civilian power reactors	89.8	102.4	121.5	125.2	124.5	129.6	[2] 144.8
Cooperative power demonstration reactor program	13.5	11.6	30.6	8.8	6.7	11.6	[2] 13.1
Cooperative program with Euratom	3.4	2.7	2.5	1.9	0	0	([2])
Terrestrial electric power development	1.7	4.6	6.6	4.2	3.5	.9	[1] 1.0
General reactor technology	46.9	49.8	47.2	49.1	45.6	42.0	[2] 38.5
Advanced systems research and development	18.1	10.4	7.6	0	0	0	0
Nuclear safety	21.6	28.6	32.8	33.7	37.1	35.9	[2] 35.9
Controlled thermonuclear research	21.7	22.4	24.7	26.5	27.7	28.4	[2] 28.0
Environmental research and development	([3])	([3])	([3])	70.7	71.2	71.2	[4] 72.0
Total AEC	216.7	232.5	273.5	320.1	316.3	319.6	333.3
Environmental Protection Agency:							
Air pollution: Removal of sulfur and nitrogen oxides from stack gases	([3])	([3])	[5] 10.0	[5] 16.0	[5] 19.0	[6] 14.5	[6] 27.5
Radiation control	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	2.3	[6] 2.8
Water pollution: Waste heat disposal	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	[7] .5
Total EPA	.5	.5	10.5	16.5	19.5	17.3	30.8
Federal Power Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table, p. 20.

FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR CIVIL POWER, FISCAL YEARS 1966–72—Continued

[Operating costs, in millions of dollars]

Department or agency	Fiscal years						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:							
Nuclear electric power	14.0	13.1	21.1	17.4	16.6	16.1	([3] [8])
Solar power	9.0	7.5	8.2	6.5	5.2	2.8	([3] [8])
Chemical	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.1	([3] [8])
Total NASA	28.1	25.6	34.2	28.3	25.8	22.0	([3] [8])
National Science Foundation engineering energetics	[9] 3.2	[9] 3.1	[9] 3.1	[10] 2.9	[9] 2.6	[9] 2.9	[9] 4.2
Tennessee Valley Authority	([11])	([11])	([11])	1.1	.9	1.9	([3] [11])
Total for all departments and agencies	267.5	284.4	345.4	392.5	397.5	418.4	436.0

[1] Appendixes to the Budget of the United States, fiscal years 1966–72.
[2] Annual hearings of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for AEC authorizing legislation, fiscal years 1966–71, from program justification statements of the AEC.
[3] Not available.
[4] For fiscal years 1969–71, "AEC Authorizing Legislation, Fiscal Year 1971." Hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1970, pt. 1, p. 292. Fiscal year 1972 information from USAEC.
[5] OST report on expenditures for civilian energy production, conversion, and transmission. Sept. 8, 1969.
[6] Information from EPA.
[7] Personal estimate based upon inquiry from the Environmental Protection Agency.
[8] NASA budget estimates, fiscal years 1968–71. Comparable information did not appear in the budget estimate for fiscal year 1972.
[9] Information from NSF.
[10] NSF annual report for 1970, p. 10.
[11] Less than $1,000,000.

Even without further explanation, the chart graphically demonstrates the unconscionable relative positions of atomic energy research funds compared to Federal money for coal research. I do want to make a few points about the chart to emphasize the imbalance.

The AEC is well-known for "fogging" an issue and its designation of only one section of its annual report statement as "civilian" could lead one to believe that the bulk of its efforts were directed elsewhere. The facts show quite the contrary. If we look at the programs which are part of the "line items" in the chart we find the following:

"Cooperative power demonstration reactor program" is a civilian application as was the "Cooperative program with Euratom."

"General reactor technology" is, conservatively, 50 percent devoted to civilian applications.

"Nuclear safety" is, one sincerely hopes, at least 50 percent devoted to civilian programs.

I will give the AEC the benefit of the doubt on its section "controlled thermonuclear research" and exclude this from my new compilation of the data. However, just to make the record clear, the projected end use of the AEC's "fusion" research program is for civilian energy needs.

The section "environmental research and development" is obviously directed at civilian applications. However, since I know that a number of the programs under this heading could conceivably be outside the civilian umbrella, I will assign only 75 percent of the figure to civilian nuclear programs.

Now, with that clarification of the Federal money spent for atomic energy research, we come up with a slightly altered funding picture. In chart form it would look like this:

(The chart follows:)

RECOMPILATION OF DATA FROM FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR CIVIL POWER, FISCAL YEARS 1966–72

[Operating costs, in millions]

	Fiscal year—						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission:							
Civilian power program	140.9	155.9	194.6	230.2	225.9	233.5	249.0
Terrestrial electric power development	1.7	4.6	6.6	4.2	3.5	0.9	1.0
General reactor technology	23.5	24.9	23.6	24.6	22.8	21.0	19.3
Advanced systems research and development	18.1	10.4	7.6	0	0	0	0
Nuclear safety	10.8	14.3	16.4	16.9	18.6	18.0	17.9
Controlled thermonuclear research	21.7	22.4	24.7	26.5	27.7	28.4	28.0
Environmental research and development	NA.	NA.	NA.	17.7	17.8	17.8	18.0
Total AEC	216.7	232.5	273.5	320. 1	216.3	219.6	333.3

With that recompilation, the chart I used which appears on page 14 should be changed accordingly to reflect the honest picture of the imbalance between civilian nuclear research and coal research.

(A new chart follows:)

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

	Civilian power program (A.E.C.)	Coal-research (BuM and O.C.R.)
Fiscal year—		
1966	$140, 900, 000	$13, 700, 000
1967	155, 900, 000	16, 600, 000
1968	194, 600, 000	17, 500, 000
1969	230, 200, 000	15, 600, 000
1970	225, 900, 000	22, 900, 000
1971	233, 500, 000	28, 000, 000
1972	249, 000, 000	29, 800, 000

In spite of the millions noted, energy produced from atomic energy accounts for next to nothing in the current total energy picture, nor is this portion expected to change dramatically in the next 20 or 30 years. Unless the trend in expenditures for civilian energy research is either reversed or brought into balance, the Nation faces an energy crisis in the next decade which will make the New York blackout look like a practice run.

The point will be made by the nuke-supporters that the saving grace for atomic energy's civilian program is the fast breeder reactor research and its promises for the future. Now, 20 years after the experimental breeder reactor I produced the first electricity from nuclear power, neither the AEC nor the industry has in operation a working, demonstration prototype of a fast breeder reactor comparable to those which gave the present nuclear powerplants their push toward commercial utilization.

The one privately built fast breeder reactor, the Enrico Fermi reactor, has failed to provide useful information about routine operation of such reactors. In fact, I am one of those who believes that the Fermi reactor came close to providing us with a demonstration of a real nuclear power reactor holocaust.

The AEC did not undertake an intensive fast breeder development program until about 4 years ago. Since then, the AEC has focused its research and development on only one of several breeder systems. It chose the liquid metal, fast breeder (LMFBR). The Atomic Energy Commission estimates that it would cost from $400 to $500 million to build a demonstration plant. Compare this to the $70 to $80 million it would cost to build an MHD demonstration plant, which I will explain shortly.

Surely, the public and the Congress can see that there is a better way to solve our present and future energy problems than by pouring more money into atomic energy research.

FEDERAL ENERGY RESEARCH FOR THE FUTURE

My mention of MHD was intentional. There is a path to follow in the forest of competing claims regarding the proper utilization of Federal moneys for energy-related research. I have indicated part of the path in requesting that the OMB's "dead-hand" directive regarding coal research be rescinded. With that order changed, coal research, even at the modest level I contemplate, could provide us with the potential breakthroughs in technology which could end our energy crisis for the short term and contribute to making a cushion upon which we can work on the power problems of the next century.

In fact, I will go further and say that a 1-year transfer of the amount designated for civilian power reactors to coal research would have a far more significant and far quicker national utilization potential than were the AEC's already-inflated request increased by a factor of three or four.

There is another segment to the coal research future which should be, must be, pursued and that is magnetohydrodynamics, or MHD. The MHD generator generates electricity by passing a hot gas, created by burning fuel, through a magnetic field. The value of MHD lies in its expected increase in efficiency to 60 percent from the present generation's technology maximum of 40 percent, its almost total lack of air pollution, and in ultimate development, its lack of need for cooling water, which means no thermal pollution. It also means that MHD could be utilized in the coal-rich areas in the western United States where water is scarce.

The Department of the Interior in its fiscal year 1972 appropriations request is asking $1 million for the Office of Coal Research for MHD work. The Office just recently signed a 2-year contract with AVCO Corp. to continue effort in this area. This R. & D. work could and should be expanded and accelerated. The $2.5 million, 2-year contract should be doubled. This would enable an earlier start on the next stage of MHD development. As I mentioned before, an MHD demonstration plant would cost in the neighborhood of $70 million. This, I believe, is a small price to pay in the next 7 or 8 years to create a program which could give this country the electric power it needs, generated by coal, without degrading the quality of our environment, and by the decade of the eighties. And this means clean power.

THE CLEAN COAL CRUSADE

The potential for clean coal from MHD and/or other coal-based research programs leads me to my conclusion, which is a request that this subcommittee and the House Appropriations Committee institute a clean coal crusade in fiscal year 1972.

The objective of the crusade would be to find ways and means to produce a significant proportion of the Nation's energy requirements—in an environmentally acceptable way, from the Nation's most abundant energy source—coal.

The means to this end has to be, must be, a substantial, federally financed coal research program. In my own view, the first year's funding for coal research should be in the region of $100 million. That is just slightly more than a two-thirds increase over that requested at the present time and considerably below that requested for other energy-related research. It is my belief that the Office of Coal Research should be the major instrument of this expanded and speeded-up, nationally needed research program.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Mr. SAYLOR. One of the matters that I would like to talk to this committee about is coal research, because it touches thousands of people in my district. Coal research is a drop in the bucket, when one considers the total energy related research. The Office of Coal Research has spent in the neighborhood of $140 million over the last 10 years; the Atomic Energy Commission has spent about $2.5 billion.

If we didn't get any more for our $140 million than we have already gotten for the $2.5 billion, we would be in a worse condition than we are today.

I am very much concerned with the policy established by the Office of Management and Budget. This policy, as you know, says that for the Office of Coal Research, if they enter into any contracts, one-third of the funds have to be provided by private industry.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee, I may say, has serious misgivings about this project. We have asked the Solicitor for a legal opinion on this project. Mr. Saylor, what bothers the committee is that for a very small amount of money a private industry could have access to information developed in a project that may have cost the Federal Government $100 million. I may say that the committee has a very dismal view of this type of funding arrangement.

Mr. SAYLOR. I am delighted to hear that, because in my opinion, this order is not only unreasonable——

Mrs. HANSEN. It is unconventional.

Mr. SAYLOR. It is ridiculous, it is unworkable, it is shortsighted, it is discriminatory, and in short, it is penny wise and pound foolish.

What is affected by this directive? Coal research projects in Cresap, W. Va., in Tacoma, Wash., and in Homer City, Pa. These are the three big projects that are affected. It is my belief that the Office of Management and Budget has established a policy to lose the war for the sake of a horeshoe nail. That is, $3 million is all that is at stake in the decision.

Mrs. HANSEN. Or to give away billions of dollars for millions.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct. I never thought I would appear before any committee and say $3 million was a small amount, but in view of the figures which we are dealing with, $3 million is small.

The Office of Management and Budget policy would mean that for lack of $3 million, $6 million in needed research funds cannot be spent. If that amount is not spent, $20 million already invested is down the drain.

Considering the need for power, in fact the crisis we face if we do not find new ways to get power, the one-third financing directive of the Office of Management and Budget seems self-defeating.

I noticed last night, in one of the weekly magazines, a grid of the United States, showing the areas of the United States and their power surplus or shortage which we might have during this coming summer.

Mrs. HANSEN. Many areas in the United States are short of power.

Mr. SAYLOR. Every area of the United States is under the recommended power supply and reserves that we should have, so that there isn't an area in the United States that, in this coming summer will not face a shortage.

You will remember a little over a decade ago we agreed on a national commitment to put a man on the moon. I wonder if we would have made that race, much less won it, had industry been required to produce one-third of the funds for research. My question is: Is the national need for clean power any more important than the need for the space race? The scientific challenge of finding a way to produce power without degrading the environment is to me, every bit as grand and important as was the race for the moon. We have to have energy. Coal constitutes over 70 percent of the fuel reserves of the United States at the present time. We can have an abundance of energy in the future, if we only use our most abundant resource, and that is coal. We must have energy at any cost. We can have a coal-based energy at an economic cost, if the research is done now. To get that research, the Office of Management and Budget policy must be rescinded.

We have to increase the Federal effort in coal research, not restrict it. We should accelerate efforts to convert coal to synthetic pipeline

gas. We should fund approaches which will permit production of low sulfur content coal through chemical conversion. Overall we should be funding processes which will produce electricity from coal in a pollution-free manner with improved efficiency.

This includes magneto-hydrodynamics, the fuel, cell fluidized bed combusion, and the combined cycle. We must reorder our energy-related research spending priorities. This means very frankly we must bring coal research up to the point where it can give us the results, and the scientists tell us, we can get those results. The results will be of benefit to the Nation in the 1970's and 1980's.

If the Federal Government had poured forth the amount of money it has dumped into nuclear research, into coal research we would now have the means of mining coal more quickly and safely, low sulfur content coal, no stack emissions of any kind in coal fired power generating plants, economical and competitive coal-to-gas, coal-to-oil, coal-to-gasoline conversion processes, with a consequent savings to the commercial, industrial, governmental and individual consumers. We would have the powerplant capacity to produce electricity, as needed, and when needed. Instead the United States has been chasing the will-o-the-wisp, called nuclear energy. I say that advisedly, with my friend, Chairman Wayne Aspinall, here beside me.

The civilian nuclear energy program has been as big and as flamboyant failure as our 10-year program to put a man on the moon was a success. The figures that I have given you will show that, in fiscal 1966, we spent $140 million for the civilian power program for AEC. In 1972, $249 million is requested.

The Office of Coal Research in 1966 got $13 million, and this year they are asking now for $29 million, and they say that we can't use that unless the private industry comes up with $3 million. It is ludicrous to me that this situation exists.

In my opinion, a 1-year transfer of the amount designated from the civilian nuclear reactors to coal research would have a far more significant and far quicker national utilization potential than were the AEC's already inflated request doubled or tripled. In fact Mrs. Hansen and members of the committee, I believe your subcommittee should inaugurate a clean coal crusade in fiscal year 1972. This should be done by increasing the appropriation for the Office of Coal Research to $100 million.

As to some of the programs which our chairman has talked about, I am gravely concerned about our Trust Territories. Whether the members of this committee know it or not, last year the chairman and myself made a short visit to Guam and to Saipan. I was disturbed by what I saw. Very frankly, if the members of this committee would go out, they would be disturbed if they would see the amount of money——

Mrs. HANSEN. We are disturbed just sitting here in committee.

Mr. SAYLOR. If you realized the amount of money that has been appropriated by the Federal Government since we have had those Trust Territories under our jurisdiction, and see how little has been accomplished. As I said to the present Administrator, something which I sincerely believe, I am afraid that every person we have sent out there has tried to do more than the money justified.

Delnicker was the one exception. He tried to make the Trust Territory work. Unfortunately the administration did not like his approach. It was too factual. He felt that if he had money for roads and he could only build 5 miles of good roads, he built 5 miles of good road, which has lasted. Some other people we sent out there couldn't build good roads and so they built 20 or 25 miles of terrible roads, and when the rains came it was the same as nothing. The same is true for the schools. I can't remember the exact year, but I can recall that Chairman Aspinall and myself appeared before this subcommittee when we had had a horrible typhoon in the area. We begged the then chairman, Mr. Kirwan, to insist that typhoon-resistant buildings be built. Our pleas were disregarded. A year later they had a typhoon, and all the money we spent was blown out into the sea. This is one of the things that sincerely disturbs me.

I am very much disturbed with the request that I have just gotten, and I am sure that this committee has gotten copies of the request from the Micronesean Council on the settlement of their war claims. They are not satisfied with the $10 million. They have now requested $25 million, $5 million from Japan in goods, and $20 million from the Federal Government. They say even though Senator Jackson proposed this, this is not nearly a sufficient amount of money.

We are faced with a serious situation in our national parks. Due to circumstances which the Director says were beyond his control, but which some of us question, we are faced with a serious situation in Yellowstone National Park. 1972 is the 100th anniversary of Yellowstone. The concessionaire has just about walked away. We are going to have no one to operate the facilities in Yellowstone National Park during this coming year.

We do have one concessionaire who says he is willing to go in and try and operate for this coming year. During the past year those of us who have been concerned watched with alarm when the present concessionaire liquidated almost everything he could find, to turn into cash, and is now looking for the Federal Government to bail him out. This is a serious situation. We are also faced with a serious situation in our immediate vicinity—here in Washington, D.C.

As the members of this committee know, I am very much interested in Piscataway National Park. We have instituted a condemnation proceeding with regard to a scenic easement on a property, a portion of which is in the park and a portion of which is outside in the scenic easement area. Figures will show that the amount being offered or being considered by the Park Service for the scenic easement is almost two and a half times what the individual paid for the entire property just a few short years ago and don't comply with the same requirements that all the other property owners in the scenic easement area have been willing to give to the Federal Government. These are some of the things that cause the members of the authorizing committee to come before you and ask you to look carefully at some of these appropriations. We hope that we might be able to assist you in solving some of your problems.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are going to have to have your support, because I can see where this subcommittee is not going to be inclined to make extensive cuts in the fiscal year 1972 budget.

Congressman Saylor this committee has been deeply concerned about the power resources of the United States. This year we held all of our hearings dealing with energy supply, the Office of Oil and Gas, the Office of Coal Research, the Bureau of Mines, and the Geological Survey together. We handled them on consecutive days, so that when the record appears, it will probably be one of the best stories that has every been told before a congressional committee, on where this Nation faces its energy crisis.

Mr. SAYLOR. Madam Chairman, I would hope, if you do not have it at the present time, that you would ask somebody, either your staff or people in the Department, to give you a report on oil shale. Very frankly those of us who have made the study realize that here is another great potential source of energy, on which nothing is being done—private industry or otherwise. As to private industry, as the chairman has spoken to me, they are interested in getting started a little bit, but here is an area where something drastic should be done, because here is an asset which nobody is touching, and which has tremendous potential. We have shale throughout the chairman's district, other districts in the Western States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. This asset should be looked into, as we look into our entire fuel and energy picture.

Mrs. HANSEN. As long as the budget of the United States only provides 1.9 percent for management and conservation of our natural resources, we are not going to ever do the job that has to be done in this Nation. The budget requests have been lamentably inadequate. They have been inadequate for the last 8 years that I have been on this committee and they are not improving.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is right. I think, Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, you will find that as Chairman Aspinall and myself have appeared here year after year, it has made no difference which party occupied the White House.

Mrs. HANSEN. No.

Mr. SAYLOR. Our position has been the same. We have tried diligently to carry out the duties which we feel we have, as the chairman and the ranking minority member on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you both very much.

Mr. WYATT. I have just one question. John, to be sure I understand, on these three coal research facilities there is a total of $6.3 million in the budget at the present time requested, is that correct?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is right.

Mr. WYATT. And you want that increased to $9.3 million roughly?

Mr. SAYLOR. Or whatever the amount is necessary to say that the Federal Government will go ahead with the research in these three projects.

Mr. WYATT. You mean without waiting for private money?

Mr. SAYLOR. Without waiting for private money.

Mr. WYATT. Is this budget Bureau pplicy, or is it purusant to a statute?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Wyatt, as near as I am able to determine, there is absolutely no statute authority whatsoever, but the Office of Management and Budget sometime in December issued a memorandum which says that from here on out, in the Office of Coal Research, and nowhere else as far as Federal research is concerned, you must

come up with one-third of the money, or we don't go ahead. I have been told privately that the Department of Interior was told they could come up and ask for this money, on the basis that private industry would be required to produce their one-third.

Mr. WYATT. One final question if I may: You talk about the oil shale resources being a great potential, undeveloped, untapped energy source. What is your judgment, from what you know—and I know that you know considerable about it—as to the potential in the fairly near future of geothermal steam as filling any part of this void of power deficiency?

Mr. SAYLOR. As you know, Mr. Wyatt, last year our committee passed, and the President signed, a bill authorizing for the first time the leasing of areas for geothermal steam. From the information that has been given to me, and I think to the other members of the committee, geothermal steam may provide a fraction of 1 percent of our needs in the country.

Mr. WYATT. I was interested in your response, because I thought that is what it would be, because we had a Senator from Alaska, not the Senator who is appearing here today, appear before the Oregon Legislature urging them to put a 5-year ban on the development of nuclear power in the State of Oregon, because we had all sorts of other energy sources, such as geothermal steam. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you both very much. Will you help this committee support an expanded budget?

Mr. ASPINALL. We will be in there pitching.

Mr. SAYLOR. We will be in there helping. By the way, I put that OBM directive in my statement, so you will have it in the record.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

WITNESS

HON. EMANUEL CELLER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the very distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Congressman Celler. It is a pleasure to welcome you here today.

Mr. CELLER. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman and members of the committee. I am dealing with a different subject.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is this committee. We go from one subject to another very quickly.

Mr. CELLER. I am here in connection with the National Endowment for the Arts. There are those who would argue that the demands upon the national purse are so varied and urgent that appropriation for the arts must be placed low on the list of priorities, if it is to be placed there at all. With this I must emphatically disagree.

The development of the arts is the mark of a civilized nation. The gift of appreciations, whether of opera, symphonies, sculpture, pictures, theaters, museums, adds dimension to life and living, drawing man out of the narrow confines of self and self-pity. For a nation to neglect its art and artists is to admit that its horizon is narrow and its vision pinched. Art is a higher type of knowledge than experience, said Aristotle. Let us expand that knowledge. Remember too, "that life is short, but art is long."

The good we do with appropriations for arts will last longer than our lives and will make posterity richer.

In the arts, take music. It is all encompassing. It is like a universal language. There are no barriers or national boundaries. It is appreciated by all races, all peoples in all climes. It enhances life whether it be the "Dance Macabre," Chopin's "Funeral March," Stravinsky's glorious "Rites of Spring," the sprightliness of the "Dance of the Hours" from the opera "La Giaconda," and even the sharp "Tea for Two" from "No, No, Nannette." Music takes one out of one's self. It uplifts one and heightens beauty, tenderness, charm, spirituality. Music at times makes me weep with grace.

I am an opera devotee and have had the same seats at the Metropolitan Opera for 40 years. The melodies and arias of Verdi, Wagner, Mozart, Puccini, Massenet, and Rossini, and others continue to thrill me. I desire those thrills for many more people. Music is one of the better parts of my life.

Disraeli said, "at the blast of trumpets thousands go forth to battle and at the peal of the organ thousands kneel down to pray." I want the gospel of music to be spread and shared by many more people in this land. It can be done by a greater degree of appropriations. Visit Florence and see the great sculpture of Michelangelo, particularly David and Moses.

I visited a quarry recently. I saw three men working. I said to one man, "What are you doing?" He said, "I am cutting a stone." I said to the second man, "What are you doing?", he said, "I am making a cornerstone." I said to the third man, "What are you doing?", he said, "I am building a cathedral."

That is what I want. I want more cathedral-like structures built in this country.

Those of us in Brooklyn, N.Y., who have attended the Brooklyn Museum, the Botanic Garden, the Brooklyn Children's Museum, and the Brooklyn Academy of Music, can testify how the people not only of Brooklyn, but of distant places visiting my home town embrace these expressions of our culture. Those of us who attend the performances of the Metropolitan Opera House, the New York City Opera, and beyond these the Lyric Opera of Chicago and the San Francisco Opera, see in them the monuments of national pride. What I say of New York is equally true across the Nation.

There are few today who will not admit that the citadel of the arts has moved from the cultural cities of Europe to the United States. The ferment and experimentation in the arts, whether they be in the ballet or in the little theaters across the Nation, need nourishment. We cannot afford to let this ferment and experimentation die for the lack of it.

Food, shelter, clothing—yes. But shall there be little beyond these? We do not live by bread alone.

The audience and viewers of the world of art keep growing. There is an insistent demand that this stream of light and vigor not be dimmed.

I remember a time when those who could afford it, and many who could not, went to Europe to look, to contemplate, to study, and to imitate the art of the Old World. This is now reversed, a reversal with a tremendous difference. Paris, Rome, Venice, London, were the art centers. But the art did not flow into the provinces of the respective

countries. In the United States this is not true. Small cities within the breadth and length of this country have set up their little theaters, their symphonies, their museums, their operas. This is reflected in the local newspapers which devote pages to the arts within the orbit of their circulation.

We must not agree to be artistically barren. We need to encourage, to stimulate, to applaud the artistically gifted and the fruits of these gifts.

I fervently hope that this subcommittee will be most generous in its recommendations, understanding fully how wise will be this investment in the future of our Nation. I ask you to consider appropriations for the National Endowment for the Arts, not as an expenditure, but I repeat—as an investment.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for an excellent statement, Mr. Chairman.

FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET REQUEST FOR ALASKA

WITNESS

HON. TED STEVENS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Senator Stevens of Alaska.

Senator STEVENS. I have given the staff my statement, Madam Chairman. If that can appear in the record I will highlight it.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will appear in the record. Please highlight your statement for us.

Senator STEVENS. I am, of course, concerned with all of these items, but I am particularly concerned about the problem of the student dormitories for Sitka and Fairbanks.

As you will recall, some years ago we had a problem with the money that was appropriated by this committee which was reprogramed from Mount Edgecumbe to build dormitories at Sitka and Fairbanks. The moneys now do not permit us to build the number of units that we had anticipated could be built at the time those moneys were reprogramed. The commitment was made to the State and to the Native population of the State that we would build these dormitories at Sitka and Fairbanks. As a matter of fact, the State high schools were modified to permit the addition of these new students at Sitka and Fairbanks who come in from the rural areas. We find now that there is $1.4 million lacking necessary for the completion of the two dormitories at Sitka and Fairbanks.

If I could emphasize anything in the requests that we have made, it is that we absolutely do need that money to go ahead. One of the dorms will be bid in October and one in January. At the present time we know that they will not be able to be completed with the moneys that are available. This is due to the delay in the program. It is no one's fault actually. Three years have elapsed since the initial funds became available, and it is the total inflation of the construction that has led to this problem. There has been no increase in the size of the program. There is no ballooning of costs in any way other than just sheer increase in construction costs. I would very much appreciate it if you could take a very strong look at that.

Another matter of great concern, which I would like to highlight today, is the study funds for the Trans-Alaska pipeline. The Geological Survey has asked for money, and we are asking that that be appropriated. It is $1,320,000. It is absolutely necessary, if we are going to have the proper study of the right-of-way by the Geological Survey as the Alaska pipeline goes ahead. I have asked for other things. I join with my good friend, John Saylor, in asking for some money for the Office of Coal Research. We too have a project, and we have for years been after money to increase our forest fire research program in Alaska. We lose so much in forest fires annually. The University of Alaska has now joined me.

Madam Chairman, if I may, I forgot the letter from the president of the University of Alaska. We will send it over. They would very much like to cooperate with the Federal Forest Service in making forest fire research studies; $300,000 is very small compared to just the one fire we had in the Kenai Range last year. I would hope that you would be able to consider our requests. If you have any requests for further information to detail what we have asked for, I would be happy to send it to you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Senator. This committee is deeply concerned with all the problems in Alaska, and no problem is more fundamental than that of the school system and the TAPS program.

Senator STEVENS. We are just now trying to analyze what this latest Supreme Court decision means to us. It might be that we will be back here, if I understand what they have said about segregated patterns of education, because we certainly have them. These regional dormitories, of course, are our way of meeting the problem of segregation by virtue of the fact that we are bringing the native children in from the bush country and injecting them into the normal stream of high schools through BIA dormitories, and the State pays for the high schools.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you will be interested, Senator, that as a result of a trip this committee made to Alaska this program was given an impetus.

Senator STEVENS. You have been very generous to us and we appreciate your support.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very interested in the problems of Alaska. Thank you so much.

Mr. WYATT. I would just like to commend the Senator on his diligence in appearance.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR TED STEVENS, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss certain aspects of the Department of the Interior and related agencies budget for fiscal year 1972.

Because so much of Alaska is owned by the Federal Government, the component parts of the Interior Department necessarily play a vital role in the economic and social development of my State. This involvement is reflected in the fiscal year 1972 budget requests made by the Department. I strongly support each of these requests and shall discuss many of them today. I also shall propose several additional budgetary allocations for Alaska. The appropriation by this subcommittee of the funds which I request will facilitate the Alaskan operations of the Department of the Interior and the Indian Health Service and will inure to the benefit of the people of my State and the Nation.

Madam Chairman, the funding of these requests will help eliminate the massive problems which now confront the citizens of Alaska. As a result, the general quality of life will be improved; Alaskan industry will become more prosperous; and the natural resources of my State will be prudently developed for the benefit of the entire Nation.

The situation is equally bleak with respect to Native education. The average Alaska Native receives less than 8 years of formal schooling, and, according to the 1960 census, 21 percent receive no schooling at all. As a consequence of substandard housing, poor nutrition, contaminated water, and many other problems, the average life expectancy of an Alaskan Native is less than 35 years.

The budget requests that I have made and the other allocations contained in the President's budget would go a long way toward improving the economic and social progress of all Alaskans. Industry would be developed and the general quality of life significantly improved. Accordingly, I request your careful consideration of the matters which I have discussed today.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FUNDS FOR A CONVERSION STUDY OF THE UNALAKLEET RADAR STATION

Unalakleet, Stebbins, Shaktoolik, St. Michael, and other Alaskan communities have expressed the view that the Unalakleet Radar Station, which has been declared by the U.S. Air Force to be surplus property, can be used for the benefit of these villages. The present facility contains sixteen buildings, including a 90-man dormitory, a multipurpose recreation building, a warehouse, storage facilities, a water supply and sewer system, and other components. In accordance with the various suggestions made by community leaders from the villages referred to above, these structures could be converted into a health care center, a school, or a hospital. Both the General Services Administration and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have expressed the view that such a conversion could be accomplished with relative ease.

Accordingly, I request that $40,000 be appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for use in evaluating the various proposals. This request is made with some urgency. Since the Unalakleet Radar Station is only temporarily winterized, it is very likely that disintegration caused by the harsh environment of northern Alaska will soon render this facility unusable.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HEARINGS IN ALASKA

Once again this year I am requesting that sufficient funds be appropriated to finance public hearings in Alaska on the various proposals to expand our system of national parks and monuments. At the present time, there are proposals pending before the Park Service to expand Mount McKinley National Park to convert the Glacier Bay and Katmae National Monuments into parks, and to establish the gateway to the Arctic National Monument. In addition, many Alaskans have asked that the Eddy Stone Rock area near Ketchikan and the Lake George area near Anchorage be studied to determine the advisability of including them in the national park system.

When similar proposals are made respecting land areas in other States, public hearings are held. Such hearings are usually not held in my State. The primary reason is that hearings of this type can be quite expensive. However, I believe that Alaskans should have the opportunity to learn about proposals affecting the national parks and other land withdrawals administered by the Park Service and to comment on these proposals. Accordingly, I request that the committee either add the funds necessary to finance public hearings on the matters referred to above or include language in your report to require that such hearings be held.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH FUNDS FOR A FEASIBILITY STUDY OF THE BELUGA COAL FIELD

Almost 2 years ago, the University of Alaska proposed to the Office of Coal Research that a study be conducted to determine the feasibility of mining subbituminous coal from the Beluga Field west of Anchorage. This application was made in recognition of the responsibility of the Office to develop the Nation's coal reserves.

The coal reserve in the Beluga Field has been reliably estimated at close to 1 billion tons. When mined, this coal will be competitive with other known deposits in the Pacific rim area and will provide a supply of coke with which to develop the large low-grade iron ore deposits in my State.

The projected 4-year cost of the type of feasibility study proposed by the university would be about $422,000. First year expenses would be approximately $62,000. The $422,000 figure is not great in view of the benefits which will accrue to my State and to the Nation if Alaska's coal resources are developed. In this connection, I should mention that the Office of Coal Research has yet to fund a feasibility study of this type in Alaska. Accordingly, I urge this subcommittee to recommend the appropriation of the first year startup sum of $62,000 so that the study of the Beluga Field can be commenced.

FOREST FIRE RESEARCH IN ALASKA

Because the Federal Government still owns 97 percent of the Alaskan land mass, which encompasses 375 million acres, the Forest Service necessarily performs many vital functions in my State. One of the most important of these activities is the prevention and control of forest fires. Each summer, these fires ravage large portions of the State. The remoteness of many areas, the absence of access roads, and the intensity of tundra fires make fire fighting efforts very difficult and costly.

If more was known about the behavior of forest fires in Alaska's unique environment, the staggering losses resulting from such fires could be sharply diminished. At present, we have much to learn about which fire prevention techniques work best in different areas of the State and the methods which can be used to revitalize regions ravaged by forest fires. Accordingly, I propose an additional allocation of $300,000 for forest fire research in my State.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S PRIMARY MINERAL SUPPLY PROGRAM

The Geological Survey's primary mineral supply program, which was seriously curtailed in fiscal year 1971, has been increased by only 300,000 in the fiscal year 1972 budget. Thus, Alaska has not been able to recoup the cuts which were made last year.

This is most unfortunate, for the program has been very successful in my State. During the first 3 years of the program's operation in Alaska, the investment in heavy metals increased tenfold, from $500,000 to $10 million per annum. Much of this increase is directly attributable to the Geological Survey's preparation of maps depicting potentially productive strata. These maps have proved of great value in five of the most lucrative gold mining areas of Alaska—Copper River, Juneau, Livengood, Fairbanks, and the Talkeetna Mountains.

At present, the heavy metals program is the only assistance which the Federal Government provides for gold and platinum development by private concerns. Funds under the program are used to provide preliminary geologic studies without which gold and platinum mining would be virtually impossible. The program has also proved to be a wise financial investment. For every dollar allocated to Alaska under this program, two and a half dollars of private capital has been invested. The program has also been a success in many other parts of the country.

For these reasons, I urge a significant increase in the primary mineral supply funds allocated to Alaska and the other States involved in the program.

THE FISH CREEK DEVELOPMENT ROAD ON DOUGLAS ISLAND

Once again this year, no funds are included in the Forest Service budget for the construction of the Fish Creek Developmental Road. In 1970, this project was ready to go to contract. However, just before bids were to be solicited, the Forest Service shifted $11 million out of its nationwide recreational road program. Out of the $14 million which remained, nothing was allocated to Alaska. As a result, several private development projects which were dependent on the completion of the Fish Creek Road had to be terminated.

This is most unfortunate. The residents of southeastern Alaska have been denied the use of a ski area and the other recreational facilities which were planned for Douglas Island. These facilities would have provided citizens of Alaska and the "South 48" many hours of enjoyable leisuretime activity. Moreover, such facilities, which were dependent on the construction of the Fish Creek Road, could have provided many Alaskan businesses with much needed income, both during the construction and operational phases. Accordingly, I request an appropriation of $950,000 for this worthy project.

MORE ADJUDICATORS FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

As you know, the Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts of Alaska have claimed aboriginal title to large portions of the State. To protect these claims until a final settlement could be promulgated, a "land freeze" was imposed on the conveyance of all public lands in Alaska. On December 31, 1970, this freeze was extended for an additional 6 months. Because of the freeze, neither the State nor private individuals have been able to obtain title to lands presently held by the Federal Government. Recently, the Bureau of Land Management has begun to adjudicate title claims on homesteads and Indian allotments which were perfected prior to the institution of the initial land freeze in 1968. However, a tremendous backlog of other land-use applications still exists.

At present, legislation is pending before both the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs to settle the Alaska Native land claims question. Progress is being made in both committees, and I am confident that a final settlement bill will be enacted in the not too distant future. When a settlement bill is enacted, I am hopeful that the land freeze will be lifted. In any case, the freeze is due to expire by its own terms in June of this year, and it is not known at this time whether it will be extended once again.

When the present land freeze is lifted, a great burden will be immediately imposed on the Alaska land offices of the Bureau of Land Management. This workload will necessitate the hiring of several new adjudicators. Accordingly, I propose that an amount sufficient to hire at least six new adjudicators at the prevailing Federal salary be appropriated. In this way, long delays in receiving title to tracts of land and the concomitant hardship that this will cause can be avoided. Individual citizens will be able to perfect their claims. Moreover, the rights granted to Alaska under the Statehood Act—rights which have been held in abeyance since the imposition of the 1968 land freeze—can be realized with a minimum of delay and difficulty.

FUNDS FOR STUDY OF THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

The Geological Survey has requested the sum of $1,320,000 for use in connection with its evaluation work on the proposed Trans-Alaska pipeline. These funds will be used in programs designed to provide the topographic, geologic, and hydrologic data needed by the Federal Government for critical engineering and management decisions pertaining to right-of-way permits and pipeline construction, including route design characteristics and construction practices. These initial costs will be reimbursed by the consortium of oil companies involved in the pipeline project once a construction permit is issued.

I strongly support the Survey's request for the necessary initial funding. The importance of the proposed pipeline cannot be overemphasized. The Nation's oil reserves are dwindling, and new domestic sources are not being found as readily as before. As a consequence, our dependence on foreign oil is increasing at an alarming rate. Shipment of North Slope crude oil to points in the "South 48" States, which would be made possible by the construction of the TAPS pipeline, will go a long way toward ameliorating the effects of the present "energy crunch."

The pipeline would also have a profoundly beneficial impact on the economic and social progress of Alaska. The State revenues derived from the prudent development of Alaska's North Slope could be used to help resolve the immense problems confronting our State. Moreover, much needed jobs and markets would be provided to Alaskan workers and businessmen.

I also believe the pipeline can be constructed in accordance with sound conservation principles. Thus, the nature and scope of the stipulations which the pipeline consortium has agreed to and other measures which will be taken by the State of Alaska and the Federal Government will insure the protection of my State's terrestrial and marine environment.

Accordingly, I recommend full funding of the Geological Survey's budget request for the funds necessary to insure the prudent construction and operation of the TAPS pipeline.

RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS BY THE BUREAU OF MINES

The Bureau of Mines has requested $450,000 for use in obtaining information relative to the location, quantity, quality, and recoverability of specific mineral resources. In addition, a portion of this money could be used to finance the investigation of marginal and submarginal mineral deposits with a view toward determining possible future utilization. The economic forecasting of the demand

for mineral commodities is also authorized in order to guide industrial and governmental planning.

I strongly support this budget request and similar requests of $30,000 for bituminous coal development in Alaska and $65,000 to promote petroleum development. Given the vast mineral potential of Alaska, these moneys will bring a maximum return in the years to come. Many mineral development concerns are interested in undertaking extraction programs in Alaska. However, before such programs can be undertaken, the kind of comprehensive data which will be provided by the Bureau of Mines must be obtained. I believe that the budget requests which I have just described represent an excellent beginning in our efforts to develop a comprehensive inventory and data base of Alaska's resources.

A VISITOR INFORMATION CENTER AT PORTAGE GLACIER

The present visitor information center at Portage Glacier near Anchorage is woefully inadequate. Currently, the entire center consists of a small trailer. The construction of an improved center would most certainly promote an increased tourist trade. The proximity of Portage Glacier to Anchorage and the stunning beauty of this natural phenomenon make the glacier a logical site for prudent tourist development.

Accordingly, I recommend an appropriation of $500,000 for this worthy purpose. This sum will finance the construction of a complete tourist center and adjoining trails. Because the project can be segmented into its constituent parts, a lesser sum for the first year could be appropriated. Thus, an initial allocation of $100,000 would finance all planning and other costs except construction. Given the benefits to be derived from an improved visitor's center at Portage Glacier, I would hope that, at the very least, this subcommittee would recommend the appropriation of the latter sum. The $500,000 figure will insure the prompt completion of the entire project.

A MAGNETOMETER SURVEY OF ALASKA

One of the major obstacles impeding the development of Alaska's vast mineral potential is the absence of a comprehensive data base upon which to premise decisions respecting the prudent development of our mineral resources. The economic and social progress of Alaska is closely tied to such developments. At the time of statehood, many geologists and other experts predicted the discovery of large mineral deposits in many parts of the State. It was expected that the State income derived from the prudent development of these resources could be used to resolve the massive problems confronting the people of Alaska.

In order for this to occur and to obtain the information necessary to formulate a comprehensive land use plan for my State, we must have more data than we do now concerning the location and quality of mineral resources. Accordingly, I request the appropriation of $10 million to the Geological Survey for a magnetometer study of Alaska. This type of study entails the use of very sensitive instruments capable of detecting mineral formations. These instruments are installed on airplanes which fly back and forth in low-level patterns over the lands which are to be studied. As yet, only a very small portion of Alaska's land mass has been surveyed in this way. However, this technique has been used quite extensively in Canada with very good results.

While the sum of $10 million is large in an absolute sense, this figure should not be viewed in isolation but, rather, in comparison to the great benefits to be derived from a magnetometer survey. Thus, it has been reliably estimated that there are anywhere between 10 and 300 billion barrels of oil on Alaska's North Slope. If so, this reserve will go a long way toward helping to satisfy the Nation's energy needs. But, the North Slope represents a relatively small portion of Alaska's huge land mass. If discoveries of this or a smaller magnitude can be made elsewhere in my State, the lives of all Americans will be enriched. The implementation of a magnetometer survey will yield the information necessary to make such discoveries and to insure the prudent development of Alaska on a multiple-use basis. Recognizing these benefits, Federal officials have seriously discussed for several years an Alaskan magnetometer survey. The idea has been favorably received in many quarters. However, the funds have never been appropriated. This committee now has the opportunity to rectify this great error.

A COMPREHENSIVE WATER RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF ALASKA

The Geological Survey has the authority to conduct programs which produce information relevant to the flow and sediment discharge of rivers, the location, and quantity of underground waters, the chemical quality and temperature of

waters, changes caused by nature and by man, the availability and suitability of water supplies to satisfy present and future demands, and so forth. Information of this type is essential to prudent water planning and management. Yet, very little is known about Alaska's extensive water system.

The Bureau of Reclamation also has statutory authority in matters relating to the prudent use of water. Specifically, the Bureau has responsibility for implementing programs leading to the planning, construction, and operation of facilities to irrigate lands; to furnish municipal and industrial or other water supplies; and to develop related hydroelectric power. Again, Alaska does not now possess a comprehensive data base to implement projects of this type.

Accordingly, I propose the appropriation of $3 million to the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Reclamation for use in connection with a joint study of Alaska's water resources and the application of these resources to the human needs of the people of my State. In addition to the matters referred to above, this study should be oriented toward obtaining information which will enable the construction of electric generation facilities at locations chosen to insure their optimum beneficial impact. These sites should be viewed both in terms of supplying present needs and as a stimulus for future development.

In closing, I want to emphasize my belief that a comprehensive joint study of this type will go a long way toward improving Alaska's very limited socioeconomic and resource data base, and will help insure the prosperity of our people and the success of new ventures designed to develop Alaska's bountiful resources.

AN INCREASED APPROPRIATION FOR SALMON STREAM REHABILITATION IN ALASKA

The Forest Service presently has extensive authority in the area of wildlife habitat management. One of the most promising programs which has been implemented under this authority is the improvement and rehabilitation of fish streams. Improvement projects have included seeding, construction of small dams, debris removal, the building of fish spawning beds, and the development of fish shelters.

Such programs have special importance in my State of Alaska where a very large proportion of the working force earns its livelihood from the prudent exploitation of our marine resourses. The most valuable sea creature which inhabits Alaskan waters is the salmon. Thus, it is most important that our efforts and technology be utilized to improve the marine habitat of this fish.

The Forest Service's wildlife habitat management programs afford an excellent opportunity to accomplish this purpose. In Alaska, the problem is one of funding; there is simply not enough money allocated to my state to improve the spawning beds, to remove obstacles to fish migration, to build hatcheries where necessary, and to perform the other tasks which are so necessary if the salmon yield is to be increased and the quality of fish improved. Accordingly, I propose that the sum of $500,000 be appropriated for stream improvement in Alaska. I am certain that this money will be realized many times over in improved salmon yields. Thus, this is an extremely sound financial investment and should have a very beneficial impact on the entire Alaskan economy.

PARK SERVICE FEASIBILITY STUDIES

The Lake George and Rudyard Bay regions of Alaska contain areas of great scenic beauty. This beauty is comparable to that found in portions of the State already encompassed in the national park and monument systems. Thus, I believe that careful consideration should be given to incorporating both Lake George and Rudyard Bay, including the Walker Cove and Eddiptone Rock area, into the park system. For this reason. I propose the appropriation of $10,000 to conduct a feasibility study of Lake George and $15,000 to study Rudyard Bay and the Walker Cove-Eddiptone Rock area.

The inclusion of these areas would insure the preservation of some of Alaska's most beautiful wilderness areas. This would inure to the benefit of Alaskan citizens and tourists from other States. A preliminary feasibility study would be useful in determining which portions of the Lake George and Rudyard Bay regions should be included in the park system, possible means of access, and the facilities which must be constructed to insure safe and convenient camping conditions.

I also believe that a feasibility study of the various access routes to the proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park should be undertaken. When completed, this park will be one of the most beautiful areas to be found anywhere in the national park and monument systems. The incredible natural beauty and inchoate wilderness of this area is difficult to visualize for anyone who has not been

there. However, in order for the park to be available to campers and tourists, easy access must be assured. At present, there is no easy way to travel to the proposed park site and the various areas within it. Accordingly, I propose an appropriation of $12,500 to conduct a preliminary feasibility study of the various possible access routes. This initial investment will return great dividends in the years to come to campers and tourists seeking quiet contentment and splendid natural beauty.

THE WALDEN POINT ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

The construction of a road on Annette Island from its present terminus about a mile from Metlakatla to Walden Point is essential to the economic development of the Annette Islands Reserve. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has the authority to build such a road and has already made extensive street improvements on Annette Island. However, the Walden Point project has been postponed for lack of sufficient funds.

This is most unfortunate. The road would provide a much needed transportation link between the Annette Island airport and Walden Point, which will be the terminus of a ferry or bridge connecting Annette Island to Ketchikan. As such, the Walden Point Road would be an integral link in the Annette Island road system and would facilitate the movement of goods and people between various locations on Annette and between Annette and the rest of Alaska. Accordingly, I recommend an appropriation of $12 million to plan and construct this worthy project.

THE KENAI NATIONAL MOOSE RANGE

Two years ago, a large forest fire swept the Kenai National Moose Range This fire damaged over 90,000 acres and cost $15 million to suppress. Last year's budget contained funds to restore the range. During your hearings on the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1971, I spoke in strong support of this funding request.

Now that restoration has been provided for, it is time to begin work on the expansion and development program set forth in the comprehensive 5-year master plan which has been submitted to the Forest Service by the joint development committee of the Greater Soldotna and Kenai Chambers of Commerce.

Under this plan, each year's development will provide employment for many residents of the Kenai Peninsula. Moreover, the developmental proposal, which provides for an increased visitation rate, will aid in diversifying and expanding the economy of the entire area. The greatest benefit resulting from the expansion program, however, will be to make available to our people one of the finest recreation areas in the world.

For these reasons, I am requesting that $1 million be appropriated for phase 1 of this project. This phase includes the construction of a new headquarters site, which would be more centrally located than the present one situated on the outskirts of the range.

These funds would also enable further recreational development, including the addition of new hiking trails and parking areas, and the upgrading of existing campgrounds by providing additional facilities. As phase 1 continues, additional staff will be needed to implement and supervise the work and to manage an increased visitation rate.

Because of the range's tremendous potential as a unique recreational area and wildlife refuge, I strongly support the full funding of phase 1.

I would like to make one further request today with respect to the Kenai Moose Range. In order to avoid a repetition of the forest fire which ravaged the range 2 years ago, I recommend that the sum of $18,000 be appropriated to pay the salary of a qualified recreational director. The director would be responsible for alerting campers and tourists to the dangers posed by sub-Arctic forest fires. The expense which would be incurred in hiring an individual with suitable qualifications is minimal when compared to the benefits which would result from having such a person on the job.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A KODIAK WILDLIFE REFUGE HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX

Within the next 2 months, the preparation of a master plan for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge will be completed. This plan will provide the information necessary to make prudent decisions respecting the development and management of the refuge. It will outline the work that needs to be done and the benefits that will accrue to the people of the Kodiak area and the Nation from further development of the refuge.

Once this plan has been completed, we will be able to determine the best location for the construction of a wildlife refuge headquarters complex. The construction of such a complex will result in an increased tourist trade in the Kodiak area, thus, diversifying and expanding the economy of this region. Moreover, much needed employment will be provided to local residents during the construction and operational phases. Of very great importance, the construction of such a complex will enable more people than ever before to view with ease and comfort one of the most scenic areas in the United States.

For these reasons, I request an appropriation of $100,000 to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to finance the preparation of a site plan for the construction of a suitable headquarters complex. This plan will provide the information necessary to construct the complex itself. The construction cost of this project is presently estimated at $540,000, which I am hopeful will be forthcoming from the Congress in subsequent years.

I am confident that the prompt implementation of this project will facilitate the enjoyment of the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge by Alaskans, visitors from the "South 48" States, and tourists from all over the world. The primitive wilderness beauty and the abundant wildlife make the refuge a unique experience for all those who enjoy spending a portion of their time in the grace and serenity of the great outdoors.

EARTH RESOURCES OBSERVATION SYSTEMS

The earth resources observation programs conducted by the Geological Survey have profound implications for Alaska and the Nation. Moneys under this program are used to finance the Survey's continuing research into data applications, benefit investigations, and the initial design for resource inventory information systems. Funds are also used to finance the acquisition and analysis of aircraft geophysical surveys, and high altitude photography. This fiscal year, emphasis will be placed on the development of a data use and reproduction capability, and on the use and incorporation of aircraft and spacecraft data into a national inventory of resources.

From this description, it can readily be seen that the program could have a very beneficial impact on Alaska, which is totally lacking in a comprehensive data base concerning our mineral resources. Yet, of the $1,100,000 requested for this program, only $2,900 is earmarked for Alaska. Given the fact that 97 percent of the State's land mass belongs to the Federal Government and the relatively embryonic stage of our knowledge about Alaska's resources, this sum is woefully inadequate. Accordingly, I propose that an additional $50,000 be added to Alaska's share of these much needed moneys.

A BIOLOGICAL FIELD STATION FOR THE TYONEK INDIAN RESERVATION

I propose an appropriation of $150,000 to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for the construction of a biological field station on the Tyonek Indian Reservation, which is across Cook Inlet from Anchorage. This station would be used to conduct a field study of the waters in and around the Tyonek Reserve.

Such a study would have several purposes. First, it would supply the information necessary to develop a nonresident fishing industry on the reservation. Before large amounts of capital can be committed to the development of this industry, a marine biological study must be conducted. The Tyonek plan for a sport fishing industry is very similar to a venture which is now in operation on the White Mountain Apache Reservation in Arizona. The Arizona program brings the White Mountain Apaches about $1 million per year in tourist fishing revenues.

Like the White Mountain plan, the Tyonek program for attracting tourist fishermen is well conceived. The Tyoneks are willing to provide an optimal landsite and sufficient personnel. The tribe is also prepared to construct the restaurants, hotels, campgrounds, and other facilities which are necessary to attract sport fishermen.

The Tyonek field station could also be utilized in several other important ways. Thus, it could be used by State and Federal agencies in connection with programs under their jurisdiction. In addition, the station could be used to study the salmon fishery in Cook Inlet, which has markably declined in recent years. Since the streams on the Tyonek Reservation support populations of pink, chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon, the construction of a biological field station on reservation lands would contribute much to our understanding of the reasons for the decline in the Cook Inlet salmon population.

Recognizing the importance of a biological field station at Tyonek, the Division of Fisheries Studies has endorsed this project in the past. In addition, former Secretary of the Interior, Walter J. Hickel, encouraged the tribe to pursue the construction of a station. I also strongly support the project and, thus, recommend an appropriation of $150,000 so that a suitable station can be put into operation as soon as possible.

AN INVENTORY OF TIMBER ON BLM LANDS IN ALASKA

At the present time, the Federal Government owns approximately 97 percent of Alaska's landmass of 375 million acres (586,000 square miles). Much of this land is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. In several portions of the State, the land administered by the BLM is heavily forested with valuable commercial timber.

The prudent management and development of these timber resources will provide a sustained yield to meet national and regional demands for wood products used in housing construction and many other important industries. For prudent management decisions to be made, information pertaining to the quality and quantity of the timber reserves must be developed. The initial step in such development is the implementation of a comprehensive inventory. No such inventory has been made on Alaska forest lands administered by the BLM.

Accordingly, I recommend an appropriation of $975,000 to finance a suitable inventory. This appropriation will be returned many times over in better yields producing more Federal revenues. In addition, greater sustained yields will also result in the availability of more timber to satisfy our ever-increasing needs. A comprehensive inventory will provide the type of information which is necessary to insure the prudent development of our timber resources, which, unlike hard minerals and petroleum, are renewable when harvested in accordance with sound conservation principles.

FEDERAL–STATE EDUCATION PARTNERSHIP

Let discuss a Federal-State educational partnership for Native Alaskans, which is in dire trouble at the Federal level unless we are able to save its current momentum by appropriating additional Federal construction funds to the BIA this year.

Since territorial days, the responsibility for secondary education of Alaska's rural youth has been shared mainly by the State and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Initially, the Bureau assumed most of the responsibility by sending the Native students—over 2,300—to federally operated schools in Chilocco, Okla.; Chemawa, Oreg.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Haskell, Kans.; Mount Edgecumbe and Wrangell, Alaska. The territorial government of Alaska operated day high schools in some of the more populous areas of the State, such as Fort Yukon, Bethel, Metlakatla, Tok, Delta, and Tanana.

After statehood, the State assumed greater jurisdiction and responsibility for secondary education through construction and operation appropriations. During the early sixties, a concept emerged which called for regional high schools to be located at population centers throughout the State with residential facilities to complement them for the rural students. Today, this concept has been revised to include plans for area high schools and small dorms in our larger villages, so that many of our children may receive their education as close to home as possible, in the same general geographic and cultural area of the State as their home.

These high school complexes decidedly affect the BIA's education function within Alaska, and ultimately relieve the Federal Government of a great amount of fiscal responsibility. Consequently, the Bureau agreed to participate in the development of the system.

Better than 90 percent of the lands of Alaska still are under Federal jurisdiction and produce only a negligible amount of revenue for the State. Therefore, the BIA agreed in the midsixties to provide residential facilities (dormitories) and operation costs if Alaska would construct the academic facilities and fund their operational costs. With this commitment, Alaskans approved bond issues to fund construction of the academic facilities in the designated regions and areas. To date, these bond authorizations total about $21 million, the most recent being an $11 million bond issue passed last November to be utilized for construction in the coming 3 years.

On the Bureau's side to date, about $15 million of their funds have been appropriated for dormitories in Alaska.

Suddenly, with the State's portion of this partnership given continued growth by the November $11 million bond issue, the Federal money is uncertain. This partnership must move ahead together. Federal dormitory construction must be finished on time for the children to have dormitory living quarters when they

arrive to attend area State-financed schools. Dorms which have been designed and planned with specifications nearly ready for bid, and with academic facilities planned and funded by the State, are now on the planner's shelves awaiting the injection of Federal construction funds. It is not feasible for one partner to proceed alone.

There are five projects I am primarily concerned with today. Let me briefly describe these situations. Two concern the need for maintaing the Federal commitment for two 192-student dormitories at Sitka and Fairbanks. As you probably recall, in 1969 you approved a reprograming action to implement the concept of area school complexes closer to the students' homes. As a part of this reprograming, Sitka was to receive a dormitory to house 192 students and Fairbanks was also provided a 192-unit dorm. The State and local governments have provided the funds to enlarge the schools at these sites to serve the Native students coming in from nearby areas to attend them.

But in the final stages of design, these dormitories are now estimated to cost $5.4 million—$3 million for Fairbanks and $2.4 million for Sitka. There is no question about the need for dormitories this size to house the students. The State schools have been planned for this number, and the children identified.

But with escalating costs, the 1969 reprogramed amount is simply not enough. Our Federal share of this educational partnership with the State of Alaska for the benefit of our Native young people requires that we think of students, not just dollars.

Therefore, I request that this committee add $1.4 million to the fiscal year 1972 BIA construction funds so that these dormitories may go out to bid in fiscal year 1972 at the amount needed to adequately house 192 students in Sitka and 192 students in Fairbanks.

Let me move to another important phase of this educational partnership, where again the Federal Government has not responded with the needed construction funds. I mentioned earlier the strong emphasis in this plan for area schools and dorms located in our larger villages, where students would come from the surrounding communities to live and attend school.

It is hoped they will return home with some frequencyd uring the school year for visits, and be close enough for their parents to visit them occasionally during the year. Just as important is the fact that these area schools are in a location geographically and culturally similar to their home, so the adjustment of attending school away from their village will be easier.

In moving toward this area school concept, Congress appropriated to the BIA planning funds for these three sites: 60-student dorms at Tok and Fort Yukon and an 80-student dorm at Dillingham. The work drawings and specifications are nearing completion and ready for bidding with fiscal year 1972 money. Current construction estimates total $4.8 million: $1.8 million for Dillingham; $1.4 million for Tok; and $1.6 million for Fort Yukon. On its part, the State of Alaska has the funds for expansion of the schools to accommodate these Native young people, who must now travel either out of State or great distances in Alaska to attend school.

It was anticipated by the State and planned by the Bureau to move into construction of these three complexes in fiscal year 1972. Madam Chairman, I feel most strongly that for this critically important Federal and State partnership in the better education for our Alaskan Natives to succeed, we must keep pace with the demand for each type facility. Up to this point, major schools and dorms have moved forward at Nome, Kodiak, Bethel; and Kotzebue and Barrow with full BIA funding. If you will provide funds to meet increased costs at Sitka and Fairbanks, which I deeply hope this committee will do, those schools will also proceed to construction.

This committee has a solid record of cooperative responsibility here. I am certain that in no small way you helped set the stage for approval of Alaska's $11 million bond issue to keep its share of the program moving. But Alaska can't move alone. Our village young people must have living quarters, if they are to enter these schools as they are constructed. The future stability of this program, so clearly designed to better the educational environment of our Native young people, is at stake. Alaska and our Native students rely on the Federal portion of the partnership for it to move forward. The plans for the Dillingham, Fort Yukon, and Tok dorms will be ready for bidding—as planned—with fiscal year 1972 money, which currently is now before you.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, may I urgently request that you allow the Federal partner continue the fine record it has had up until this year, and add $4.8 million to the BIA construction funds so these dorms may be built.

BIA DAY SCHOOLS IN ALASKA

To conclude the portion of my testimony dealing with the Bureau of Indian Affairs' construction program in Alaska, I wish to alert you to its remaining unmet requirements and ask that funds be appropriated so they can move forward. The basic need is for advance planning funds so work can begin on the replacement or upgrading of 14 BIA day schools in the villages. As the State continues to assume responsibility for the BIA schools it is an integral part of the agreed-on plan that prior to transfer of the schools to the State they will be upgraded to BIA standards. To begin this advanced planning I wish to request that $350,000 be appropriated to the BIA so this important work can be started in fiscal year 1972. The Bureau has known these day schools have needed replacement or extensive work for some time but until now have not had the necessary planning funds to begin this process. In addition to these funds I would also like to request that construction funds of $1,132,000 be appropriated for the Northway Alaska Day School. The advanced planning and design work is completed here and construction can begin as soon as funds are made available for it.

In conclusion I would point out that the Bureau is now—and has been for a couple of years—approaching its construction program in three steps. Initially a request is made for advanced planning funds, subsequently, for project design drawings and final specifications, and lastly for the actual construction funds. I would alert the committee to the fact that many important Alaskan projects are in the design phase, so that next year I expect we will be coming before you with the request for construction funds to see these important projects become a reality.

THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE'S DENTAL PROGRAM

I would now like to move on to what I believe are critical areas of need in Alaska's Indian health program.

Here much stronger financial support is required if we are to make a real impact in actually solving the problem instead of just doing a part of the job. This firm direction of added resources can bring results, as I believe your committee's decision to support my request for $438,000 for otitis media in Alaska last year will clearly show over the 5-year duration of this effort to finally control this terrible middle ear disease.

When one views the Alaskan Native health situation, one of the most serious problems is clearly that of dental care. The statistics here are frightening. We have a Native population of about 55,000 in Alaska. In 1969, one-half of these people were not even examined by a dentist as a minimal service. In that same year, there were an estimated 215,000 decayed teeth or over five decayed teeth for every man, woman, and child, and over 36,000 teeth in such bad condition that they required extraction.

With limited funding the Indian Health Service has put its top priority on reaching our Native children up through 19 years of age. But, even as a priority, in fiscal year 1970, 30 villages were not visited and 1,600 children received no dental care at all. The situation becomes infinitely worse for our young adults of 20 to 25 years and our adults over 25 years of age. According to the IHS, with current resources they can only give two out of five young adults even minimum dental care. For adults, only one out of five receives care and this is almost always for an emergency situation. For these people care is generally more available to our adults near an IHS permanent hospital facility where they can go for treatment, versus our villagers who must await the visit of the dentist and his assistant and then the children will receive the bulk of the treatment.

I don't mean to imply that the children shouldn't be treated first. Instead, what I strongly feel is that the time to end this scarcity of resources has come, so that when a Native reaches the age of 20 his dental care will not in effect be stopped. In fact, even before then, many of our Native children still do not have adequate dental treatment.

What I propose today is an influx of resources comparable to what was appropriated by this committee last year for otitis media to take the first step in a 10-year plan designed to catch up on the tremendous backlog of need which now exists, a need which is especially critical in our villages. At the end of that time frame, Natives of all ages should have received full dental care and be on a maintenance level of treatment comparable to what you and I have long taken for granted.

To accomplish this urgent health goal for Alaska, I am requesting an appropriation to the dental program of the Indian Health Service of $508,000 for fiscal year

1972. As with the otitis media funds, once appropriated, this should become a part of the base program and steadily and effectively reach toward the goal here set for it. I am proposing that a key component of these funds ($115,000) go to the contract medical care programs so that private dentists be utilized, especially in those communities such as Cordova, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Seward, etc., where they are in residence and there is no IHS facility. I also believe they can be invaluable in helping to serve our remote villages when they so desire to do it.

These funds would also provide for desperately needed travel funds of about $100,000, so the IHS dentists and their assistants can reach the remote villages where the need is greatest, where now an entire year may pass without one visit by a dentist. Two new dentists and two assistants would also be hired with these new funds and a heavy investment in new equipment—portable for traveling to the villages, as well as renovating dental units in the service centers, would be accomplished.

By way of comparison, the current dental program receives only about $950,000 annually in Alaska. There are now 27 IHS dentists and 33 dental assistants with about a third of them in the Anchorage area. Those in the field service hospitals are responsible for traveling to the villages, but lack of travel funds are a severe hindrance to this important task. Thus, a major portion of my request is for the essential travel funds they must have to reach the villages regularly. By doubling the size of the contract care budget, we will also provide new resources to bring private dentists into the villages, who currently are not able to be reimbursed by the Indian Health Service due to lack of funds.

It is a comprehensive package designed to deliver resources in terms of equipment, new personnel, necessary travel funds, and the use of private dentists to begin to end the terrible situation whereby half of Alaska's Natives do not receive even the minimal dental care they clearly require. I believe it would be a $508,000 investment that would be one of the wisest and most humane the Federal Government could make.

SANITATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION IN NATIVE COMMUNITIES WHERE HOUSING PROJECTS ARE PLANNED

The current Indian Health Service fiscal year 1972 budget request of $17,705,000 for the construction activity is to assist in the provision of sanitation facilities for an estimated 8,000 new Indian and Alaska Native housing units to be constructed or improved under HUD, BIA, tribal and other housing programs in the coming year.

I have recently been advised by DHUD of their plan for increasing the number of housing starts in Alaska to 1,200 units in fiscal year 1972. I have discussed this proposal with the Indian Health Service and they have informed me that such a change would amount to an increase of some 800 housing units over the plan upon which their fiscal year 1972 budget was based. The effect of this change is that, within the $17.705 million requested by IHS, the number of non-Alaska houses which could be served would be reduced so that a total of only 3,990 units could be supported rather than the target of 8,000.

In order to correct this problem, it is requested that an amount of $6.8 million be added to the current IHS budget to permit them to serve the 1,200 houses in Alaska and the 6,800 houses in the other States.

It is noted that there are no funds in this budget to serve existing homes located near these new housing projects or for generally improving existing water and sewage systems in conjunction with serving these new housing project homes. In the following testimony I address this need in Alaska as it pertains to 11 villages where new housing projects are now approved and on the way.

To achieve maximum benefit from Federal funds invested for the improvement of the environmental conditions, the total needs of the Indian or Alaska Native community must be considered in planning and constructing water and sewer systems and other sanitary facilities. If construction of these facilities is limited strictly to service for new and improved housing, many of the unsanitary conditions prevailing in these communities will not be corrected and the residents of the new homes will continue to be exposed to the hazardous environment.

The Indian Health Service must and does consider the total needs of the Indian and Alaska Native communities when planning projects to serve the new and improved housing. Because the Federal and tribal housing programs have not yet achieved their target of 8,000 units per year during fiscal year 1970 and fiscal year 1971, the IHS has been able to continue to serve existing Indian and Alaska Native homes within available funds in communities where a new

housing project was going in. But in the coming year this target of 8,000 homes is planned to be reached. This means at the current funding level IHS sanitation funds for water and sewer will only reach new homes, with existing homes in these communities going without this service. I feel this is not right. Not only do you save tremendously in per unit costs by bringing water and sewer to all homes in a Native village in one construction project, but it is unfair to the other residents of the village who do not receive the same sanitary services. Not everyone can move into a new home—there aren't enough being built—and to now begin to penalize those who are not able to move, by not developing a water and sewer system to serve the entire village is simply not equitable. While I welcome these new homes, I believe an adjustment is needed in the IHS budget so that others aren't deprived of this service who up until now have been receiving it.

Examples of communities in Alaska where the Indian Health Service has approved projects which will provide facilities for existing Native homes in conjunction with construction to serve new housing is as follows:

Location	New homes	Existing homes	Estimated cost	Type of improvement
Chistochina	6	6	$117,000	Community water and sewer system and on-premise sanitary facilities for existing homes.
Mountain Village	30	65	853,000	Do.
Meltakatla	25	195	477,000	Extend existing water and sewer system and provide a new community sewage treatment facility.
Kiana	16	35	539,000	Community water and sewage systems.
Total	77	301	1,986,000	

The Indian Health Service is currently planning, or soon will be asked, to provide sanitary facilities for new HUD housing which is planned for construction in 16 additional communities in Alaska. In 11 of these locations significant improvements will be necessary, over and above the construction necessary to serve the planned housing, if the needs of the existing community and homes are to be met. A list of these 11 communities is as follows:

STATE OF ALASKA

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL COST OF SERVING EXISTING HOUSING IN CONJUNCTION WITH PLANNED OR FUTURE PROJECTS TO SERVE NEW HOUSING AT 11 LOCATIONS

Location	Planned new housing construction	Existing homes in community	Estimated cost of serving new housing	Estimated cost of serving existing housing	Total estimated cost of project
Angoon	30	60	$80,000	$100,000	$180,000
Hoonah	35	180	180,000	180,000	360,000
Hydaburg	25	65	120,000	200,000	320,000
Klawock	20	45	250,000	250,000	500,000
Saxman	20	30	140,000	60,000	200,000
Ambler	16	30	270,000	180,000	450,000
Kaltag	19	30	230,000	220,000	450,000
Manokotak	19	40	250,000	250,000	500,000
New Stuyahok	17	37	240,000	230,000	470,000
Unalakleet	26	90	100,000	400,000	500,000
Wainwright	25	35	175,000	175,000	350,000
Total	252	642	2,035,000	2,245,000	4,280,000

Much has been accomplished during the past two years in establishing local housing authorities and getting geared up to achieve the Federal and tribal housing production goal of 8,000 units per year. This, together with the emphasis which the Federal housing agencies have placed on the Indian housing programs, makes the attainment of this production goal during fiscal year 1972 realistic. Therefore, in order for the IHS to continue to serve existing Indian and Alaska

Native homes in conjunction with projects for new houses, additional funds will be required.

Based on the past 19 months of experience and allowing for the 1,200 new homes in Alaska in fiscal year 1972, it is estimated that an additional $9 million will be needed in the fiscal year 1972 Indian Health Service budget in Alaska for this purpose with $2.2 million of that amount going to the 11 planned Alaska projects to reach the existing homes in these projects in addition to the amount requested of $6.8 million to serve the 1,200 planned new housing units for Alaska.

In their testimony last week before you, the Indian Health Service officials and your committee discussed the funding needed to also serve existing homes, but in communities where no new housing project was planned. Their estimate was a national one of $5 million for current applications. These are two distinct needs in terms of existing Indian and Native homes, and I want it to be clear that what I am requesting is $2.2 million to enable the IHS to serve all of the homes in 11 Alaska villages where new housing projects are already approved for this year.

PLANNING FUNDS FOR NEW INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION AT ANCHORAGE, BETHEL, AND ST. PAUL

Replacement of these three facilities is urgently required. The first necessary step is an appropriation of planning funds so that design drawings can be executed and we can then move to construction.

In the Anchorage facility, which is the Statewide center for Native health care in Alaska where the most comprehensive health service is offered by IHS, a replacement facility of 275 beds is needed. The planning funds required are $1,500,000 with construction costs now estimated at $24,300,000.

The current hospital is of concrete construction and was built in 1953 as a tuberculosis center. Since that time, dramatic reductions in TB bed requirements have dictated complete modernization of this facility to meet the new health care requirements for this area.

In addition to this, the earthquake of March 27, 1964, resulted in extensive damage to this facility through massive earth movement along the bluff behind the medical center structure. An earth-fill stabilization structure was programed at one time, but further studies indicated that it would be more prudent to the Government to construct a new comprehensive medical center for the Alaska Natives in lieu of expensive, major modernization projects. Changing medical programs plus additional space requirements added to the cost of the modernization project. It was estimated by the Office of Buildings and Facilities at one time that the cost of modernization would be approximately 90 percent of the cost of replacing the facility. All necessary steps up to stabilizing the bluff behind the structure have been taken to insure a safe patient care environment.

In regard to the replacement facility, land is currently available at a site near the State psychiatric hospital and a community hospital.

At Bethel, the current hospital is in terrible condition. Nine hundred and eighty thousand dollars is needed in planning funds to build a new 75-bed hospital with construction now estimated at $15 million.

Bethel's hospital is constructed of wood with pile foundations. Serious foundation problems presently exist and have been evaluated through an engineering study. This study indicates that building leveling and foundation stabilization are required. In addition, a feasibility study of this facility was conducted with the results to replace the hospital facility in lieu of modernization.

To keep the hospital operative, in the last several years considerable money has been spent to correct certain deficiencies at this facility. For example: provision of a new hospital roof for $180,000, sprinkler and fire detection system for $170,000, and other emergency activities (in fiscal year 1969, $120,000; fiscal year 1970, $69,000; and fiscal year 1971, $130,500).

But patching up cannot and should not continue any longer. A new hospital is needed.

At St. Paul the existing hospital facility is a wood frame structure and was built in the 1920's. The structural system is rotten and structurally unsafe. Space is insufficient, and grossly inadequate to conduct even the minimum health services needed at this location. A new six-bed facility with adequate space for outpatient and field health activities is required. Planning funds are $90,000 for fiscal year 1972 with construction following in fiscal year 1973 and estimated to cost $1,210,000.

WITNESS

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Roush of Indiana.

Mr. ROUSH. Madam Chairman, It is an honor and a privilege to appear before this subcommittee today to testify regarding appropriations for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

I feel a very special relationship toward this lakeshore because I played a substantial part, with the assistance of valued members of the House Interior Committee and the Interior Appropriations Committee, particularly in securing passage of the legislation creating this national lakeshore.

Little did I realize or expect that 5 years later I would be required once again to go to bat for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, this time to support adequate funding for development purposes. But that is the actual case this year as a result of the fact that the budget for 1972 does not call for one penny for planning or development. Since planning funds precede construction by 1 year, this means a considerable delay in fulfilling the original mandate of the enabling legislation.

My enthusiasm for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as a vital recreation area for the people in a broad area of Northern Indiana, Illinois, and Southern Michigan, has been shared by the Department of the Interior. In 1966, the Under Secretary of that Department wrote the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommending creation of the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore, and went on to say that the importance of that area—

> * * * is based not only on the values of these areas as natural scenic and scientific assets, but also takes into account the vital need for additional recreational space near highly concentrated centers of population. The area set aside * * * for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore contains a unique combination of lakefront, dunes, and hinterland that is ideally suited to fulfillment of the recreational and open space needs of the people of this region; moreover, its scenic and scientific attractions will continue to draw people from all parts of our country.

In the House report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for H.R. 51, which ultimately passed the House resulting in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the area was described as follows:

> Of all outdoor recreation "environments," the shoreline has an unusually strong appeal for Americans. As ORRRC (the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission) noted in its study on shoreline needs, this popularity is no accident, because there are such a wide variety of both active and passive pleasures available. Swimming, boating, water skiing, fishing, hiking, beachcombing, sunbathing, picnicking, camping, sightseeing, or just plain relaxing, are all common pursuits, not to mention the enjoyment derived from nature study, photography, painting, and sketching.
>
> Located at the southern end of Lake Michigan—less than 50 miles from the Chicago-Gary industrial complex—the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore fits the national need like a glove. Nowhere in the Great Lakes is there a greater need for shoreline recreation areas.

Madam Chairman, nothing has changed to make that area less desirable, less serviceable for recreation and other purposes. Yet, to my dismay, there is no budget request for development for 1972.

This cannot be explained as due to a delay in land acquisition. Much of the land proposed for acquisition has been purchased. I would like to include at this point, in the record, a statement from the Interior Department regarding the status of land acquisition as of February 28, 1971 (appendix 1), which indicates that roughly 76 percent of the land to be acquired has been secured.

So we are well on the way as far as land acquisition is concerned. Meanwhile, the national lakeshore remains like an empty house, waiting to be furnished and used fully, with the equipment and facilities necessary to make it livable and enjoyable. What good is the land acquisition if we do not go on to develop the area to provide for parking and bathing facilities, for the roads, trails and picnic sites that are necessary for full use?

On February 8 of this year, I wrote the National Park Service to inquire as to their projected plans for this vital park area. I received a reply which informed me of their 5-year projected development plan for the national lakeshore. I enclose this plan (appendix 2), for the record.

The development plan projects no funds whatever for planning or development for fiscal 1972. Planning money is not proposed until 1973, development funds a year later, in all, 8 years after the bill creating the national lakeshore passed.

Perhaps the reason for this can be found in the fact that the national lakeshore falls under No. 7 of a development program criteria of the National Park Service (appendix 3). I enclose this also. No. 7 refers to facilities described as:

> New visitor use facilities in geographical locations where major deficiencies in park and recreational facilities exist.

Since the numbering of this development program criteria indicates an order of heirarchy, and there are only 11 descriptions; evidently the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is low on the list, for some inscrutable reason. Moreover, it is extremely difficult for me to understand why "visitors use facilities" in locations where there are "major deficiencies in park and recreational facilities" should have such a low priority—particularly in view of the priorities discussed by the President this year. I also wonder why the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is not considered under No. 3 of that development program criteria which calls for:

> Facilities needed to make projects usable for which partial funding has been previously provided.

There is no clear reason why this area would not fit this development criteria.

President Nixon said in his environment message to the Congress on February 8:

> Merely acquiring land for open space and recreation is not enough. We must bring parks to where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas. * * * Only if we set aside and develop such recreation areas now can we insure that they will be available for future generations.

Certainly, there is no lack of people in the confines of this first urban national park. Today, there are more than 9½ million people living within a 100 mile radius of the Indiana Dunes. Existing recreational facilities are inadequate to meet the present outdoor recreational demands of the people. By 1980, it is estimated that population figures within a 100 mile radius of this area could reach 11½ million people, and by that time or possibly sooner, annual visitation to the proposed lakeshore is expected to reach 2 million.

I fully agree with the President's remarks, but his budget proposals belie his words. Where better than in this highly populated, industrial urban area can we apply his policy of bringing "parks to where the people are"? The President spoke of a "Legacy of parks." Is the national lakeshore to be arbitrarily cut out of this legacy, or to be alloted a small share, too little and too late? To be alloted none this year? So it would appear.

It is for this reason that I appear before you today, with the hope of rectifying this emission.

I wrote the National Park Service asking what requests the Department had made for construction of physical facilities at the lakeshore since the bill was passed. The reply was that the Department had "not requested or received any funds for construction of physical facilities at the lakeshore. The 1969 fiscal year program did, however, include $50,000 for planning funds."

At the same time, March 2, I asked the Department to give me an indication of what funds (for planning and construction), the Department could use at the Indiana Dunes to further the development of the park in fiscal 1972, if such funds were available. I asked to know "exactly how much money would be spent on exactly what projects," and that this be "figured separately for the various division of the area, that is, Tremont, Bailly Homestead, West Beach, et cetera."

While I waited for this reply, I also received information from a reputable authority, greatly interested in the area, who recommended that for fiscal 1972, $130,000 for planning and $1,300,000 for construction. The construction would be for access roads, environmental science, trails, parking facilities, the building of four beach houses, (fully facilitated and for interpretation facilities, including a mobile or movable unit) all at the west beach area.

I would like to submit for the record, the full statement from the National Park Service (appendix 4). Pursuant to my request, the Department has stated that the National Park Service could use at the lakeshore, to further the development in fiscal year 1972; $572,000 for project planning. This is broken down as follows: $157,000 for roads and trails, and $415,000 for buildings, utilities, and other facilities. They spelled these out in detail, as I had requested. The Park Service noted that, "If the project planning portions were provided in fiscal year 1972, this would accelerate the 5-year development schedule by permitting the onsite construction in the development areas to start in fiscal year 1973, if adequate funding were made available."

Madam Chairman, while I would prefer the estimate for planning and construction that I mentioned before, I would be gratified if these fiscal recommendations of the National Park Service would be appropriated for 1972. It is my hope that this subcommittee will recommend these funds.

(The following was submitted for the record:)

APPENDIX 1

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Status of Land Acquisition as of February 28, 1971

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, as authorized by Public Law 89-761 dated November 5, 1966, provides for the appropriation of $27,900,000 for the acquisition of land. The entire $27,900,000 has been appropriated as follows:

1968 fiscal year	$ 3,500,000
1969 fiscal year	9,000,000
1970 fiscal year	10,500,000
1971 fiscal year	4,900,000

The area as defined by map No.LNPNE-1008-ID, dated September 1966, encompasses some 8,274 acres. Of this, 2589 acres are in State and other public ownership, 295 acres are exempt tracts not to be acquired, leaving a balance of 5,390 acres to be acquired.

The land acquisition program at this area progressed generally from the easternmost part of the authorized area known as the West Beach Unit, which is on the Lake County-Porter County line and adjacent to Gary city limits, thence eastward along the so-called U.S. 12 corridor into the area south of Dune Acres adjacent to the Indiana Dunes State Park, thence leading to the community of Beverly Shores and the area of Michigan City, a span of some 15 miles.

As of February 28, 1971, 8 acres have been acquired by donation, 2,644 acres acquired by purchase, and 1,439 acres are in pending condemnation actions, leaving a balance of 1,299 acres on which negotiations are in process. The majority of the tracts left to be acquired are in the Beverly Shores area where the value is considerably lower than any place else in the park.

Of the approximately 4,700 tracts subject to acquisition, 2,450 tracts have been or are in the final process of being acquired. Of these 2,450 tracts, it has been necessary to acquire only 118 or less than 5 percent of them by court action. In other words, over 95 percent of the tracts acquired have been conveyed voluntarily. The fact that the overwhelming number of landowners sold voluntarily reflects favorably on the type of land acquisition program conducted at this project.

To date, of the 110 tracts in condemnation, 13 tracts have been tried. Based on the outcome of the last trials, we believe the Government's position with respect to value is well supported; for instance, the

60-207 O - 71 - pt. 6 - 4

Government's appraisal on one tract was $32,600 and the court award was $36,000. In another case, the Government's appraisal was $10,500; the court award was $10,500. Two other examples, the Government's appraisal of $22,100 against the court award of $25,500; and the Government's appraisal of $20,600 against the court award of $27,500. The most significant of the cases tried to date is that on 190.13 acres formerly owned by Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The Government's appraisal was $369,100 and the court award was $392,670, or an award of 6 percent over the Government's appraisal.

At the time the area was authorized, there were approximately 525 single-family residences which could only be acquired at the option of the landowners. We are extremely pleased to report that 412 of these residences were acquired. Three hundred and thirty-one (331) of these landowners reserved use of their properties from 1 to 25 years at a savings to the Government of $1,600,645. Eighty-one (81) landowners elected not to take any reservations. These homeowners sold voluntarily, which certainly indicates again that the land acquisition program at this project was of exceptionally high quality.

On January 2, 1971, the President signed into law "The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Land Acquisition Policy Act of 1970" which provides for uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced from their homes, businesses, or farms by Federal or federally assisted programs and to establish uniform and equitable land acquisition policies for Federal and federally assisted programs.

The equity of the act will add immeasurably to the number of offers we receive and will considerably reduce condemnation actions.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.20240

February 17, 1971

APPENDIX 2
INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE
PROPOSED 5-YEAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

($ in thousands)

	1972 FY		1973 FY		1974 FY		1975 FY		1976 FY	
	R&T	B&U	R&T	B&U	R&T	B&U	R&T	B&U	R&T	B&U
West Beach										
Roads, Parking, Trails, Entrance Station, Picnic Sites, Bathhouses, Lifeguard Stations, Utilities and Interpretive Facilities										
Project Planning (Portion)	$ --	$ --	$ 72	$148	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --
Developments (Portion)	--	--	--	--	645	1,340	--	--	--	--
Roads, Parking, Trails, Maintenance Building, Comfort Stations (2), Utilities, Dune Playfields, Marsh Observation Platforms, Amphitheater Stage, Group Day Use Developments										
Project Planning (Portion)	--	--	--	--	10	225	--	--	--	--
Developments (Portion)	--	--	--	--	--	--	87	2,029	--	--

	1972 FY		1973 FY		1974 FY		1975 FY		1976 FY	
Tremont Day Use Area	R&T	B&U	R&T	B&U	R&T	B&U	R&T	B&U	R&T	B&U
Tremont Day Use Area										
Roads, Parking, Trails, Modifications to Tremont Church, Utilities, Audiovisual Program for Tremont Church										
Project Planning (Portion)	--	--	17	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Developments (Portion)	--	--	--	--	150	175	--	--	--	--
Bailly Homestead										
Roads, Parking, Trails, Visitor Contact Structure and Utilities, Cemetery Restoration, Initial Cleanup and Shoreline Improvement, Little Calumet River										
Project Planning (Portion)	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	23	--	--
Developments (Portion)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	525	206
Totals by year	--	--	$ 89	$167	$ 805	$1,740	$145	$2,052	$525	$206

Grand Totals (Whole $)	Roads and Trails	$1,564,000
	Buildings, Utilities and Other Facilities	4,165,000
		$5,729,000

R&T = Roads and Trails
B&U = Buildings, Utilities and Other Facilities

APPENDIX 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

February 17, 1971

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, INDIANA

Authorization: P.L. 89-761, signed November 5, 1966

Limitations: Developments -- No limitations
Land -- $27,900,000

Planning Provided Through the 1971 Fiscal Year:

Master Planning: The master plan was approved in 1969.

Interpretive Prospectus: The conceptual interpretive prospectus has been approved.

Development Concept Plans: The plan for the West Beach developed area has been completed, and the plan for the Bailly Homestead area is expected to be completed this fiscal year. Preliminary studies have been completed for the Tremont Day Use Area and and the Mount Baldy area.

Surveys and Special Studies: Topographic surveys, the resource management plan and other special studies have been completed. The comprehensive natural resource (ecological) survey for West Beach and a highway traffic study are both scheduled to be completed this fiscal year.

Proposed Five-Year Development Program:

Estimated Costs by Fiscal Year

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
R&T	--	$ 89,000	$ 805,000	$ 145,000	$525,000
B&U	--	167,000	1,740,000	2,052,000	206,000
Totals	--	$256,000	$2,545,000	$2,197,000	$731,000

The proposed five-year development program provides for development of the following facilities at West Beach, the Tremont Day Use Area, and Bailly Homestead:

1973

West Beach--Project planning for FY 1974 developments.
Tremont Day Use Area--Project planning for FY 1974 developments.

1974

West Beach--Bathhouses, picnic sites, lifeguard stations, interpretive structure and signs, entrance station, utilities, roads, trails and parking. Project planning for FY 1975 developments.
Tremont Day Use Area--Roads, parking, trails, modifications to Tremont Church, utilities, audiovisual program for Tremont Church.

1975

West Beach--Maintenance building, comfort stations, utilities, dune playfields, marsh observation platforms, amphitheater stage, group day use developments, roads, trails, and parking. Project planning for FY 1976 developments.
Bailly Homestead--Project planning for FY 1976 developments.

1976

Bailly Homestead--Roads, parking, trails, visitor contact structure, utilities, cemetery restoration, Little Calumet River initial cleanup and shoreline improvement.

R&T = Roads and Trails
B&U = Buildings, Utilities and Other Facilities

October 1970

APPENDIX 3

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CRITERIA

The NPS development criteria to be utilized for programming projects and planning funds associated therewith are as follows:

1. Facilities needed to protect human life, public health and safety, including water and air pollution abatement, emergency repairs and reconstruction resulting from fire, flood, and other catastrophes.

2. Facilities needed to protect park values (pollution abatement other than water and air, erosion, trespass and minimum visitor and operational facilities to protect new areas).

3. Facilities needed to make projects useable for which partial funding has been provided previously.

4. Facilities for which prior commitments have been made, especially those that implement foregoing criteria or those which involve matching private donations.

5. Facilities to effect significant construction and operating economies. These economies must be demonstrable.

6. Facilities to implement special observances, anniversaries, etc., of national significance and programs of national emphasis such as the National Park Service Centennial and the U.S. Bicentennial.

7. New visitor use facilities in geographical locations where major deficiencies in park and recreation facilities exist.

8. Facilities in developed areas which while useable are not complete.

9. Facilities in localities where a comparatively high volume of visitor use will occur per Federal dollar spent.

10. Facilities for areas where entrance or user fee may be charged after full development.

11. Facilities not clearly identifiable in preceding criteria, and those needed facilities which may fall in another of the criteria, but which must be deferred for reason of appropriation ceilings on land and development funds, etc.

APPENDIX 4

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D22-PP

APR 16 1971

Hon. J. Edward Roush
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Roush:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting further information on the development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The funds that the National Park Service could use at the lakeshore to further the development in fiscal year 1972 would be $572,000 for project planning, $157,000 for roads and trails, and $415,000 for buildings, utilities, and other facilities. These project planning funds would normally be scheduled for the fiscal year prior to onsite construction and would be used for the preparation of plans and specifications which require approximately 1 year to prepare. If the project planning portions were provided in fiscal year 1972, this would accelerate the 5-year development schedule by permitting the onsite construction in the development areas to start in fiscal year 1973 if adequate funding were made available. Preliminary estimates of the total required planning and development funds and the planning amounts that could be used in fiscal year 1972 are as follows:

Area	Estimated Total Requirements		Planning Amounts That Could be Used in FY 1972	
	R&T	B&U	R&T	B&U
West Beach, Phase I	$ 717,000	$1,488,000	$ 72,000	$148,000
West Beach, Phase II	97,000	2,254,000	10,000	225,000
Tremont Day Use Area	167,000	194,000	17,000	19,000
Bailly Homestead	583,000	229,000	58,000	23,000
TOTAL	$1,564,000	$4,165,000	$157,000	$415,000

Enclosed is a detailed listing of the facilities to be constructed at the above areas.

We appreciate your interest and support for early development of facilities at Indiana Dunes.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Freeman
Acting Director

Enclosures

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, INDIANA

WEST BEACH - PHASE I

Roads and Trails	Amount
Road System	$ 306,000
Parking Area	250,000
Trail System and Signs	17,000
Service Roads	144,000
Subtotal, Roads and Trails	717,000
Buildings, Utilities and Other Faciliites	
Bathhouse-Comfort Stations (2)	778,000
Picnic Sites	62,000
Lifeguard Stations and Control Building	30,000
Interpretive Structure and Signs	88,000
Utilities	319,000
Grounds Development and Soil Investigations	49,000
Protective Fencing and Screen Planting	111,000
Visitor Entrance Station Structure	14,000
Visitor Contact Kiosk	6,000
Entrance Station	31,000
Subtotal, Buildings, Utilities, Etc.	1,488,000
Total, West Beach - Phase I	2,205,000

WEST BEACH - PHASE II

Roads and Trails	
Maintenance Area Road and Utility Court	55,000
Additional Trail Development and Signs	42,000
Subtotal, Roads and Trails	97,000

WEST BEACH - PHASE II (Continued)

Buildings, Utilities, and Other Facilities	Amount
Maintenance and Utility Building	$ 118,000
Concession Facilities (2) (Comfort Station Additions)	306,000
Dune Stabilization	389,000
Grounds Development Concession Facilities	28,000
Group Day Use Development (Comfort Station and Shelters)	150,000
Informal Playfields and Play Dunes	139,000
Marsh Elevated Boardwalks	153,000
Marsh Ovservation Platforms and Access Structures	42,000
Marsh Interpretive Shelter and Wayside Signs	28,000
Sun Shade Structures	125,000
Utilities-Maintenance Area and Group Day Use Comfort Station	55,000
Boardwalk, Dune Crossings, Ramps	69,000
Beach Restoration and Nourishment (Initial)	458,000
Amphitheater Stage	55,000
Tree and Ground Cover Plantings	139,000
Subtotal, Buildings, Utilities, Etc.	2,254,000
Total, West Beach - Phase II	2,351,000

BAILLY HOMESTEAD AREA	Amount
Roads and Trails	
Entrance Road and Parking Area, Bailly Homestead	$ 56,000
Entrance Road and Parking Area, Living Farm	104,000
Entrance Station Parking, Mineral Springs Road	34,000
Redesigned Traffic Intersection at U.S. Route 20 and Mineral Springs Road	208,000
Trails, Hiking and Biking	111,000
Restoration, Historic Roads and Trails	70,000
Subtotal, Roads and Trails	583,000
Buildings, Utilities and Other Facilities	
Visitor Contact Structure and Utilities	125,000
Exhibits	7,000
Site Restoration, Bailly Homestead (Portion)	14,000
Cemetery Restoration (Portion)	69,000
Little Calumet River Shoreline Improvement	14,000
Subtotal, Buildings, Utilities, Etc.	229,000
Total, Bailly Homestead Area	812,000

TREMONT DAY USE AREA	Amount
Roads and Trails:	
Parking Area and Access Walks, Tremont Chruch	$ 83,000
Trails	84,000
Subtotal, Roads and Trails	$167,000
Buildings, Utilities and Other Facilities:	
Sewage Treatment Facilities	42,000
Grounds Development, Tremont Chruch	20,000
Audiovisual Program, Tremont Chruch	21,000
Interior Modification, Tremont Chruch	42,000
Environmental Study Areas, Boardwalks, Platforms and Interpretive Structures	69,000
Subtotal, Buildings, Utilities, Etc.	$194,000
Total, Tremont Day Use Area	361,000

National Park Service

WITNESS

HON. LLOYD MEEDS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. Hansen. We now welcome Congressman Meeds from my own State of Washington. It is a pleasure to have you here today.

Mr. Meeds. Madam Chairman: I am here today to alert the committee to a need in our part of Washington State. The need is for $120,000 to continue the archeological dig at Ozette on the Olympic Peninsula, where a branch of the Makah Indians lived until recent times.

So rich is the find at Ozette, that it has been described as the "Pompeii of the Western Hemisphere." But it was Ozette mud, rather than Pompeii lava, which produced this archeological showcase. Periodically over a couple of thousand years, mud slid down the bluff toward the Pacific Ocean, carrying with it the possessions of the people living at Ozette. Development and change in the Indian society is revealed as the archeologists dig through the piled layers at the bottom of the bluff.

Seldom have Indian artifacts been found in such mint condition. We're not merely talking about arrowheads here. We're talking about and finding whole spears, and perishable reed baskets and clothing. The perishables were preserved due to a combination of chemistry and moisture. In 1967 the first longhouse was discovered. Work is now progressing on a second which is estimated to be 500 years old. Charcoal at the site has been carbon dated at 2,500 years of age.

The dig is known to contain six longhouses. Four thousand specimens have been uncovered to date. And Dr. Richard Daugherty of Washington State University, who is directing the program, has stated that the site has a 50,000 specimen potential.

It is estimated by Dr. Daugherty that $120,000 is needed in each of the next 3 years to complete the project. The Bureau of Indian Affairs contributed $70,000, which was administered by the National Park Service, to sustain the effort until October 1970. When money for salaries ran out, project workers stayed on without pay for a roof over their heads and food in their stomachs. This is an indication of the importance of the project and the dedication attached to the work being done there.

Earlier this year, largely through the efforts of the chairwoman of this subcommittee, an additional $30,000 was made available to maintain the dig through June 30, 1971. To date, we have a total of $100,000 contributed by the Federal Government through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service. Daugherty reports that nearly all of this last $30,000 will be spent by June 30, 1971.

It was reported earlier that the President's budget would contain the necessary $120,000. But on inquiry, I found that no such provision was included. Further investigation indicates that the request was eliminated at the secretarial level.

I ask that the $120,000 be restored in order to continue the work at Ozette.

I make this request because more is involved here than archeological specimens. The discovery at Ozette has had a tremendous cultural, sociological, and psychological impact on the Makah Indians living today. They are now aware and very proud of their heritage.

The dig promises to aid the self-sufficiency of the Makahs. They have plans for utilizing what turns out to be a valuable heritage. Included are completed plans for a two-story museum to house much of the Ozette find. The tribe intends to create a Makah recreation area. The entry fee will be used to support the museum and improve the recreation facilities. It is anticipated that the recreation area and museum attraction will mean 20 or more new jobs for the Makahs. In addition, employment will be bolstered when the tribe begins replicating objects found at Ozette in plastics and acrylics. The sale of these items should bring new money to the tribe.

I want to stress that these are not merely drawing board plans. The Makahs have refurbished an old garage to provide the archeologists with laboratory space. The museum plans are complete—lighting chosen, furnishings to be selected next week. And I understand that $75,000 is committed to museum construction.

The Makahs are enthusiastic about the dig. It is a catalyst for improving their lives and enriching the culture of all Americans. The $120,000 will go far to turn the mud slide tragedies of the past into great benefits for the Makahs of the present and future.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We appreciate having your statement.

Mr. MEEDS. I appreciate the committee's indulgence.

NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. RICHARD C. WHITE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Congressman White of Texas. It is a pleasure to welcome you here today.

Mr. WHITE. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate very much the opportunity of appearing before this committee in behalf of a project of great importance, not only to my home city and State, but to the honor and prestige of our great country.

When I came to Congress in 1965, the United States and Mexico had just completed a historic agreement, solving a border dispute which had existed for more than a hundred years. It was an example for all the world of how two great nations can work out their problems across the conference table and peacefully adjust their borders with honor and benefit to both countries. The agreement involved transfers of land in both directions, the realinement of a historic river so that its new channel would form the new border, the resettlement of citizens in the affected areas, the building of new ports of entry, and of a border highway to facilitate the movement of traffic in the busy border crossing area.

My bill to establish the Chamizal National Memorial, passed June 30, 1966, was, from the beginning, a part of the overall plan for

developing the area in a manner which would beautify the border crossing area, and pay lasting tribute to the diplomatic efforts which brought about the successful conclusion of the longstanding Chamizal dispute. The bridges and ports of entry have been completed, the border highway, also authorized by one of my bills, is under construction, and the Chamizal National Memorial is another major component of the U.S. efforts.

On Mexico's side of our border, the developments in the area opposite the Chamizal National Memorial have been prodigious. Mexico has built a magnificent museum of history and archeology, a convention center, an arts and crafts center. They have erected a statute of Abraham Lincoln as an expression of their longstanding friendship with our country, and they have erected their own Chamizal National Memorial.

This memorial was ready for the last conference of Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Gustavo Diaz Ordaz.

This picture (indicating) taken about that time, shows Mexico's newly completed memorial—the ports of entry for the two Nations—and, to the left, the land cleared for the Chamizal National Memorial. I respectfully request this subcommittee to approve the entire appropriation requested, $1,513,000 to bring this memorial into being.

Operated by the National Park Service, it will tell in impressive visual displays the great and important story of international cooperation at our southern border. The Department of the Interior estimates there will be 1,200,000 visitors annually to this important installation. They will learn the colorful history of our border, its difficulties and its triumphs, and they will come away from the Chamizal National Memorial with a new respect for the ability of freemen to settle their differences in dignity and mutual respect.

Tomorrow, I shall have the honor of presenting to the committee the new mayor of El Paso, the Honorable Bert Williams, and his chairman of the City Parks and Recreation Committee. They will tell what the city of El Paso has done in preparation for this memorial, and how this new urban park will play its part in the overall development of the border area.

Since my bill was passed in 1966, authorizing $2,060,000 for this project, your committee has appropriated $547,000 for preliminary work, leveling landscaping, installing utilities, entrance roads, and parking areas, and securing the design for the vistor center. Now, the final step, legislatively, is proposed here today, the final construction funds to put this long awaited project into action. I respectfully ask your support.

Mr. WYATT. Have they broken that down into increments at all?

Mr. WHITE. You have already appropriated $547,000.

Mr. WYATT. I mean about the remaining money that you need.

Mr. WHITE. It is mainly for the building and some of the other groundwork. I don't have the particulars here, but I think the Office of Management and Budget has.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the costs for each stage of construction.

Mr. WHITE. I will get that.

(The information follows:)

APRIL 22, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, House Appropriations Committee.

DEAR MADAME CHAIRMAN: The following information is in answer to your question following my testimony in behalf of the Chamizal National Memorial in El Paso.

If the proposed appropriation is approved in full, the National Park Service proposes to advertise for bids in November for the construction of the visitor center, together with roads and parking area. In a separate contract at the same time, they will provide for the final landscaping of the project.

Preliminary plans have been completed and approved, and the architect-engineer is now starting on the construction drawings. The rest of the work is being done on an in-house basis by the Department of the Interior. It will require all of the requested funds, $1,513,000, to finance the work planned for fiscal 1972. Witnesses for the Department of the Interior will testify in more detail on these plans before your subcommittee next week.

If I can supply further information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD C. WHITE,
Member of Congress.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WITNESS

HON. DAVE MARTIN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the very distinguished Congressman from Nebraska, Mr. Martin, who is a member of the Rules Committee. I imagine you hope that you have better luck from this committee than I have in getting my bills out of the Rules Committee.

Mr. MARTIN. We have granted rules on everything we had before us as far as I know.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is nice to have you here today.

Mr. MARTIN. Thank you, Madam Chairman and members of the committee for this opportunity to appear before you today.

The committee may recall that last year I appeared before you to testify on behalf of securing $30,000 for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of Interior, for planning funds for development of the Northern Plains Fishery Station which you appropriated. This station is to be located at the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge near Valentine, Nebr., and will be an expansion of a one-man operation there, to serve the four-State area of Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri.

The Northern Plains Fishery Station plan was developed by the Department of Interior in recognition of present and long-range needs for technical fishery assistance to Federal land-managing agencies in the four States, to study fishery problems and improve fishery management techniques in the area, to provide recreational fishing to the public, and to aid the economy of numerous (nine) Indian tribes at their reservations.

At that time it was pointed out, and I emphasize here, that this station would further benefit soil conservation extension programs,

national wildlife refuges, national forests, and numerous Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs.

It is my pleasure to report at this time, that the planning undertaken as a result of the $30,000 appropriated for fiscal 1971 is now nearly completed and is sufficiently progressed as to be able to provide the Department of Interior with some concrete figures with which to work—figures concerning location of the fishery station, physical plant requirements and other needs, and an estimate of the cost of construction. It is for this reason that I am here today, to ask for an appropriation in fiscal 1972 of $365,000 for the construction and furnishing of the Northern Plains Fishery Station.

This is the amount the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife estimates it will cost to construct and furnish the fishery station facilities, including an office building and laboratory, vehicle and field equipment storage building, furnishings and access roads and parking facilities.

You may inquire as to why no funds were provided for the fishery station in the fiscal 1972 budget, in view of the fact that the Congress last year gave its consent to the Department of Interior's plans for fishery development and funded the initial costs of this project in planning. The reason for the absence of any request in the fiscal 1972 budget is because at the time the budget was prepared, the planning for the project had not progressed sufficiently to provide the Department with necessary information to be able to determine a construction cost.

However, since that time, I am advised the planning has progressed sufficiently, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has been able to provide a cost estimate of $325,000 for construction and $40,000 for furnishings. I am further advised that the Bureau has the capability of full construction of this project in the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1971. When completed, the fishery station would require an operating expense of $125,000 per year. It will be staffed by six personnel, including three professional biologists, two full-time fishery aides, and a clerical employee.

You may note some differences here from earlier estimates on the cost of this project. Originally, the Bureau had anticipated three parts of the physical facilities of the station, to be constructed in two phases. These would include: (1) an office building and laboratory, (2) building for field equipment and vehicle storage, and (3) ponds for special studies, demonstration and management and research work. The first two facilities were planned for construction in the first phase, and the ponds were planned for a second phase of construction.

Prior to any planning and availability of figures for cost estimates of the construction, the Bureau had estimated the first phase of construction to cost $236,000, and the second phase to cost $151,300, for a total cost of $387,800 for the entire project—today the estimate is $365,000.

This savings is the result of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife efforts to keep the cost of this project at the minimum necessary to carry out the operations of the station, for which it was designed, and still not incur such heavy expenses as to make the cost of the station excessive or prohibitive.

The Bureau was able to reduce the total project cost from original estimates, by relocating the site of the station and thereby reducing the need for most, if not all, of the second phase of construction plans and funds—that part for the ponds.

The site selected for the location of the fishery station is in such a position as to afford the station the use of existing ponds and water supplies on the Fort Niobrara Wildlife Refuge, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife informs me that it now anticipates being able to utilize these existing water supplies and ponds for the station's management and research, thereby eliminating the need for additional construction or funding beyond the building and laboratory facilities.

At a time when construction and other costs are rising, such an example of frugality in a government agency's project planning is most welcome. With construction costs constantly increasing, it would be in the best interest of economy for the Congress to fund the construction of the Northern Plains Fishery Station in the coming, 1972 fiscal year.

In conclusion, I restate that the Northern Plains Fishery Station, to be located near Valentine, Nebr., would serve a large area of the Midwest. It is generally patterned after the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Central States Fishery Station located at Princeton, Ind., which was authorized for construction by the Congress in fiscal 1967. The people of the Valentine, Nebr., and Cherry County area, where this station is to be located, have given it unanimous approval. Such a project is in the long-range plans of needs by the Department of the Interior for fishery management and development, and services to numerous other local, State and Federal water and related interests, as well as the economies of several Indian reservations.

Thank you, once again, for this opportunity to appear before you today.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Congressman Martin.

Mr. MARTIN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

MERIDAN NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

WITNESS

HON. GILLESPIE V. MONTGOMERY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Montgomery, it is a pleasure to welcome you here today, particularly because I had the opportunity of visiting your district.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I may say for the record, Madam Chairman, certainly the people of Mississippi enjoyed so much your weekend visit to our State several months ago, when Mr. Evans came with you.

Congressman Wyatt, she was the first woman, as far as the record shows, to ever be invited to address a Joint Assembly of the Mississippi Legislature, which she did.

Mrs. HANSEN. It was a pleasure being in Mississippi. Two of the nicest parts of the trip was to visit the Chocktaw Reservation and the city of Meridan.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. You made a great impression. I will move right along, Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee. Thank you for allowing me to testify today on behalf of construction needs at the Meridan National Fish Hatchery in my home state of Mississippi. I believe most of you are well informed on the proposal to construct an aquarium at the fish hatchery and for this reason I will keep my testimony brief.

Before going any further, I would like to thank you for providing $25,000 for a feasibility study this fiscal year. These funds have enabled the Division of Engineering of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to prepare architectural plans for the proposed project as well as develop further details on the educational benefits the aquarium will provide. I have with me a color rendering of the exterior of the proposed building in which the aquarium would be housed. I also have copies of the blueprints which you are welcome to study if you so desire.

Madam Chairman, it is a well-known fact that few exhibits can match the universal appeal and fascination of an aquarium. In addition this facility would provide an excellent opportunity to strengthen our conservation-education program in making the public aware of the Nation's fish and wildlife and the problems we encounter in managing these resources.

Present studies indicate there are some 400,000 tourists in the Meridian area on an annual basis. I can foresee this figure increasing significantly if the aquarium is built. There is no doubt that each person who is given an opportunity to learn about the fish of our nation will become more conscious of conserving this important natural resource of America.

I might also add that the aquarium will benefit more than just the people of Mississippi. Since Meridian is only 20 miles from the Alabama State line, the facility will be of benefit to the people of west central Alabama. Also, the Choctaw Indian Reservation is located only 35 miles from Meridian which means these Americans will benefit from the aquarium.

Now to the financial aspect of my testimony. I respectfully request that $190,000 be appropriated for fiscal year 1972 for the aquarium. The funds would be used in the following manner:

Building and equipment	$93,000
Replace pumphouse	10,000
Paving, drives, and parking	19,000
Resurface hatchery road	20,000
Connection to Meridian sewerage system	15,000
Drainage ditch (2,500 linear ft.)	15,000
Landscape (10 acres)	9,000
Fencing	9,000

Madam Chairman, the members of the subcommittee have already indicated their interest in constructing an aquarium at the Meridian National Fish Hatchery through their approval of $25,000 for the feasibility study I mentioned earlier. I would request that this interest be directed toward a firm commitment by appropriating the $190,000 needed for the total construction costs.

By providing funds in fiscal year 1972, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife could advertise and let bids by early fall of this

year with anticipated groundbreaking by late fall. The project could be completed by early spring of 1972.

I know the Meridian National Fish Hatchery is contributing significantly to the fishery resources of Mississippi. The aquarium would make further contributions. Your support of this request will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WITNESS

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Congressman Thomson from Wisconsin. It is a pleasure to have you here today.

Mr. THOMSON. Madam Chairman, the Fish Control Laboratory, operated at La Crosse, Wis., by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, is charged with responsibilities for research and development of chemical, biological, physical, and integrated controls for problem fishes, including the sea lamprey in the Great Lakes. To better meet the demands for safe and economical controls that satisfy the registration requirements of EPA and FDA, the Fish Control Laboratory has proposed relocation to and expansion on a State-owned site in La Crosse.

The relocation would remove the Laboratory from the bank of the Mississippi River which flooded in 1965, 1967, 1969, and 1971. Whereas damages to the Federal property were prevented by aggressive floodfighting by the staff, there were significant interruptions of long-term research projects. The expansion of the Laboratory on the new site would permit initiation of research on biological, physical, and integrated controls that in the long run may prove better than chemical controls and be less hazardous to the environment.

Enhancing the proposal for relocation and expansion of the Laboratory is the desire of Wisconsin State University-La Crosse to share the site and facilities to establish programs for undergraduate and graduate training nd river-oriented research in aquatic sciences. The combined Laboratory-university facility would constitute a "Center for Fishery and Aquatic Sciences" and possess a critical mass for attracting high-caliber scientists, faculty, and students. Recognizing the potentials involved, the Congress appropriated $75,000 in 1969 for preliminary plans. The plans were completed by an architectural firm in La Crosse in April 1971.

The estimation of cost-benefit ratios on fish- and lamprey-control research is very difficult because research, by its nature, is a probing of the unknown, and successes cannot be guaranteed. We may use, however, some statistics on lamprey control in the upper Great Lakes.

The selective lampricide TFM was developed by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and first applied in Great Lakes tributaries in 1958. Because of the enormous job of locating and treating lamprey-infested tributaries, early efforts were focused on Lake Superior by

American and Canadian biologists. Treatments in the Lake Superior watersheds have continued during the past 12 years, and parasitic-stage lampreys in the lake were reduced to about 10 percent of pretreatment abundance. This abundance varies from year to year, and numbers of lampreys tend to increase sharply in portions of the lake where control efforts are relaxed.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission estimated that if the sea lamprey in Lake Superior could be held at 5 percent of precontrol numbers, the potential harvest of restored lake trout by sport and commercial fishermen would be 4 million pounds per year by 1976. At the current value of 75 cents per pound to the fishermen, the harvest would be worth $3 million. The estimated cost of control was $400,000 per year, thus indicating a sevenfold benefit over costs.

The benefits are indeed far greater than those projected for just the lake trout. In addition, the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have established or restored sport fisheries for brown trout, steelhead (rainbow trout), brook trout, coho salmon, and chinook salmon that are worth hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars to each State. The salmon and steelhead sport fishery had an estimated net worth of $8.3 million to the State of Michigan in 1970, and the ratio of benefits to costs was 10 to 1. The inclusion of lake trout and whitefish would enhance the dollar figures.

The State of Wisconsin is preparing plans for a hatchery to produce brown trout, steelhead, lake trout, and salmon for stocking in Lakes Superior and Michigan at a cost-benefit ratio of 5.5. These benefits are stated only in the per-pound value of fish taken by anglers, and the values used may be too conservative. Wisconsin has placed a value-to-the-fisherman of $7.50 for a coho salmon, averaging 10 pounds in weight. In contrast, the value placed on sport caught salmon in the Pacific Northwest is $28 each. Yet, each of the Great Lakes States reports that its anglers invest hundreds of millions of dollars annually in sport-fishing boats and gear to pursue the trout and salmon. They report, too, that their lakeside properties—many fishing oriented—are valued at billions of dollars.

But, the existence of the highly valuable and popular trout and salmon fisheries in the Great Lakes hangs by the slimmest of threads. The sea lamprey has been suppressed, but not controlled. The target objective of reducing the lamprey to 5 percent of former abundance has not been achieved, largely because funding for control efforts has been inadequate. Then, on December 31, 1970, EPA cancelled the registration of TFM as a lampricide. The information on the chemical fails to meet the new, Federal, registration requirements. EPA has granted a 1-year extension of registration that permits control operations in 1971 while registration-oriented research on the chemical is initiated.

At least $600,000 worth of Federal and contract research is needed to meet EPA's demands, and there is no guarantee that TFM will prove safe enough or effective enough to re-register. Thus, additional funds and efforts are needed to investigate and develop substitute controls of chemical, biological, physical, or integrated nature. Facilities for such research are now lacking, but the work could and would be accomplished in the relocated and expanded Fish Control Laboratory at La Crosse.

The lamprey situation in the Great Lakes is therefore critical, and the research on the control of the sea lamprey cannot be relaxed or interrupted even briefly. The precarious fisheries could suffer severely. Investigators in Wisconsin, for example, reported to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission in December 1970 that lamprey attacks had increased sharply on lake trout in the Apostle Islands region of Lake Superior. At that time, Federal investigators inferred that the sea lamprey is effectively preventing natural reproduction of lake trout in Lake Superior, thus thwarting a control objective. Other scientists reported to the Commission that lamprey attacks are increasing on lake trout and salmon in the northwest portion of Lake Michigan. And, at the same meeting, New York and Ontario biologist stated that the sea lamprey is the major limiting factor on sport fisheries in Lake Ontario.

Thus, with sport and commercial fisheries in the Great Lakes at stake, the research on means to control the sea lamprey has undeniable potentials for great benefits. We had better get at the research at a scale and pace commensurate with the needs.

It would also seem appropriate to note the contributions made by the Fish Control Laboratory in the training of marine biologists through its connection with the Wisconsin State University-La Crosse.

The Federal Government has made many promises about protecting and enhancing the environment. For the protection of our valuable fish resources and for the continued research and development of safe fish toxicants, we must continue support of this valuable facility.

The Fish Control Laboratory is an excellent training ground for marine biologists, an invaluable research institution, and a bargain investment for all cooperating units—Federal, State, and university.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Congressman Thomson.

Mr. THOMSON. Thank you very much for the opportunity to be here.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is aware of the problem.

SAN MARCOS FISHERY PROJECT

WITNESS

HON. J. J. PICKLE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Pickle of Texas.

Mr. PICKLE. Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I deeply appreciate the opportunity to meet with you again and to present my views on the sports fishery center in San Marcos, Texas.

In fiscal 1970 and 1971 you and your counterparts in the Senate saw fit to award this project the needed appropriation to begin and to continue work. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the people of San Marcos, and I greatly appreciate your support of this project, and I hope you will deem it worthy of your continued support.

Ours is one of the most important programs within the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and I am encouraged and pleased that the shortage of sport fish is being given the attention it deserves. The San Marcos proposal calls not only for the construction of one of the most modern facilities in the country, but also provides the focal point

for an outstanding marine biology study complex at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas.

The Federal fish hatchery we are here concerned with would work hand in hand with the State fish hatchery already established at San Marcos and with the university's aquatic station. The aquatic station is engaged in progressive research in many of the same areas which will concern the Federal project. The close location of these facilities will be beneficial to all as they will be able to share laboratory experiences—affording both facilities real gains in time, money, and effort. Also the proximity of the university affords the Federal facility a ready supply of trained graduate students for full- or part-time work.

This project represents a textbook study in cooperation between the city, State, and Federal Governments. Thanks to the support you have afforded us, significant progress already has been made on the project. The city has agreed to the land use; the State legislature has passed special legislation giving this land for the stated purpose of the fish hatchery; and the Federal Government has provided $350,000 in planning and construction funds. In fiscal year 1970, $100,000 was earmarked for planning. Last year an additional $250,000 was appropriated and that money has been spent, or will be obligated before the end of this fiscal year.

However, we are presently in the same boat as we were this time last year—no more money is provided for the San Marcos Federal fish hatchery in the fiscal 1972 budget.

While I fully understand the shortage of funds, we are not now at a logical stopping point, or holding point, in this project. Moreover, it would cost far more to stop now and start up again later than it would to continue this project on schedule.

This year, the $250,000 has been spent on drilling two wells and setting up pumping equipment. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife reports that the wells have proven to be excellent as expected and that they forsee an outstanding facility at San Marcos.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is now ready to build the fish production ponds with outlet structures and supply and drain lines as well as holding or tank houses. There will be two reservoirs and several 1-acre rearing ponds. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife reports that in order to effectively carry out the next stage of construction they need $428,000.

The next step would be to build the administrative facilities and other physical facilities such as roads. However, we are not asking for that money for fiscal 1972. We are asking only for the money to build the ponds and breeding system.

I am told that if the project continues to be funded properly that this center will be finished within 2 years from now at the most. It simply would not be good economics to stop now and have to suffer the increased costs of inflation a few years hence—plus the added cost of rehiring, recontracting, and gearing up at a later date. In addition, we already have the wells sunk and pumping equipment in. If we stop now, somebody will have to pay for the upkeep of this equipment until we can start up again. To me, and I hope to you, it just doesn't make sense to incur all this extra expense—especially when we are talking here about a program that is much needed.

As I pointed out last year, the number of Federal fish centers in the United States is not increasing at a dramatic rate. In Texas there are only three—only 90 in the entire country.

Texas is a State that is blessed with all the natural resources to support such a project. We still have an abundant supply of fresh water and clear lakes.

In addition, we are a State of fishermen and conservationists and our need for such a center is strong. The 1965 Nation Survey of Needs for Hatchery Fish indicates that Texas suffered a fish production deficit of 170 million fish and that was over 5 years ago.

In addition, what is being built in San Marcos is more than a mere hatchery. It is the incorporation of the latest developments in sports fishery. It will be an efficient fishery—and an excellent laboratory for the development of proper fish farming techniques for raising sports fish throughout the Southwest.

I am hopeful that the omission of this project from the budget was simply an oversight, and I am hopeful that the committee can see its way clear to continue the development of this project at an efficient, logical rate.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much, Congressman. We deeply appreciate your coming today.

Mr. Pickle. Thank you very much.

Muscatatuck Wildlife Refuge

WITNESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee to discuss the need for funds for Muscatatuck Wildlife Refuge in Indiana.

I appear today to urge this committee to approve $195,000 over the amount requested by the President to enable completion of a long-delayed master plan and the development of basic and necessary facilities.

The 7,900-acre refuge was authorized in 1966, and when completed, will provide educational, recreational, and economic benefits for southern Indiana, and will play an important role in the conservation of wildlife.

When developed, Muscatatuck will provide an important Mississippi flyway resting place for waterfowl during migration. These resting areas are especially needed in the thickly populated midsection of the United States. Even though undeveloped, the refuge is becoming a wood duck production area (over 200 ducks born on the refuge last year). As Muscatatuck develops, the possibility of extinction of these valuable birds will diminish.

One of the most significant wildlife contributions of the refuge will be to educate individuals about wildlife and conservation.

Land acquisition at the refuge is approximately 85 percent complete, but unfortunately, little has been done on the development of the ref-

uge because of lack of funds. The master plan for development of Muscatatuck was to have been completed in 1969; but because of personnel ceilings and fund limitations, the plan remains in the draft stage.

The President's fiscal year 1972 budget request for the Department of Interior includes $39,000 for operation and maintenance, $6,000 for the soil and moisture program, and $35,000 for pollution abatement activities at Muscatatuck. The pollution abatement funds will be used to construct a comfort station.

I appear before the committee today to ask that an additional $75,000 be appropriated to complete the master plan and that $120,000 be appropriated to begin construction of basic facilities.

Although some nature trails, parking lots, waterfowl display ponds have been completed, present development is limited.

Even so, in 1970, approximately 64,000 people visited Muscatatuck, despite the fact there are no sanitation facilities.

Just last weekend, the refuge had 4,500 visitors. Four school classes and two Scout troops are scheduled to visit the refuge this week; and in its present stage of development, Muscatatuck simply does not have the facilities to serve these people.

In the early 1960's, many persons in the local community gave of their time and energy to rally public support for the refuge. Great emphasis was given to the benefits of the refuge, and to the economic and recreational benefits it would bring to southern Indiana. Five years after its authorization, the master plan has still not been completed because of a lack of funds. Expectations have not been met, promises are unfulfilled, and people are beginning to wonder if the refuge ever will amount to anything.

Under the Interior Department's Project COMPARE $109,000 has been tentatively scheduled for fiscal year 1973 to construct an auto-route tour, a wildlife foot trail, and an information center at Muscatatuck. Another $11,000 is tentatively budgeted for fiscal year 1973 by the Interior Department for operation and maintenance of the new facilities. My request is that funds be appropriated to begin the construction of basic facilities in fiscal year 1972.

The refuge already is a center for the study of wildlife. School groups are now using the refuge as an outdoor laboratory for nature study.

It will provide opportunities for such recreational activities as hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, bicycling, and wildlife observation. The refuge, if adequately equipped, promises to become a major attraction in Southern Indiana.

The delay in planning and development means a postponement of the educational, recreational, and economic benefits the refuge will bring to the area.

I urge that favorable consideration be given to an appropriation of $195,000 in fiscal year 1972 to complete the refuge master plan and begin construction of an auto-route tour, a wildlife foot trail, and an information center at Muscatatuck. This amount would be in addition to the $80,000 requested by the President for operation and maintenance, soil and moisture program, and the pollution abatement activities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Hamilton, for a very good statement.

Mr. HAMILTON. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESS

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

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our very distinguished friend, Congressman Edmondson from Oklahoma. Congressman, it is always a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee and discuss some of the urgent needs of our Indian people in Oklahoma.

As you may recall, Congressman Happy Camp and I reported to the subcommittee on April 15 of last year concerning a number of visits we jointly made to various Indian hospitals and clinics in northeastern Oklahoma. At that time, we provided the subcommittee with a summary of our findings—the tremendous drug shortages which existed in nearly every facility, the antiquated and inefficient diagnostic instruments which were being relied upon, the marked lacking of adequate laboratory facilities, and the severe shortages of qualified medical personnel.

From my own informal contacts with the Indian people of Oklahoma, and Indian Health Service personnel subsequent to this visit, I can only report to this subcommittee that the health crisis for Oklahoma's Indian people still exists.

Perhaps an understanding of some of the health problems Oklahoma Indians face in their everyday life will give insight to the increased medical attention which is being required. One of the finest programs ever authorized by the Congress to assist our Indian people, in my estimation, was contained in Public Law 86–121, which provided for financing of sanitation improvement projects for individual Indian homes.

For fiscal year 1971, appropriated funds included $90,000 for improving sanitation facilities in approximately 30 existing Oklahoma homes. The Indian Health Service admitted this past December that these funds "are a part of the $500,000 congressional appropriation which has not as yet been apportioned." The administration said the same thing March 11, 1970, on the subject of supplemental Indian health funds: Even if the Congress approves money for these vital programs, it doesn't necessarily mean it's ever going to be spent.

It is fairly easy to see that without these badly needed improvements in sanitation facilities in the home, the rates of gastroenteritis, amoebic, and bacillary dysentery, along with infant mortality rates three times that of the rest of the Nation, will endure. And as they endure, our Indian people will continue to require medical treatment, in unusually large numbers, for disease and illness which could be prevented by the simplest of measures.

I, therefore, urge this subcommittee to provide a minimum increase of $10 million in fiscal 1972 to include both new and existing Indian homes, for projects authorized under Public Law 86–121. In a "Summary of Indian Health Service Problems and Needs" for our area, competent IHS officials have submitted information to me which demonstrates the wide-ranged enthusiasm and effectiveness of the program, but they point out that "recent program funding has been channeled into new housing rather than existing homes and that many homes with minimal facilities need to have service upgraded." I believe this $10 million increase will go a long way toward meeting the needs described by these very knowledgeable Indian Health Service officials.

Second, I believe a concentrated effort must be made to bring hospital and clinical facilities up to adequate standards. On December 14, 1970, I provided this subcommittee with information regarding facilities at the W. W. Hastings Indian Hospital in Tahlequah, Okla., since my visit there with Congressman Camp a little over a year ago. It is still the case, according to the chief of staff of the hospital, that no isolated operating room exists with the result being a direct flow of traffic between patient's quarters. When the surgeon needs an instrument, his nurse must leave the operating room, walk through the inpatient ward and downstairs to the central supply room, since no such area exists adjacent to the operating table. The surgeon must perform his task without benefit of some of the most common tools—the hospital has no medium size dissecting (Metzenbaum) scissors, which is the major dissecting instrument of almost any operation. They have no vascular sutures, which can oftentimes mean the difference whether an arm, leg, or even a life, is saved. No pin cutter is available, so where a pin reinforcement is used in surgery, the doctor must use anything available to him—in this case, a pair of workman's pliers.

Madam Chairman, a very fine proposal for utilizing the old W. W. Hastings Hospital as a laboratory, and creating a training facility for health service personnel at nearby Northeastern State College has already been submitted to you by Mr. C. C. Victory, vice chief of the Cherokee Indian Nation of Oklahoma. Mr. Victory has obtained the endorsement of both the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Indian Health Service for his proposal, and I think this is a project which is most deserving of this subcommittee's approval. I would like to include at this point in the record copies of correspondence I have received from Mr. Victory regarding the proposal, and again add my 100 percent support for this fine project.

(Correspondence follows:)

APR 19 1971

W. W. KEELER
PRINCIPAL CHIEF
119 SO. DEWEY
BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

CHEROKEE NATION
P. O. BOX 119
TAHLEQUAH, OKLAHOMA 74464

B. BOB STOPP
GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER

April 15, 1971

Honorable Ed Edmondson
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Edmondson:

I am enclosing copy of my letter to Congresswoman Hansen, Chairman of the Interior Subcommittee for Health Services, with attached letters from our highest health authorities. I am most happy that our top health people are in accord with our proposal to utilize the services of Northeastern State College in a health personnel development program.

We are most fortunate that the hospital (on priority list) will be on the campus of Northeastern State College so the State can share this health program. The college will gladly extend its academic facilities in the health field.

You will please note that Dr. Emery A. Johnson mentions current restrictions on expenditures for construction but promises support for our project if adequate funding is available. Surely our national health delivery crisis for rural areas warrants a relaxation for hospital construction.

You knew the temper of Congress on financing health proposals and when the matter of Training Health Personnel is presented it may just hit the responsive spot. We certainly hope that funding is made available and that Tahlequah and Northeastern will become the Health Personnel Training Center. We do want it known that we are not just training health personnel for the Indian Health Service, but health personnel for Region VII covering Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico.

Another point for special attention. Funding should designate this particular health training project for a certain amount or the funds will be lost in an overall health needs program.

May I urge that you request the duplication of the Phoenix, Arizona, installation with emphasis on health personnel training, utilizing Northeastern State College training facilities.

Enclosures—4

Yours sincerely,

C. C. Victory

C. C. Victory, Vice Chief
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

CCV:fig

W. W. KEELER
PRINCIPAL CHIEF
118 SO. DEWEY
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CHEROKEE NATION
P. O. BOX 119
TAHLEQUAH, OKLAHOMA 74464

B. BOB STOPP
GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER

April 6, 1971

Honorable Julia Butler Hansen, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior & Related Agencies
Health Services
House of Representatives Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Hansen:

A concensus has been reached that Health Care Delivery is one of the most urgent needs of our time and our comprehensive health planners have recommended measures all the way from new medical schools to doctors' aids.

It is also agreed that an over-all Health Personnel training program is a MUST for adequate health delivery particularly in the rural areas. Because of the great number of health personnel needed and the highly technical quality of all health personnel, colleges and universities have been asked to gear their academic curriculums for a standardized high quality product. Our colleges and universities have responded and asked the cooperation of the medical profession for the technical requirements for the various fields of health needs. Cooperative efforts are in the making.

A survey shows Tahlequah, Oklahoma offers a unique combination of facilities most suitable for Health Manpower Development. The old W. W. Hastings Indian Hospital and the proposed New Indian Hospital will be on the Northeastern State College Campus. The utilization of Northeastern State College for the academics and the old W. W. Hastings Indian Hospital and the New Indian Hospital for laboratory experience has the approval of highest health authorities of the Nation. Northeastern in the center of the densely populated Cherokee Indian Nation boasts an unusually large Indian student body and Indian staff personnel. NSC has dormitory accommodations for health training personnel and other conveniences, food services, Student Union, entertainment, an environment most conducive to academic excellence.

Thomas C. Points, M.D., PH.D., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Services, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, says, "The proposal for a training facility for health service personnel at Northeastern State College utilizing the Indian Hospital facilities is particularly constructive. Indian manpower Development is a most important consideration in any approach to Indian Health problems." (See Dr. Points' letter attached.) Emery A. Johnson, M.D., Assistant Surgeon General Director, Indian Health Service, among others, says, "As you know, the William W. Hastings Hospital is on the priority list for replacement. The proposal for inclusion of a health manpower training program is most worthwhile. The development of trained

personnel is one of the major goals of the Indian Health Service, and your proposal for the utilization of Northeastern State College facilities would assist in attaining this goal. The current restrictions on expenditures for construction precludes any immediate action on this proposal. However, if adequate funding does become available, we would welcome the opportunity to move ahead with you in implementation of this project." (See Johnson letter attached.)

Briefly, we would like to duplicate the Phoenix, Arizona installation here in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, plus the more extensive Health Personnel Training Program. (See dedication of Phoenix installation.) The Tahlequah, Oklahoma Medical Center will serve the States of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico.

Sincerely,

C. C. Victory

C. C. Victory
Vice Chief
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

CCV:fig

Attachments

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

NOV 25 1970

Mr. C. C. Victory, Vice-Chief
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
P. O. Box 119
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

Dear Mr. Victory:

Thank you for your letter of October 28, 1970, concerning Indian health problems in Tahlequah. Your proposals are very thoughtful and appear to be appropriate to the situation described.

Replacement of the W. W. Hastings Indian Hospital is still on the Indian Health Service priority list of hospital construction. However, as you well know, financing and fiscal restrictions for new construction have been extremely limited for the past several years and it appears this will continue to be the case for some time.

The proposal for a training facility for health service personnel at Northeastern State College utilizing the Indian hospital facilities is particularly constructive. Indian manpower development is a most important consideration in any approach to Indian health problems.

We assure you that we share your concern for providing the best possible opportunities for both health care services for the Indian people and for the training of Indian health personnel. Your very thoughtful proposal will receive every consideration for support with the resources available to the Department.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas C. Points, M.D., Ph.D.
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Health Services

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852

March 11, 1971

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. C. C. Victory
Vice Chief
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
P. O. Box 119
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

Dear Mr. Victory:

Thank you for your letter of February 16, 1971, concerning the proposal of a medical center at Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

As you know, the William W. Hastings Hospital is on the priority list for replacement. The proposal for inclusion of a health manpower training program is most worthwhile. The development of trained personnel is one of the major goals of the Indian Health Service, and your proposal for the utilization of the Northeastern State College facilities would assist in attaining this goal.

The current restrictions on expenditures for construction preclude any immediate action on this proposal. However, if adequate funding does become available, we would welcome the opportunity to move ahead with you in implementation of this project.

I appreciate your concern and interest in providing health facilities and manpower resources to meet the medical needs of the Indians of Eastern Oklahoma.

Sincerely yours,

Emery A. Johnson, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon General
Director, Indian Health Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
Indian Health Service
5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, Md. 20852

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1970
CHEROKEE NATION
OF OKLAHOMA

NOWAK (301) 443-1097

FOR RELEASE DECEMBER 16, 1970

Almost 2,000 people including many local, State and national dignitaries attended the dedication of the new Indian Medical Center in Phoenix, Ariz. Saturday, December 12. The 200-bed Center was built and will be operated by the Indian Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It will serve some 55,000 Indians living in and around Phoenix and in reservation communities in Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah. It replaces an obsolete facility built in stages in the early 1930s.

Keynote address was given by Robert L. Bennett, Director, Indian Law Center, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. Other speakers were Dr. Emery A. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon General and Director, Indian Health Service, and Alexander Lewis, Governor of the Gila River Pima Reservation. Dr. Ernest Siegfried, head of the Center and Service Unit Director, was Master of Ceremonies. He was introduced by Phoenix Indian Health Service Area Director, Dr. Charles McCammon.

Highlight of the formal ceremony was the dedication of a memorial plaque to Senator Carl T. Hayden, "a devoted friend and tireless worker for the Indian people of Arizona," by Thomas Segundo, Chairman,

- more -

Papago Tribal Council. Senator Hayden, who was present on the platform, also was lauded by others for his part in obtaining Federal funding for the Center.

Ribbon cutting was done by Thomas C. Points, Deputy Assistant Secretary of HEW for Health Services and Perry Sundust, member of the Gila River Tribal Council and Chairman, Phoenix Indian Health Area Advisory Board. Feminine representatives of major tribes, dressed in their native costumes, participated in the cutting.

Congratulatory messages were read from President Richard Nixon, HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson, and Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen.

A half-hour pre-ceremony concert was played by bands from Fort Yuma, Colorado River and Salt River. Members of the Marine Corps Junior Reserve Unit (the only one in the country) from the Phoenix Indian School provided the Color Guard and flag raisers to open the dedication.

The Rev. Roe Lewis, National Missions Board of the United Presbyterian Church gave the invocation and Father Solano Haugh, Superintendent of St. Johns Indian Mission, Phoenix, pronounced the benediction.

Formal proceedings were followed by native blessing ceremonies and dances performed by a number of Southwestern and midwestern tribes.

Tours of the Center were conducted Saturday morning and Sunday afternoon.

In addition to serving as a general medical and surgical hospital, the Center will be used as a training facility for a number of medical

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and paramedical categories. Also, specialists will go out from it to 10 field hospitals to help with their medical problems. Staff totals 470, including outpatient, field health and hospital staff. Number of physicians, 44; registered nurses, 109; dental officers, 6.

Major services provided are surgery, radiology, laboratory, pathology, obstetrics, outpatient, pharmacy, emergency, ophthalmology, pediatrics, dentistry, and field health, including environmental health services.

An intensive care unit has been established with a 12-bed ward for seriously ill patients and patients on artifical kidney machines.

The fifth floor is devoted to research under the direction of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. It includes 25 beds, examination and treatment rooms, a metabolic kitchen and 5 laboratories, designed by Dr. Donald Whedon, Institute Director. Purpose is to study diseases and conditions severely affecting Indians. Dr. Scott M. Grundy is Chief of the Section.

Outpatient, dental and emergency departments are already operating. Inpatients will be transferred from the old facility beginning the week of December 20.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The situation, Madam Chairman, is not much different at the Claremore Indian Hospital or other hospitals and service unit clinics across our State. I would like to include in the record at this point a summary of an inspection of the Claremore Hospital made only yesterday by a member of my field staff.

(Claremore summary follows:)

INDIAN HOSPITAL SUMMARY
DATE 4/20/71

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL Claremore Indian Hospital, West of City, Claremore, Oklahoma -- Frank Wahpewah, Administrator

NUMBER OF BEDS 66

NUMBER OF PATIENTS THIS DATE 45 and 7 newborn for total of 52

STAFF ASSIGNED THIS HOSPITAL
DOCTORS 8
NURSES 17 RN total, including 7 supervisors and 10 staff nurses
OTHERS 19 LPN and aides; 2 pharmacists; 52 other employees

STAFF ON DUTY THIS DATE
DOCTORS 2 field clinics, 1 on leave, 5 in hospital
NURSES 9 RN - 7 day week rotating 8 hour shift
OTHERS 2 pharmacists; 40 others

MEDICINE SHORTAGES NOTED For the past six-week period they have had few medicines. Quarterly order and purchase was sent to Perry Point, Maryland, on March 12 and order was received today, April 20, 1971. Have great shortages in seasonal medicines such as flu. Low on penicillin (had to purchase 2 or 3 doses at a time from Tulsa at premium prices). Other shortages included coriciden (cold tablet); Imbocin (arthritis medicine); Menbelamine (kidney infection medicine). Supplies of the foregoing were completely exhausted for several weeks.

EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES NOTED They are in the process of trying to buy a $25,000 X-ray machine. They only have one operating room and need two. No funds available to purchase a $500 Bilirubir (infra-red light) to keep babies warm at birth. Must send babies to Tulsa. The one operating room they have is across from supply room and isn't properly sterilized as the supply room is not antiseptic.

INTENSIVE CARE UNIT? None, must send patients to Tulsa

SURGICAL FACILITIES? Need additional operating room; no isolation facilities; limited recovery rooms. Need a complete new structure as there is no room for expansion.
LABORATORY FACILITIES? Cannot perform most lab work. Past 6-month period paid Garland Labs in Dallas $36,000. Pay MicroBiology Lab at Owasso $2,000 per month to perform bacterial and chemical analyses (PBI and SMA12 thyroid)
AVERAGE DURATION PATIENT STAY? 11 days

ATTENDANCE LAST CLINIC? Last day: 126; Salina 44; Sapulpa 70

STAFF COMMENTS ON FUNDING? Need additional funds to bring drug level to a safe level (10 months). Claremore drug supply is normally 3.56 months. They should carry 13 months supply. When funds were released last time it only caught them up. Delays in receiving drugs eat up future supplies and they are continually behind. Total budget is $186,000 per year. Last years funds increased budget about 5% for drugs but the cost of operation and inflation increased at a rate of 15% per year.
Food stuffs are largely purchased out of Kansas City. An example of cost is fruit cocktail #10 (gallon can) Cost is $7.32 per case of 6 cans or $1.22 per can.
Need adequate funds in order to purchase drugs from Perry Point at government agency where they can afford to wait to buy in large quantities and not delve into future months supplies. Primary concern is bringing drug level up to the safety level.

PATIENT COMMENTS
Have to wait for such a long time because of the large number of patients waiting to see doctors.

Mr. EDMONDSON. At the present time, one-fifth of all Indian hospitals in the United States lack accreditation from the Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation because they are obsolete and have serious fire and safety problems.

Even in the face of these serious deficiencies, however, the administration's budget request includes only $2.6 million for improvement of existing facilities—hardly enough to provide adequate renovation or construction of one new Indian hospital in the areas of my State which I have cited. The Deep Look Survey conducted recently by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare indicated construction deficiencies in the State of Oklahoma alone amounting to nearly $4 million and over $36 million for the entire Nation. The Indian Health Service and Public Health Service acknowledge that obsolete hospital facilities at Claremore, Tahlequah, Talihina and Pawnee should be replaced. The minimum increase of $36 million recommended by the Deep Look Survey will allow for only the barest of desperately needed repairs for hospitals in my State—it will take every bit of the $265 million recommended in the study to follow up with replacement nationwide of the most obsolete facilities. I, therefore, urge this subcommittee to approve $36 million for immediate repairs, and the necessary amounts for the 3-year replacement program which has been recommended.

Madam Chairman, the Indian people of Oklahoma have spoken eloquently in their plea for improving these facilities. I would like to include in the record several petitions I have received, urging that these repairs and replacements be undertaken. I believe they demonstrate the great and abiding faith the Indian people of Oklahoma hold for you and this subcommittee, and your ability to answer the needs of their people.

(Petitions follow:)

The INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL
of the FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3RD, 1950

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
W. E. "DODE" MCINTOSH
1601 S. DETROIT
TULSA, OKLA. 74120

VICE-PRESIDENT
OVERTON JAMES
6033 GLENCOVE PLACE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. 73132

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH
P. O. BOX 1199
MUSKOGEE, OKLA. 74401

TREASURER
B. BOB STOPP
BOX 119
TAHLEQUAH, OKLA. 74464

CHAPLAIN
DR. B. FRANK BELVIN
817 S. WOODLAWN
OKMULGEE, OKLA. 74447

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
ALFRED DEERE
ROUTE 2, BOX 110
WEWOKA, OKLA. 74884

July 14, 1970

Honorable Ed Edmondson
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Edmondson:

The enclosed resolution was adopted at a regular quarterly meeting of the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes held at Fountainhead Lodge, Eufaula, Oklahoma, on July 10, 1970.

This resolution expresses the views of this Council, and it is submitted to you for your sincere consideration and favorable action.

Sincerely,

W. E. McIntosh

W. E. McIntosh
President

Enclosure

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Joint Commission on Accreditation for Hospitals has advised that the William W. Hastings Indian Hospital at Tahlequah does not conform to the Commission's minimal standards for safe operation of a hospital, and it is recommended:

1. That all recommendations of the fire department be promptly carried out.

2. An approved automatic fire extinguishing system should be installed in all hazardous areas of the hospital including the attic area.

3. That additional current basic science texts and newer additions of medical texts be acquired for the medical library.

4. The medical staff bylaws should be amended to include the method and responsibility for keeping the entire medical staff informed concerning the accreditation program, the current accreditation status of the hospital, and the factors influencing that status.

5. Use of terms "Negative", "Normal", "Non-contributory" in the physical examinations should be kept at a minimum.

6. That appropriate measures be taken to prevent cross contamination between the main corridor and the operating room.

7. The obstetrical department including labor, delivery and postpartum rooms should be separated from the remainder of the hospital to minimize the danger of cross infection.

8. That isolation facilities should be provided for obstetrical patients with suspected or confirmed infections.

9. Nursing personnel in the obstetrical department or nursery should not be required to perform duties in other areas which might create danger of cross infection.

10. The attention of the medical staff and administration is directed to the major deficiencies which include failure to fully comply with the previous recommendations especially in regard to the installation of an approved automatic fire extinguishing system in the attic and failure of the medical staff to fully carry out its administrative and clinical responsibilities. These and other deficiencies should be corrected in order that full accreditation may be attained.

11. It is noted that accreditation has been changed from Accreditation for three years to Accreditation for One Year. The certificate may be retained by the hospital. However, if the hospital is accredited for one year at the time of the next survey, the certificate must be returned to the Commission.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That:

1. Adequate steps be taken to insure that all recommendations of the National Fire Protection Association be followed.

2. That the operating suite be physically rebuilt and moved to an area isolated from the rest of the hospital.

3. The obstetrics department be moved away from the main hallway to an area which will minimize the possibility of contact with the general public.

Be It Further Resolved, That the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes go on record supporting recommendations of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and that they petition the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of Indian Health Services, U. S. Public Health Service in Washington, D. C. and members of the Oklahoma Congressional delegation to immediately appropriate necessary funds to bring this hospital to the standards required for accreditation.

Be It Further Resolved, That this assembly of Indian leaders go on record urging that necessary steps be taken by the U. S. Public Health Service to construct new Indian health facilities for the benefit of Indians of Eastern Oklahoma now served by the William W. Hastings Indian Hospital, Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and Claremore Indian Hospital, Claremore, Oklahoma, and Talihina Indian Hospital, Talihina, Okla.

Adopted this 10th day of July, 1970 at Fountainhead Lodge, Eufaula, Oklahoma.

D. S. McIntosh
President, Inter-Tribal Council
of the Five Civilized Tribes

ATTEST:

Elizabeth Smith
Executive Secretary

W.W. KEELER
PRINCIPAL CHIEF
118 SO. DEWEY
BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

CHEROKEE NATION

B. BOB STOPP
GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER
P. O. BOX 119
TAHLEQUAH, OKLAHOMA 74464

July 7, 1970

Honorable Ed Edmondson
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Edmondson:

There is respectfully submitted herewith for your consideration and favorable action resolution, which was adopted at meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cherokee Nation or Tribe of Oklahoma and other voting tribal members, held on June 27, 1970 at the Sequoyah High School near Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

May we express at this time our appreciation and gratitude for your assistance at all times in Indian affairs.

Respectfully,

B. Bob Stopp
Deputy Principal Chief

MLW:fig

Enc. (1)

Indian Health

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Joint Commission on Accreditation for Hospitals has advised that the William W. Hastings Indian Hospital at Tahlequah does not conform to the Commission's minimal standards for safe operation of a hospital, and it is recommended:

1. That all recommendations of the fire department be promptly carried out.

2. An approved automatic fire extinguishing system should be installed in all hazardous areas of the hospital including the attic area.

3. That additional current basic science texts and newer additions of medical texts be acquired for the medical library.

4. The medical staff bylaws should be amended to include the method and responsibility for keeping the entire medical staff informed concerning the accreditation program, the current accreditation status of the hospital, and the factors influencing that status.

5. Use of terms "Negative", "Normal", "Non-contributory" in the physical examinations should be kept at a minimum.

6. That appropriate measures be taken to prevent cross contamination between the main corridor and the operating room.

7. The obstetrical department including labor, delivery and postpartum rooms should be separated from the remainder of the hospital to minimize the danger of cross infection.

8. That isolation facilities should be provided for obstetrical patients with suspected or confirmed infections.

9. Nursing personnel in the obstetrical department or nursery should not be required to perform duties in other areas which might create danger of cross infection.

10. The attention of the medical staff and administration is directed to the major deficiencies which include failure to fully comply with the previous recommendations especially in regard to the installation of an approved automatic fire extinguishing system in the attic and failure of the medical staff to fully carry out its administrative and clinical responsibilities. These and other deficiencies should be corrected in order that full accreditation may be attained.

11. It is noted that accreditation has been changed from Accreditation for three years to Accreditation for One Year. The certificate may be retained by the hospital. However, if the hospital is accredited for one year at the time of the next survey, the certificate must be returned to the Commission.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That:

1. Adequate steps be taken to insure that all recommendations of the National Fire Protection Association be followed.

2. That the operating suite be physically rebuilt and moved to an area isolated from the rest of the hospital.

3. The obstetrics department be moved away from the main hallway to an area which will minimize the possibility of contact with the general public.

Be It Further Resolved, That Principal Chief Keeler and duly authorized Cherokee leaders go on record supporting recommendations of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and that they petition the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of Indian Health Services, U. S. Public Health Service in Washington, D. C. and members of the Oklahoma Congressional delegation to immediately appropriate necessary funds to bring this hospital to the standards required for accreditation.

Be It Further Resolved, That this assembly of Cherokee leaders go on record urging that necessary steps be taken by the U. S. Public Health Service to construct new Indian health facilities for the benefit of Indians of Eastern Oklahoma now served by the William W. Hastings Indian Hospital, Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and Claremore Indian Hospital, Claremore, Oklahoma, where 40% of the patient load is Cherokees.

Adopted this 27th day of June, 1970 at Sequoyah High School, Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

D. D. Keeler
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation or Tribe of Oklahoma

ATTEST:

Marie L. Wadley
Executive Secretary

Miami, Oklahoma
February 17, 1971

Hon. Ed Edmondson
2402 Rayburn Building
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Edmondson:

Please find enclosed copy of resolution adopted by Advisory Board Claremore Service Unit, Claremore, Oklahoma October 19, 1970, and additional material pretaining to Claremore Hospital.

It was consensus of this Board that Hospital be built at Claremore at present site. Government owns (12) twelve acres of land, which I am advised that our good Oklahoma Friend Will Rogers sold specifically for a Hospital for (1) one dollar. It is a land mark site, and deserves every consideration.

We would certainly appreciate any help you can give us.

Thanks.

Enclosures:

Sincerely,
Forest D. Olds, Chairman

Forest D. Olds

Claremore Hospital Advisory Board
Route 2
Miami, Oklahoma 74354

ADVISORY BOARD

CLAREMORE SERVICE UNIT

CLAREMORE, OKLAHOMA

October 19, 1970

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Claremore Service Unit Advisory Board in session at the regular monthly meeting, October 19, 1970, do hereby present this resolution as to the following:

WHEREAS, the Claremore Indian Hospital as it now exists does not meet the Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation Standards and:

WHEREAS, the Hospital is too small to handle the out-patient load; has inadequate operating room facilities; the present Ward facilities are such that cross-contamination is very possible; and

WHEREAS, the Hospital Board of Directors in session, declared a quorum and does hereby request that funds be made available in Fiscal Year 1972 for the construction of a new hospital.

NAME	Tribe	Title
Forest D. Olds	Miami	Chief
Earl Crowyard	Cherokee	Executive Committee
John Davis	Cherokee	Board Member
[illegible]	Osage	Member
Henry A. Secondine	Delaware	Member
Hosh Freeman	Cherokee	Member
Helen L. Chupco	Creek	Board Member
F. N. Cotter	Wyandottes	Chief

(Oklahoma)

CLAREMORE SERVICE UNIT

Community Information

The city of Claremore is located in the northeastern part of Oklahoma and has an estimated population of 10,000. The city is serviced by two railroads, the Frisco, and the Missouri Pacific. The Will Rogers Turnpike, U. S. Highway 66, and State Routes 88 and 20 provide adequate highway transportation facilities.

National chain and variety stores are located in Claremore. Also, Tulsa, Oklahoma, a city of 341,500, is only 27 miles away. Most stores in Tulsa provide free delivery service on major purchases.

Recreational activies include fishing, hunting, horseback riding, boating, bowling and similar pursuits. Claremore is the home of the internationally known Will Rogers Memorial and the Davis Gun Collection.

A Roman Catholic and most protestant churches are represented. Persons of Jewish faith go to Tulsa for religious services. Oklahoma Military Academy, a two year junior college and high school, is located in Claremore. Tulsa University, an accredited four-year college, is within commuting distance.

Claremore has good television reception and receives programs on three different channels. All major networks are represented. Radio reception is also good. Claremore Progress is a daily newspaper and Rogers County Observer, a weekly. The radio station is KWPR.

Station Information

The IHS Indian Hospital, a 66-bed general, medical and surgical hospital with 15 bassinets for newborns, is located in the west part of Claremore at the intersection of Highways 88 and 20 on Will Rogers Boulevard. The hospital serves as a referral center for the IHS Indian Hospital in the Pawnee Service Unit, and IHS Indian Health Center, Okemah, in the Shawnee Service Unit.

Besides hospital inpatients and outpatient services, the Service Unit operates four field clinics in Oklahoma at Wyandotte, Jay, Salina and Sapulpa. Medical clinics are held twice a week at all stations. At the Bureau of Indian Affairs Seneca Indian School, Wyandotte, there is an IHS Indian School Health Center with a full-time school nurse.

Administrated by a Service Unit Director, the medical staff is augmented by the following professional categories: dental; dietary; environmental health; health education; clinical laboratory; X-ray; school, clinical and public health nursing; pharmacy; health records; and social service. An adequate range of medical specialty consultants is also available through contracts with private practioners.

The following tribal groups work with the Service Unit: the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the Creek Nation of Oklahoma, the Cherokee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Delaware-Cherokees of Oklahoma, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. Two trained Community Health Representatives from the Cherokee Tribe and one from the Creek Tribe work very closely with their people to further health programs.

Eleven counties comprise the Service Unit: Craig, Creek, Delaware, Mayes, Newata, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Rogers, Tulsa, Wagoner and Washington.

Quarters

There are no government quarters available. Rental quarters are available in Claremore and Tulsa.

CLAREMORE HOSPITAL REPORT for 1st six months of fiscal year--July-1970 to January 1971.

OUTPATIENTS

Claremore	21,445
Salina	2,021
Seneca	2,367
Jay	3,076
Sapulpa	2,979
Total Outpatients	31,888

HOSPITAL

Admissions	1,145
Inpatient Days	7,507
Babies Born	255

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF

Principal Chief, Choctaw Nation

Durant, Oklahoma

HARRY J. W. BELVIN
PRINCIPAL CHIEF

February 16, 1971

Congressman Ed Edmondson
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Edmondson:

This letter is being sent you as an urgent request that you use your influence in getting an addition to the United States Public Health Service budget, or a special appropriation in the amount of $103,500.00, to be used in the Talihina Indian Service Unit area for the biennium starting July 1, 1971 and ending July 1, 1973, for the purpose of establishing a dental clinic in the Idabel and Broken Bow area.

We currently are unable to meet the dental needs in this area, and could not even with additional funds in the contract dental care category. There are very few dentists in this area, and those that are available are either too busy or do not wish to work on children.

The estimated cost for the first and second years respectively is as follows:

Cost	1st year	2nd year
Staff	$27,000	$27,000
Equipment	39,000	-0-
Initial Supplies	3,000	1,500
Rental	3,000	3,000
	$72,000	$31,500

Addition of the clinic would be of great benefit to the people of the area, as the dental health of the patients is extremely inadequate. Many patients of age 17-18 who visit our dentist at Talihina have never visited a dentist before.

This is a very urgent request and, if granted, would be of signal benefit to the dental health of many Indian people who are in dire need of such services. It will be greatly appreciated if you will let me know as to the possibility of such addition or special appropriation for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Harry J. W. Belvin m.s.

Harry J. W. Belvin
Principal Chief, Choctaw Nation

HJWB:ms

September 4, 1970

JAN 13 1971
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Honorable Ed Edmondson
2nd District - Oklahoma
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Senator Edmondson:

On behalf of all of our Indian people, we, the Inter-tribal Health Committee representatives of the Lawton Indian Hospital, humbly request your immediate attention to the matter of providing our hospital with more staff and more funds to meet the health needs of our Indian people.

Ever since our new hospital was built, our Indian people have been continuously promised that they would receive more and better patient care. This has not been the case, as the hospital has been constantly plagued with shortages of staff and funds. The following facts are cited for your honest evaluation:

(1) We, the Indian people, have been told that maternal and child health is one of the highest priority areas for helping our health conditions but, due to a lack of sufficient nursing staff, our hospital's Pediatric Ward has been closed down and our children are admitted to the surgical or medical wards. On the hospital's maternity floor, one and sometimes two, nurses are responsible for the hospital's newborn nursery, labor room, delivery room and maternity ward. When three or four of these sections are filled with patients and babies, our Indian people suffer, as one or two nurses on duty cannot provide care for everyone.

(2) We have a new, 80-bed hospital, but it is usually half-filled. Why? Because, we are told, that the hospital does not have enough staff to provide proper care to our people. Specifically, many of our people who need to be placed in the hospital are told that they cannot be admitted because their conditions are not severe enough to warrant hospital care, as a result of the hospital's limited staff.

(3) Indian people are usually required to wait for hours to obtain care from the outpatient clinic. Why? Because we are told that there is not enough clerical help in Health Records to pull our charts, or because all of the nurses in the clinic are too busy helping

the doctors, holding patients or because there are not enough pharmacists to fill prescriptions as they are requested.

(4) For those Indians who are admitted to the hospital, many of them are forced to sit and lay in bed for hours without seeing a nurse after she has been called. Why? Because the two or three people on duty are not enough to take care of the needs of all of our people.

(5) Our people are frequently denied an operation because it is considered to be of an elective nature and because there are not enough funds available to pay for the operation. Thus, our people are forced to suffer because they cannot afford to pay for the operation themselves.

(6) Some of our school children are requested to wait for several months before glasses can be purchased for them, because there are never enough funds available to purchase glasses when they are first requested.

(7) The hospital employees, many of which are Indians, frequently complain about being overworked; doing tasks that they normally would not be responsible for if sufficient staffing was available; and not having enough assistance to help them perform the tasks that are assigned to them.

(8) The hospital has requested and justified the need for at least 17 new positions for this year. It has been made known to the Service Unit Director and the Hospital Administrative Officer that our hospital will receive 7 new positions to relieve the intolerable staffing conditions that exist. The idea of providing only 7 new positions, rather than the 17 or 20 positions that are needed, is both intolerable and unjustified to the Indian people.

As our Indian people have been plagued with disease and sickness, and as we depend upon our hospital to cure us and relieve us of our suffering, our hospital and the Indian people deserve all the assistance that is available. Please help us!

Sincerely,

The Inter-tribal Health Committee of the
Lawton Indian Hospital:

Harry Tonemah, Kiowa

Gus Palmer, Kiowa

Bill Quoetone, Kiowa

Rev. Bob Pinezaddleby, Kiowa

Lee Motah, Comanche

Ned Timbo, Comanche

Clinton Nauni, Comanche

Houston Klinekole, Kiowa-Apache

Benedict Jozhe, Ft.-Sill Apache

Mrs. Benita Eckiwardy, Ft.-Sill Apache

Mrs. Eva Chappabitty, Ft.-Sill Apache

Myles Stephenson, Wichita

Mrs. Drucilla Zipprich, Wichita

Art Thomas, Delaware

Mrs. Gladys Yackeyonny, Delaware

Melford Williams, Caddo

Mrs. Esther Homavich, Caddo

Mrs. Josephine Martinez, Caddo

Mr. EDMONDSON. Just as important as improving facilities is the need for alleviating serious deficiences in drug supplies at nearly every clinic and hospital. The Hastings Indian Hospital is currently budgeting only $4,000 per month for drug inventories—less than one-half the amount which was spent the previous year, and even at that level, severe shortages existed. At the same time, outpatients receiving drugs and other treatment have increased from 19,200 in fiscal 1967 to over 47,000 in the most recent fiscal year.

Current inventory shortages reflect a deficiency in Oklahoma alone of $400,000 and over $1.5 million for the Nation. The stop-gap measures of recent years, through diversion of other funds, and supplemental funds from the Congress, have never truly met the pressing drug needs of the Indian hospitals. It is my request to this subcommittee, therefore, that $3 million be approved for drugs and medical supplies, to meet the deficiencies of the current fiscal year, and to adequately meet the needs of our Indian people in fiscal year 1972.

Madam Chairman, the 3 areas of Indian health care which I have discussed, are, in my opinion, only the most desparately in need of your assistance—there are many other aspects of our present Indian health care delivery system which are also in need of improvement. For instance, it has been recommended to me that a minimum of $1 million be appropriated to provide transportation for those Indian patients either unable to afford basic transportation, or those who are so ill that conventional transport will seriously impair their existing condition.

I believe that such an amount will allow Indian patients in remote communities to receive the kind of medical care which they already are in so great a need of, and which they most assuredly deserve.

Aside from the obvious affect our present Indian health care service has on the Indian people of my State, I think the most damaging aspect is upon the immensely dedicated public servants who must try and treat these patients under such serious deficiencies. How long can we expect a public health service doctor, or nurse, who in one day alone sees perhaps 70 patients in a broom-closet examining room, who is required to perform life-or-death surgery in the most primitive surroundings, and then perhaps see illness and pain continue, because he has no medicine for treatment—how long can we truthfully expect these dedicated me and women to continue their battle to save lives?

I think the understaffing of our Indian hospitals is indicated by comparison with VA hospitals, where doctors and nurses perform similar tasks at a per-patient ratio of less than one-half the rate of Indian Health Service medical personnel. In order to overcome the tremendous burden current personnel must bear, I recommend that $4,200,000 be provided for 350 new positions in the Indian Health Service hospitals and clinics for the coming fiscal year.

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I thank you for the chance to talk about the health problems facing the Indian people of Oklahoma. They have faith in this subcommittee and the very able gentlewoman from Washington. This subcommittee has always listened when others have not, and I know that you will do everything within your power to assist these very proud and deserving people.

Madam Chairman, there is one other matter subject to the jurisdiction of your subcommittee which is of vital importance to Oklahoma. In your letter to me dated April 6, 1971, permission was granted for the statement relating to coal gasification by our great Governor of Oklahoma, the Honorable David Hall, to appear at this point in the record. I only wish to add my own endorsement to this project, and to associate myself with the views our Governor has so ably set forth in his statement.

(The communications follow:)

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Oklahoma City, Okla., March 18, 1971.

HON. ED EDMONDSON,
Member, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ED: Enclosed is my letter seeking the support for our coal gasification project. Any improvements or assistance would be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

DAVID HALL.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Oklahoma City, Okla., March 17, 1971.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: The State of Oklahoma respectfully requests that your committee consider a special line item appropriation in the fiscal year 1972 budget of the Office of Coal Research. It is for a feasibility-research study of a proposed coal gasification process.

This item would be titled: Oklahoma Coal Gasification Study.

We request $300,000 for the fiscal year.

This is a new and promising use of the solvent refined coal process which has already been under study by the Office of Coal Research. This new use is aimed at the production of pipeline gas which is so desperately needed in today's economy. It involves a combination of a number of steps and some processes which have not been studied. The overall promise is so great that limited funding is justified at this time in order that a study can be made of the conceptual process.

This is the first time that such a system has ever been put together. Its basic concept is to supply the process heat from a nuclear reactor for the solution of coal as the feed to the gasifier section in order to greatly increase the efficiency of gasification and to end up with a system which does not form any char by-products.

This research money through the Office of Coal Research would be used along with State money and, hopefully, some funding from the Ozarks Regional Commission. In total, we hope to spend $500,000 during the next fiscal year probing all aspects of the feasibility.

Oklahoma is requesting Office of Coal Research funds to retain the services of Gulf General Atomic and the engineering firm of Stone and Webster, both nationally acclaimed and eminently qualified for the research.

This exciting concept, while supplying vitally needed gas for fuel starved regions, has no air pollution by-products. Its environmental acceptance, at this point, seems excellent. The need for clean gas being produced from low grade coal goes far beyond the borders of Oklahoma. If this works, similar plants could spring up across other coal producing areas.

The benefits of this project to the entire Nation are great. America must face up to the fuel crisis and meet the energy needs of our time. But we must not damage our environment in this process.

Your committee, the full appropriations committee, and Congress are urged to give this request careful consideration. A fuel crisis is coming fast in America and lead time is needed for both the technical and the financial considerations

which will grow out of your vital $300,000 of seed money. You and each member have my deepest gratitude for this special consideration of a project which will serve far beyond the borders of Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

DAVID HALL.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our very distinguished colleague, Congressman Fraser, of Minnesota. Would you like to introduce the Indian people who are with you today.

Mr. FRASER. Thank you. With me are Artley Skenandore, the director of the State Indian Affairs Commission from the State of Minnesota, and John Poupart, community coordinator of the Indian Offender Rehabilitation Project. I also have Iric Nathanson with me, one of my staff members.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert your statement in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you today.

I have come here to urge your subcommittee to consider an issue that has perplexed me and my American Indian constituents for some time—the status of urban Indians. I would like to make some specific budgetary proposals but first I want to take a few minutes to comment on this issue in rather general terms.

Until recently, most of us failed to realize that Indians in large numbers were living in cities. An Indian, almost by definition, was a native American who lived on land held in trust for him by the Federal Government. Once he left the reservation, we assumed that he somehow ceased being an Indian.

But Indians, like most other Americans, have been caught up in the urban migration. At this time, probably 40 percent of the Nation's 827,000 Indians are urban dwellers. Unfortunately, these people have not adjusted to urban living, as have other ethnic groups, and they continue to have severe socioeconomic problems that deserve our special attention.

Until 1968, virtually no attention was paid to the special needs of urban Indians by the Federal Government. In that year, the National Council on Indian Opportunity was formed through an Executive order of President Johnson. One of the council's first items of business was the establishment of a special urban Indian subcommittee under the leadership of Mrs. LaDonna Harris, a distinguished Indian leader in her own right and the wife of Senator Fred Harris.

Mrs. Harris conducted a series of hearings in 5 cities including my district of Minneapolis. In general, Mrs. Harris found that Indians in urban areas were worse off than those still living on reservations. The Indians coming to the cities brought with them all of the health and education problems of the reservation and when they arrived in Minneapolis and other urban centers they encountered an alien environment that merely intensified these problems.

At the time of the urban hearings, Mrs. Harris noted that no Federal programs were aimed at improving the conditions of urban Indian life. Since 1968, some small progress has been made in this area but much more needs to be done.

Many ethnic groups have encountered severe problems in adjusting to urban living—as have the Indians. There is one special factor that sets the urban Indians apart from other minority groups, however. The Indian migration to the cities was due in large part to the deliberate efforts of the Federal Government. Indians were encouraged—and at times virtually coerced into leaving the reservations by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

While thousands of Indians have benefitted enormously from relocation, the fact remains that this Federal policy has not achieved its intended results. The Indian members of the National Council of Indian Opportunity, in a January 1970 statement, questioned whether relocation is a proper policy and goal. Mrs. Harris' hearings demonstrated that many Indian people were deeply hostile to relocation, its administrators and its false inducements. The council members concluded that viable economic development of reservations was a much preferred goal to the artificial movement of individuals and families.

We may question the propriety of the Bureau's original relocation emphasis but the fact remains that 350,000 Indians do live in cities and many of them are there as a direct result of Federal Government efforts.

My district contains one of the largest urban Indian communities in the country and for several years I have been asking the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service—two key Indian agencies under your subcommittee's jurisdiction—why more can't be done to aid off-reservation Indians.

I am afraid that I have not gotten satisfactory answers. At first BIA and IHS officials said that it was merely a matter of agency policy—according to Congress, their mission was to serve only Indians living on trust land. After pressing the issue, however, I've found that no congressional mandate specifically ties the BIA and the IHS to trust land and there is virtually no legislative history in this area.

Assistant Secretary Loesh finally admitted last year that the hands off policy regarding urban Indians was based on informal understandings with the congressional appropriations committees. The only documentation he can provide, however, is some ambiguous language in a 1951 Senate Appropriations Report referring to the Johnson-O'Malley programs.

I have finally come to realize that the Bureau's approach to urban Indians is based on certain policy assumptions that have not been articulated.

In the past, relocation and termination have been looked upon as the final solution to the Indian problem. Indians would be sent to the cities where they would be assimilated into the general population and Federal Government's responsibilities to them would be ended.

But relocation has not achieved its original goal. The reservations have not been broken up and Indians have not adjusted to urban life.

Provision of post-relocation services to urban Indians may represent an admission that we have an obligation to provide continuing aid to a special group of Americans. Urban Indians' claim to continued support is particularly justifiable, I think, because their current situation is based in large part on earlier policies of the Federal Government.

I might add that certain other off-reservation Indians are faced with the same kind of problems confronting urban Indians. I am think specifically of groups such as the Menominees of Wisconsin whose tribal status was terminated in the late 1950's. This group, represented by a member of your subcommittee, Representative Obey, is no longer eligible for Federal services.

I would hope that your subcommittee might include some language in this year's report which takes note of the special problems faced by off-reservation Indians—and indicates congressional interest in removing the restrictions which currently affect the BIA and IHS programs.

Most off-reservation groups don't need or expect to receive the same benefits available to Indians living on trust land. However, there are certain programs that can and should be extended to off-reservation and urban groups without, of course, diminishing ongoing reservation programs. I would like to suggest the expansion of programs in several areas:

1. *Indian education in public schools*

The two most recent studies of the Indian education—the Senate Indian Education Subcommittee's 1969 report and a 1970 study undertaken by the NAACP legal defense fund—have both recommended that Johnson-O'Malley funding not be conditioned by the presence of trust land.

In recent years, the Department policy on this issue has been somewhat unclear. For several years, the State of Minnesota included two urban projects in its Johnson-O'Malley plan. Funding was, in fact, provided for a project in Duluth, Minn.

This year, however, funding was not permitted for the Duluth project. Apparently, the Bureau decided that it would interpret narrowly the 1951 Senate appropriation report that discusses the use of JOM funds by school districts with

trust land. The 1951 report does not specifically prohibit the use of JOM funds in school districts where trust land is not a factor, however.

For those States that are now eligible to receive JOM funding, I think it would be reasonable to allow use of JOM funds in school districts that include significant numbers of Indian youngsters—whether or not trust land is a factor. Development of JOM programs in these new areas would have to be part of a comprehensive statewide Johnson-O'Malley plan. The State plan requirement would help to insure that funding of off-reservation programs would not, in any way, harm the ongoing reservation programs. This new arrangement would be particularly useful in Minnesota where there is considerable movement between the reservation and the cities. Greater flexibility in the JOM program would enable coordination of programs between Minneapolis schools with an Indian enrollment of 2,000 and the reservation schools in northern Minnesota.

Appropriations report language regarding this issue would be particularly helpful in view of the Bureau's reliance on the earlier Senate appropriations report.

I understand that the Bureau has requested an increase this year of $3 million—from $19.6 million to $22.6 million—for the Johnson-O'Malley program. I would like to see a more significant expansion of this key education program, and I hope that your committee sees fit to increase funding over and above the budget request, as it has done in the past. If a Johnson-O'Malley state wishes to use part of this increase for new off-reservation efforts, I think it should have this right.

2. Urban Indian health

Last year, as you may remember, an amendment was proposed on the floor of the Senate to add $2 million to the Interior appropriations bill for the establishment of pilot urban Indian health projects. This amendment was modified on the floor to provide $150,000 for a study of urban Indian health needs by the Indian Health Service. Unfortunately, the planning money was eliminated in conference.

I would like to urge your subcommittee to include funding urban Indian health in this year's appropriation bill. Health continues to be a particularly critical problem for Indians who have settled in the cities. Many urban Indians are not adequately served by existing health services. Because of their movement between the city and the reservation, they often don't meet residency requirements for local public health agencies.

The Indian Health Service, with its special understanding of the needs of the Indian people, is uniquely qualified to operate in the cities. By permitting the IHS to develop urban programs we could do much to ease the Indian's adjustment to urban life. I know that the Community-University Health Clinic and other health agencies in my district are ready and willing to work with the IHS in establishing pilot programs if funding is made available.

Unfortunately, the Indian Health Service budget for fiscal year 1972 is woefully inadequate. The request for $6.1 million in new program money will enable the IHS to make only minimal increases in its services. I understand that the health service would require a budget increase of roughly $18 million for contract services alone if it was to meet 100 percent of need in this area. I hope that additional funds will be provided the IHS and that part of this increase will be earmarked for urban projects.

3. Services to urban Indian organizations

In the last few years, I've been particularly encouraged by the development of new Indian self-help efforts in Minneapolis. A number of new Indian organizations are making significant efforts with limited private funds to meet the special needs of their people.

One of the real sore points with the new urban groups is the local BIA office in Minneapolis which has an annual budget of $1.8 million and employs a staff of 65. Few of the 12,000 Indians in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area benefit from this rather sizable expenditure because of the Bureau's current restrictive policies.

Now that the Bureau is likely to be reorganized, this would be an ideal time to reorient the area offices to the needs of urban groups.

The Indian organizations in Minneapolis and other cities are now developing funding proposals for both public and private agencies. They are very much in

need of technical assistance and it would seem appropriate for the Bureau to provide this assistance. Now that the area offices will no longer have direct responsibility for overseeing reservation programs, it seems to me that some of the 65-man staff in Minneapolis could be freed up to assist the urban groups. I am sure that the same arrangement could be worked out in Chicago, Los Angeles, and more than 20 other cities where the Bureau operates employment assistance or area offices.

I would also like to see the Bureau take a fresh look at the employment assistance program. Unless an Indian is formally enrolled in a relocation program, he has to "sneak in the back door" to see an employment counselor. The Bureau currently staffs a 15-man employment office housed in a downtown office building. It seems only reasonable that this staff be assigned to the Indian centers in the Indian neighborhoods.

I am pleased to note that the Bureau has indicated an interest for the first time in contracting with urban Indian organizations for the provision of relocation services. A contract to carry out this new program has been negotiated with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Commission. Unfortunately, execution of the contract is being held up pending approval of new agency guidelines.

I think it would be possible for the Bureau to provide this special assistance to urban groups in Minneapolis and other BIA field office cities without a significant impact on the Bureau's budget. Here again, though, recognition of the urban Indian needs by your subcommittee could provide important encouragement for these new efforts.

I want to conclude by commenting on a new Indian program that is not under the jurisdiction of your subcommittee. This is the new pilot urban Indian project proposed by President Nixon in his July 8 message to Congress. I was particularly pleased by the concern for urban Indians expressed in President Nixon's message.

I know that the four new centers to be funded by a Federal interagency team will make important contributions. I should add, though, that only $880,000 in Federal funds will be provided and that the complicated interagency arrangement for funding this new program has resulted in an 18-month planning period. As yet, the final funding arrangements are not completed.

Certainly, the non-Indian agencies can do much to assist off-reservation Indians. But I would argue that the traditional Indian agencies with their special understanding of the needs and concerns of the Indian people also have a role to play. With the exception of the new pilot social service project, the non-Indian agencies have shown a reluctance to fund programs developed specifically to serve urban Indians. Currently, we are having this problem in Minneapolis with regard to elementary and secondary education funds.

I know that your subcommittee is faced with enormous pressures to increase funding for a wide variety of worthwhile programs. I would only ask that you give some attention to the problems of the off-reservation Indians. The needs of this special group have been ignored for too long.

Mr. FRASER. I want to thank you for this opportunity to appear. I think the concern the committee has shown for Indian affairs has been an exemplary and very bright spot in this difficult area of Federal responsibility. I am here really to add our concern about the urban or nonreservation Indian. My district happens to have a large urban Indian community.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman, I am glad you have appeared on behalf of the urban Indians. This committee had a very lengthy discussion with the Bureau of Indian Affairs when they appeared before us on this problem. As you are well aware, there was a proposal made to add funds for this activity in the 1971 appropriation bill. The question arose that there was not enough known about this problem to initiate a program. I think there was a statement made at that time that the BIA had taken a hands off policy on assisting the urban Indians. I think this was due to the fact that they did not want the urban Indians to feel that they were being hurt by the so-called feudal

attitude of the agency. The urban Indians in the cities are entitled to the same care and the same consideration that any other American is entitled to. The BIA didn't want to inhibit any kind of recognition by the cities welfare agencies or any other social agencies dealing with them. I do not have the feeling that the BIA is opposed to assisting the urban Indians, but they feel if they are going to handicap the urban Indian by thier interest, that they would rather avoid being placed in this situation.

I notice in your statement you say, "Assistant Secretary Loesch finally admitted last year the 'hands off' policy regarding urban Indians was based on informal understandings with the congressional appropriations committees." This is not true. Assistant Secretary Loesch has never reached any understanding in that connection with this committee. This was the first year that we discussed this problem in detail with the BIA. Let me explain the current BIA program.

If a reservation Indian receives a grant for training in a city from the BIA, the BIA would assist that Indian while he is in the city. The BIA would make sure that he had adequate housing, health care, and other services. The problem comes when an Indian leaves the reservation on his own, and not through a BIA program. In this case the BIA would not assist the urban Indian but he would have available to him the assistance that is provided for all urban Americans. I thought as a prelude to your statement, Congressman, I should say this, because the committee has been deeply concerned about the problems of the urban Indian, as it is with the problems of all other Americans.

Mr. FRASER. My understanding is that this policy goes back many years. This statement is not in any sense a characterization of any discussions you might have had last year, because the BIA historically has taken the view that services were only for reservation Indians, and those who live in close proximity to the reservations. I also understand that even where the BIA is involved in relocation efforts, where the Bureau brings people to the cities, there is a 2-year involvement, but after 2 years relocation services are terminated for all intents and purposes. During the Eisenhower years when there was great emphasis on termination Indian people were pressured into leaving the reservations.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have felt the results of this ever since.

Mr. FRASER. Many Indian citizens came to the cities and got help for a period of time, but nothing that really began to equip them for life in a modern urban setting. Our problem now is to get the Bureau to agree to accept some responsibility for the urban Indians, particularly in the Johnson-O'Malley funding. In the Johnson-O'Malley funding we would very much like to have language in your report. We had a statewide Johnson-O'Malley education plan, developed by the people in the Minnesota Department of Education, that included urban Indians. It was approved for a while and then BIA decided that it wasn't acceptable and so the nonreservation part of it got cut out.

Mr. NATHANSON. The BIA justified this policy on the basis of a Senate appropriations report. They claim that this report restricts them from operating in cities or off-reservation areas.

Mr. WYATT. It is not statutory.

Mr. NATHANSON. No, it is not statutory. They just say it is legislative history from the appropriation reports.

Mr. FRASER. That is really what we are talking about, that kind of language that the BIA uses to justify the current policies.

Mrs. HANSEN. Until about 5 or 6 years ago many Indians couldn't afford to leave their reservations. They didn't have any money. A few years ago the appropriations for the BIA, as you know, were very small, and the problems were escalating. But for the last 5 years the BIA budget has been increasing rapidly. This committee has tried to recognize the Indian problems, chiefly in the field of economic development, health, and education. We have tried to increase funds, particularly for the education programs.

Let me explain some of the problems this committee faces. If we add funds to the budget to provide for urban Indian health care, vocational training, and education, there may be a question of whether authorization is needed. Last year this committee included funds for an Indian economic development program but we found specific authorization was needed. The Department of the Interior is supposed to recommend authorizing legislation for this program but as yet this legislation has not been received. The committee is not unwilling to try and solve some of these problems, but we can't settle the problems unless these programs are authorized.

Mr. FRASER. My understanding is that there is nothing in the existing statutory language which would keep the BIA or the IHS from being concerned with the Indians who live off the reservation, but let me say so far as education is concerned we are not suggesting an open-ended approach. Rather that any extension of Johnson-O'Malley money be only to areas where there is a high concentration of Indians, and where it is part of a statewide plan. In other words, you have an integrated plan for Indian education throughout the State. It includes both on the reservation and off the reservation so it all fits together, rather than just simply adding on the new responsibility.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't the State of Minnesota provide an equal education for everybody, regardless of whether they are Indian or white?

Mr. FRASER. I don't like to use this analogy, because I am not that familiar with it, but I think it is a little bit like saying we have had equal education in our city for everybody, blacks and whites alike. In truth and in fact it hasn't been. for a lot of different reasons.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is difficult to find out how much money is spent for Indian education, for example, in the State of Washington, because the records are not kept in such a way that each minority group is listed separately.

Mrs. FRASER. My impression is that you are going to educate all of the children, give them an equal chance, you are going to have to provide some additional educational services to some children.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. That is why many States do provide additional educational services. One of the Indian education problems is to break the language barrier in the lower grades.

Mr. FRASER. In other words, it is not a question of the expenditure of money so much as it is trying to provide additional help to meet the special needs of Indian children.

Mr. NATHANSON. One of the things the Minneapolis schools wanted to do was set up special programs with Indian consent, specifically aimed at Indians. They ran into problems using elementary and secondary education money for this. The Office of Education says you can't use ESEA funds just for Indians.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the law makes that very clear. I think the problem is how to equitably administer the Johnson-O'Malley funds. Why don't you develop some legislative language relative to this problem.

Mr. FRASER. All right. Let me just say our education people had worked out a plan and it was being funded for a while until BIA decided they couldn't encompass off-reservation Indians. In other words, the people responsible for education had worked this out. There were a couple of urban projects, Minneapolis was one, and they ended up getting washed out because of this lack of authority. The primary area is in the urban health. There was some money for urban Indian health talked about last year in the Senate when the appropriations bill was on the floor, and some money was voted in the Senate for planning but that finally got eliminated in conference. Health problems are very critical. If you could put some money in for health services in the urban areas, this would be enormously useful.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very interested in this problem. I hope you will send to the committee a proposal in this connection.

Mr. WYATT. Would you yield for a moment at this point?

Mr. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WYATT. Getting back to your educational problem once more, Congressman, the language of the Senate report that seems to be guiding the BIA was a 1951 Senate appropriations report; is that correct? I would just like to say for the record that there obviously is no legislation, no statutory legislation on this point. I wouldn't think as one member of this committee that language by one House of Congress 20 years ago should be controlling on an agency. It may be that they have other good and rational reasons for their views, but I certainly don't think that this is a logical basis for their decision.

Mr. NATHANSON. We received a letter from Associate BIA Commissioner Cox last year where he uses this statement: "To our knowledge Congress has never expressed this policy to be anything different" and he quotes the 1951 report, so apparently they are using this now. Why they are, I don't know but this is what they tell us.

Mr. WYATT. I just wanted my statement to be on the record, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is not at all unaware of the entire urban problem, Congressman, and we have discussed this problem with the BIA and intend to discuss this problem with the Indian Health Service at their hearing. We welcome having your statement. As I said, the committee would be interested in any legislative proposal you might offer.

Mr. SKENANDORE. I would like to make a comment. We on the Indian Affairs Commission of the State of Minnesota are presently attempting to aline the Indian affairs commission as a service agency to fill this gap. At the time that the Indian moves to the urban surrounding, where he loses Federal recognition, we are trying to bridge that

gap. I think that we as a contracting agency could very well fill, both as regards the health program, the educational program and the general aspect of orientation, housing services and so forth. This is, I think, the attempt that we are making in regard to the contract that is quoted in Congressman Fraser's report here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Our appropriation bill has never carried a limitation on expenditures concerning Indians.

Mr. SKENANDORE. We in the metropolitan area of the Twin Cities are experiencing a great migration from not only the State of Minnesota, but nationally. I think the reasons for this is that we are a metropolitan area that has had an aggressive attitude toward Indian services.

Mr. FRASER. May I say, Madam Chairman, that one of the ironic aspects of the BIA's involvement is that we in Minneapolis have a regional office with 65 people in it, but the Indians who live in the city can't go there unless they are on relocation, no matter how desperate their plight may be with respect to jobs, health or housing. That regional agency is above and immune from any interaction with the actual Indian needs. One of the things we are urging is that the Minneapolis area office be converted to an urban resources center.

It is a typical kind of bureaucratic relationship, which is nonfunctional. I appreciate your interest, and we will come up with some possible language. We appreciate the time.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have been deeply concerned about the urban Indians. Thank you very much for appearing today Congressman Fraser.

NASHUA FISH HATCHERY

WITNESS

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Cleveland of New Hampshire.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

I am sorry I don't have a prepared statement. I think I can be quite brief.

During Easter recess I visited the Department of Interior fish hatchery at Nashua, N.H., and discussed with them their situaton. I found that they have made a request for some funds which are not in the budget and I think at least some of them should be included. I am going to leave with you a copy of their request. The thing that interested me the most, and might interest you and the committee, is this.

First of all this is a very modest request, $600,000. Some of it can be considered fairly low priority, but the thing that struck me was that they asked $310,000 for a water reconditioning and reuse system. This fish hatchery is located in Nashua, N.H., in the southern part of New Hampshire, where most of our population expansion is taking place. It uses something more than 2 million gallons of water a day, which is enought to supply a city of 15,000 or 20,000 people. If they get this water reconditioning and reuse system for $310,000, they are

going to be able to use the same water over again. This should release for other purposes enough water to take care of a city of 15,000 or 20,000 people. It seems like a fairly good investment.

If by any chance the committee saw fit to add this to the budget, I would like to suggest that there be a footnote of some sort attached, or some request made of the Department of Interior, to see whether this surplus water which would then be available could be sold so as to pay for the reconditioning and reuse system. The hatchery is in an area where there is a water supply problem, and it might very well be that this could be a self-liquidating investment by the Government. The other requests substantially call for an increase in their breeding capacity, and I can only say that located as they are in central New England, where the population is still expanding, there is a serious need for this, and I hope the committee can favorably consider that too.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman.

(The information follows:)

NASHUA, N.H. (HILLSBORO COUNTY)

(Authorized by 30 Stat. 25—June 4, 1897—established 1898)

(Trout station, 40,000 pounds, 325,000 fish)

Development program to improve and expand facilities at the Nashua National fish hatchery in New Hampshire

Funds needed for the program:	
Fish production facilities	
Water reconditioning and reuse system	$310,000
Broodstock ponds (3,200 cu. ft. with supply and drain lines and covered spawning area	45,500
Trout holding and disinfection area	65,000
Aerator and blending tank	30,000
Buildings:	
Public restrooms, exhibit area and fish display facility	24,500
Storage building, metal, approximately 25 by 80 ft	20,000
Replace two residences	58,000
Other physical facilities:	
Sewage lines and connection to city sewer system	5,500
Relocate entrance road and entrance sign	10,000
Parking area (70 by 150 ft.)	10,000
Landscaping	12,000
Rehabilitate electric supply system, including standby power-plant	29,000
Equipment: Exhibits, brood pond racks and screens	8,500
Total estimated cost of the program	628,000

NOTE.—2½ million gallons a day.

Mr. CLEVELAND. The only other thing I would like to say is that quite a few people, myself included, have written you in support of a research laboratory at the University of New Hampshire. We have been pleased with your very gracious response. I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for that and to remind you of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are very welcome. The problem is the availability of funds.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I think it is everybody's problem.

WITNESS

HON. BARRY GOLDWATER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Senator Goldwater of Arizona.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you, Madam Chairman. It is a real pleasure to be here.

To help expedite your limited and valuable time, I will just scan through this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Senator GOLDWATER. Madam Chairman, it is my purpose today to ask that the committee support the full appropriations sought by the National Air and Space Museum and the National Museum of Natural History.

Madam Chairman, last year when a House subcommittee conducted a sweeping investigation of the Smithsonian, I presented documented evidence establishing a serious decline in support for these two museums. My testimony pointed to the strange fact that while the total Federal budget for the Institution had doubled within 6 years and the number of full-time employees had jumped by more than 700 positions, and while the Smithsonian had plunged into the creation of entire new units, such as the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, the Archives of American Art, the Office of Academic Programs, and a Division of Performing Arts, the National Air and Space Museum and the Museum of Natural History were slipping downhill in the degree of support they received from the Institution.

For example, at the end of the 1970 fiscal year, the museum of flight had only 31 employees, yet Congress had appropriated funds for 41. At the same time, the Museum of Natural History had 103 scientists supported by 87 technicians. Yet 3 years earlier the museum had 111 scientists and 90 technicians.

The Air and Space Museum did not have a director for 18 months; while over at the Museum of Natural History, the Department of Vertebrate Zoology could not even offer its scientists a research allotment equal to that provided to graduate students.

Though I do not intend to rekindle these old coals today, I do feel it is essential the requested increases for these museums should be viewed against the backdrop of years of inadequate support. For the one essential ingredient of their reconstruction program is the willingness of Congress to appropriate the full added moneys which these museums have sought.

Madam Chairman, the top priority item in the National Air and Space Museum budget is the $1.9 million earmarked for planning and redesign of a new museum building. This request is combined with a firm deadline of July 4, 1976, which the Smithsonian has selected for opening the new structure.

Unfortunately, the building project has been on dead center for 5 years now. The authorization statute itself does not contain any

limitation. Nor did the House of Representatives offer any reservations. The only legislative hangup is found in a single sentence inserted in the Senate committee report on the 1966 authorization law.

That sentence simply reads: "The committee expressly recommends * * * that appropriations should not be requested pursuant to H.R. 6125 unless and until there is a substantial reduction in our military expenditures in Vietnam."

Madam Chairman, in my opinion, this language is no longer binding. Certainly it has no effect at all on any action which the House might take. Also, I feel it has been superseded by intervening events. For one thing, it was written before the first manned lunar landing, which did so much to excite public interest in America's space exploits. For another, Congress did not add any similar restriction when it approved $2.9 million for renovating the Smithsonian's Renwick Gallery. Or when it provided $2.6 million for refurbishing the original Smithsonian Building.

Nor did Congress impose any tie between Vietnam and the $7 million it appropriated for restoration work on the National Portrait Gallery or the $15 million it is laying out for construction of the Hirshhorn Museum.

Why the National Air and Space Museum should be singled out from all other Smithsonian projects and told its construction must be deferred is beyond me. In any event, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration has recently announced it does not object to the Smithsonian's request for redesign funds, so we will not run into any jurisdictional conflict at this time.

Which brings me to the fundamental question of why a national museum of flight is needed in America. One purpose, of course, is to tell the story of America's achievements in flight. Furthermore, with our Nation's expanded almost to the limits of its explorable land, the story of space pioneering displayed at the Air and Space Museum might be an excellent means for recharging our national energies.

The need for a central museum of air and space objects has never been in doubt among our friends overseas. Britain has an outstanding aerospace display on an entire floor of its London Science Museum. In addition, a new RAF Museum building is nearly completed. Also, the Deutche Museum in Munich contains a huge hall devoted to air and space displays nearly as extensive as our own. For their part, the French have on show in Paris 6 to 10 times as many original aircraft and flight objects as we do. Italy is installing a major Air and Astro Museum at Turin. Even small Switzerland is developing an impressive Museum of Transportation at Lucerne, which can compete on close terms with what the United States now presents in the air and space field.

An American citizen returning from a tour of these museums, situated in nations one-fourth the size of our own, might easily feel a sense of embarrassment at how his country compares. Why our Nation does not even have a permanent home for its collections. We have a small tin hangar in which aviation exhibits have been shown since 1919 and some temporary space in the 90-year old Arts and Industries Building, and that is it.

Madam Chairman, I have just received in the mail a most poignant

request for construction of a distinctive flight museum. On April 13, I heard from Mr. Harold Miller, who is coexecutor of the Orville Wright Estate. Mr. Miller related that the estate only agreed to return the Wright Brother's 1903 Kitty Hawk plane from its long exile of honor in England "in the confident expectation that there would be a second-to-none U.S. air museum in which it would be the premier exhibit, displayed in a setting appropriate to its unique character and merit like the crown jewels."

Mr. Miller adds: "It is now 23 years later. The plane is exactly where it was on December 17, 1948, and it is far worse, not better, off than it was when it came here from its 20 years abroad."

Madam Chairman, I think it is high time the American people lived up to their promise to the memory of Orville and Wilbur Wright. I believe we, as representatives of all citizens, should immediately initiate some progress toward the erection of a dignified museum worthy of this country's pioneering genius in manned flight.

And for reasons of plain dollars and cents, it looks as if the only way this project can get off the ground is by going the route of a redesign. Because from a cost of $40 million when the building was first authorized in 1966, I am told the expense would now exceed $70 million.

Madam Chairman, as you may know, the original architect, Gyo Obata, claims it is feasible to develop a proper museum at a lower cost. In fact, he has estimated the rough dimensions which such a scaled-down building might have.

Madam Chairman, you may be interested to know the length could be nearly the same, 730 to 760 feet compared with the original 784. The height will stay near 97 feet, which is important because this would preserve the opportunity for installing some full-sized rockets or rocket sections inside the building. Most of the reduced scale would come out of the width. The new building might be 160- to 190-feet wide compared with 250 feet for the original plan.

While this would mean the floor area would be cut in half, I am told the actual exhibition space would be reduced by less than one-fifth, leaving 254,500 square feet for this prime purpose. This is more than three times greater than the maximum area which could be used for exhibits in the two buildings which presently house flight displays. And assuming the ground might be broken by sometime in calendar year 1972, construction itself could be held at a cost below $40 million.

Therefore, from what I have learned, the revised plan retains so much of the original form at a lowered cost, I believe it deserves our support.

My only reservation concerns whether it is necessary to obtain reapproval of the building from all the planning and art and traffic commissions which have a hand in Federal construction. But if these bureaucratic avenues should threaten to stifle the project in a web of redtape, I know Congress could shortcut this route by enacting overriding legislation or even by returning to the original, approved design.

Incidentally, I notice the Smithsonian is confronted with exactly this problem in regard to its proposal for changing the location of the Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden. According to the Washington Star, the

National Capital Planning Commission ordered the revised version to go back for more study and one member of the Commission even appeared ready to reopen the whole issue of whether the museum should have a separate sculpture garden at all. With this warning in mind, I hope the Smithsonian will have its ducks in a better row when it undertakes a redesign of the air and space project.

Next, Madam Chairman, I would like to say a few words about the museum's request for additional operating funds. The museum has requested an increase of $105,000 for carrying out its operations in 1972, and I can confirm this amount is honestly required. In fact, even if the full amount of staff and program funds are appropriated, the museum will receive less than 1.7 percent of the overall Smithsonian budget for salaries and expenses. For a museum that draws one-third of the Smithsonian's visitors—4½ million persons—this allotment is not at all proportionate to the unit's proven importance. Accordingly, it is my sincere hope the committee will not cut one penny out of its already miniscule allotment.

Madam Chairman, I would like to turn my attention now to the Museum of Natural History. From the early years, when the first Secretary of the Smithsonian, Joseph Henry, made pioneering discoveries in science, the Institution has generally held pure scientific research in high regard. During the mid-1960's, however, the course of the Smithsonian's priorities began to shift. As Paul Oehser writes in his recent history of the Institution: "Today, in contrast, the humanities are demanding an increasing role in Smithsonian programs * * *."

It is during this period that the Museum of Natural History began to fall back. Dr. Richard Cowan, Director of the museum, has documented this problem publicly at the House investigation hearings last summer.

Dr. Cowan testified that the lack of adequate technical assistance for his scientists results in an almost "criminal mismanagement of human resources" because highly trained scientists are required to waste their time doing routine chores.

He also confided that the employment picture at the museum is worse than it was several year ago. Dr. Cowan charged: "The available pairs of hands, both professional and supportive, are fewer now than 4 years ago." His statement was backed by a specific example of the cannibalism which ate away one-third of the staff of the Department of Vertebrate Zoology at the same time its workload was soaring.

In addition, Dr. Cowan exposed the severe and sudden drain on his museum's budget caused by an unusual shift in Smithsonian policies which makes the museum purchase items that formerly had been provided to it without cost from the Institution's Supply Division. As strange as it seems, the museum must now purchase such basic things as storage bottles and cases and some 400 other items which are essential for its operation and were formerly supplied free to it. Why the museum must even purchase many of its own reference books because the Smithsonian Library will not supply them. I might add, Madam Chairman, that given this odd situation, the Institution's decision to request an increase of far more money for personnel than it did for books at its library is extremely curious.

Madam Chairman, I can reveal today there is another cost which

will be unexpectedly dropped on the museum's hard-pressed budget. From now on the museum must not only pay for supplies and materials used in work performed for it by the Smithsonian's Buildings Management Department, but also for the costs of labor. It should be noted, Madame Chairman, that the Buildings Management Department possesses its own separate budget of more than $9 million. Nevertheless this one arm of the Smithsonian will begin charging all other Smithsonian components for basic work done for them, such as converting office space into laboratory space, moving a desk, or installing a bookcase.

Madam Chairman, the situation has become so bad I must report today that the change in supply and service practices instituted by the Smithsonian management has cut nonsalary operating funds at the Museum of Natural History by up to a quarter of a million dollars. The loss of funds formerly charged to the Buildings Management Department alone is about $100,000.

Accordingly, Madam Chairman, I hope you will look at the requested increases in the budget of natural history not only from the perspective of the need for correcting several years of decline, but also with the realization the museum has been loaded down by sudden and unexpected expenses for which it has been given no additional funds.

Madam Chairman, this completes my comments on the Smithsonian's Federal budget. The only advice I might add is the suggestion the committee may wish to request a full disclosure from the Smithsonian on its private financing. It is my understanding the pool of private investments, gifts, and grants now returns about $18 million annually; and it seems fair to inquire whether this sum is being spent wisely so as to keep Federal expenditures at a minimum. For example, is the Smithsonian getting a sensible return on its holdings of over $32 million in stocks, bonds, and endowment funds? Could more privately funded employees be engaged at units which seriously need them, such as the Air and Space and Natural History Museums? Is it proper for the Institution to embark upon money losing projects, such as the museum shops and Smithsonian magazine were in 1970, thereby leaving a gap to be filled by Federal appropriations in other areas which could have been financed by the Smithsonian itself?

Madam Chairman, this type of information was given to the House investigating subcommittee last summer, and I think it would be helpful if you might institute the practice on a regular basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Senator Goldwater, the committee did ask the Smithsonian Institution this year to insert in our hearing record a complete statement of their private financing.

Senator GOLDWATER. I knew that you were doing this and I think it is very wise, and I think it will be very revealing and of great help. I want to just say to you as an American that I appreciate somebody finally looking into this very sacred Institution that has gone 100 years without anybody lifting the sheet. I know from personal contacts with the Secretary that there is a changed attitude. He has welcomed this interest instead of resenting it, and being a very eminent natural scientist himself, he is glad to get along with this.

Mrs. HANSEN. I deeply appreciate your taking the time to appear today.

Senator GOLDWATER. It is a real pleasure.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee hopes to do as good a job as we can on limited funds.

Senator GOLDWATER. We have a lot of confidence in you people over here. I often say if it wasn't for the House, God knows what would happen to our country.

Mrs. HANSEN. We just don't have as many people running for President.

Senator GOLDWATER. If we had one more running for President we couldn't get a quorum. Thank you very much, Mrs. Hansen.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our very distinguished colleague, Congressman Johnson of California.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam Chairman, as you and the other members of this distinguished committee are well aware from my previous appearances over the last several years, the Second Congressional District of California consists of some 20 of the State's 58 counties covering something more than a third of the area of California. Because of its composition, the actions taken by this committee each year are of extreme importance to its economic well-being and stability in this district which covers some 55,000 square miles. Approximately 60 percent of the real estate is owned by the Federal Government. This includes substantial holdings by the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service. Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies of the Department of Interior.

At the outset I want to emphasize that over the years you and the other members of this fine committee have supported what I believe are quite realistic funding levels for these agencies. Because of the wisdom and farsightedness of this committee, we have been able to meet the needs of the people, not only of my immediate area, but of all the West of the Nation for I am proud to say the Second District comprises one of the major outdoor recreation areas attracting visitors from throughout the country, winter and summer. Since the Federal Government is such a major landowner it has contributed tremendously to the success of this operation.

Madam Chairman, generally I would support the budget which you have before you, however, as in past years, I would like to call to your attention a few items which I believe are deficiencies and which I feel must be corrected if we are to continue to serve the people and meet the resource needs of this Nation. I recognize that we again face a very difficult fiscal situation, complicated by the reluctance of the Executive Branch of the Government to recommend the appropriation of adequate funds to meet some of our major resource needs. In the years past this committee has responded to these needs by following a sound program of resource development. This has been appreciated by the people I represent and I want to convey that thought to you and the

other members of the committee. In the final analysis, resource development is an area the taxpayer, who is footing the bill, can see and feel the return on his tax investment in water development, the fish and wildlife development, the recreation development, the timber development, and the conservation and wise utilization of our natural resources.

I would therefore like to address myself to a few items which I would hope this committee could review taking them on an agency by agency basis.

Turning first to a people-oriented problem, I would like to mention the problem of Indian housing.

The proposed Bureau of Indian Affairs housing improvement program allocation for California during the 12 months commencing next July 1 under present budget proposals would fall miserably short of meeting the housing needs of Indians living both on trust lands and living on private lands.

Conservative estimates made by independent authorities show that at least nine out of every 10 Indian families living in the rural areas of California are living in substandard and often deplorable housing. With an estimated 40,000 Indian people living in the rural areas, this means that 36,000 of them are ill-housed. This is a condition which we cannot tolerate.

In my estimation, it would cost approximately $20 million to solve the Indian housing needs of the entire State, even if only the most desperate conditions were corrected. This figure covers housing on and off Indian lands. If we turn our attention to only those substandard homes, most of which do not anywhere near approach county housing and health standards, which are located on Rancherias and other Indian trust lands, we are talking about a minimum of $10 million in housing improvement costs at today's prices.

With an appropiration of only $300,000 to $375,000, we cannot even hold our own in a battle against deterioration, much less catch up. We must set our sights at realistic levels somewhere in the vicinity of $2½ to $5 million a year in order to sufficiently meet all the needs of these people. At the present rate, only a couple of dozen houses will be built throughout the State of California as a result of the housing budget recommendations.

Therefore, I appeal to you and your subcommittee to provide funds for housing for needy Indians in California at a more realistic level than currently recommended in the administration's budget. In conclusion, I would like to stress that the Indian people living on tribal lands have no way of improving their homes even if they had the income for no Federal or private agency will loan or guarantee funds for home mortgages where the applicant does not own the land.

One final note as it relates to Indian matters, pertains to the Johnson-O'Malley Act funds. The first time in 15 years the State of California was brought under the Johnson-O'Malley Act program. During the current fiscal year a bare minimum of $150,000 was allocated to the State of California to assist in educating our Indian children. The budget which you have before you contains only $189,000 for this purpose. While I recognize the limited concept of the Johnson-O'Malley Act, I do believe that the budget proposal is woefully inadequate if we

are to meet the needs of Indian children. Therefore, I would respectfully urge a minimum of $750,000 be earmarked for California for this purpose. After all the education of our people so that they all may become self-sustaining contributing members of society is the only way in which to eliminate poverty and I am certain that everyone here would agree that the Indian people are among the most poverty stricken of the Nation.

Next, Madam Chairman, I would like to mention a single specific item relative to the National Park Service and this relates to the Lewis Memorial Hospital, which is located in Yosemite National Park.

The hospital is in dire need of general upgrading and modernization. We have delayed for nearly a decade in performing this work and I feel that we should not delay any further. The cost of the plan, which has received general support from the National Park Service and the operators of the hospital, would total approximately $770,000. This figure would mean the availability of first-class hospital service meeting fundamental State and Federal requirements in an area which attracts more than 2 million visitors a year and which is relatively isolated as far as accessibility to other hospital facilities are concerned.

While I recognize that the total project probably could not be realized in a single year, I would point out that the remodeling of the existing facilities and the addition of new equipment which would be a major step in the right direction could be accomplished for approximately $155,000 and I would hope that these funds could be made available.

The existing structure was built in 1929 with some remodeling in 1953. A few of the deficiencies which should be cited in urging this consideration include poorly located and undersized surgical facilities; outmoded equipment in an undersized X-ray room without adequate shielding; lack of space for storage of medical records and hospital equipment; inadequate living space for hospital personnel; and an inadequate standby electric generator.

Madam Chairman, I have visited this facility on many occasions including just recently and I certainly can attest to the extreme inadequacy of the medical facilities there.

Before leaving the National Park Service items, I did want to mention generally the needs for adequate law enforcement and crowd control. As a member of the National Parks Subcommittee of the authorizing Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, we have discussed this at length with Mr. Hartzog and I am confident that this committee will fund the program which he has advanced to provide for this type of police protection to the millions of visitors who do enjoy the opportunity to visit our national parks and monuments. I would just like to add a strong word of support for this effort.

Turning now to the Fish and Wildlife program. I did want to once again emphasize the problems which many of our mountain areas are experiencing in predator controls due to the substantial reduction in Fish and Wildlife Service funds. These cuts first were made last year and it appears that will be perpetuated in the current budget.

For over 30 years most California counties have cooperated with the State of California and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in a reasonably successful program of predator control, operated under the

administration and supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service. In recent years the total cost of the entire program has approximated $1 million annually, of which about 18 percent is contributed from Federal funds, 40 percent from the State department of agriculture budget, 40 percent is contributed from 38 to 39 cooperating California counties, and 2 percent comes from miscellaneous sources.

California's predator control program has been heretofore not only reasonably successful, but it has been ecologically sound. Coyotes and other predators have been controlled only in those specific areas where livestock depredations or human health hazards actually exist. Predator populations are permitted to remain undisturbed over most of the 3.3 million acres of Forest Service and public domain in northeastern California. While ecological balances are thus preserved, there is an almost constant movement of predators from vast undisturbed areas into localized livestock areas where losses do occur, necessitating the kind and degree of control which has up until now been practical. I would hope that we would be able to restore some of this program to its prior levels.

Before leaving the Department of Interior agencies, I would like to touch upon two items in which the Bureau of Land Management is involved. First of these relates to Indian Creek Reservoir in Alpine County of California. This reservoir was created as a result of an outstanding cooperative effort on the part of local, State and Federal Government to solve a problem in nearby Lake Tahoe. With substantial Federal help the southern portion of the Lake Tahoe area was sewered and the effluent tertiary treatment was exported out of the Lake Tahoe Basin and pumped into Alpine County where the Indian Creek Reservoir was created using this highly treated water. Here we have an outstanding example of the reclaiming and recycling of water resources.

In this reservoir we have established an excellent trout fishery and the reservoir is proving to be a fine recreation resource with boating and swimming offered in addition to the fishing. In a very few days, in fact on May 1, the fishing season will open in California and we will experience a great number of visitors to the area. Unfortunately, there is no water or sewer facilities to serve these people. The lands on which the reservoir was established and those surrounding the reservoir are owned by the Bureau of Land Management. This agency plus the California Department of Water Resources and the Alpine County Board of Supervisors late last year recognized the necessity for providing adequately for those visitors to the area. A fine program of campground and water access was developed. The county and the State had met their obligations, the Federal Government has not.

We are talking about an appropriation of approximately $197,000 which would provide adequate access, a campground facility to serve approximately 35 families, a picnic area to serve another 20 families, boat launching, hiking trails, water and sanitary accommodations. If the Federal Government fails to meet its responsibilities in this area, I imagine that the reservoir and the surrounding region will have to be closed to sportsmen for without the proper facilities, we would lose all that we have developed at Indian Creek. Here we have an out-

standing example of the success in recycling sewer effluent and putting it to work for recreation resources. I would hope that the Federal Government would meet its responsibility in this area.

A second item of concern pertaining to the Bureau of Land Management involves the North Cal-Nevada resource conservation and development project. This is a different type of a program located in the northeastern portion of California and the northwestern section of Nevada. We have a problem of the weakening economic status of a rural livestock based economy. This is complicated by the loss of soil productivity and deterioration of the watershed resources caused by a lack of adequate control of livestock distribution on nearly 80 percent of the land area which is controlled by the Bureau of Land Management. Under the guidance of the Federal Government, California's first resource conservation and development project was established. This was accomplished through a substantial measure of cooperation between an individual citizen and agencies of local, State and Federal Governments. Here again, the Federal Government has failed to live up to its promises and has not appropriated the funds to meet the needs of the area. This involves an item of about $81,000 which would be the first increment of a 5-year program which would stabilize the productivity of some 66.000 acres of Federal land. Over a period of 25 years the benefits would be tremendous and the cost-benefit ratio would be 1.05 to 1. At the present level of funding it is going to take us 80 years to accomplish this goal. I would hope that in fiscal year 1972 we would take the first step in the 5-year program to bring this into being in less than one-third of the time.

Madam Chairman, I would like to close this admittedly lengthy presentation with a couple of comments concerning the Forest Service. First and probably the most urgent is the problem of firefighting. The 1970 fire season illustrated that the greatest impact on the environment is fires. Over half a million acres of national forest timber and watershed vegetation was destroyed by fire in the Western States. Three hundred thousand acres of this burned-over area was on California national forests. Direct and indirect damages were far in excess of anything experienced in recent years.

It is time that we take a critical look at our fire-control program and its place in the overall multiple-use management of the national forests. We cannot expect to meet timber production and other resource management objectives without providing adequate fire protection. Everything we do, permit to be done, or fail to require to be done, in all activities involving national forest lands affects our ability to protect these lands from fire.

If ever there was a need to reemphasize the importance of fire control to the national forests, it is the 1970's. We need to revitalize and give this activity top attention in all of our programs. The increased cost of doing business is rapidly eroding a fire control protection force that has never been over 50 percent financed from the start.

An acceleration of programs designed to reduce hazards (fuel modification) is needed. We are not able to modify the weather as yet, nor change the steep terrain, but we do have effective means of

modifying vegetation (fuels). Brush removal and conversion to vegetation that burns with less intensity or is less inflammable is neither simple nor inexpensive, especially in southern California. Fuelbreaks, firebreaks, roadside hazard reduction, type conversion for grazing, browseways for wildlife have all helped, but what we have been able to accomplish is only a fraction of what is needed to do the job. At the present time, for lack of maintenance funds, we are losing the benefits of some of these projects due to regrowth of brush.

With a realistic implementation of our manpower needs and adequate funding of an intensive fuel modification program, we can save tax dollars in the long run. Cost benefits would accrue in fewer lives lost, less property destruction by fire, lower downstream flood damage, improved water quality, and better and safer recreation, as well as reduce total dollars spent for fire control.

Finally, I would like to mention the problems of land and water conservation. The President's budget as submitted includes significant changes in both policy and funding levels for fiscal year 1972 as it relates to Forest Service. The funds available, I believe, are half of what any realistic program would support but of even more importance, its emphasis is upon specially designated preservation areas. This would mean the Forest Service will be limited to purchasing land only in wilderness areas, national recreation areas, or areas involved in scenic and wild rivers or national trails. The Forest Service is unable to purchase any holdings or other areas outside of these classifications.

The prime example that I have would be Lake Tahoe, where there is a substantial need for acquisition of lands, especially along the lakefront to increase the public access and availability to the most scenic area in the world. Failure to remove this limitation and to increase the land and water conservation appropriation for this purpose would for all times deprive the public of this opportunity. Therefore I would hope that the committee would increase this specific item.

Madam Chairman, let me express my appreciation for the courtesy and cooperation extended in the past. I recognize that this has been a lengthy discussion; however, I am sure you are aware of the importance of the programs which you consider here today to the people of my district and to the State of California as a whole.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. We appreciate your statement.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman O'Konski of Wisconsin.

Please insert your prepared statement in the record.

(The statement follows:)

WISCONSIN, RHINELANDER, $380,000

Construction of genetics laboratory related facilities

In 1970 Congress recognized the need to construct additional research facilities for the Institute of Forest Genetics of the Forest Service, USDA, and appropriated fiscal year 1971 funds for an addition to the present laboratory. This laboratory addition is now being constructed. Funds for related supporting facilities could not be provided in 1971 and are now urgently needed.

Of the $380,000 needed, $305,000 will be used to construct greenhouse, heating, and headhouse facilities including storage and grafting rooms which must supplement the laboratories for an efficient balanced program. The remaining $75,000 is needed to purchase land near the Institute for research outplanting areas. A nearby abandoned potato farm, with ideal soil and topographic conditions for the intended research, is now available and would meet the outplanting requirements of the Institute for the next decade.

The Institute of Forest Genetics at Rhinelander has primary responsibility for Federal research in fundamental genetics of northern forest tree species. In addition, it has national responsibility for basic research in vegetative propagation of forest trees and for pioneering research on the physiology of wood formation. It is headquarters for a multifunctional new project aimed at production of maximum wood fiber per acre by intensive culture of fast-growing trees at close spacing on short rotations, similar to agricultural production systems. With cooperation and support from the Atomic Energy Commission, the Institute also is a center for research on gamma irradiation effects on forest plant and animal communities.

This major genetics institute of the Forest Service has gathered and planted more than 2,000 different strains or collections of selected seeds, clones, and vegetative materials of important northern timber species throughout their ranges in North America. Genetic improvement is one of the most promising ways to increase the efficiency of timber production and to reduce losses from unfavorable weather, insects and diseases. Trees bred for rapid growth, good quality and pest resistance are urgently needed for reforestation programs to meet future wood requirements of our Nation.

WISCONSIN, RHINELANDER, $120,000

Production of maximum fiber yield

Annual domestic demands for pulpwood are expected to reach 8.5 billion cubic feet by 1980. Recent projections indicate that the expected timber supply will fall short of demands before that date. Forest management must be greatly intensified to meet projected wood requirements for an important sector of the Nation's economy.

The Lake States is expected to be an important region for expansion of the pulp and fiberboard industry. In this area as in many others, competing lands uses such as parks, recreation areas, roads, airports and expanding urban communities are reducing the area available for timber production. Increasing costs of harvesting and transporting pulpwood and the cumulative costs of taxes and management over the many years required to grow trees often make conventional timber management for pulpwood a marginal operation.

For these reasons, more wood must be produced on less land in less time using improved, more productive techniques. Funds are needed to develop ways to grow genetically superior trees or shrubs on good sites near the pulp mills using agronomic methods to provide maximum yields per acre of high quality fiber in the shortest possible time. A highly mechanized system also is needed to plant and harvest trees with a minimum of hand labor.

The traditional farming operations are not very profitable in much of the northern Lake States region because of short growing season and infertile soils. Nearly one-half of the farmers earn most of their income elsewhere. The acreage in croplands and pasture has decreased steadily in the 81-county area encompassing most of the Lake States pulp mills. Successful development of intensive culture systems for maximum fiber production could provide better incomes for many farm families and a continuing supply of wood fiber needed for the pulp and paper industry and the Nation.

The Forest Service has the skills required to accomplish this important job at its Institute of Forest Genetics at Rhinelander, Wis., with supporting research

in silviculture, economics and engineering at adjacent Forest Service research units in Michigan and Minnesota. An increase of $120,000 would provide two additional scientists with supporting staffs to adequately strengthen the program initiated recently by the one scientist now assigned this promising mission. It also would be used to sponsor related cooperative research by university scientists with special skills and interests in this field.

Mr. O'KONSKI. There are two items. No. 1, we hear a lot about priorities. The No. 1 priority in northern Wisconsin and the Great Lakes region is trees. We have to grow better quality trees and we have to learn somehow to grow them faster, because by 1980 it is predicted unless we are successful we are going to be out of fiber, and all industry in that area, the Great Lakes region paper products are going to have a crisis. There are two items here. One is for $120,000 for additional scientific skills, health, supervisors and related personnel to continue the experiments which they are conducting, which, incidentally, are proving very, very promising. This is a genetics laboratory that serves not only the Great Lakes region but the entire country. What we learn there the entire country benefits from; $120,000 is for additional personnel, so that they can keep up with the pace that is needed to prevent the crisis which they predict is going to come in 1980, unless we grow better quality trees and at a faster pace than we are.

It may be interesting to know that they are experimenting with more than 2,000 different species from all over North America, to find a quality that we need over there, which will be very, very helpful.

The other is additional facilities that are needed, such as greenhouses and more land, to the extent of $380,000. In northern Wisconsin we have only one hope, and that hope lodges with what they come up with in their experiments in the forest genetics laboratory. Our whole future is based on the natural resources of trees. If we don't develop it, if we don't get a better quality tree that can grow faster, we up there are going to become a desert. From the standpoint of priorities, I don't know of anything that is more vital than these two programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee agrees. I don't think Senator Proxmire is too interested in the economy of some parts of this country.

Mr. O'KONSKI. That is why I feel very reluctant to come to a gracious lady such as Congresswoman Hansen, because when you figure what this man in Wisconsin did to stop technology and progress in your area, I want to apologize.

Mrs. HANSEN. We understand. We have you and Mr. Obey, and that is very adequate compensation. We feel very pleased to have Congressman Obey of Wisconsin as a member of this committee. He is a great member.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. O'KONSKI. This is so important. It not only serves our area, but this is for the whole Great Lakes region and all of North America. The experiments that they are carrying on over there with these 2,000 different species of trees from all over the North American Continent will benefit all mankind. I hope that the members of the committee will go along and give the additional funds needed so we can carry on.

Clark National Forest

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Hungate of Missouri.

Mr. Hungate. Madam chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this subcommittee regarding the appropriations for the timber and wildlife management program at Clark National Forest. The U.S. Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation cooperated in developing a plan to improve both wildlife and timber resources in the Clark National Forest. The program will need $264,000 in fiscal year 1972. This is a minimum budget to initiate an effective program.

The proposed program will intensify wildlife habitat management to improve food, cover and water on 79,000 acres per year. The program to coordinate wildlife needs with the timber management program will have the greatest impact. Special habitat management programs will improve quail and rabbit hunting, and will include lakes and streams. One fishing lake per year will be constructed in areas where fishing opportunities are lacking. Additional developments will be made under an existing cooperative program funded by the Missouri Department of Conservation. Last year, $16,000 in cooperative funds were contributed by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

Implementation of this plan at the Clark National Forest will serve as an example of balanced, multiple-use resource management on the national forests. The program is timely and is needed for the Forest Service to follow through on commitments to seek a more balanced program with full consideration for the quality of the environment.

I would, therefore, like to urge the subcommittee's approval of $264,000 to initiate this extensive management program at Clark National Forest. I am herewith enclosing for the record the financial plan for developing Clark National Forest, prepared by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

(The information follows:)

FINANCING THE PLAN

WILDLIFE PROJECT WORK NEEDED ANNUALLY	APPROPRIATED	ANNUAL FUNDS NEEDED[1]	
	F. Y. 1971[1]	F. Y. 1972[2]	5 yrs. later[3]
Program Planning and Supervision			
Habitat surveys, 79,000 acres/year.	$ 3,000.00	$ 27,000.00	$ 27,000.00
Biologist, annual salary and expenses.	7,800.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
Wildlife Habitat Management			
Wildlife waterholes, construction of 100 ponds/year.	5,300.00[4]	6,000.00[4]	none
Old fields and forest openings, improvement of 500 acres/year.	none	18,000.00	18,000.00
Glades and other forest wildlife lands, improvement of 3,400 acres/year.	none	30,000.00[2]	120,000.00
Merchantable timber stands, wildlife improvement of 3,400 acres/year.	none	64,000.00[2]	118,000.00
Non-merchantable timber stands, wildlife improvement of 100 acres/yr.	none	4,000.00	4,000.00
Quail and rabbit hunting areas, maintenance of 8,300 acres.	3,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Fish Habitat Management			
Lake habitat, annual maintenance.	400.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Stream surveys, 10 miles/year.	none	2,000.00	2,000.00
Fishing lake, survey and design.	none[5]	10,000.00	10,000.00
Fishing lake, construction of one 20- to 40-acre lake/year.	none	54,000.00	100,000.00
TOTAL	$20,000.00	$264,000.00	$448,000.00

[1] All costs include overhead for Washington, Regional, Supervisor's and District Ranger's offices.

[2] "Funds Needed, F.Y. 1972" is financing that can be used efficiently now.

[3] "Funds Needed, 5 yrs. later" is financing for total habitat program needs that have been identified to date, to be reached with increasing increments from first to fifth year.

[4] Plus $16,000.00 cooperative funds contributed by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

[5] Survey and design of one 20-acre lake was contributed by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S.D.A., Resource Conservation and Development Program.

The Clark National Forest and the Missouri Department of Conservation are proud to present a new action plan calling for greater emphasis on the enhancement of game and fish habitat and quality of the forest environment. This important program will include specific practices for habitat improvement, greater coordination of timber management with habitat management, enhancement of existing fishing lakes and streams and the construction of several new fishing lakes on the forest.

The plan is the result of a study started in April, 1970, to see how the Clark National Forest could enhance its present resource management programs. The study was encouraged by the Conservation Federation of Missouri and the Missouri Department of Conservation. Biologists of the Department of Conservation assisted with this study. The study and action plan reflects the Forest's response to the Forest Service Chief's request for a more balanced program on all national forests.

The Clark National Forest is proud of its tradition in wildlife management. Our 30-year history is rich with anecdote and accomplishment of how the Forest and the Missouri Department of Conservation personnel have worked together to restore the deer and turkey populations and protect the Forest. We now look to the future together.

THE PLAN

Habitat Management Guides

Forest Service and Missouri Department of Conservation personnel worked together in 1970 to prepare habitat management guides. The objective of these guides is to provide a variety of habitat for "reasonable" population levels of all forest wildlife on a sustained yield basis. This objective will be obtained through:

1. A coordinated program of timber management practices, and
2. Direct habitat improvements.

Coordinated Timber Management

A coordinated program of timber management practices, to protect or enhance wildlife habitat, will be accomplished on the Clark National Forest. Coordination will be accomplished by careful selection of areas for pine management and areas to be cut, as determined by opportunity and by consideration of the habitat management guides.

Direct Habitat Improvement

Wildlife project work, to supplement forestry practices, have been determined by recently completed studies. These are itemized on the opposite page. The public need for these projects will be determined by public support and Congressional appropriations.

PROGRAM

DEVELOPMENT

FOR

MANAGEMENT

OF

THE

WILDLIFE

RESOURCE

F. Y. 1972

Clark
National
Forest

Cooperating with: Missouri
Department of
Conservation

2/25/71

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park

WITNESS

HON. GILBERT GUDE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome Congresman Gude of Maryland.

Mr. Gude. Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify on behalf of the proposed appropriations for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. As a C. & O. Canal enthusiast and a sponsor of the authorizing legislation, I hope I can help to justify your approval of the full appropriation recommended, $11.5 million. I would also like to call to the committee's attention some of the special problems we face in preserving the unique features of this park and at the same time making the park accessible to increasing numbers of visitors.

As you know, the C. & O. Canal and Towpath run from Georgetown in Washington to Cumberland, Md., along the Potomac. The land to be acquired or protected by easements is principally the acreage between the canal and the river and a border on the land side of the canal. Some of the land within the authorized park boundaries, for example the C. & O. National Monument, is already within the Federal domain. The $20 million authorized for land acquisition is for 12,156 acres in private hands. The Park Service is requesting $10 million, or about half of the land acquisition funding this year. This is the heart of the requested appropriation.

I believe that the full $10 million is essential and economical, given the rising land costs in the area. About 10 years ago, the Interior Department testified that it would cost $1.5 million to acquire 10,000 acres along the canal between Cumberland an Seneca. The authorizing legislation, as I have said, provides $20 million to acquire 12,156 acres between Cumberland and Georgetown. This means that the area to be acquired has increased 21 percent compared to 1961, but the cost has gone up 1200 percent. The costs of appropriating less than the full amount could come back to haunt us in future years.

The Park Service has proposed $733,100 for the operating budget and $794,000 for construction and restoration. I can add little to the committee's expertise in reviewing the operating items. I would, however, like to commend the Park Service's choice of priorities for this year's construction program. Of the $794,000 requested, $707,000 is for reconstructing and resurfacing 26.5 miles of the towpath, principally between dams 4 and 5. This section of the canal is in the greatest disrepair and vitally needs rehabilitation. The work will involve clearing the towpath, making the surface suitable for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and preventing deterioration of the towpath through water runoff. I am hopeful that the surface material will preserve the natural appearance of the path as much as possible. None of us wants a concrete sidewalk through the wilderness.

The Park Service has also proposed a $56,000 item for enlarging and improving a parking lot at Violet's Lock near Seneca. The lot will be on the land side of the canal at one of the principal access points. In 1969, more than 300,000 visitors came to Seneca on the canal.

I would like to comment briefly on the access problem. According to the Park Service, over 1.5 million people visited the canal in 1969. This included 547,144 visitors to Great Falls and 268,549 at Fletcher's Boat House on the lower end of the canal, as well as the Seneca visitors.

The growing problem of convenient access is not going to be an isolated one for the C. & O. Canal Park. Indeed, as we move into the administration's program of developing park and open space recreation areas in urban and suburban regions, access is a problem which will be a great challenge to the park planner. Parking areas, access roads, and trails and bridges will have to be carefully blended together in order to avoid the congestion and asphalt jungles from which these parks must provide refuge. I would like to cite several examples of what might be done to deal with this problem.

I visited the Great Falls section of the C. & O. Canal Park on a fine day this spring and found a solid jam of traffic extending along the 1 mile access road from Falls Road to the Great Falls parking area. Even though these parking areas are rather extensive, the service road was jammed going in and out. Although there are a number of visitors who would be happy to hike into the Great Falls area, there were a number of visiting families with small children and picnic lunches who were not ready for a hike.

One possibility of what might be done in this scenic section of the canal would be to provide a minature railroad to bring visitors in from a well-landscaped parking area located back at the beginning of the entrance road. In the case of Great Falls this railroad could be called the Gold Mine Railroad and be a replica of an old mining train. This could serve as part of the historic interpretation of the Great Falls area as several gold mines operated in this interesting geological area for a number of years.

At another area on the canal in Montgomery County where the Park Service has acquired Glen Echo Park, there is a critical need for an overhead pedestrian bicycle bridge from the Glen Echo parking area down to the towpath. Last winter when skaters flocked to the canal, cars were parked in a solid line for almost a mile along the edge of the George Washington Parkway. This was a very unsatisfactory arrangement because of the traffic hazards. I think this hazardous parking in an open space recreation area could be avoided if skaters could use the parking area near Glen Echo and come down to the canal over an overhead pedestrian cyclist bridge. This facility, of course, would be useful in every season of the year.

These are just two examples of the need for careful thought and planning in the development of our scarce open space in our crowded metropolitan area.

As the park is improved and grows, more visitors will make access problems more acute. But the first step must be to acquire the land and to restore more of the towpath for its visitors. This is what the Park Service proposes for this year's appropriation, and I support it wholeheartedly.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much. We appreciate your taking the time to appear today.

Mr. Gude. The land acquisition is very important, but keep after

them on this park development. This too is a vital matter. Thank you very much.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Ruppe of Michigan.

Mr. RUPPE. Madam Chairman, I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear today in support of an increase of the U.S. Forest Service Appropriation for fiscal year 1972, to bring Forest Research in bark-chip separation problems up to the originally programed level.

The Forest Engineering Laboratory in Houghton, Mich. has been working in recent years to find a solution to the bark-chip separation-segregation problem, which would make possible chipping of unpeeled pulpwood in the woods. A breakthrough in this problem would result in increased profitable use of small-size and low-quality timber—including 2 billion cubic feet annually of logging residues—and in overall cleaner logging operations. It would reduce costs of harvesting and transporting wood to pulpmills.

It is projected that a solution to this problem would save the pulp and paper industry more than $65 million annually and would effect a more complete and efficient utilization of the Nation's timber resources.

The research has been initiated and a reasonable degree of success has already been achieved in the evaluation program. Eight related studies are underway at the Forest Engineering Laboratory in Houghton. Working together with the American Pulpwood Association, a goal of 1.5 to 3.0 percent final bark content was established. In present studies, bark content has been reduced to about one-half the original content for most species.

Perhaps one measure of progress of success of the bark-chip separation and segregation research is the attention it has attracted throughout the world. The program has served as a catalyst to industry although it has been underway for only a short time. Already the results of this research are spreading visibly into the private sector.

The research results have been encouraging, but considerably more work needs to be done before a system can be developed to a point where it can be considered as commercially acceptable. The appropriation for fiscal year 1970 was $162,000 and for fiscal year 1971 was $208,000. This money has provided a foundation for initial staffing and equipment for the research. The funding request for fiscal year 1972 calls for a budget of $208,000 for this research. The original program called for $300,000 to carry out this activity. It is my view that this additional money—$92,000 which will provide for much-needed new equipment as well as additional staffing—would expedite a solution to this problem with an end result of more efficient timber processing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Ruppe.

Watershed Rehabilitation Project—South Fork of the Salmon River, Idaho

WITNESS

HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman McClure, my neighbor from Idaho.

Mr. McClure. Madam Chairman, first I want to thank you and your committee for giving me the opportunity to appear before you today. I am here to support the request by the Department of Agriculture for appropriations to enable the Forest Service to begin the watershed rehabilitation project on the South Fork of the Salmon River in Idaho. As you know, these funds are part of the soil and water management portion of the Forest Service budget.

This watershed rehabilitation project is proposed as the result of unique circumstances. Let me describe for you the nature of the area and the circumstances which led to the need for this project.

The national forest lands of the South Fork of the Salmon River drainage contain extensive, valuable resources. Fish and wildlife resources are particularly valuable and important. The Salmon River and other headwater streams in Idaho are major contributors to the production of salmon in the Columbia River and its tributaries. As you know, this fishery is of national importance—both for commercial and recreational fishing. In the past, the South Fork has accounted for about 20 percent of the total salmon spawning redds counted in Idaho. The majority of the summer chinook salmon which migrate into Idaho have been spawning in the South Fork, thus making it one of the important salmon-spawning drainages in Idaho and America. It also supports steelhead and resident trout population.

Closely related to the fish and wildlife values are the water and recreational resources. On the average, over 1 million acre-feet of water is produced in the South Fork drainage annually. In addition to hunting and fishing attractions, many people enjoy a variety of other outdoor recreation pursuits there. Suitable range areas within the drainage provide forage for small numbers of cattle and sheep during the summer months.

Timber resources of the South Fork, currently estimated to be in excess of 4 billion board feet, are important and potentially very valuable. Management and utilization of the timber—while protecting the other resources—encompasses many challenges.

In late 1964 and early 1965, long-duration rainstorms occurred. These rains came on the heels of recent logging operations in the drainage area which left uncovered areas. Logging roads which had been built to provide access for the loggers met the construction standards set by the Forest Service at that time. Those standards were inadequate because of a general lack of knowledge of the type of soil in the area. The untimely combination of the rains, the recent logging operations and the lack of experience with the soil created a devastating force. Large quantities of sediment were carried into the South Fork,

with resultant, serious damage to the aquatic habitat vital to the salmon and steelhead fishery of the Salmon River.

Thus, despite the potential of the South Fork drainage, there has been little production since that time. There are no current timber-harvesting operations within the South Fork drainage, except for a few relatively small sales on areas with stable soils in the headwater basins of the Secesh River and of the East Fork of the South Fork. Otherwise, logging and road construction activities have been deferred within the Payette National Forest portion of the drainage since 1965, and within the Boise National Forest portion since 1967. Such curtailment stemmed from the Forest Service's observations of the adverse effects resulting from some past timber-harvest methods and, particularly, from related roadbuilding on a number of sale areas within the drainage. Coupled with this was the growing recognition that a considerable amount of unharvested timber in the drainage is on areas of questionable soil stability.

Madam Chairman, the unusual rains during the winter from late 1964 to early 1965 took everyone by surprise, including the Forest Service. It became painfully obvious to them that the management practices which had served them in the past could not and did not prevent the damage that occurred. The task which lies ahead is to undo the severe damage which was sustained by the South Fork drainage of the Salmon River.

If the rehabilitation program is funded, it will serve to restore and maintain this resource of national significance. The project which has been proposed will do, basically, three things. The first thrust of the program is land treatment which consists of installing gully plugs and reseeding. The second thrust will be the closure and/or the restoration of the roads in the drainage area. The third thrust will be the removal of sediment presently in the South Fork of the Salmon River which is destroying the spawning beds. This will be accomplished through the use of sediment basins which trap the sediment moving down the river and the subsequent removal of the sediment from them.

The rehabilitation plan as proposed will take 5 years and will cost a total of $6.5 million. The amount of funding sought by the Forest Service for fiscal year 1972 is $200,000 to be used primarily for planning and obtaining engineering designs. This committee should be aware that if the 5-year schedule is to be adhered to, the funding for fiscal years 1973 and 1974 will increase considerably. Specifically, the level of funding necessary for these 2 years will be approximately $2 million per year. The increase in the funding is needed for the actual construction of the sediment basins and road restoration. The level of funding will decrease in the last 2 fiscal years of the 5-year program to $1.2 million and $990,000.

I cannot stress enough the need for this program which supports the congressional mandate of the multiple-use concept of our country's natural resources. I feel that this watershed rehabilitation project is of extreme significance to my State and, more importantly, to the Nation. I have committed myself to actively support this project and I hope that this committee will join me in my support.

Again, I wish to express my appreciation for the opportunity to appear before this committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you so much, Congressman.

Mr. MCCLURE. If you have any questions I would be glad to answer them.

Mrs. HANSEN. We understand very well this situation.

Mr. MCCLURE. Thank you very much.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WITNESS

HON. JAMES G. FULTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Fulton, we are happy to have you with us today.

Mr. FULTON. Madam Chairman, it is a pleasure to join with Senator Goldwater today to ask that this subcommittee give its complete approval of the full appropriations sought by the Smithsonian Institution for the National Air and Space Museum.

Perhaps a brief review of the history of the National Air and Space Museum will assist you in understanding why I believe full support of this year's budget request is so vital.

In 1946 Congress authorized the establishment of the National Air Museum within the Smithsonian Institution. Twenty years later, in 1966, the founding act was amended to add the field of space flight to the province of the Museum. Reflecting this increased responsibility, the name of the Museum was changed to the National Air and Space Museum.

By statute, the Museum is directed:

1. To memorialize the national development of aviation and space flight;

2. To collect, preserve, and display aeronautical and space flight equipment of historical interest and significance;

3. To serve as a repository for scientific equipment and data pertaining to the development of aviation and space flight; and

4. To provide educational material for the historical study of aviation and space flight.

In 1958 the Congress designated a site for the Museum on the Mall between 4th and 7th Streets, Independence Avenue and Jefferson Drive. This is a magnificent location, directly across the Mall from the National Gallery of Art.

Funds were requested and obtained from the Congress for design and construction drawings of an appropriate museum building. A beautiful and effective design was produced by Mr. Gyo Obata of St. Louis. The plans were approved by the Smithsonian Board of Regents, the Air and Space Museum Advisory Board, the General Services Administration, the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission.

In 1965 the estimated cost of constructing this building was $41

million. In 1966 the Congress authorized construction of the building, but with a proviso inserted by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration that funding for the museum should be deferred until there was a substantial reduction in military expenditures in Vietnam. This provision has effectively blocked appropriation of construction funds, year after year. Meanwhile, as we all know, construction costs have soared. The $41 million cost estimate of 1965 for this building has now risen to $63 million.

Several events have occurred recently which show that it is time to get this museum off dead-center.

First of all, this country should look with great pride upon its many accomplishments in aviation and space flight. The national space program in the past decade has moved from early one-man flights of Mercury spacecraft to extended three-man flights to the moon and startling feats of exploration of the lunar surface. Applications satellites have revolutionized techniques of global weather map production and global voice and television communication. Earth resources satellite studies of water, crops, geological formations, pollution and ocean currents are in the offing. These will add immensely to man's capability to understand and plan for the betterment of life on this planet. Dozens of other space-oriented programs are adding to man's knowledge of the nature of the earth as a part of the solar system, and of man himself.

Meanwhile, the National Air and Space Museum has been selectively acquiring aircraft and related artifacts over the years which document the great accomplishments in flight technology since the Wright Brothers flew in 1903. Four years ago the National Air and Space Museum entered into an agreement with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Recognized was the great historical value of flown spacecraft, spacesuits, rocket motors, et cetera as exciting three-dimensional documents of the progress of the space age. Accordingly, title to all such space artifacts is transferred to the National Air and Space Museum as soon as the technological requirements for such material by NASA has been met. Therefore, the museum has responsibility for the preservation and management of a great national collection of Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo spacecraft, spacesuits worn by the astronauts and hundreds of related items. The most significant of these are placed on exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution. Other exhibitable material is placed under protected loan to other museums and NASA Centers, and to the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of Commerce for overseas exhibit, enhancing the image of the United States.

Visitors to the Smithsonian Institution are able to view only a small portion of this country's great storehouse of aviation and space flight treasures. These are essentially temporary exhibits and are displayed in part of the Arts and Industries Building which is nearly a century old, and in an adjoining World War I metal shed.

It seems to me, Madam Chairman, that the American public deserves and would like to see, the great story of flight history and the U.S. preeminent role exhibited properly in the Nation's Capital. The National Air and Space Museum, even in its split exhibits in un-

airconditioned quarters, attracts 2½ million visitors annually, by actual count. The new museum building would, through its exhibits, inspire and educate an estimated 6 to 8 million taxpayers and young people each year. I believe the great majority of the American public shares a sense of great pride in accomplishment by the United States in the development of aviation and the successful achievement of manned flight in space. It is difficult to judge the great changes now at work in society which have been and are now being brought about by aerospace accomplishments.

In addition to the display of the most significant aircraft and space artifacts, the museum is developing concepts for many related exhibits which will convey an understanding of the technical principles applied and an appreciation for the environment of the earth's atmosphere and space. How air cargo capability affects our national economy, how communications and weather satellites improve our daily lives and aid commerce and agriculture, how a spacesuit provides habitability in space, what is the probable origin of the earth and moon, and dozens of other considerations of the impact of flight upon everyday man, will be communicated to the public. A "spacearium" is contemplated which would provide not only many functions of a conventional planetarium, but would also convey to the visitor the feeling of flight through space; looking back to the earth and upon other planets and their surfaces.

Now, why is this year so vital to move forward with budget requests of the Smithsonian Institution in behalf of the National Air and Space Museum? Foremost, the Smithsonian has scheduled the opening of the new museum in 1976—the year of the bicentennial. The Smtihsonian believes, and I concur, that this Nation's dramatic accomplishments in flight are significant, interesting and relevant. Recognition of these accomplishments would be an important part of the celebration of the Nation's 200th birthday.

This can be possible only if your subcommittee approves two requests by the Smithsonian Institution in behalf of the National Air and Space Museum. First is the request commencing on page D–5 of the budget presentation for $1,900,000 for planning and redesign of the authorized museum building and specifications for facilities and installations. The object of this redesign would be to utilize the latest design, construction, and exhibit techniques to lower the cost of the building to approximately $40 million, while still providing outstanding facilities for the proper display of the many unique aeronautical and astronautical items in the collections.

Unless these redesign funds are made available and modified plans are produced by fiscal year 1973, the new building cannot be completed by 1976. Three years is a minimum period for construction, and installation of major exhibits must follow.

I hope you will agree with me that this appropriation is important and should be approved in full.

The other Smithsonian request for funds for the National Air and Space Museum is on page A–37. An increase of three positions and $105,000 is requested. These funds are required for additional members of museum staff, for overdue restoration of specimens and for ex-

hibit planning for the new building. The museum staff has been static or dwindling over the past few years, totaling only 41 positions for all professional, technical, and administrative support staff.

On April 12 the new museum director, Michael Collins assumed his duties at the museum. Mr. Collins is an admirable choice as leader of the museum in its anticipated period of growth. Pilot of the Command Module on the Apollo 11 flight to the moon, Mr. Collins has had a distinguished career at NASA and as an experimental test pilot in the U.S. Air Force. During the past year, he held the post of Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Madam Chairman, I believe sincerely that the requests made by the Smithsonian Institution in behalf of the National Air and Space Museum are completely justified and that wholehearted support of the museum is long overdue. I strongly urge that your subcommittee approve these requests for funds in full.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I may say Senator Goldwater appeared earlier on this same subject.

Mr. FULTON. I am on the committee with Senator Goldwater, who is going to help raise some money outside for the museum as well.

It is a pleasure to appear before the committee. I compliment the beautiful chairman and the handsome colleagues present.

BEAVER CREEK PROJECT

WITNESS

HON. JOHN J. RHODES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome this afternoon our distinguished and able colleague on the Appropriation Committee, Congressman Rhodes.

Mr. RHODES. Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to address this distinguished committee today.

An adequate supply of water is the greatest need in the arid Southwest.

One of the ways to meet this need is to develop an effective watershed program. Good watershed management is also good environmental management.

An excellent example of how good watershed management works can be found within the Beaver Creek experimental area. Different management methods are being used in the various watersheds within the experimental area.

The ponderosa pine in watershed 14 is being cut in strips arranged in an irregular pattern designed to be almost undetectable. The result is a harmonious blending of trees and open spaces. Yet, there is every reason to believe this watershed will produce as much additional water as areas where the strips are cut in straight lines.

There are many other important tests being conducted on the Beaver Creek experimental area. The work being done is vital to the development of watershed sources in the region.

For most of its history the Beaver Creek project has been financed by funds available at the regional level.

Up until now this arrangement has been sufficient. However, the project is expanding. Administration costs will rise as the Forest Service starts treating more watershed area.

The average test watershed has been 200 to about 400 acres. But now the Forest Service plans to start treating areas of 10,000 to 15,000 acres.

The increase in appropriation requests for fiscal 1972 reflect the planning cost for this treatment program. Fiscal 1973 will again show an increase as actual watershed treatment begins.

The need for 1972 in administration funds is $178,000 and the research request is $400,000.

The Beaver Creek experimental area has produced many valuable results. The resource management developments made at Beaver Creek should be allowed to progress to the treatment stage. I urge that this committee meet the present Beaver Creek needs, and I recommend that this experimental area be made a line item in the future. Through its valuable work it has developed a national reputation, and it merits and needs specific consideration by Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you Congressman Rhodes.

MORGAN CREEK-PRAIRE BASIN PROJECT

WITNESS

HON. ORVAL HANSEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Hansen from Idaho.

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Chairman, I appreciate the privilege of presenting this testimony in support of the budgetary request of both the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service for an initiation of the Morgan Creek-Prairie Basin project. As you know, the Forest Service has requested $49,000 and the Bureau of Land Management $32,000 for the start of this program in the next fiscal year.

My statement to you this afternoon is largely a capsule summary of a most impressive study made by Lee A. Sharp of the University of Idaho concerning the need for the project. This report is a compilation of the information supplied by the concerned offices, and for your later study of the issue, I am attaching a copy for the committee's use.

The Morgan Creek-Prairie Basin resource area is located north of Challis, Idaho. This area encompasses 134,699 acres of Federal land administered by the BLM and the Forest Service, and 2,560 acres of State land for a total of 137,259 acres. As will be seen later, the value and use of 5,294 acres of private land in and around Challis is dependent on the public land in the resource area. Because of uncontrolled grazing prior to the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, sagebrush in this area and grasses declined appreciably. Where formerly Rocky

Mountain Big Horn sheep were prevalent in the vicinity of Challis, they soon began to decline in numbers. Most authorities are in agreement that this decline resulted from overgrazing by other animals. This has reached such serious proportions in the United States that Idaho ranges near Challis are one of the few remaining areas where remnant Big Horn sheep herds still exists on lands used by domestic livestock. Today it is estimated that there are 100 such animals in the Morgan Creek area.

The vegetation changes mentioned earlier have simultaneously contributed to a rather significant increase in numbers of deer in the area. The lack of coordination in the area is meanwhile adversely affecting the grazing activities of the livestock industry. At the present, cattle and horses are licensed to the extent of 1,779 cattle and 99 horses.

This lack of coordination and the series of events noted have led to a current crisis on the Morgan Creek area, which can soon have adverse economic impact on the economy of Challis.

So, Madam Chairman, this is the problem. While there are many places in the West where range improvements are needed, the Morgan Creek area is one of the few places where an endangered species, the Big Horn sheep, can have its chances of survival improved while at the same time providing a boost to the local economy. This fact was recognized in a recent article in Life magazine, which pointed out the need for a coordinated planning usage in the Morgan Creek-Prairie Basin area. I am attaching a copy of this article to this testimony. Though this article somewhat exaggerated the degree of conflict, it does accurately point to the need of coordinated resource planning.

Following the publication of this article, the Idaho Range Use Coordinating Committee offered its assistance to the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Idaho Fish and Game Department, and the livestock permittees for the development of a coordinated resource program. This offer was accepted, and the program for which the BLM and Forest Service are now seeking funding is the result of this intense study. This most impressive review has been completed, and it is attached as exhibit D to Mr. Sharp's report as a rundown of the needed activities and expenditures for its implementation. At this point I should add that the success of this effort is due in no small part to the continuing dedication and efforts of Mr. John Pierce, the president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association and Mr. L. N. (Bud) Purdy, chairman of the committee.

Without question, there will be many benefits derived from completion of the program to the livestock industry, the community of Challis, the State of Idaho, and the Nation from the Morgan Creek-Prairie Basin resource area. First, improvement and stabilization of the watershed can be expected from the plant revegetation and the changed livestock management programs. This improved watershed condition will diminish erosion and siltation problems and improve the stream and river habitat.

Second, the vegetation change will be conducive to improving wildlife habitat conditions, and will permit an upward trend in Big Horn sheep numbers.

Third, the resultant increase in livestock forage will result in a stabilization and possible improvement of domestic animal output from the resource.

Last, but not least, scenic attractiveness and other recreational values will be enhanced by the improved vegetation cover. Grazing animals, both domestic and wild, will unquestionably add to the scenic attractiveness of the area.

For these benefits, and for a needed start in solving the multiple problems which currently exist in the area, I urge that the subcommittee give its approval to the very modest budget request of both the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. All of the involved parties have worked diligently in developing the program proposal. Forest officers, BLM personnel, Idaho Fish and Game Department personnel, and the local livestock operators have met many times during the last year in their efforts to resolve this problem. The excellent plan which they have put forward has met with widespread enthusiasm.

Again, Madam Chairman, I'm grateful to you for extending this opportunity to testify on behalf of this important program.

(Additional information was filed with the committee.)

Forest Service

WITNESS

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Hansen. We have the pleasure of welcoming Congressman Wyman of New Hampshire.

Mr. Wyman. Madam Chairman and members of the committee. I think this is the third time that I have appeared before the committee in behalf of funds for Forest Service Laboratory that has been authorized now for some years at the University of New Hampshire in Durham.

The U.S. Forest Service's Northeastern Forest Experiment Station has a serious housing problem. Present facilities consist of a renovated hardware store with an attached house trailer. Into this makeshift complex are crammed some 30 scientists and supporting personnel. The crowding is such that research in current projects is severely hampered, and projected programs requiring additional personnel must be put off.

Congress, in 1966, appropriated $75,000 for planning a forest sciences laboratory. These plans have been completed, and an 8-acre building site has been located on the campus of the University of New Hampshire. When constructed, the laboratory will include 14,000 square feet of floor space, accommodating a staff of 50 people. The estimated cost is $1.3 million.

I think we should look at what this appropriation will buy. The proposed Forest Service laboratory will allow research on five forestry problems to be continued and enlarged. This includes a genetics project to develop a white pine resistant to the white pine weevil; a water

project to improve the quantity and quality of water from managed forested watersheds; a timber production project to grow high-quality northern hardwoods; a project aimed at reducing serious tree diseases; and a program of research to more effectively plan outdoor recreation. Added to these is a newly instituted program to determine how research efforts related to the trees and forests of the densely populated Northeast can best serve the needs of urban people.

More than 40 percent of the land area of the Northeastern United States is in hardwood forests. With the tremendous—and ever increasing—demands for water, timber, and recreation, I believe it is imperative that every effort be made to insure our forest resources will be used wisely and as efficiently as possible. We can no longer afford to use our natural resources without adequate planning for future needs.

Madam Chairman, Dr. O. F. Hall, director of the Institute of Natural and Environmental Resources at the University of New Hampshire testified before the Senate Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies on April 20, 1971. Dr. Hall's statement is a concise explanation of the efforts of the U.S. Forest Service experiment station at Durham, and I ask that it be included in the record.

I urge the subcommittee to fund the construction for this laboratory this subcommittee 3 years ago it was $955,000. The 35-percent incredevelopment of the natural resources of the Northeastern United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total amount you are requesting?

Mr. WYMAN. $1.3 million, but may I add that when I was before this subcommittee 3 years ago it was $995,000. The 35-percent increment is the difference in construction costs over the 3-year period.

Mr. YATES. Will you take $955,000?

Mr. WYMAN. Sure, but you know what will happen? It would simply mean that we would either have to have x number of fewer rooms or a smaller structure—this is the problem we are up against. I don't know how we can solve it, but this item is, I think, justified.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Wyman, you sit on the Appropriations Committee and you know our problems.

Mr. WYMAN. I know, Madam Chairman, and I will say this on the record. This is one subcommittee that, as far as I am concerned, if you requested a half billion over the budget I would support it——

Mrs. HANSEN. I agree.

Mr. WYMAN (continuing). Because what you provide in this subcommittee intangibly relates to life in the United States and to things that we can see and things that are important.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more.

Mr. WYMAN. We are underfunded.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

(The statement follows:)

Statement requesting addition of funds to 1972 Forest Service budget for construction of research laboratory at Durham, New Hampshire. Delivered before Senate Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, April 20, 1971, Washington, D.C.*

I appear in support of this laboratory as well as spokesman for several New Hampshire citizens who have written to you in support of this laboratory. These are:

John W. McConnell, President, University of New Hampshire

Harry A. Keener, Dean of Life Sciences and Agriculture, University of New Hampshire

Theodore Natti, Director, Department of Resources and Economic Development, State of New Hampshire

Overcrowded temporary building.

The activities that would occupy the new laboratory are now overcrowded into a renovated country hardware store building several miles outside Durham. The store location was accepted six years ago as a temporary expedient when the research activity was moved to Durham to improve cooperative effort with the forest scientists of the University of New Hampshire. Last year the pressure of the 29 people involved in the expanding research projects reached the absolute limit; a trailer was parked behind the building to provide research space for four of the scientists.

New laboratory plans ready.

The move to Durham was made in anticipation of early construction of a permanent laboratory on the campus. Plans for this permanent building were completed five years ago with a planning appropriation of $75,000. An 8-acre tract has been leased from the University.

The new building will have space for 50 people and will include 12 laboratories and 9 special facility rooms to permit these scientists to work with the most modern facilities. Due to the delay in construction it has been necessary to raise the estimated cost of construction 35%, from the original $955,000 to $1,300,000, the amount now requested for addition to the budget.

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* Delivered by Dr. O. F. Hall, Director, Institute of Natural and Environmental Resources, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H.

Current research projects.

Although located in New Hampshire, the projects centered here have application throughout the Northeastern region of the country. They are not duplicated at any of the other Forest Service field stations in the Northeast. From this center in Durham, research field activities radiate to wherever forest conditions demand study. Three experimental forests, totalling 13,000 acres, are administered from here:

Massabesic Forest, Alfred, Maine
Bartlett Forest, Bartlett, New Hampshire
Hubbard Brook Forest, West Thornton, New Hampshire

The latter is one of only three stations in the east operated by the Forest Service to intensively study forest watershed problems.

Five major project teams are now centered at Durham. From each project results are urgently needed now to answer economic planning and environmental questions about the rapidly-urbanizing Northeast, as it becomes increasingly evident that the forest resource is intimately interwoven with many economic and social problems. Under each project below is suggested one or more sources of pressure for added knowledge on that subject.

1. Water production and quality protection. The crucial nature of water supply in the Northeast for municipal and industrial use is well known. Less recognized is the fact that cooling water is the factor limiting adequate power production in the Northeast. The Corps of Engineers has just announced a new program to clean up the Merrimack River, through new approaches to pollution control and water purification methods. Recycling effluent water thru forest stands and soils is one method that will get thorough exploration. The Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest is in the headwaters basin of the Merrimack.

2. Genetic improvement of white pine and other species. Lumber and pulpwood supplies are critical in the resumption of a high level of housing construction. Intensive cultural methods for quality wood production are seriously needed. Even though New Hampshire is one of the most rapidly growing states in population, the northern areas chiefly dependent upon wood-using industries are losing people and facing higher than average rates of unemployment and under-employment.

Furthermore, white pine is known to be one of the most sensitive species to air pollution, road salt, and other environmental contaminants. Production of resistant varieties may be essential if this attractive tree is to remain a part of our suburban landscape in northern areas.

3. Growth of quality northern hardwoods. Availability of quality veneer logs for plywood is decreasing. Yet growth in demand for birch and other veneer for cabinets is a part of a growing housing program, as is furniture from quality hardwoods. Both are important industries of the Northeast. If increasing demand for hardwood veneer and furniture woods must be met by steadily increasing imports, one more weight will be added to the wrong side of the balance of payments scale. Recent work at the Durham Laboratory has shown that fertilization can be a highly desirable practice for growing quality yellow birch, but more research is needed to refine methods of practice and to insure control of fertilizers that might enter the water supply.

4. Diseases in degrading northern hardwoods. This pioneer project of basic research is bringing new understanding of wood discoloration degrade, which decreases yield of plywood and lumber. It has been shown that some types of discoloration, which have been taken as "natural" and lead to losses in yield, can be avoided by better cultural practices.

5. Forest recreation management. An over-riding forest problem in the Northeast is how to spread out the recreational impact on forest land, so the highly attractive areas will not be literally worn-out and crowded into becoming rural amusement parks. Wider use of privately owned land is indicated. Current work at the station studying campground management and fee structure is needed to develop policies for guiding private recreational development.

Relation of the laboratory to the University.

Each of the above projects is directly tied to the University in one or more ways. There are some related research projects on the campus. Some equipment and facilities are shared. University library and computer are frequently needed by Forest Service researchers. A number of students, graduate and undergraduate, are employed part-time by the laboratory. Greater proximity will facilitate all these, with mutual gain.

Importance of the laboratory to New Hampshire and to the Northeast.

More intensive use of forested land is proceding rapidly in the Northeast. Land owners, public and private, are determining whether new uses will tie up one area after another into some exclusive development project, or whether there can be coordinated planning to get greatest aesthetic and economic benefit through multiple management of all the possibilities these lands have. Not only is more rapid realization of these potentials essential to continued employment of many people now dependent on forest lands and forest products for their livelihood, but the pattern of forest land use policy in response to increasing urbanization that is set here in the Northeast may well be the model for what will happen in the rest of the country.

It is a frequent illusion that forested land is just the reserve, into which population will move as more land is needed for residential and agricultural needs. Closer examination, however, shows that large areas of forested lands are present even at advanced stages of development. New Hampshire is about 85% forested, but even Connecticut, in the most urbanized region of New England, is 60% forested. A survey just completed of owners of smaller woodland acreages in New Hampshire showed 1033 of them ready to pay for membership in a woodland owners association to help them manage their lands more carefully. With these sustained and increasing requirements for service through better forest knowledge, a well supported forest research effort is essential. The requested laboratory is an integral part of that effort.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

WITNESS

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Johnson, our friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Johnson. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is again my privilege to come before this committee and request additional funds to continue the construction of a fish hatchery in my district in northwestern Pennsylvania.

However, since I last appeared before the committee, a change has been made in the location of the hatchery. As you know, the hatchery was destined to be built at the base of the Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir. However, since the decision to locate there, legislation has been passed requiring fish hatcheries to handle their own effluent, and also a determination has been made that underground water is better for rearing fish in view of the pollution of surface water.

I have therefore agreed with the Fish and Wildlife Service to locate the hatchery at a place in my district where an unlimited quantity of underground water is available. Such a site is in Hamlin Township, McKean County, Pa. Plans are underway for the purchase of 81 acres of ground in an area said to be one of the finest underground water reservoirs in northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Wildlife Service still has available from prior appropriations the sum of $205,700. I have been informed that the cost of site development for the new facility and other possible construction will leave a balance available in the amount of $33,000. The Wildlife Service estimates that in order to develop rearing space in the amount of 16,000 square feet, the sum of $310,000 will be necessary, and with $33,000 available from prior appropriations, I am requesting the committee to grant an appropriation of $277,000.

The hatchery, at the new site, will not be as expensive, as I understand it, as the hatchery at the base of the dam.

With this sum of $277,000, the Bureau can proceed rapidly with constructing facilities to rear 65,000 fish in a very short time.

I have been further informed by the Fish and Wildlife Service that there is a huge shortage of stockable fish in northwestern Pennsylvania by reason of tremendous recreational fishing pressure. They state the demand is fantastic. They are not able with present facilities to do the job, and the construction of a hatchery as rapidly as possible is extremely important.

I am grateful for what the committee has done for me in the past in granting this appropriation. I will be even more grateful if you can see your way clear to continue this hatchery construction by granting an appropriation at this time in the amount of $277,000.

The development of recreational facilities at the Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir, in Warren County, Pa., is going ahead and some

very fine facilities have been erected. However, much more is needed to be done. The influx of tourists and campground visitors at the various installations is growing at a rapid rate.

For some unknown reason, the President's budget does not contain any additional construction funds in the fiscal year 1972 budget for the Allegheny National Forest. The budget does contain funds to do some water pollution abatement work at the Twin Lakes Recreation Area ($120,000) and the Buckaloons Recreation Area ($20,000).

A high priority need at the Allegheny Reservoir recreation complex is the Tracy Ridge campground. Roads for the site will be developed in fiscal year 1971. The site can be opened for $174,000 and would provide a capacity of 375 persons at one time. However, to complete the project an additional $69,000 is necessary for a pressurized water system and $81,000 for electric power.

Another high priority project is to complete the master planning to determine the total recreation capacity of the Allegheny Reservoir complex in relation to its environment.

In summary the project needs in order of priority are:

Project:	*Amount*
1. Campground facilities, Tracy Ridge	$174,000
2. Allegheny master planning	23,000
3. Pressurized water system, Tracy Ridge	69,000
4. Electric power, Tracy Ridge	81,000
Total	347,000

In order that there can be a start of additional development of recreation facilities at the Kinzua Dam, I am asking the committee to add to the appropriation for fiscal year 1972, the above sum of $347,000. We are also particularly interested in the $23,000 which makes up a part of this sum. There is a feeling that following the construction of Tracy Ridge that a new master plan should be prepared considering facilities already constructed, the needs of the future, the potential use of the area, and the type of recreation construction most necessary.

Again, I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to present this testimony today.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. TENO RONCALIO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mrs. HANSEN. The next witness is Congressman Roncalio of Wyoming.

It is a pleasure to welcome you today.

Mr. RONCALIO. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I will just take a few minutes on three short items involving my district.

WIND RIVER RESERVATION

The Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes are concerned over the failure of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to provide the necessary technical assistance required for the growth of a fishery program on the Wind River Indian Reservation. The President's 1972 fiscal budget for the Bureau's Division of Fishery Services Office in Lander, Wyo., does not allow an adequate budget to carry out the technical responsibility as agreed to between the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes in March of 1961.

The tribes are embarking upon a new and imaginative recreation program designed to aid the economy of tribal members and to provide needed recreational facilities. Tribal members need assistance and advice from fishery biologists to maintain what may be the last pure strain of golden trout remaining in our Nation, and funds for an on-the-job training program to train tribal members in recreation and fishery techniques.

The Lander, Wyo., office is manned by a single fishery management biologist with limited equipment and practically no operational funds. The Lander field office 1972 fiscal budget of $17,000 has not been increased in several years, and increased Federal salaries now leave minute funds for operation.

Funds of at least $50,000 for new equipment and added manpower are needed for the Lander office to provide the technical assistance in fishery to the tribes. An additional $25,000 is needed to provide moneys for trainee salaries, equipment and supplies under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife training fisheries program.

The second involves an equally large area called the Big Horn Canyon, a national recreation area now between Montana and Wyoming on the east side of it with the damming up at Yellow Tail of the Wind River. The 1972 fiscal year proposed National Park Service budget allows $1,200,000 toward construction of the Big Horn Canyon Highway; however, its estimated cost for completion is $22 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. I met a television reporter in Montana who told me they don't want that road because they don't want any more people in Montana or Wyoming.

Mr. RONCALIO. The road they don't want is the middle one. That is why I skipped it. That is called the Clarks Fork Road.

Mrs. HANSEN. He said, we don't want any more people in Montana and Wyoming.

Mr. RONCALIO. There are in Montana and Wyoming hundreds of people, most owning large sections of land, who don't want any people.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think he owned a large section of land.

Mr. RONCALIO. He may have a point. There are those who want it the way it is.

Mrs. HANSEN. He just calmly told me, "We don't want any more people."

Mr. RONCALIO. He didn't get elected to the House and I did, and I have a duty to my constituents to bring this before your fine committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. YATES. Are you asking for $22 million?

Mr. RONCALIO. I am asking for some consideration in addition to the $1.2 million but I would put it in priority after the request for the Wind River Reservation. I respectfully request that the subcommittee consider Clarks Fork as a controversial matter. I don't think we have determined yet whether the best interest of the people of America would be served by a four-lane highway through the Clarks Fork area. I am not sure that is right, but I do think the $260,000 in fiscal year 1971 that was appropriated for the public land development roads and trails which got reduced to $89,000 for 1972 ought to be brought back up to $260,000; $89,000 won't buy you a trail off the side of a ski slope any more let alone any responsible planning for the most modest of roads. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FOREST SERVICE—TURQUOISE LAKE

WITNESS

HON. FRANK E. EVANS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our colleague from Colorado, Congressman Evans.

Mr. EVANS. I very much appreciate the opportunity to appear today, particularly knowing of your very busy schedule.

Turquoise Lake is an integral part of the ongoing Fryingpan-Arkansas water project in my district of Colorado. As you may know, the overall project will serve many purposes including flood control, municipal water storage, irrigation impoundment, and of growing importance, recreation.

The lake I have reference to is already in existence. The setting is spectacularly beautiful, and traveling tourists as well as area residents have found the lake most inviting. Unfortunately, facilities being constructed by the Forest Service lag far behind the demand because of funds shortages. As a result, use has to be curtailed.

The lake was constructed as part of the project in 1968. When the lake was opened for limited public use for the second time in 1970, some 94,000 persons visited the area. Because of this immediate heavy use, limited funds in the fiscal 1971 budget had to be utilized for a sewer treatment plant, electric system and water and sewer lines at boat launching sites.

This year, there is no budget request for funds for facilities at this lake. If this condition should prevail, we would have very limited use of an outstanding recreation area.

The lake is there and people know it. For only an additional $125,000, a campground, a picnic area, and a boat launching facility can be completed. The camping and picnic facilities contemplated would take care of another 55 families per day. For the season, approximately 18,000 visitations could be added and adequately taken care of.

One of the most critical needs at the camping sites is for sanitary sewer commode facilities. Without these, the use of the lake as a recreation area must remain limited for environmental requirements have to be observed.

It is very doubtful more can be built for less money in the near future. The opposite is more likely. There is a desperate need for additional recreational facilities. This lake is there, ready for use if, in the wisdom of this committee, $125,000 is added to the Forest Service budget to allow construction of the facilities at Turquoise Lake.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. We appreciate your appearing today.

Mr. EVANS. Thank you very much.

FOREST SERVICE AND BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WITNESS

HON. AL ULLMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome my very distinguished and favorite neighbor from Oregon, Congressman Ullman.

Mr. ULLMAN. I appreciate those kind words, and may I say you are my favorite chairman, and this is one of my favorite subcommittees. I appear here religiously.

Madam Chairman, I am pleased by the opportunity to come before you today and express my appreciation for the assistance that you have given in the past regarding Interior and Forest Service projects that are so valuable to the citizens of Oregon and the second district. Today I also wish to request your review of certain items that have been omitted or severely underfunded in the administration's 1972 budget.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

The Warms Springs Fish Hatchery construction has been omitted entirely from the budget. All preliminary work has been completed at the site, and the first phase of construction has begun. Now that the project has started, it would be unfortunate to have it interrupted. I am informed that $417,000 will be required for the second phase, and I would be grateful to the subcommittee if it would include this amount in the appropriation for fiscal 1972.

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service has been attempting to direct more of its resources for scenic, recreational, and interpretative activities as a way of increasing public understanding of key areas throughout the country. Given this aim it is very disappointing to note that there are no funds requested for the Cascade Lava Lands interpretative project. The unique volcanic formations of the Cascade Range would be explained and illustrated in this visitor and information center complex. All of the development plans and designs for the proposed center have been completed, and necessary arrangements for water and sewer systems have been made. However, $440,000 will be required to complete land acquisition and construct the facilities, including the dioramas and other displays. An additional $256,000 will build the Benham Falls Campground, which will complement the visitor's cen-

ter. This money is critical to moving this project toward completion and I would hope that the subcommittee would seriously consider adding these funds to the budget.

Another important area of Forest Service activity is the work done in resource studies, which contribute greatly to our forest management. In Bend, there is a long range silviculture research project being carried on to evolve new timber management practices for the eastern Oregon and Washington areas. The work underway will provide valuable guidance for our forest management in the near and longer term future. Though some provision has been made in the budget for the project, additional funds are required to provide full staff and carry on meaningful research. I have been advised that an additional $123,000 would bring this laboratory up to its research capacity.

The LaGrande Range and Wildlife Habitat Lab has received partial funding to carry out its important work. They are studying management practices for reconciling competing uses of the forest for cattle grazing, timber production, and game animal shelter. An additional $80,000 per year would allow this facility to hire full staff and produce meaningful management data.

Finally, I would request that the committee give serious consideration to raising the appropriation for section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act, which provides for forest and watershed fire protection programs. The present level of $16 million has proven to be increasingly inadequate, and full funding to $20 million would assist the States greatly in meeting their increased burdens.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak to you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

WITNESS

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our distinguished and able colleague, the chairman of the Military Construction Subcommittee on Appropriation, Congressman Sikes.

Mr. SIKES. Madam Chairman I appear before your distinguished committee today to request operating funds in the amount of $257,000 for fiscal 1972 for the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

This project was authorized by Public Law 91–660, approved January 8, 1971. It is an area 150 miles in length on the gulf coast, comprising two sections. The Mississippi section includes Ship, Petit Bois, and Horn Islands, and the Magnolia State Park. The Florida section includes Santa Rosa Island, the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, a Coast Guard lighthouse, Forts San Carlos, Barrancas and Redoubt, and the eastern portion of Perdido key. This park will consist of 17,948 acres of high land, 145,252 acres of water and submerged lands, and 52 miles of fine white sand beaches.

As you know, there are funds in the budget for land acquisition but none for operations. Since personnel already have been assigned to

the project and are working in the area, it is obviously important to provide operating funds. Present efforts are directed to the transfer of property which will make up the seashore. Much of this property is in my district and will be made available to the Federal Government without cost. It represents a contribution to the national seashore for posterity which is worth many millions of dollars. Since the transfer process is relatively simple and will occasion no known delays, the operation of the park for public use can begin immediately. Unless operating funds are provided in fiscal 1972, an entire year will be wasted and this valuable asset will be denied to the public unnecessarily. Consequently, I feel it very important that sufficient funds be provided.

The Department of the Interior has great expectations for the Seashore. By its fifth year of operation, it is expected to attract more than 3.5 million visitors annually. For these visitors, the National Park Service will provide beach facilities, picnic and camping sites, plus trails for hiking and nature study. Conventional ferry boats or more modern vessels such as hydrofoils and air-cushion craft will provide access to those islands which have no bridge connection to the mainland. Interpretive facilities and tours will be provided at the historic forts on the seashore.

In fact, the National Park Service estimates that in future years seashore visitors may number up to 10 million a year, drawn both from the 10 million people who now live within 250 miles of the area and from the heavily populated eastern and midwestern States.

I consider this one of the most important and valuable projects which I have sponsored during my service in the Congress. I am very anxious to see it become fully operational without unnecessary delays and I earnestly request your assistance in obtaining these necessary funds.

I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to appear before your distinguished committee today and for your always gracious reception.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

GULF ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a great pleasure to welcome the chairman of the Rules Committee before this committee. I don't always get my bills out of the Rules Committee.

Mr. COLMER. Madam Chairman, your message comes through loud and clear.

Mrs. HANSEN. Great.

Mr. COLMER. I don't know that I can add much to what my friend Mr. Sikes, the cosponsor of this Gulf Island National Seashore bill has already said. I believe that I have set some kind of a record here for appearing before appropriations committees by my absence.

I am usually on the side of trying to hold down expenditures rather than add to them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now you want to upset that whole record?

Mr. COLMER. No, ma'am, I am not going to upset it or offset it. I merely want to appear here on, as I say, this rare occasion in behalf of a worthy project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Change comes to all of us.

Mr. COLMER. Let me, if I may, just make one or two points.

I live on the Mississippi gulf coast. I have a chain of islands, barrier island, that lie off of that coast, and that chain extends on down into Florida and over into Texas. I think it wouldn't be amiss to tell you how I became interested in this matter.

We have on Ship Island off the Mississippi coast an old fort known as Fort Massachusetts. Incidentally, that is one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture——

Mrs. HANSEN. Who named a fort in Mississippi, Fort Massachusetts?

Mr. COLMER. I have heard two versions of that. One was that the brick that went into this beautiful piece of architecture was shipped down there from Massachusetts. The other version is connected with the unfortunate fratricidal strife that took place in the previous century, but at any rate this fort should be preserved.

I might add that one of the first bills, I think the first bill that I sponsored and succeeded in getting through, was a bill to give to the American Legion post at Gulfport this island, which is about 10 miles long and lies about equal distance off the coast, to give it to them for recreational purposes. We finally wound up by practically giving it to them, selling it to them for, I believe, $1,500. Of course this was back in 1934, and $1,500 was some money in the Treasury at that time, with a reverter clause that if it were not used for that purpose that it should revert to the Government.

The post tried it for a while but it has never really been a success. The old fort was crumbling into the sea, and I tried to interest National Park in preserving this as a historic shrine. Out of that grew this seashore project. Mr. Hartzog, National Park Director, and others went down there and looked it over. They first came up with this whole chain of islands descending from Florida to Texas inclusive, but they later determined that the islands in Louisiana were not adaptable for this purpose. They were too low.

Mr. Sikes and I introduced this bill, and we are up here asking you, the bill having been authorized, for the amount that the Department estimates is necessary for personnel and maintenance of $257,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. You may have been present when I told Congressman Sikes that this committee has already added $10,000 for the rest of fiscal year 1971 in the supplemental appropriation bill to assist in the management and protection of Gulf Island National Seashore.

Mr. COLMER. Did you say $10,000?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. The funds are for just the last remaining weeks of fiscal year 1971.

Mr. COLMER. I heard the gentlewoman's answer yes to Mr. Sikes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $257,000 for operations for fiscal year 1972.

Mr. COLMER. Yes, I think I understand.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very concerned about our natural resources and I assure you we will do everything we can.

Mr. COLMER. I am sure that that is all we can ask. If the gentlewoman says that she will do everything she can, then I recognize this as meaning that this small item will be included in the bill. Therefore, I see no reason to belabor the matter further, realizing the demands made on the committee's time. I also recognize that my colleague, Mr. Sikes, has already covered the matter sufficiently and thoroughly. Thank you very much for your attention and consideration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—FOREST SERVICE BUDGET

WITNESS

HON. JOHN MELCHER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Melcher of Montana.

Mr. MELCHER. For your convenience, Let me open this statement with a summary of items which I would like to discuss, and increases in appropriations which I will request:

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Provision of at least $15 million for research and development of electric power generation through the process of magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), the work to be conducted as maximum levels to minimize time required to bring it to practical commercial use.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Unbudgeted construction funds of $1,047,092 for addition to the public school and faculty housing at the Rocky Boys' Reservation.

To repair or replace the condemned gymnasium at Busby, Mont., $85,000 plus support for the BIA request for $50,000 planning money for the new Northern Cheyenne High School.

Necessary increase in Indian Health Service funds to provide health services to off-reservation Indians in urban areas.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

$3 million, or such sums as the National Park Service determines necessary, to make necessary improvements in park and approach roads, campgrounds and other facilities at Yellowstone National Park in preparation for the National Parks Centennial in 1972.

$250,000 to fund the Act of July 10, 1970 establishing the National Parks Centennial Commission and directing it to arrange an appropriate observation of Yellowstone National Park's Centennial, including an international conference on national parks.

$1,035,000 unbudgeted for a program of road, trail and campground work at Glacier National Park, providing on-the-job training for as many Indian workmen as possible.

Necessary funds to permit construction of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation area highway as speedily as possible and make this area accessible for public use and employment without delay. Cost of planning and construction is estimated at $22 million. Immediate construction will avoid rising costs while realizing returns from investments without needless and uneconomic delays.

FOREST SERVICE

Provision of $2 million for improvement of the Bear Tooth Highway leading to Cooke City and Yellowstone National Park, and of the facilities for visitors along that highway, to be undertaken in cooperation with the National Park Service expeditiously in preparation for the National Parks Centennial observation.

$200,000 addition for study of utilizing logging residues for increased wood production at Forest Service Laboratory, Missoula, Mont.

$150,000 additional for engineering research at Bozeman in developing logging and road building technology.

$200,000 additional to study harvesting patterns and soil stabilizing techniques in relation to watershed research at Moscow, Idaho.

$250,000 additional to study possibilities of lightning storm modification and possible environmental effects, at Intermountain Station, Missoula, Mont.

$175,000 additional for study of fire effects on air quality.

$100,000 additional to study fire behavior research.

$31,000 unbudgeted for reforestation and rehabilitation of 2,500 acres in Cross Creek Fire on Lewis and Clark National Forest.

$250,000 unbudgeted to activate to study development of more vigorous shrubs at Reno, Nev., to prevent serious deterioration of pinyon juniper.

$150,000 additional for insect studies at Moscow, Idaho, and $180,000 additional for disease studies, both to search for environmentally acceptable alternatives to DDT.

Full funding of $20 million authorization of Federal share in cooperative fire control programs, proposed at $16.5 million. Montana would benefit $42,000.

$1.2 million increase for mineral management on Forest Service lands, proposed at $2.3 million.

$350,000 additional for technical assistance to State and private land agencies, primary for planning in wild river and scenic areas.

$398,000 additional to fully fund $500,000 boat ramp and swimming beach at Rexford and McGillvray before reservoir behind Libby Dam filled.

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS—(MHD)

This Nation is confronted with an energy crisis.

A sag in economic activity in 1970 and 1971 which reduced the demand for electric power, is credited by many economists with avoiding an extensive crisis before this time.

Your subcommittee last year, recognizing our need, added 50 percent of $200,000 to the Administration's request for funds to develop

the Magnetohydrodynamics process of producing electricity from coal. The administration has requested $1 million this year, which is pitifully inadequate.

It is time to lift this program from a small economy-sized package to a large, true economy size that matches our urgent needs.

MHD can increase the efficiency of power generation from coal by 50 percent, recapturing 60 percent of the fuels energy instead of 40 percent now recovered.

It will produce energy with little consumption of water and no thermal pollution. It will virtually eliminate atmospheric pollution.

The potentialities of the process are well known in the scientific world. This is evidenced by reports of the President's Office of Science and Technology, by the participation of the private power industry in the research and development costs thus far, by testimony of their representatives, and by the fact that West Germany, Japan, and Russia, have pilot plants in various stages of construction while we are still in the laboratory stages.

Attached to this statement are two items:

One is a picture of the Russian MHD plant, rated at 75,000 kilowatts and operating.

The other is a statement by Mr. Fred Simonton of the Midwest Electric Consumers Conference, concerned with power supply, discussing the need to speed MHD development.

The scientists working on the project, now proceeding at a total investment rate of $4 million annually or less, envision ultimate costs in the $50 million range to develop and prove an efficient MHD system. It will take a generation at our present rate. The sums required are a pittance compared to our investments in nuclear fission and fusion to produce energy.

I urge a crash program instructing the Office of Coal Research that contracts for development of component parts of an experimental MHD generator should be let this year. Research and studies of MHD cycles should be stepped up by contracts with private industry research groups and by grants to colleges and universities for research programs in this field. The national goals for the design construction and operation of a 50-megawatt experimental MHD generator should be set for completion within the next 3 years.

Our lag in this field of clean electrical generation is a national disgrace flaunting the concept and principle of efficiency, ignoring conservation of natural resources of both coal and water, and disregarding one of the common widespread causes of air and thermal pollution. We can no longer afford indolence or procrastination in what is recognized by world authorities as one of the most likely solutions for meeting the energy crisis needs of this country.

I urge the committee by its action in funding the program for MHD to commit this Congress and the country to this very needed national goal. I recommend you appropriate $15 million this year, so research and development contracts can be let without delay and administrators of the program, and the Office of Budget and Management, will know Congress wants this program speeded just as much as possible.

My interest is increased by the fact that there are large bodies of low sulfur coal in my congressional district, and a great deal of in-

terest in its development. Private concerns are contracting for all available water for coal development. The Crow Indians have even contracted a part of the water reserved for this use in irrigation from the Yellowtail Dam Reservoir.

We are heading into a water shortage which can be solved by MHD which requires little water.

The Bureau of Reclamation has preliminary plans for huge water pipelines and pumping facilities through Eastern Montana and Northern Wyoming which will cost in excess of $1 billion.

It will be economic foolishness if we proceed with investment in steam powerplants in my State, and adjacent States where these coal deposits extend, on the basis of present generating techniques when a far more efficient method of converting coal into electricity might have been available to us.

I urge you to make the significant increase in funding I have suggested to insure, not only speedier development of MHD, but to let the administrators know they can do more realistic planning and budgeting for its development over the next few years.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

In July 1970, Congress passed and the President signed a bill to create a National Parks Centennial Commission. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate appointed House and Senate Members as provided. At the beginning of this session of Congress, I was appointed to the Commission by the Speaker to succeed the Honorable Arnold Olsen, the previous designee. Former Congressman Olsen never attended a meeting because the President has never appointed the public members, and the Commission has never been organized and called together.

Yellowstone National Park was created by an act of Congress in March 1872. It was the world's first national park and it is Yellowstone's 100th birthday that is being celebrated.

The park is in very poor condition. The concessionaire is asking to be relieved of its contract by transfer or Government purchase of the tourist facilities. Campgrounds are inadequate. Traffic is bumper to bumper. Roads, including approaches to the park through public land areas are in disrepair and extremely hazardous. What could be a tremendously attractive approach through outstanding scenic areas along Bear Tooth Highway is now a rough, hazardous approach due to poor road conditions and inadequate national forest recreational facilities.

There is only one construction season left to get the park and approaches in condition. I have been told that the International Conference on National Parks suggested in the Commission Act is being planned to be held in the Grand Tetons, because, I must assume, Yellowstone is in such poor condition we cannot exhibit it with any pride to the visitor.

It will be a travesty if Yellowstone, the focal point of the centennial, is not the site of its own birthday party. It should be put in condition, not just to make it acceptable for the International Conference, but for the continuing use of tourists who are now undergoing delays,

unnecessary hazards and hardships in their pilgrimages to see Old Faithful and the park's great natural attractions.

The National Parks Centennial Commission Act of July 10, 1970, authorized appropriations of $250,000 to be expended only when $300,000 has been raised for the event from other sources. I am not advised of what is being done—the Commission has never met—but since the centennial is next year the funds should be made available subject to the conditions of the act.

There is also need for facilities to keep up with the visitor pressures on Glacier National Park, and an opportunity to meet the recreation needs there while giving gainful employment, and job training, to Indian people over a 3-year period. Although Glacier is beyond my district, I am proposing with the support of Montana's Senators, that we appropriate $1,035,000, now unbudgeted, to permit Glacier Park improvements to get underway.

The Big Horn Canyon Highway Association will present its case for full funding of that highway in the Big Horn National Recreation Area, estimated to cost $22 million, at a separate appearance.

It is the poorest sort of economy to stretch the planning and construction of this highway out over a period of many years. The early year investments earn only a fractional return. The Crow Indian tribe, which is developing the concessions in the national recreation area, also get only partial patronage of their big investments, in spite of timing construction, until the job is completed.

We will save construction costs, and completely unnecessary delay in utilizing the investments we do make from year to year, if we complete the highway expeditiously and make it possible to proceed with construction of access from Billings and other points so the area will come into full usefulness just as speedily as possible.

We need to have Big Horn Canyon available this year to take pressure off of Yellowstone in its centennial year. Completion of the highway is, of course, impossible, by that time. But it can be expedited to increase the use in 1972 in some degree, which will be helpful. I urge provision of all the funds, so the work will not lag for lack of money.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

There is an urgent need to increase funding of the Bureau of Land Management's rangelands improvement programs.

Ranchers in several areas in my State are pressing the BLM to provide fencing and water facilities not only to maximize forage but to conserve the range itself. State grazing districts in my State have indicated a need for $500,000 additional funds in Montana alone for BLM rangeland improvement work. I urge such an addition to the budget item, recognizing that other States undoubtedly need additional amounts.

FOREST SERVICE

I have led off my request for the Forest Service with $2 million for the improvement of the Bear Tooth highway and environs leading to Cooke City, Mont., and the northeastern entrance to Yellowstone National Park.

I am submitting the text of a letter I have from the Beartooth Improvement Committee of the Red Lodge, Mont., Chamber of Commerce, listing improvements needed in the Beartooth highway and environs. It is a carefully prepared program, as the letter listing consultants reflects.

Beyond items they have listed, there is need for reconstruction of the highway itself, U.S. 212, from at least the Montana line to Cooke City. It is now in the jurisdiction of the Park Service, but traverses Forest lands.

There should be cooperative arrangements to get this highway in greatly improved condition before the Yellowstone Centennial next year.

Last summer was a disastrous fire year in the national forests, and I am proposing several times to speed research and fire control measures, as well as improvement of other management control measures.

It is estimated that 4 billion cubic feet of wood material could be recovered over the Nation in the next 10 years—a 10 percent increase in roundwood supply—with improved techniques, which would also contribute to fire control. I have listed $200,000 additional needed for studies of forest residue utilization at Missoula, among my requests.

I have listed several other Forest Service research items with which I am sure this subcommittee is fully as familiar as I am. Others have told you of their need. This applies also to the need for more cooperative fire control funds.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Rocky Boys' Indian Reservation has exercised initiative in educational matters since it built a log school house in 1916. More recently, it has established a community-controlled public elementary school district and I have included $1,047,092 in my requests for additions and faculty housing in connection with that school. Because the district is on the reservation there are no private lands to tax. Funds are hard to come by. Representatives of the tribe will present details of this meritorious request in person to the subcommittee.

On the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in southeastern Montana, use of the gymnasium at Busby was discontinued this winter because of cracks in the walls. The structural defects in the 30-year-old building have caused physical education classes to be limited. Basketball practices and home games had to be placed at another town, Lame Deer. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has requested $50,000 for advance planning on a new high school on the reservation. But it will be several years before a location is selected and a school and gymnasium is built. Therefore, I request an unbudgeted $85,000 to build a temporary structure so the Indian school children at Busby will have physical education and sports facilities in the interim.

I am aware that these requests constitute a considerable listing, but responsibility for that must lie with the fact that these highly essential items were not budgeted, or not adequately budgeted.

It is time, Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, that we start to fund our resource conservation and domestic human needs projects; give more liberally of research and development funds to civilian agencies, and invest more in our basic national strength. Our basic strength includes well-managed natural resources such as forests and minerals, abundant energy to power industries, and a healthy citizenry. They should come at the top of our list of priorities.

(Additional materials follow:)

STATEMENT OF FRED SIMONTON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, MIDWEST CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION ON BEHALF OF 1971 APPROPRIATIONS FOR MAGNETO-HYDRODYNAMICS

SUBCOMMITTEE—INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Madam Chairman, members of the committee: The members of the Midwest Electric Consumers Association have asked me to express our organization's appreciation to this committee and the Congress for the consideration given to magneto-hydrodynamics in the 1971 appropriations for the Department of the Interior.

The Midwest Electric Consumers Association, with approximately 250 rural electric cooperatives, municipal utilities, and public power districts, as members, maintains its headquarters at Denver, Colo. Our members operate consumer-owned electric utilities in nine of the 10 States that lie wholly or partially within the Missouri River Basin. The Bureau of Reclamation marketing area does not include the State of Missouri.

Because the high plains of the upper Missouri River Basin are sparsely populated, rural electrification requires low-cost bulk power to achieve economic feasibility. The small business communities that provide essential commercial service to the rural areas urgently need low-cost bulk power supplies if the are to maintain service to their consumer owners at reasonable cost.

Federal multipurpose development of the Missouri River Basin system provided the low-cost bulk power that made rural electrification economically feasible. Similarly, the Federal power system has helped make it possible for the small municipal systems to maintain good service at reasonable costs.

When the Federal hydroelectric system was no longer able to supply the total requirements of the consumer-owned electric utilities in the region, we turned our attention to the huge reserves of lignite and subbituminous coals in Montana, Wyoming, and the two Dakotas. Basin Electric Power Cooperative has constructed a 200-megawatt lignite fueled plant on the coal fields of North Dakota and plans to have a second 400-megawatt unit in service in 1975.

We are pleased with the economies Basin Electric has achieved by pioneering the development of Dakota lignite. We are completely convinced that the coals of Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas, properly developed and coupled with an extra-high-voltage transmission network can make a substantial contribution to meeting the electric power needs of the entire West.

Study 190 revised by the Department of the Interior in 1968 demonstrated both the technical and economic feasibility of interconnecting the West from the Pacific to Chicago, St. Louis and Dallas, together with intervening points on a single high-voltage network. Later studies by Ken Holum & Assoc. and the Missouri River Basin systems group have established the economic attractiveness of locating large generating stations at midpoint on such a system.

We provide this background material to explain Midwest Electric's keen interest in an accelerated research and development program for magneto-hydrodynamics.

Midwest believes that MHD can well play an essential role in keeping power costs low, conserving important and limited resources, and maintaining an attractive environment. Simultaneously, we are optimistic that mine-mouth power installations serving much of the country will concurrently bolster the economy of the coal-producting States.

We invited Mr. Kenneth Roe, president of Burns & Roe, to address our 1969 annual meeting. He said, "the mine-mouth, base-loaded MHD plant shows the lowest cost of all alternative cases considered."

We invited Dr. Arthur Kantrowitz, a vice president of AVCO and director of its laboratories at Everett, Mass., to address our 1970 annual meeting. Earlier, Dr. Kantrowitz had appeared before the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the U.S. Senate on September 18, 1970. At that time, he said:

> "Magneto-hydrodynamics generation—known as 'MHD' for short—is a new electrical power technology which could make significant contributions to the difficult problems associated with meeting the ever-increasing demand for reliable electrical power while offering a maximum of protection for the environment. I am firmly convinced that we can have the power we need, without degrading the quality of our environment, by the decade of the eighties. I speak with this assurance because new technology will permit us to generate the needed electricity with much less pollution of our water and air than occurs today."

Although we speak specifically for the West: Midwest is convinced that MHD merits an accelerated research and development program in the broad national interest.

Our increasing, and appropriate concern for the attractiveness and wholesomeness of the environment, together with the national concern over power brownouts and blackouts demands a high-priority rating for a technology that holds so much promise. We urge this committee and the Congress to give MHD that priority rating.

We cannot provide this committee with specific information as to funding required for an accelerated research and development program. No doubt you already have an optimum figure from the Office of Coal Research. We would suggest, however, that our reading of the report of the Office of Science and Technology indicates funding at a $4 million level in fiscal year 1972.

During their recently completed 1971 sessions, the legislatures in Montana, North and South Dakota considered the potential advantages inherent in MHD. All three legislatures adopted resolutions urging an expedited research and development program.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Red Lodge, Mont., March 19, 1971.

Hon. JOHN MELCHER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: In response to your telephone conversation with me in February and your letter dated Febrary 18, 1971, we formed a Chamber of Commerce Committee called the Beartooth Improvement Committee. The members and the consultants to the committee are as follows:

Members: A. J. Patenaude, chairman, owner-operator of Red Lodge Airways, Red Lodge, Mont.; Jack Steinmasel, owner-operator of Harley's Service Station, Red Lodge, Mont.; Eddie Weydt, petroleum bulk distributor for Red Lodge and Billings, Red Lodge, Mont; Ralph Thomas, president of U.S. Highway 212 Association, owner-operator of Sundance Dinner Club and Harley's Motel, Red Lodge, Mont.; Gene Anderson, president of Red Lodge Chamber of Commerce, manager, Gambles Store, Red Lodge, Mont.

Consultants: Ralph Huckaba, owner-operator Watuck Lodge, Cooke City, Mont.; Robert A. Robinson, all-terrain vehicle coordinator, Laurel, Mont.; Stanley Thompson, vice president International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 8th District, Box 1998, Billings, Mont. 59103; Gary P. Wetzsteon, district ranger, Beartooth Ranger District, Custer National Forest, Red Lodge, Mont.; Jack DeVore, district ranger, Clarks Fork Ranger District, Shoshone National Forest, Region 2, Powell, Wyo.; Jerry Adelblue, district ranger, Gardiner Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, Gardiner, Mont.

The Beartooth Improvement Committee recommendations, by priority, are as follows:

1. Adequate snow removal on the Beartooth Pass from spring opening to fall closure.
2. Adequate road maintenance.
3. Adequate and direct communications from Beartooth Pass to Red Lodge-Cooke City, pertaining to snow removal and road conditions.
4. Reconstruction of sections of road from Rockvale to Yellowstone National Park to bring the entire road up to Federal standards (Two-lane, 40 feet wide, 4,000 cars per day).

We met with the National Park Service in Mammoth on February 22, 1971, and the letter received from Mr. Jack Anderson, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, is enclosed as a supporting document. The result of this meeting was the enclosed proposal from Yellowstone National Park.

The following is the Forest Service improvement proposal for the Beartooth Recreation Area: The first priority on the National Forests is for sufficient planning funds to develop an intensive Interregional Recreation Improvement and Visitor Information Service plan. It was agreed we need consultant services as well as Forest Service and other (Montana Fish and Game Department, Chamber of Commerce, National Park Service, et cetera) input to develop an adequate plan for the Beartooth Highway. The estimated amount needed is $35,000.

REST AREAS

Custer—One needed (forest boundary possible site or at Parkside or Snow Creek).

Shoshone—Three needed (Summit, west of road junction, Pilot-Index Overlook-Clay Butte).

Gallatin—None.

TRAILER DUMPS AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Custer—One needed (same location as rest station).

Shoshone—One needed west of road junction.

Gallatin—None.

VISITOR INFORMATION SERVICES STRUCTURES

Custer: Vista Point (water development); Visitor information service center (Red Lodge or at rest area); Amphitheater—Parkside (interpreter complex building, film project Manning).

Shoshone: Visitor information service center west of road junction.

Gallatin: Colter Camp (approach and parking area, sanitation, interpretor signing).

Cooke City: Visitors information center Hour Glass Falls (site development).

VISITORS INFORMATION SERVICE

Signs and exhibits are needed.

TRAILS (NEEDING DEVELOPMENT)

Tundra-Custer, Hour Glass Falls-Gallatin, Shoshone (Crazy Creek, West Summit, Lake Creek, Pilot and Index).

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Custer: East Side Road (paved 4 miles), Main Rock Creek Road (paved 3 miles).

Shoshone: Fantan—Long Lake Loop (paved 8 miles), Lily Lake Approach (paved 1 mile), Little Moose (4 miles gravel, upgrade), Muddy Creek (1.5 miles gravel).

Gallatin: Colter Camp (approach and parking), Hour Glass Falls (approach and parking), Sheep Creek campground (0.7 mile gravel).

CAMPGROUNDS

Custer (includes paving roads), Sheridan (add four units), Ratine (add six units), Upper Rock Creek, overflow.

Shoshone: Beartooth campground and road paving, Island Lake and road paving, Lily Lake and road paving, four each—Fox, Crazy Creek, Lake Hunter, and Pave Roads, Loop Road complex.

Gallatin: Sheep Creek (30 units), Chief Joseph (40 units).

SNOWMOBILE FACILITIES

The Forest group agreed further study is needed to determine closures, whether shelters should be incorporated along the Beartooth Highway and sanitation

facilities should be added. It was agreed a sign at Vista Point and one near the highway maintenance station on the Shoshone was needed to warn the public of the hazardous conditions on the Beartooth Plateau. The Custer Landscape Architect will design these two signs and forward a design copy to the Shoshone for their review. The signs will be purchased by the Custer from the Regional Sign Shop by August 1, 1971. An additional sign is needed at Red Lodge Ranger Station under cooperative agreement with Yellowstone National Park for warning public when campgrounds in Yellowstone National Park are full and also when Beartooth Highway is open or closed.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications systems for informing public of road opening or closure and information regarding Yellowstone Park campgrounds being full was discussed. A proper communications network between the Yellowstone National Park, Forest Service, city of Red Lodge and Billings is needed.

BEARTOOTH SITUATION REPORT

We discussed the need of a Beartooth, Yellowstone National Park recreation situation report, which involves announcements to the public of facilities such as campgrounds available for public use. This would involve a reporting system on radio and TV from the three districts involved and Yellowstone National Park.

We (the committee) met on March 17 with the Forest Service to arrive at a conclusion on the requirements for the Beartooth Recreation Area. Following are our recommendations from the Beartooth Improvement Committee:

1. The right-of-way and the responsibility for maintenance be turned over to the Forest Service with adequate annual recurrent funding for maintenance and snow removal.

The Forest Service is not in concurrence with the additional camp complex that the National Park Service proposes on the Beartooth Highway. They feel this is not the answer to the proper snow removal and maintenance of the Beartooth Highway. Under proper administration and annual recurrent funding, this road can be kept open from spring opening to fall closure.

There is a possibility of a cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and the State of Wyoming, the State of Montana, or individuals on a bid contract for proper maintenance.

2. All agencies involved in the snow removal, maintenance and reconstruction of the Beartooth Highway and development of adjacent areas, have a written commitment as to the accountability and responsibility in their spheres of influence in the Beartooth Recreation Area.

3. A 4-lane highway be constructed from interstate 90 at Laurel to Rockvale Junction on U.S. Highway 212.

Kindest personal regards,

A. J. PATENAUDE,
Chairman, Beartooth Improvement Committee,
Red Lodge Chamber of Commerce.

ESTIMATED COST OF ADDITIONAL CAMP ON BEARTOOTH

Due to the lack of any preliminary plans, some of the estimates are made on 1969 estimates of similar projects proposed by the National Park Service. Due to the isolation factor of this construction, it is believed that the estimates could be low.

One 4-unit housekeeping apartment building with oil heat, laundry facilities, et cetera, estimated $80,000.

Equipment storage and repair shop 40 by 60 feet to house equipment, fully equipped for emergency repair of snow removal equipment, fuel and oil storage, estimated $270,000.

Water and sewer systems to consist of a well, pump, storage and treatment, a septic tank, and absorption field, estimated $15,000.

Communications (radio) installation of additional equipment such as base station, tower, antenna, aditional sets, et cetera, estimated $6,500.

Portable powerplants and buildings, which would consist of two 200 kv.-a. diesel generators, controls, switching gear, transformers, powerlines, 20 by 30 feet generator house, 3,000-gallon fuel storage, estimated $56,100.

EQUIPMENT

Additional equipment purchases: two 5-ton dump trucks/plows; one rotary snow plow: two 4 by 4¾-ton pickups; one grader 12 ft. w/v plow attachments.

2 5-ton dump trucks w/plows	$24,000
1 Rotary snow plow	50,000
2 4 by 4¾-ton pickups	9,000
1 grader 6 wheel drive w/v plows	36,000
Repair parts stock	2,000
Estimated equipment purchase cost	121,000
Equipment operating cost:	
Amortization	8,400
Rental	25,200
Estimated operation cost	33,600
Total equipment cost	154,600
Personal Services (6 month operation):	
1 Foreman	6,336
4 Engineer equipment operators	19,536
1 Mechanic	4,884
1 Electrician	4,884
2 Laborers	7,656
Uniform allowances, per diem, other	3,290
Estimated Personal Services	46,586

SUMMARY

Capital investment:	
Housing, quarters	80,000
Equipment storage building	270,000
Water and sewer	15,000
Communications	6,500
Power	56,100
Equipment purchase	121,000
Total investment	548,600
Operational cost (reoccurring):	
Personnel	46,586
Equipment rental (6 months)	25,117
Equipment amortization (1 year)	8,400
Total reoccurring operational cost	80,103
Estimated grand total	628,703

Statements from Members of Congress

Mrs. Hansen. The committee has received the following statements from Members of Congress regarding items in the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill and we will insert them in the record at this point.

(The statements follow:)

Statement on the Forest Service Land and Water Conservation Fund—Fiscal Year 1972 Budget

(By the Honorable Robert L. F. Sikes)

Madam Chairman, upon inquiry with the Forest Service, I have been informed that the Forest Service land and water fiscal year 1972 budget is $19.7 million. This compares with an appropriation of $32 million for fiscal year 1971.

The Forest Service has in the proposed fiscal year 1972 budget $10 million to cover options already on hand and $9.7 million to cover lands in specifically designated areas within the national forests. These specifically designated areas are:

(1) National recreation areas.
(2) Wilderness areas.
(3) Wild and scenic rivers.
(4) National scenic and recreation trails.

The Forest Service is under the impression that once options on hand are processed, all future purchases of land under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act will be limited to these designated areas.

This is a matter of concern to me. If the national forests are to provide the public with a balanced program, a variety of outdoor recreation including hunting and fishing, must be available. Many national forest recreation projects now in progress, as well as others in the planning stage, are dependent upon lands being acquired under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Most of these are not in designated areas. Some examples are:

(1) Red River Gorge—Daniel Boone National Forest, Ky.
(2) Blanchard Springs Cavern—Ozark National Forest, Ark.
(3) Talladega Scenic Drive—Talladega National Forest, Ala.
(4) St. Johns River and Lake George—Ocala National Forest, Fla.

I am told that there are many similar projects within the national forests which meet public needs but are not in so-called designated area. Some questions that occur to me concerning this are:

(1) How can the Forest Service program for acquisition of recreational lands be confined to designated areas located primarily in the West when the clear direction and purpose of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act is to acquire lands in the East?

(2) How can the Forest Service program for acquisition of recreational lands ignore the needs of the hunter and fisherman who were primarily supporters and reasons for the existence of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act? Their needs cannot be met within designated areas.

(3) How can we ignore the current direction in the legislative history of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act that the fund is intended for the purpose of providing a means to acquire lands available now at a reasonable cost to meet future outdoor recreation needs?

In summary, it appears that limiting national forest acquisitions to designated areas would not meet the objectives of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN GEORGE ANDREWS

Madam Chairman, the need for the proposed Forest Sciences Laboratory at Auburn University is great. The forests of the South are now sustaining more timber harvesting than any other section of the Nation.

In order to meet the needs of this expanding industry, an office-laboratory is urgently needed for research on problems of forest engineering throughout the entire South. Modern laboratory facilities are also needed to study regional timber management.

In my own State of Alabama, where the proposed facility is to be located, almost two-thirds of the total land area is in commercial forest.

With 21 million acres in this class, Alabama ranks in the top third of the 12 Southern States, along with Georgia, Arkansas, and North Carolina. Fourteen million acres are in pine forest, and they are among the most productive and heavily used in the South.

Alabama has during the past 10 years witnessed a tremendous expansion of her forest industries. The manufacturing capability of the pulp and paper industry has more than doubled.

Fifteen pulp and paper mills are now in operation, with more planned. In fact, in 1969, Alabama became second only to Georgia in roundwood production for pulp.

Because of this great increase in pulpwood production during the sixties in my State, farmers and other small woodland owners have been provided with a much stronger economic incentive for practicing forestry.

The softwood plywood industry was also created in my State during this period of growth in the sixties. Before its introduction in Alabama, the Nation's entire production of softwood plywood suitable for construction use was located in the Far West.

However, a combination of technological developments in wood processing and the expansion of southern pine resources resulting from improved forest practices contributed to the industry's establishment.

The result is that today six multimillion dollar southern pine plywood mills are in operation in my State. The overall output of industrial roundwood products has increased by more than 50 percent since 1962.

This dramatic industrial expansion of the forest products industry has by no means been confined to Alabama. Paralleling this growth have been similar developments in almost all Southern States. This includes an area stretching westward to eastern Oklahoma and Texas, and from Florida to Virginia.

The production of industrial roundwood southwise has risen nearly a third since 1962.

In order to meet these forestry needs, the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Auburn has been proposed. Research already in progress has begun to provide the sound technical bases needed for effective consideration of the many engineering problems involved in regenerating, managing and harvesting the South's timber resources.

The laboratory can provide the needed improved facilities to house the advanced engineering research on which further progress must be based.

The proposed Forestry Sciences Laboratory will also house a coordinated research program in the silviculture of longleaf pine. This traditional southern forest pine has been the object of intensive research, and researchers have begun to solve the problems in restoring and managing longleaf pine forests.

This laboratory, if established, will be highly instrumental in our efforts to realize the full potential of this very productive resource.

The immediate need is for $110,000 for planning purposes, to include architectural designs and specifications.

Madam Chairman, I believe that this laboratory can do the job that must be done to meet our critical forestry needs. I urge the committee to take favorable action on the proposal.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT N. GIAIMO

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Madam Chairman, 5½ years ago, Congress enacted legislation to establish the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities for the purpose of giving broad support to the arts and humanities throughout the United States. We recognized the importance of encouraging those elements which strive to humanize and civilize American society. Throughout these past 5½ years, the annual reports of the endowment for the arts and the endowment for the humanities have documented the crucial role the Foundation has played as a catalyst for important works of the creative imagination and the inquisitive intellect.

Yet, in spite of the solid record of achievement, appropriations for the Foundation have been disappointingly below the level of full authorization, thus impeding the full effectiveness of the Foundation. In the past, our partnership with the arts has been approached as a luxury. We have appropriated enough to test programs and to accentuate the basic spirit of our American culture, but we have failed to pursue the program with sufficient support to aggressively bring the arts and humanities to all sections of society.

To fulfill the mandate of the legislation we enacted, the Congress must appropriate adequate funds. I appeal to this committee to vote the full $60 million authorized and requested by the President. This increase in funding of the arts and humanities is not inflationary; instead, it is a necessary investment in the welfare of our country.

Specifically, I ask the committee to endorse maximum funding to strengthen and improve national programs to encourage the arts. Touring programs must be enlarged. These programs must be made available to the broadest section of America, and not confined to just a few select cultural centers. I am pleased with the announced programs of the Foundation to assist opera and choral institutions as well as to strengthen its programs for orchestras and resident theaters.

The additional funds, furthermore, will enable the Foundation to intensify its development programs within inner-cities.

I emphasize the national program of the Foundation, not to detract from the need for maximum funding for distribution among the State arts councils or commissions, but to point out the necessity of a nationally coordinated effort to bring the arts to a grassroots level. We cannot allow our arts and humanities programs to be balkanized along State lines. We must give maximum support to both State and National programs.

The request before you is a step toward reordering our allocation of resources. We must do more to restore a civility if our Nation is to survive. I do not have to emphasize the need to humanize and civilize—the brutality of war, the hatred of polarization, the cruelty of want, all demonstrate the absolute necessity.

With modest funds, the programs of the Arts and Humanities have been successful in stimulating the development of State and local arts councils, exposing the public to constructive leisure time activities in the arts and enriching the lives of many. The Foundation has earned our confidence. Let us expand its efforts and thereby bring to fruition the Foundation's full potential.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Appropriation Subcommittee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: In connection with the increased emphasis on the protection and upgrading of the environment, a special set of circumstances has arisen to require that a direct appeal be made to your committee for assistance. The circumstances concern the status of the Monongahela National Forest, a preserve of some 821,000 acres located in West Virginia, and the strong need to undertake at once a factfinding mission which can establish a line of defense against the degradation of a facility in which there is a Federal investment of many millions of dollars.

Although the Monongahela National Forest totals 821,000 acres, it is unfortunately true that the mineral rights to 346,000 acres in the forest are owned or controlled by private parties. With a heavy demand for coal at high prices in today's markets, the commercial exploitation of these mineral rights becomes more attractive every day. The Forest Service has very limited authority when such a situation develops. The controls which can be applied in cases involving either deep mining or surface mining are generally inadequate. Much of the land containing coal was acquired prior to 1937, at which time the regulations governing the Federal interest were very lenient, and when the United States acquired surface rights to acreage, extremely liberal reservations regarding mineral ownership were written into the deeds.

Because of the attractive coal market, there have been several recent efforts to open up mining in the forest under terms of the reserved mineral rights held by private persons. These efforts have come into direct conflict with organizations who have set themselves the task of preserving environmental values. It is unfortunately true that private mineral rights are held in the forest at 10 of the most naturally attractive and presently unspoiled spots. One of these which has received much public attention recently is the Otter Creek Basin In this area of the forest there are 17,000 acres underlain by 24 million tons of potentially recoverable coal. A major coal producer has begun operations within the terms of the privately held mineral rights.

This activity has been challenged in a Federal court and is now the basis for a law suit. The outcome of the suit is unpredictable, but the superviser of the Monongahela National Forest has concluded that even if the environmentalists win the law suit, it will simply result in a court directive that the Forest Service must purchase the mineral rights from their owners to forestall mining. If this should come about, it would do doubt be followed by a chain of similar actions in the Federal courts, and the total requirement to protect the forest would become a splintered activity in response to court directives and agency budget limitations.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to circumvent mining by declaring the Otter Creek area and several additional sections of the forest to be wilderness areas within the meaning of the Wilderness Act. However, the professional foresters from the Monongahela National Forest state that the area does not have the natural characteristics required to permit identification as a true wilderness area. Most of the 821,000 acres is second-growth timber, but brought to maturity very carefully under supervision of the Forest Service during the past 30 years, and is now at a very attractive stage of development. Further, declaration that portions of the Monongahela Forest are "wilderness areas" would not appear to nullify the fact that private mineral rights exist, date back to the time of the land acquisition and can hardly be simply confiscated without compensation. Some arrangement to purchase these rights would be required. For this reason the Forest Service has little interest in the "wilderness area" proposal; it would probably be a piecemeal and wasteful approach.

Legislation has also been introduced in the Congress to "forbid" mining in the Monongahela National Forest. What pertains to the "wilderness area" approach also applies in this instance. Some means of dealing with acquisition of the mineral rights needs to be developed. If this means can be developed, then it would no doubt be possible to secure a delay in the courts on any action which supported the extraction of minerals while the Federal acquisition program was being pressed to a suitable conclusion. However, for an undertaking of this kind we are badly in need of further knowledge about the extent and quality of the minerals privately held, about their value and about what routes might be explored to secure their acquisition. There is presently no practical means of requesting appropriate Federal funds because the dimensions of the task are not completely known.

On February 23, 1971, the office of the Attorney General was approached with a request for any information in the nature of pertinent laws or court decisions which would suggest whether a congressional ban on mining in a national forest where mineral rights are privately owned would, in the final analysis, be upheld in court.

The Office of the Attorney General is, of course, prohibited from rendering advisory opinions except to the President and the executive branch, and could not give a legal opinion as to what the judicial reception might be. There have been court decisions which bear on this situation marginally, but it seems established that the extent to which private mineral interests may engage in mining in the Monongahela National Forest has yet to be judicially determined.

With all of these factors in mind, and with the knowledge that there will be an increasing interest in the desire of private owners to exploit their mineral rights, a request has been placed with the supervisor of the Monongahela National Forest for an estimate of the cost of a minerals evaluation study for the purpose of determining the value of the private mineral rights under the forest. The estimate would be firm enough to provide a sound basis for budget requests for funds to purchase these rights. The study would cover the entire area in the forest where coal and other minerals are in private ownership.

The purpose is not to come up with a lump sum evaluation to be followed by an immediate request for equivalent total Federal financing. It seems virtually certain that the study would emerge with a group of priorities consisting of those lands most likely to be mined and most likely to damage the forest. These would receive first priority consideration.

There would be another group of mineral rights found less attractive for mining or less likely to be exploited in the next few years, and these would receive a second priority. Undoubtedly there would also be a group of mineral holdings where the circumstances suggested that exploitation would not come about for reasons of high cost, limited quality or difficulty of access.

The study would include core drilling and geophysical exploration to determine the extent and quality of the coal. This would reveal the areas where it is necessary to purchase entire mineral rights, and also the areas where it is only required that the Federal Government acquire a sufficient interest to be able to insist upon development methods, compatible with environmental protection.

Completion of the study would establish priorities of purchase and would also suggest possible routes to financing the required purchases. It may not be necessary to actually purchase from general revenue funds all of the rights which must be purchased to protect the forest. It has been suggested that there are

other means of acquisition which might well be pursued once the dimensions of the task are established.

One other important point bears mentioning. It is believed that congressional action in funding such a study would serve as an immediate basis for "freezing" preplanned minerals exploitation in the forest, and would also encourage the courts to delay rulings until the study was completed.

The cost of the study is estimated to be $600,000, with 2 years required for completion. It is requested that your committee add either this amount or a first increment of $300,000 for the purpose of mounting this study to the appropriation of the United States Forest Service for fiscal year 1972. No funds for this purpose are requested in the Forest Service budget before your committee, but this is caused by the fact that preliminary inquiries leading to the point where an estimate of cost could be made were not completed until almost 2 months after the fiscal year 1972 budget was finalized.

Yours sincerely,

HARLEY O. STAGGERS.
JAMES KEE.
JOHN SLACK.
ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: This is to express my views on the President's budget for grant-in-aid for forest fire protection on State and privately owned lands.

I have noted that the request is $2 million less than the appropriations for the previous year. While I have not had the opportunity to scrutinize the request to the degree that you have, it appears that we should be increasing, rather than decreasing, our support in this area. If your subcommittee should see fit to arrange priorities to provide such an increase, I will be pleased to support that decision.

With best wishes, I am,
Cordially yours,

SILVIO O. CONTE,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: I would like to call your attention to a Forest Service recreation project in my district which cannot be opened for public use because of the lack of construction funds.

I refer to the Rampart Reservoir project in the Pike National Forest near Colorado Springs. I have visited the reservoir, and I am very much impressed with the Forest Service's plans for its recreational development.

Unfortunately, the 500 acre reservoir will have to lie unused until the Forest Service has funded the relatively small amount needed for its development.

For a number of reasons I feel that there is a particular urgency involved in the development of this site.

1. The reservoir is located only 22 miles from Colorado Springs, center of one of the fast growing metropolitan areas in the country as well as a great and popular tourist resort. The area's permanent population is approaching a quarter of a million, and its annual tourist visits exceed 2 million. The Pike National Forest, which has had virtually no funds for construction of recreational facilities in the last 5 years, has to provide the bulk of the out-of-door recreational activities for this ever growing population. Its developed facilities are woefully inadequate for the number of people who want to use them. (This area is also only

50 miles from Denver which has a metropolitan area of more than a million and a quarter population.)

2. The Rampart Reservoir is a cooperative venture involving the Forest Service, the State of Colorado, the city of Colorado Springs, and Teller and El Paso Counties. The reservoir is an element in the municipal water system of Colorado Springs whose officials have cooperated fully with the Forest Service in the development of the reservoir, the first in the system ever to be used for public recreation. The State of Colorado provided funds for a boat ramp, constructed last year, and has already stocked the reservoir with game fish. Teller and El Paso Counties have agreed to upgrade and pave access roads to this portion of the forest. In fact, Teller County has already completed its share. Only the Federal Government is in default at this time.

3. The eastern slope of the Rockies is a relatively dry area with very few natural mountain lakes. Rampart Reservoir is the only body of water, natural or manmade, within many miles of Colorado Springs which can provide quality boating and fishing.

4. Despite the massiveness and ruggedness of the Rocky Mountains, much of the area is characterized by delicate ecologies and very fragile soils which cannot support a great deal of human traffic. Attractive developments like Rampart Reservoir can channel recreationists into an adequately prepared and protected area, thus easing some of the burden on the rest of the forest.

Approximately $889,000 in Forest Service funds are needed for recreational facilities to avoid polluting the cities' water supply and to protect the area from damage before this area can be opened for public use. I believe that this cost is quite modest, particularly when consideration is made of the benefits it will bring and the size of the population it will serve.

I was disturbed to learn that the President's budget called for $1,058,000 nationwide for Forest Service recreational projects. This appears to be totally inadequate.

I hope that you and members of the subcommittee will give this project your sympathetic attention.

Sincerely,

FRANK E. EVANS,
Member of Congress.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN K. GUNN MCKAY

Madam Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to express my concern and the concern of my constituents over some of the items you are considering.

Shrub research.—My first concern is for the funding of shrub improvement research within the Forest Service. We in the West are becoming increasingly concerned about the condition of the public lands located within our States. Our livestock producers use these lands for grazing, and our other citizens use them for recreational purposes. They are also important as watersheds. Many of these lands have been seriously damaged by past use, and the need for redeveloping vegetative cover is becoming critical.

For recreational purposes, the abundance of wildlife is very important, not only to satisfy the rapidly increasing demands of hunters and fishermen, but also to satisfy those who are concerned about reestablishing ecological balance and about preserving certain breeds of animals now facing the possibility of extinction. One of the keys to wildlife abundance is improved wildlife habitat, and revegetation of certain winter ranges for big game is especially important. In addition to its value to wildlife, improved vegetation is also needed for screening and esthetic purposes in recreational areas.

The needs of the livestock industries in Utah also require shrub improvement research. Probably you are aware of the recent loss of sheep in our State because of their consumption of halogeten. In 1951, Congress, concerned about this pernicious weed, passed the Halogeten Act of 1951, and, until recently, spent some $800,000 per year in an effort to control this plant by chemical means. These efforts were unsuccessful, and I have determined that the best form of control is proper land management and a program which will reestablish native or other hardy vegetation in areas now infested with halogeten.

Shrub genetics and improvement research can develop superior strains of both native and exotic shrubs for revegetation.

Little has been done, however, toward genetic improvement of forest and range shrubs, even though tests of seed sources have revealed great possibilities for quickly developing superior planting stock through rigorous selection from native populations. Further improvement could be obtained through purposeful breeding for desired characteristics. The magnitude of potential improvement is indicated by what has been accomplished with agricultural crops.

To accomplish this important research, we need fundamental studies to develop improved shrubs through selection and breeding, to evaluate promising selections, to develop seed production techniques, and to determine effective procedures for shrub establishment. Basic studies of plant growth, community dynamics, and plant-environment interrelations will also be required. Such processes are complex and often must be studied under laboratory conditions, where satisfactory controls can be maintained.

Some research has been done at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Provo, Utah. Last year $48,000 was appropriated and the request for this year is the same. We should also point out that in 1967, $37,000 was appropriated by the Congress for architectural and engineering specifications on a building to house this research program. This building is to be placed on a site under lease from Brigham Young University.

This money was spent and the specifications are now complete. It is estimated that this building would cost $750,000.

I recognize that this figure may be unrealistic in terms of the budgetary priorities now existing. I am informed, however, that the Forest Service Research Station could carry on its vital shrub research program within its existing facilities if it could have $200,000 in addition to the $48,000 requested by the administration. These additional funds would be spent on the ground to employ those people who would carry on this program. There is a wealth of talent available at this point in time to conduct the research about which I am speaking. The administration's request is woefully inadequate and will not allow this program to keep pace with the need for revitalizing our public land.

Madam Chairman, this program is important not only to Utah but to the entire West, for its results will be applicable throughout western America. The Provo station was chosen because of its strategic location to the various vegetation types particularly important to our western United States, vegetation types imported both from the livestock range and wildlife habitat. I believe that what I am asking is a small price to pay for the benefits which will accrue to our great western United States. I would like to introduce at this time a letter from the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Game, State of Utah, and accompanying it a resolution of the Western Association of the State Game and Fish Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES,
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME,
February 11, 1971.

Hon. GUNN L. MCKAY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GUNN: I trust that all is well with you in your new surroundings and activities. We are indeed happy to have you represent Utah. If we can be of any assistance to you in any way and particularly the wildlife conservation field, we stand ready to do so.

Gunn, we, along with conservation groups, are vitally interested in improvement of our ranges and watersheds. You too, I am sure, have a feeling for maintaining good vegetative cover. In connection with such an effort, a real need exists to develop and genetically improve shrub species through research. We feel this could best be accomplished at Provo by the Forest Service Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Such research is expected to provide superior shrubs for rehabilitation of big game and livestock ranges and other wildlife habitats, as well as soil stabilization and beautification of disturbed areas such as road cuts and fills and mine dumps and for screening and the esthetics on recreational areas. All of these, of course, are important needs to maintain or improve environmental quality.

Since this proposed research has a substantial history I am enclosing a copy of a resolution passed in 1968 in Reno, Nev. This was adopted by the Western Asso-

ciation of State Game and Fish Commissioners. Also, a statement providing the background information and a newspaper clipping announcing completion of the plans for a shrub improvement laboratory at Provo is enclosed.

We would hope you will do whatever you can to obtain funds for this important research so the people of Utah and the West can begin to reap the benefits of this program.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. PHELPS,
Director.

RESOLUTION

Whereas wildlife abundance on western forests and rangelands is dependent upon the development and maintenance of high-quality habitat; and

Whereas production of many habitats throughout the West is far below potential, particularly on critical big-game winter ranges where vegetation has been seriously depleted; and

Whereas knowledge available to public land managers and private landowners for the most effective maintenance and improvement of wildlife habitat in harmoney with other uses is inadequate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners reaffirms its interest in wildlife habitat research and urges the Federal Government to budget additional funds for wildlife habitat research and for actual rehabilitation of primary winter big-game ranges throughout the West; and be it further

Resolved, That the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners actively supports expansion of wildlife habitat research, and urges members of our Congressional delegations to seek appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service to establish a major shrub improvement laboratory and research program in Utah to serve the Intermountain West as a center for shrub genetics and breeding, seed technology, methods of establishment, and related research in cooperation with Western State game and fish departments, universities, and other interested organizations.

CLARK M'NARY FUNDING

A second item of concern to me is funding under section 2 of the Clark-McNary Act to protect certain non-Federal lands from fire. The amount requested is $16.4 million, and I believe that this is low, and the program should be funded to the fully authorized amount of $20 million. Even this amount may be inadequate.

The difficulty with this program is that the States have been assuming a disproportionate share of the funding. Although the law speaks of the Federal Government assuming as much as 50 percent of the burden, in fact in 1971 the Federal share was 14.5 percent while the States assumed 85.5 percent of the burden.

To solve the problem, we need to review the law in light of the circumstances now existing. Until that is done, however, this committee can at least appropriate all of the funds authorized, and, to that extent, can alleviate the problems faced in our States. I am enclosing a letter at this point from Paul L. Sjoblom, Utah State forester.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES,
STATE FORESTER'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, February 11, 1971.

Hon. GUNN MCKAY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I certainly appreciate your awareness of the State forester's concern for the use and protection of our environment.

The basic programs that the State foresters are involved in provide for this protection on the State and private lands throughout the United States. I like to refer to them as the non-Federal lands in Utah.

These basic programs protect the environment from wildland fires, insect and

disease, offer forest management to the private landowner, rural planning development and the many programs associated with these basic programs.

Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary law (CM–2), a basic environmental protection program, is supposed to be financed on a matching basis between the Federal Government and the States. This is the program to protect our non-Federal wildlands from fire. In 1970 the net cost to the States was $95.6 million. The Federal input was $16.4 million. The Federal share is less than 15 percent of the total. In Utah the Federal share is about 30 percent. I understand there is no Federal increase recommended in 1971–72. The CM–2 authorization is $20 million. Full funding for 1971–72, an increase of $3.6 million is needed. Utah would benefit from this increase. We now spend about $3 for each dollar returned so the increase would help us come nearer the 50–50 matching basis that is intended in this program.

May I ask your support for increasing the CM–2 funding by $3.6 million to the $20 million authorized or that full consideration be given to increasing CM–2 $3.6 million. We would also like to know why the Forest Service has not included a CM–2 funding increase in the administration's budget request for fiscal year 1971–72.

I would certainly appreciate your contacting Mrs. Julia Butler Hansen, chairman of the House Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations indicating your support.

Sincerely,

PAUL L. SJOBLOM, *State Forester.*

CANYONLANDS

Some of the scenic wonders of the Western United States are in Canyonlands National Park. We are increasingly cognizant of the importance for setting such areas aside for public use. Unless the public has access, however, the purpose for creating the park is frustrated. When Canyonlands was created, many local residents were skeptical about using for parks land which might have some value for livestock and mineral development. Those of us anxious to create the park before the area was appreciably altered by other enterprise pointed out to these residents the local benefits to be derived from tourism. These benefits have fallen short of expectations because of the serious slowdown in road construction in the area. Consequently, when it became apparent that the boundaries of this park should be extended, many local residents were outspoken in their opposition because the Federal Government had failed to keep faith with its responsibility for a reasonable pace in developing the park.

When the park was created in 1964, the National Park Service anticipated spending $14 million for access and other roads in the park in the first 5 years. To date, only a little over $2 million has been spent, including $613,000 for a road not yet advertised for bids.

The President has asked for $310,000 for roads in Canyonlands for 1972, $130,000 of this to be spent for access to an incinerator, the rest to be applied to planning the Big Springs Canyon Bridge. This bridge, we are told by the Park Service, is a necessary prerequisite to certain other road construction. The construction of this bridge will not actually be begun until 1973. This pace is unacceptable to me and to the people of Utah.

The Park Service has offered little help in solving the problem. They report that an additional $131,000 could be spent advantageously for planning, paving the way for an $850,000 construction project in fiscal year 1973. I would ask that this committee add that $131,000 to this year's appropriation. But I believe this addition to be woefully inadequate.

I join with other members of the Utah congressional delegation in asking an additional one-half million dollars to be earmarked for Canyonlands roads planning as a minimum. The Park Service estimates that about $19 million must be spent on roads in Canyonlands after fiscal year 1971. You can project the length of time necessary to complete this project at the current rate of expenditure.

FLAMING GORGE

I am appalled that the request for appropriations for Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area on the Utah/Wyoming border is $903,000; it is down from the

request for this fiscal year while the number of users for the area is burgeoning. The facilities are impossibly overcrowded and becoming worse. The number of users is increasing at the rate of 7 percent per year. The administration request will be adequate only for maintenance and operation at a time when new roads and facilities are badly needed.

Some of our local people estimate that $3 million will be required to allow this highy popular facility to meet the demands upon it. The Forest Service has admitted that it could spend $1,500,000 to good advantage. This second figure would appear to me to be a minimum.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The administration has requested an increase of $2,479,000 over fiscal year 1971 appropriation, to spend on topographic mapping. This amount is inadequate. Many of us whose States so urgently need these maps were led to expect this program to be completed by 1978. At the current rate of funding, this program will not be complete until the mid-1980's. States whose development will be materially aided by these services cannot comfortably wait this long. I ask the committee, therefore, for $11 million additional money for this program, to be expended as follows:

Aerial photography	$1,000,000
Personnel	2,500,000
Field assistants and travel	500,000
New equipment	1,500,000
Renovation and expansion of photolabs	500,000
Map printing	500,000
Helicopter services	300,000
Contracts with commercial surveying and mapping firms	4,200,000
Total	11,000,000

Utah has a particular problem in that many of the school lands ceded by the Federal Government have not been mapped. This situation causes difficulty in determining the extent of Utah's entitlement to revenues therefrom.

I am enclosing a letter from the Honorable Calvin L. Rampton, Governor of Utah stressing Utah's concern.

STATE OF UTAH,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Salt Lake City, Utah, January 18, 1971.

Hon. GUNN MCKAY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GUNN: At the repeated urgings of State and municipal planners throughout the United States, the U.S. Geological Survey designed a 5-year accelerated program to complete 1/24000-scale topographic mapping of the United States. Commencing in fiscal 1972, and with expenditures peaking in fiscal 1975, it was designed to complete the Nation's 1/24000-scale 7½-minute quadrangle topographic mapping by fiscal 1978. Thereafter the bulk of the program called for revision and updating of said maps. Full details can be obtained from Dr. William T. Pecora, Director, U.S. Geological Survey, or from U.S. Geological Survey's chief topographic engineer, Robert H. Lyddan, both of whom are in Washington, D.C.

It has come to the attention of our Utah State geologist, W. P. Hewitt, director, Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey, that provision has not been made for funding the accelerated program.

Since about 18 percent of Utah's surface is either unmapped at acceptable standards, or is completely without maps, nor is it currently programed for mapping, it is in Utah's interests that the accelerated program be carried forth as promptly as possible. This, then, is to request that your office investigate the status of the U.S. Geological Survey's accelerated topographic mapping program, and if possible to restore vitality to it through congressional action.

Sincerely,

CALVIN L. RAMPTON,
Governor.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT BY MR. MCKAY FOR THE INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Madam Chairman, Public Law 88–590 which created the Canyonlands National Park contains a wording which is rather unusual in park legislation. Subsection C of that law states: "the Secretary *may* construct, reconstruct, improve and maintain upon the lands or interest in lands acquired pursuant to this section, or otherwise in Government ownership, an entrance road or roads and connections of parkway standards, including necessary bridges and other structures and utilities as necessary, and funds appropriated for the National Park Service shall be available for these purposes."

The law was stated this way due to the remoteness of the area through which access roads to the park must pass.

Access to one area of great interest in the Canyonlands National Park, the Needles area, is presently obtained through passage from U.S. 160, south of Moab, over a 16 plus mile road to Dugout Ranch, which is a class B road now maintained by the county, and from Dugout Ranch 12 miles into the park over a road built and maintained by the National Park Service. The 16-mile road from U.S. 160 to Dugout Ranch is the area on which I would like to address my comments.

The fact of the matter is that San Juan County cannot afford to maintain the 16 miles of road from Highway 160 to Dugout Ranch. It is a road which serves almost solely park visitors, and it is a road which is greatly in need of improvement. Although the National Park Service has already given substantial amounts of money for the improvement of these highways, it is the annual maintenance of them which the county cannot continue.

In light of the wording of subsection C, of Public Law 88–950, I would like to urge that this subcommittee appropriate sufficient money to take care of improving and maintaining the entire access road from U.S. 160 into the Canyonlands area. At a recent meeting in Salt Lake City between the San Juan County Commission, the Utah State Department of Highways, and the National Park Service, it was agreed that if additional money could be appropriated by this committee for the purposes mentioned above, then the State and the county would meet the Park Service contribution on a matching funds basis (one third from the National Park Service, one third from the county and one third from the State Highway Department). It was agreed also that the cost of improving and maintaining the road would require $150,000 in fiscal year 1972, plus $50,000 per year thereafter for 5 years. That would require this committee appropriating an expenditure of $50,000 for fiscal year 1972 for the National Park Service plus approximately $17,000 per year thereafter for the next 5 years. It was also agreed at this meeting in Salt Lake City that this should not be interpreted in any way to interfere or detract from the existing appropriations request for the National Park Service road planning and development within the park.

I think the agreement referred to above is a perfectly logical and obvious agreement, and I strongly endorse the subcommittee's appropriating these funds for these purposes. It is sometimes difficult for those who are not familiar with this area of southern Utah to appreciate the need to develop and maintain access roads to national parks in this area. It is not similar to other national parks in California and other places where there are already existing interstate highways that pass near the park. If these areas in Canyonlands are to be made available to the public, access roads need to be developed and maintained. It is not logical nor proper to expect that a financially hardpressed county such as San Juan County should be expected to expend major amounts of moneys for the development and maintenance of these highways when they, in large, do not serve directly, many of the citizens of these counties.

GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The Golden Spike National Historic Site is facing a problem which will impair seriously its value and reduce sharply the return we may expect on the investment already made. Briefly our problem is as follows:

Public Law 89–102 authorized the expenditure of $1,168,000 for the purpose of building a visitor's center and constructing replicas of the Jupiter and 119 for display, the originals of these trains having been scrapped many years ago. Ninety-eight thousand dollars has been appropriated and used for land, and

$637,000 for buildings and other developments. These appropriations were sufficient to construct a visitor's center for the centennial on May 10, 1969, but no money was appropriated to build replicas of the locomotives involved.

For the 1969 celebration we were able to borrow two locomotives, one from MGM and one from a railroad museum. Shortly thereafter we learned that Paramount was going to dispose of two vintage locomotives as excess studio property. Gov. Calvin L. Rampton talked to the Paramount management and suggested that they donate these two engines to the National Park Service for display at Promontory.

Paramount declined, but did agree to loan them for display without setting a date for their return. They have since been adequate for our needs, even though they are neither the originals nor replicas of the actual trains involved.

A short time ago, however, the State of Nevada took an interest in these trains because they were part of a historic railroad in that State. It now appears that Nevada will acquire them for appropriate display in their original setting. As you can well imagine, the site loses much of its appeal to tourists without the presence of locomotives. In addition, the people of Brigham City would be thwarted in their plans to reenact the Golden Spike Ceremony each day from Memorial Day to Labor Day. This reenactment would provide additional appeal to the historic site.

Governor Rampton has asked Gov. Mike O'Callaghan of Nevada to allow these locomotives to remain at Promontory until the facilities for display are ready in Nevada. But this favor, if granted, will only delay the ultimate need for the Park Service permanently to acquire replicas of the locomotives originally used in the Golden Spike Ceremony.

Of the moneys authorized for the Golden Spike Site, $433,000 have not been appropriated. The Park Service estimates that the needed replicas will cost about $355,000. We ask, therefore, that this money be appropriated to provide these locomotives in fiscal year 1972. Without this additional help, we may lose much of the value of our initial investment.

We are also in need of improved parking facilities at the Golden Spike Site at a cost of $30,000. These appropriations for the locomotives and parking facilities will be well within our authorization and will be money well spent.

Statement of Hon. John D. Dingell of Michigan

Various Interior Budget Items

Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your distinguished subcommittee this afternoon to present my views on a number of important programs in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972 for the Department of the Interior.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, I would like to call to your immediate attention a program in which I am especially interested and one which I have been following closely since its inception in 1961. It is known as the accelerated wetlands acquisition program. I want to make a special appeal to this distinguished subcommittee to provide the necessary funds to bring our acquisition goal under this program up to date.

In 1961, Congress passed the Wetlands Loan Act which authorized advance appropriations of up to $105 million for a 7-year period to speed up the acquisition program that had been financed from duck stamp sales. These advance appropriations were to be repaid with 75 percent of the annual duck stamp receipts. The $105 million represented annual appropriations of $15 million a year to be added to an estimated $5 million a year of duck stamp receipts.

It took a little time to get the accelerated program in gear. There was no advance appropriation in fiscal year 1962. There was local resistance to the acquisition program which was somewhat alleviated by the amendment of the Revenue-Sharing Act in 1964. Appropriations for the 7-year period—through fiscal year 1968—totaled only $46 million and ranged around $7.5 million a year. The 7-year period has now been extended to 15 years ending with fiscal year 1976. Under the extension program, an additional $21.8 million has been appropriated, bringing the total amount appropriated through fiscal year 1971 to $67.8 million.

The low rate of appropriation has been the result of budget restrictions required by the national fiscal situation. The acquisition program has been further complicated by opportunities to acquire large tracts that could not be passed up. Thus, the completion of refuge units and the purchase of the smaller tracts has been gradually postponed from year to year.

If the program is restricted to the current low level of acquisition, price increases on the tracts delayed will make the program cost more because of the general escalation of land values. The estimate of the acreage that can be acquired with the advance appropriations has already been reduced from 2.5 million acres to 2.2 million acres because of cost increases. Through fiscal year 1971 only 1.469 million acres of land will have been acquired under the accelerated program. Of that total, about 356,000 acres are on major refuges and 1.1 million acres in the prairie pothole country of the Dakotas and Minnesota.

The $7.5 million request in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972, with an estimated $6 million in duck stamp receipts, would acquire approximately another 28,000 acres of refuge land and 105,000 acres of small wetlands. About $2 million worth of next year's program will be consumed by options already on hand by the end of fiscal year 1971 for waterfowl production areas. The same situation is anticipated for the end of fiscal year 1972. Enough funds should be made available to wipe out this carryover and permit the program to capitalize on an extremely favorable acquisition climate at present.

The situation is no less urgent on the major refuges. Virtually all moneys available for refuges through the end of the loan authorization are scheduled for projects already approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, of which I have the distinct honor of serving as a member. On that Commission I see a stream or requests for price reapprovals due to increasing land costs. Of the refuges approved and still scheduled for acquisition, over 80 percent were approved by the Commission in 1965 or earlier. This means they will have been under acquisition 7 or more years at the start of fiscal year 1972 and if not acquired before the end of the loan authorization in fiscal year 1976, some will then be more than 10 years old. These projects should be completed to forestall further price increases and to attain maximum wildlife benefits from them. It is my understanding that the Secretary now plans to expedite acquisition of some of these areas through the use of condemnation proceedings since negotiation proceedings have not been successful in all cases. In this regard, funds have to be available and set aside as soon as the declaration of taking is issued.

For these reasons, I am proposing a $5 million increase to the $7.5 million loan fund advance proposed in the appropriations request by the President. This is a sound business procedure and only a partial step in meeting the real needs of this program.

Next, Madam Chairman, I would like to call to the attention of the subcommittee a program which is of great importance to me and the States bordering the Great Lakes. It is the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act program. This act was enacted in response to an urgent need for a comprehensive national program designed to benefit the anadromous and Great Lakes fishery resources. The act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with the States, either jointly or separately, and with other non-Federal interests, for the conservation, development, and enhancement of anadromous fish and those stocks of fish of the Great Lakes that ascend the streams to spawn.

I have followed this program with great interest, not only because of the tremendous impact it has had on the welfare of the fish resources of my State, but also because of the really outstanding work being done in those States bordering our two great oceans and the Gulf of Mexico. The program has tremendous national significance. It has spurred work on Anadromous and Great Lakes fish resources, provided the wherewithall to greatly accelerate a program which benefits all of us today; and, further, affords us the opportunity to leave these wonderful resources as an endowment to those that follow.

With respect to the Great Lakes, the anadromous fish program has played a prominent role in the development of a completely new fishery. This program began in 1965 with the transplanting of the west coast coho salmon into the Great Lakes. Not only has this program produced a new fishery, but it has had a tremendous effect on the economy of the area. It is estimated that each coho salmon in the sport fishery is worth about $50 to the economy. In fact, the Department of the Interior has estimated that each million dollars of Federal funds expended under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act generates approximately $9 million of benefits to the States.

Madam Chairman, the original anadromous fish program expired June 30, 1970. However, my Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation reported legislation that would extend this program for an additional 4 years.

It resulted in the enactment of Public Law 91-249. In addition to extending the program for an additional 4 years, this law would broaden the program and authorize the Federal share of an approved program to be increased from 50 to 60 percent whenever two or more States having a common interest in a basin jointly enter into a cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Interior. The reason for this provision stems from the fact that many States have indicated an interest to participate in a joint program provided the multi-State projects were funded at a level higher than 50 percent, as is the case with single-State participation.

Madam Chairman, Public Law 91-249 authorizes to be appropriated $6 million for fiscal year 1971, $7.5 million for fiscal year 1972, $8.5 million for fiscal year 1973, and $10 million for fiscal year 1974. The President's budget calls for only $2,321,000 to be appropriated for fiscal year 1972 for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior under this program. The commercial fisheries portion of this program will be handled by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the Department of Commerce and it is my understanding the President has requested only $2,177,000 to be appropriated for fiscal year 1972 for this portion of the program. I have been advised that the States have been canvassed by the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1972 needs and that State responses total $3,725,818. After adding $216,000 for administrative costs, a total of $3,941,818 will be needed for the sport fisheries aspect of the program. Madam Chairman, in view of the foregoing, I think it is imperative that the subcommittee fund the full authorization for fiscal year 1972 and appropriate $3,750,000 for this expanded program to be carried out by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in the Department of the Interior.

Next, I would like to call to the attention of the subcommittee the maintenance and rehabilitation needs of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. As a result of a recent study, it has been revealed that 12 percent of the Bureau's 17,000 facilities are in poor or unusable condition and another 21 percent need prompt attention to stem accelerating deterioration. Following are the stations which require additional funding for fiscal year 1972 to help alleviate this deplorable situation:

Hatcheries:	
Greers Ferry, Ark	$51,000
Coleman, Calif	208,000
Welaka, Fla	164,000
Mescalero, N. Mex	65,000
Bowden, W. Va	60,000
Total	548,000
Fishery research:	
Columbia, Missouri	72,000
Wildlife refuges:	
San Luis, Calif	96,000
Loxahatchee, Fla	71,000
St. Marks, Fla	149,000
Parker River, Mass	107,000
Brigantine, N.J	84,000
Santee, S.C	109,000
Savannah, S.C	121,000
Lacreek, S.C	76,000
Aransas, Tex	405,000
Laguna Atascosa, Tex	126,000
Total	1,344,000
Wildlife research:	
Patuxent, Md	107,000
Northern Prairie, N.D	51,000
Total	158,000
Management and enforcement:	
Fairbanks, Alaska	56,000
Total	2,178,000

Madam Chairman, I would like to strongly urge this subcommittee to appropriate an additonal $2,178,000 for these worthwhile needs.

Finally, Madam Chairman I would like to call this subcommittee's attention to a matter that has given me some concern for a number of years. It involves the career development and training program for U.S. game management agents.

The programs and objectives of the Division of Management and Enforcement, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife continue to grow in scope and complexity, particularly in response to new laws, methods of transportation, and changing patterns of land use, such as shifts in human populations to urban and suburban areas, shifts in the impact and influence of human populations and the greatly increased demands for recreational uses. All these factors greatly complicate the protection and management of our wildlife and other natural resources.

To be responsive in a realistic way to these changes, the management and enforcement program must anticipate and develop a personnel complement of agents and biologists capable of meeting such extensive and diverse demands without permanent detriment to these natural resources. In order to meet these demands a career development and training program was designed several years ago, but has been only partially operational due to insufficient funds.

Formal training has been limited to the national law enforcement workshop program which provides 4 days of intensive instruction in basic law enforcement techniques and legal concepts. A basic cadre of agents has been trained in instructional techniques and at the Treasury Law Enforcement School. The Treasury Department now plans to admit more Bureau agents to their basic course in 1972 and funds are needed to take advantage of this opportunity as well as design and teach the basic Bureau curriculum which will incorporate Bureau enforcement authorities, techniques, and policies as well as basic wildlife management subjects.

This program has been designed for U.S. game management agents and other program personnel to meet current and future manpower needs. The key elements of this program include both formal and on-the-job training and increased opportunities to benefit from a variety of work experiences both in varying geographic locations and at different administrative levels. This not only exposes the agent to different wildlife situations, hunting customs, illegal hunting methods and techniques, and investigative challenges, but it also helps him retain an objectivity toward a national program rather than become parochially influenced by private individuals and groups. This type of influence, if misdirected, can dissolve a comprehensive national enforcement program into a host of different local conflicting policies and programs.

To help implement this program a "career development ladder" has been designed showing the variety of experience and training desired for various occupational levels in the program. A 10-year limit on tenure at one duty station has been established to obtain the needed flexibility for variety in work exposure and to provide maximum training opportunities. These guidelines, together with a questionnaire concerning employee career goals and objectives, have been supplied to all field personnel. In addition, a training officer position has been proposed in the fiscal year 1972 budget to develop and coordinate the expanded formal training program both for U.S. game management agents and their State counterparts. The insufficiency of present funds has severely limited formal training opportunities and has not allowed for desirable mobility of the enforcement staff. Thus, approximately 20 percent of the agent force has currently been assigned to one duty station over 10 years, thereby blocking valuable work and training experiences for many others. This situation must be corrected in order to develop top quality professional employees who can provide creative leadership at all program levels. Madam Chairman, I wholeheartedly support an additional appropriation of $200,000 for design and operation of such a program to enhance professional skills and provide employee mobility consistent with planned goals and agent capabilities.

TESTIMONY OF HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present to your subcommittee my views on the President's budget for fiscal year 1972 for the Department of the Interior.

The environment of urban and rural Maryland citizens will soon be threatened by the wholesale defoliation of trees by the gypsy moth. In 1970 more than 800,000 acres were defoliated in States north of Maryland. Some areas lost as much as 40 percent of choice trees, such as oaks and other hardwoods. Our urban areas will also suffer when leaves are stripped from shade trees and the caterpillars swarm over playgrounds, lawns, homes, and parks. Infested trees will lose their esthetic and recreational value, and wildlife will suffer.

The vanguard of the southward spreading gypsy moth horde reached Maryland last summer. Damage is expected to become more severe as the number of moths increases. Our citizenry will increasingly demand action to prevent this deterioration of their environment. The unilateral approach—with chemical insecticides or parasite introductions—has not been successful. We know, however, that the insect is vulnerable to a wide spectrum of natural control agents—including a polyhedrosis virus, lethal bacteria, specific parasites (some with direct killer instincts and behavior), and voracious predators.

We need to know more about the application of these control methods. We must have better insight (and foresight) of their short- and long-term effects on gypsy moth populations. We must know how to manipulate the forest environment to favor the natural controls and to optimize our efforts with the applied techniques. We must be able to decide which agent(s) or method(s) will be most effective in suppressing established gypsy moth populations and which will be best for snuffing out new and isolated infestations. Research and control development by the United States is needed immediately, to provide safe control measures to use against the gypsy moth in Maryland and nearby States.

Madam Chairman, the present budget proposal of $431,000 for Forest Service research is not adequate to cope with the further spread of the gypsy moth. To blunt or avert this impending crisis, I respectfully request that this appropriation be increased in fiscal year 1972 by $275,000, and an additional $275,000 in fiscal year 1973. This would provide for an expanded Forest Service research program of $550,000 on the gypsy moth.

There is one other item which I consider to be an extremely important one. This is the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act program. A detailed discussion of that program will be presented to this committee by my distinguished colleague, Congressman John D. Dingell, chairman of our Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation. Since Congressman Dingell is such an authority on this subject, it is not necessary for me to be too specific at this time.

I am anxious, however, to emphasize the need for continuing this vital program. Although $7.5 million has been authorized for the entire program, half of that amount will probably be made available to the old Bureau of Commercial Fisheries—now known as the National Marine Fisheries Service—and that agency is now a part of the Department of Commerce. Therefore, Madam Chairman, your distinguished subcommittee will only be concerned with the remaining $3,750,000 which is vitally needed by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

I cannot emphasize too strongly—especially at a time when the American public is so justifiably concerned over the protection and preservation of our great natural and living resources—that our anadromous fish program should be fully funded. I feel confident that every member of this subcommittee will agree with me and approve the funds requested for continuation of this outstanding and worthwhile program.

Madam Chairman, I want to again thank you and the other members of this subcommittee for granting me this opportunity to ask your help on matters I consider to be vitally important to our Nation and to our environment.

Statement of Hon. John A. Blatnik

FOREST SERVICE

Madam Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee, to appeal for funds under the U.S. Forest Service appropriation.

The great primeval forests still hold sway over fully three-fourths of the northern lake States. Once the unchallenged masters of this area, these forests are now the scene of conflicting national needs for timber, recreation, and the growing public recognition that some of our lands must be protected forever from the impact of 20th-century man.

These competing demands may be harmonized, if wise management policies are backed by adequate administrative funds.

The Superior National Forest, in my district, is subject to all these demands. It is logged under Forest Service regulations. A part of the forest has been declared a wilderness area, known as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, or BWCA.

Both the forest and the BWCA have in recent years become increasingly popular to tourists. Last year alone, 634,000 visitors spent 2,484,000 days in the forest. Of these, 127,000 people spent a total of 1,140,000 visitor-days in the BWCA. By 1975, we anticipate 847,000 people annually in Superior, of which 170,000 will visit the BWCA.

As demands for recreation and preservation of the environment receive higher and higher priority, so do our financial needs grow. I therefore have several requests, and am grateful for your time and attention while I present them as briefly as I can.

BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AREA SUMMER STUDENT WORK PROGRAM

I am pleased to report that the first year of the experimental summer student work program in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area proved a tremendous success. The 30 students employed last summer built 269 new campsites, rehabilitated 80 existing ones, helped put out seven forest fires, and cleared over 8,000 rods of portage. The cost for the summer was $64,000.

This was the trial run for a 5-year experimental program we would like to set up, employing 70 students over 13 weeks each summer, at an annual cost of $142,700.

Madam Chairman, I cannot overemphasize the need for increased manpower in the BWCA. Total visitors here grew from 96,000 in 1966 to 127,000 in 1970. This heavy use has taken its toll of the facilities. As of the end of 1970, there were 1,830 maintained campsites with the canoe area. Only 40 percent of these had a fire grate and latrine, which are the basic resource protection facilities prescribed for each campsite areas which lack these facilities must be improved as soon as possible to prevent forest fires and maintain water quality.

Campsites must be rested and rehabilitated on an average of 1 year out of 10. We haven't been able to do this under recent financing; and as this job goes undone, the environment is impaired, and the cost of repairing the facilities multiplies.

There are some 400 miles of foot trails and portages within the BWCA. In recent years, we've been able only to keep the portages open and take care of the most serious erosion problems and safety hazards. Hiking trails have received almost no attention.

Judging by last summer's success, the work-study program we request is crucial to preservation of the canoe area, simply from the manpower contribution these dedicated young people can make.

Of greater long-range importance, in this day when the need for skilled professional environmentalists is rising as abruptly as college tuitions, this program would give budding foresters concrete experience as well as tuition money. To the American people, it will provide needed recreational facilities, and protect this priceless natural resource from perhaps permanent degradation. For future generations, it will assure a growing pool of skilled environmentalists at a time when the very survival of our country is in question.

COOK FOREST SERVICE CENTER

We are asking $256,800 to build an administration building for the forest Service at Cook, Minn. Cook is the headquarters for the 30,000-acre Lac la Croix district, the largest acreage of Federal lands in the entire Superior National Forest.

The center handles all the business and forest management activities, including timber sales, fire protection, road construction contracts, and over 400 different kinds of special use permits. It employs 13 people full time, plus 15 temporary employees and five summer workers.

Since 1964, these dedicated people, professional foresters, and these vital functions have been housed in temporary quarters under conditions which are hard to imagine. The building is heated by a single permanent gas heater, plus the few small electric heaters the wiring system can support. Still, in cold winters, the staff must wear their outdoor gear inside to keep warm enough to work. Floor space is inadequate by GSA standards, and expensive equipment must be left out in the weather because of lack of garages and storage space. The restroom facilities are, to be polite, very primitive.

We cannot expect these foresters, however dedicated, to put up with these conditions indefinitely, nor to keep up their consistently high quality of work as that workload increases.

The $256,800 would provide the building, water, sewer, electricity and telephone facilities, roads, parking, and grading needed to make the center truly functional. These are the bare essentials, and are urgently needed.

DULUTH FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

Ten years ago, Congress acknowledged the need for a forestry sciences laboratory for timber marketing and utilization research at Duluth; in 1969 we appropriated planning funds for it. The architectural and engineering layout is completed now; the University of Minnesota at Duluth has contributed, free, a very desirable campus site, and the project is merely awaiting funds.

In the meantime, the scientists, on location, are housed in a condemned building without labs or specialized facilities of any kind. These working conditions are inescapably reflected in the work of these highly qualified scientists.

The fully outfitted lab would cost $850,000. It will provide the knowledge to strengthen the economy of a sizeable area of our country, continue to make abundant an increasingly necessary resource, and preserve this resource for future Americans.

ELY FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Ely, Minn., is located in the heart of the 3-million-acre Superior National Forest, and at the gateway to the Boundary Waters canoe area. It is the acknowledged hub of the U.S. Forest Service administrative and service activities in the forest.

The present Forest Service facilities were built in 1934, for a single forest ranger, responsible for a few thousand visitors each year. Today, this center has 43 regular employees, an additional 70 peak season employees, and serves most of the 634,000 visitors to the forest.

The staff, having long since outgrown the original ranger station, is scattered throughout the community in borrowed or rented space as grossly inadequate as it is obsolete.

This has resulted in frequent communications breakdowns among the staff; inefficient program operation; and confusion for the tourists, the timber companies, the business and industrial concerns, and other Federal, State, county and local government units which have dealings with the Forest Service.

We are therefore requesting $571,600 to construct a single administration building, one of the four projected in the $50,000 study this committee approved back in 1967. That study has been completed; now construction must begin as soon as possible.

Madam Chairman, I have presented you with fund requests for four separate projects. I am unable to assign them priorities—they are, in my view, equally vital to the well-being of the Superior National Forest, and far-reaching in their import for the Nation.

The present desperate situation the Forest Service finds itself in is due in large part to long-term lack of proper funds, as well as vastly increasing number of visitors to the area.

The longer we wait, the more will inflation, growing tourism, and permanent ecological damage exact their tolls. I earnestly hope you will give all four projects your full attention, and fund them this year.

I thank you for your attention today, and for your careful examination of these requests in coming weeks.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DOWDY, DEMOCRAT, OF TEXAS, IN SUPPORT OF INCREASED FUNDS FOR THE SERVICE RESEARCH PROGRAM AT NACOGDOCHES, TEX.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate your giving me the opportunity to be heard briefly in support of an increase in the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 19:2, and specifically seek an additional $100,000 for wildlife habitat and related silvicultural research at Nacogdoches, Tex.

To furnish the research team with modern scientific facilities, the Congress appropriated in fiscal year 1971 $450,000 to the Forest Service for the construction of the new Wildlife Habitat and Silvicultural Laboratory at Nacogdoches. However, it is not possible for the Forest Service to effectively equip, operate, and staff this fine facility under the present budget. An increase of $100,000 is urgently needed to enable the scientific team of searchers to investigate some of the more complicated and unsolved problems and to delve further into the fundamental wildlife-timber ecological relationships.

Included in the science team at Nacogdoches are specialists in silviculture, forage evaluation, animal nutrition and wildlife habitat. They seek ways to integrate timber production with such game as deer, squirrel, turkey and quail in the 108 million acres of commercial forests in the mid-South. They are organized to analyze wildlife needs and develop sound habitat management practices for this vast acreage. The cooperate in their investigations with other Federal agencies, State game and fish departments, universities and private industry, and they are the only group so organized to evaluate the habitat potential and to develop means of improving the forest environment for upland game in the mid-South. Since 1960 the researchers at Nacogdoches have published some 100 papers that provide information about the southern forest's potential to produce food and cover for wildlife.

Forest Service long-range plans for Nacogdoches include a threefold increase in wildlife habitat research—from the present four scientists to 12. It is essential to develop a better understanding of the habitat requirements and to do a better job of multiple-use management. The research at Nacogdoches concentrates on wildlife habitat in the loblolly pine-hardwood forests, a 50-million acre forest cover type that is vital to the South. We must attach high priority to wildlife habitat research because it needs to be brought into better balance with timber and other research programs.

Expanded research is necessary and vital. The sustained productivity of this highly specialized group over the years commends the use of additional Federal funds for vitally significant expansion of research effort and effective use of the newly constructed and excellent modern scientific facility. I emphasize the urgency of your consideration of an increased funding of $100,000 for this purpose.

Thank you for allowing me to appear before your subcommittee.

STATEMENT OF HON. BROCK ADAMS OF WASHINGTON

APRIL 21, 1971

FOREST SERVICE

Madam Chairman and distinguished members of the subcommittee, those of us from Washington State, where the forest products industry is a major employer, are very aware of our fortunate possession of this important resource. We are proud of the contribution our State makes in this area to the national economy. We are also proud of the enjoyment our forest environment provides for both the residents of Washington and out-of-state tourists.

Of particular concern to me is the need for more adequate Federal contributions for forest fire protection. I strongly feel that the appropriation for fire protection under section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act should be increased from the current $16.4 million to the limit of the authorization, $20 million. Also, I have sponsored legislation, originally introduced by my colleague Congressman Robert Sikes, to increase the Federal authorization under this act to $40 million.

The Clarke-McNary Act permits up to 50 percent Federal matching funds for State forest fire expenditures, but in reality, support has never reached that level. In Washington State, for example, present Federal support of our basic fire protection program is only 8 percent. Because of the severe economic conditions in Washington State during the past few years, the State funding for fire

protection programs will have to be significantly cut back. If the Federal appropriation is increased to $20 million, as I am urging, Washington will receive an increased allotment of approximately $110,000 per year, which is seriously needed.

The Nation's forests are a resource which must be protected, but to do this more effectively, more adequate forestry programs are essential. In addition to increased support for fire protection programs, I am also sponsoring legislation to increase the Federal authorization for the cooperative forest management program, and to create a new urban and environmental forestry program.

I urge the committee to give every consideration to this matter and to the testimony of the National Association of State Foresters, regarding the needs of the Federal-State cooperative forestry programs. I appreciate the opportunity to present this statement and urge the committee to take favorable action on this legislation.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee, House Committee on Appropriations, Room H–305, Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is to express my strong support for increased appropriations in connection with the Geological Survey's cooperative program for water resources investigation.

Officials of the Texas Water Development Board advised me that the amount recommended in the President's budget for water resources investigation is inadequate to meet the needs in this important area, and these State officials recommend an increase of at least $1 million for fiscal year 1972. Certainly hope you will give this matter every possible consideration.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WRIGHT PATMAN.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN N. HAPPY CAMP

INDIAN HEALTH

Madam chairman and members of the subcommittee: I would like to submit for the record my views regarding the health problems facing our Indian people of Oklahoma.

Congressman Edmondson and I had an opportunity to visit various Indian hospitals and clinics in northeastern Oklahoma over a year ago and reported to the subcommittee in April 1970 the results of that visit.

I have also met with outstanding Indian leaders who make up the advisory boards to the Oklahoma City area of the U.S. Indian Health Service. These advisors represented tribes in Oklahoma, Florida, Kansas, North Carolina and Alabama, which are served by the Oklahoma City area.

Unfortunately, I must again report that these crises still exist in Oklahoma today.

The Indian population in the State of Oklahoma for which the Indian Health Service has responsibility numbers approximately 65,600.

Just about all of the Indian Health Service hospitals lack major surgical capabilities, but do provide general medical, pediatric and noncomplicated obstetric care, and minor surgical and postoperative convalescent care. More complicated hospitalization cases are sent to local contract hospitals. However, the addition of more inpatients each year and the great increase in outpatients has led to an increased need for pharmacy items. In order to operate within the constraints of their limited budget, physicians have been forced to curtail the prescribing of drug items which are least essential in a medical program. Even with this effort they are finding it difficult to replenish all of the drug items required and in quantities sufficient to maintaining a quality health care program.

The existing capabilities and facilities are of a primitive nature with respect to the overall health standards for this Nation.

I would like to point out that in addition to these shortcomings, the problem of under-staffing is also acute. To further complicate matters, the existing sani-

tary facilities throughout the Indian communities are far below the acceptable standards. This situation contributes toward the overburdening of operating health facilities. Current studies indicate that the shortcomings in staffings, facilities and medicines are far above the national average.

We have long been seriously concerned with the effects of current spending limitations on the Indian Health Service and the Indian people who receive medical care from the Service. I, therefore, urge that the subcommittee provide needed additional appropriations to combat the above-mentioned deficiencies.

Congressman Edmondson has given you the statistical information, so I will not burden the committee by repeating these figures.

STATEMENT OF HON. SAM STEIGER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, the Rough Rock, Ariz. School Board would like to enlarge the Rough Rock Demonstration School, an elementary school operated by the Navaho People, to include a high school. The Rough Rock School Board was unable to complete financial estimates for planning and construction of the project in time to be included in the Department of the Interior's fiscal year 1972 budget. I would, therefore, like to request that funds, in the amount of $200,000, to be used for the planning phase of this project be added to the Bureau of Indian Affairs fiscal year 1972 budget.

During the past 5 years, the Navajo people have successfully operated an elementary school, the Rough Rock Demonstration School. It has become increasingly apparent to these people that they need a secondary educational facility in order to capitalize upon the accomplishments of their elementary school. I direct your attention to the article which appeared in the March 1971 issue of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare magazine, American Education, (Smooth Path at Rough Rock by Roul Tunley).

STATEMENT OF THE HON. PHILIP RUPPE AND HON. GUY VANDER JAGT
APRIL 21, 1971

(In support of Forest Service research project involving treated sewage effluent on forest land.)

Madam Chairman. Today our Nation is faced with grave water pollution problems. The public recognizes these problems. Federal, State and local governments recognize these problems. Substantial programs are underway with the express purpose of helping correct the damage being caused to our surface waters by the discharge of industrial and municipal wastes that are inadequately treated.

Despite the expenditure of vast sums of money in recent years by all levels of government and by industry, and the scheduled expenditure of billions more, there continues to be evidence that we are not doing enough or that what we are doing is not appropriate to the total solution to the problems.

The General Accounting Office report of November 1969, on the Federal Water Pollution—Countrol Construction Grant program provided some of the first substantial evidence of this inadequacy. More recently, the center for the study of responsive law published a report on the Federal Water Quality Office and its effectiveness in improving surface water conditions. That report, made public just last week, is highly critical of today's directions and programs.

The basic premise on which present programs are based is a carry-back to 1914 when activated sludge systems were first develop. At that time it was fairly reasonable to utilize surface waters for the dilution of the effluents from such systems. We managed to exist with tolerable degradation of surface waters for a number of years under this "dilution is the solution to pollution" theory.

The geometric increases in water usage by municipalities and industry in subsequent years have made such systems totally incapable of producing acceptable surface water conditions, even where they have been properly designed and

operated. The degree of treatment provided by such systems is simply insufficient.

The major thrust of research to improve upon such systems has been in the direction of special chemical treatment to precipitate out of sewage certain elements harmful to the environment and physical treatment modification to improve the reduction of organic matter content of effluents for the same purpose. But all that these modifications accomplish is the production of greatly increased quantities of sludge.

Sludge occupies space. Something must be done with it. Two present day means of sludge disposal are: Burning, with a serious threat of air pollution problems; and land fill or spreading on land which is costly.

Sludge contains some of the chemicals found in sewage, but not all considering either variety or volume. Consequently, the removal of sludge does not mean that all of the environmentally damaging chemicals are removed from treatment plant effluents. It then becomes apparent that standard primary-secondary treatment systems with these tertiary add-ons may reduce water pollution problems, but cannot, be expected to solve them completely, while at the same time producing other problems, so we must look in other directions for answers.

There is an alternative sewage treatment system in the development stage that deserves the careful consideration of the committee. It involves the direct disposal to the land of effluents from some form of primary-secondary treatment utilizing an irrigation system rather than disposal to surface waters. Such a system would have a minimum of sludge to be spread on the land. It would deposit on land treated effluent containing chemicals consisting mostly of fertilizer elements. And it is those fertilizer elements that cause most of our water pollution problems. When deposited into surface waters they cause algae and other undesirable plants to grow. This growth accelerates the aging process in lakes and eventually results in the death of those bodies of water. Placing those same fertilizer elements on the land can help to stimulate the growth of desirable plant species such as farm crops and trees. We would be involved in a basic recycling of our natural resources with all of the long term benefits of such efforts.

Research is being performed on the irrigation of farmland with treated sewage effluent. The potential for spreading such effluent on forest land needs effective study. The budgetary proposal before you today from the Forest Service offers a program of research to help develop that potential and has our very enthusiastic support. Seven hundred thousand dollars is involved. It is a very small price to pay considering the benefits which may accrue to the Nation in the solution of water pollution problems.

We would hope that such a research program would be tied in directly to related projects being carried out at such fine educational institutions as Pennsylvania State University and Michigan State University. These schools have done some preliminary work in this field and deserve direct participation in the Forest Service project. We urge strong support by your committee for this request.

Madam Chairman, in an age when we as a Nation are acutely sensitive to the protection of our national environment, the threat of destruction by fire is particularly alarming. We are here today to strongly endorse the requested appropriation for the newly established fire research center in East Lansing, Mich.

Certainly the need for research and new methods in this area is vital to our comprehensive ecological emphasis. While overall advances in fire control technology reduced the area burned in the last decade by more than 50 percent from the previous decade, increasing risks and hazards are resulting in an upsurge of serious fire losses accompanied by high fire control costs. In 1969 nearly 6.7 million acres were burned in the United States—the greatest loss since 1963. Total fire control costs for all private, State, and Federal agencies now exceed $300 million annually. Fire damage and rehabilitation costs amount to a much greater sum.

From the economic standpoint alone, if accelerated research and development efforts result in preventing only 10 percent of the fires and reducing by 20 percent the number of fires reaching a size of more than 100 acres, the savings in direct fire control costs would be some 400 million annually. Again, the savings in damages and rehabilitation would be substantially greater.

In the 21 North Central and Northeastern States, served by this Center, more than 30,000 man-caused forest fires occur annually. This is about one-fourth of the total number of forest fires in the United States. The 181 million acres of forest lands in this area are the most intensively used in the Nation and serve

economic and environmental needs of 60 percent of the Nation's population. This intensive use brings high-fire risks and hazards.

Funding of the Forest Fire Research Center is necessary to combat the possible losses that may be incurred in this region of the country. There presently are three additional Federal research centers that deal with forest fire problems, and these are located in the Southern and Western regions of the United States. Development of new knowledge and technology by these Centers has proved beneficial in the efforts of the Northwestern region center. It is imperative that these efforts not be left in midstream and the Northeastern area of the United States overlooked the area of fire prevention.

Recent outlining of the Center's planned approach has resulted in a proposed research program for the seventies. The Center will give first priority to fire prevention research. Undoubtedly, the major thrust should be to eliminate to the extent possible the starting of forest fires. Included in the program are prevention of both lightning caused and man-made fires, as well as the development of technology for detection, mapping, and measurement of fires and fire behavior. The research program also includes studies on the techniques for control of fires. Here the goal is to effectively develop fire attack methods for efficient, safe, and rapid control of potentially violent and damaging fires.

Ongoing research is on the threshold of important new methods to prevent fires, reduce fire hazards, detect and provide other essential intelligence about fires.

Madam Chairman, we represent very large rural districts in northern Michigan in which the forests have been the chief resource not only from the standpoint of paper and pulpwood production but also for recreational purposes. Our districts have severe economic difficulties and a major fire would have a tremendously adverse economic consequence for years to come. For these reasons we are particularly aware of the value of this program, and we encourage the committee to act favorably on this legislation providing funding for this research center.

Statement by Hon. Charles J. Carney—April 21, 1971

GYPSY MOTH

Ohio is in the path of a killer of trees and a public nuisance—the gypsy moth. This pest is spreading south and west from the New England States where for years it was held in check by DDT and other means. Now many of these controls are restricted in use.

Gypsy moth caterpillars can completely strip leaves from most of the valuable species of Ohio trees. Results of severe defoliation can be tree death, sometimes as much as 40 percent of the stand. Ohio forests and shade trees may face this dismal future unless the moth is controlled. For example, in 1970 about 800,000 acres were defoliated, including parts of central Pennsylvania, and State and Federal experts predict increasing damage and spread.

Homeowners, landowners, and other citizens of the State of Ohio are facing a definite threat to their property and to their way of life. In residential areas the loss of a shade tree represents a large depreciation of the property value. Recreation and forest industries will also suffer as trees are disfigured and die. The landowners and other citizens of Ohio need protection against the coming onslaught of the gypsy moth. An enlarged program of research and development by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is needed immediately to provide safe methods of control for this pest.

Your subcommittee has generously assisted the citizens of Ohio on many occasions. To help us avoid damage by the gypsy moth, I respectfully request that you increase the appropriations for the Forest Service in fiscal year 1972 by initiating a $550,000 program for overcoming this pest with $275,000 in fiscal year 1972 and another $275,000 in fiscal year 1973. Your favorable consideration of this request will be appreciated.

Statement of Hon. John Paul Hammerschmidt Regarding Forest Service Funding April 21, 1971

FOREST SERVICE

Madam Chairman, there are two areas of grave concern to me in the proposed budget for the Forest Service. One regards funding for cooperative forest fire

control; the other, the Forest Service portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE CONTROL PROGRAM

I urge full funding for the cooperative forest fire control program, under Section 2 of the Clarke-NcNary Act. It is a basic environmental program and should have top priority to preserve millions of acres of forest land from devastation by fire each year. Not only do these fires consume millions of tons of wood; they produce air and water pollution, generate floods, destroy wildlife and the natural habitat, and cause untold misery in the loss of life and property.

Even though Federal participation in this program was authorized up to 50 percent, the actual level of participation constitutes only a small part of the cost of fire protection for non-Federal forest lands. Costs increase with each year and the States are unable to maintain necessary protection.

Arkansas has 18,206,700 acres of forest land, with ownership divided among farm woodlots, forest industry holdings, other commercial lands, and the State and Federal Governments. Forestry resources provide 65 percent of our industrial payroll. It is our largest industry and provides some 75,000 jobs in our State. Still, there is only half of the potential. In addition, these forest land acres provide a dependable water supply, home for wildlife, plus scenic beauty and forest recreation for citizens of Arkansas and the entire Nation.

Thus far this year, we have lost almost 60,000 acres to fires. It is expected to be the longest critical fire season the State has ever known. This threat is also a reality in other areas of the Southeast due to serious drought conditions.

I wholeheartedly support the requested increase of $3,500,000 in funding. We can ill afford continued devastation and destruction of these vital resources. Without our forest areas, we would be a poor Nation indeed and it is urgent that we adequately meet the need for effective forest fire protection.

FOREST SERVICE PORTION OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT

Next, Madam Chairman, I want to express deep concern about the change in direction proposed in the budget for funding the Forest Service portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. This switches the objective of the program from its two-pronged purpose in expanding outdoor recreation opportunities.

Most serious consequences will result in Arkansas by confining land and water acquisition in the national forests to specially authorized preservation areas. It would limit the ability of established national forests in providing for outdoor recreation by eliminating programed acquisition of about 2,100 acres in fiscal 1972 and some 12,600 programed to 1976. In fact, after fiscal 1972 under these restrictions, there would be no funds for Arkansas for Forest Service acquisitions.

In fiscal 1972, of some $638,000 needed to acquire land in the Ouachita, Ozark, and St. Francis National Forests, only $60,000 is requested. This is for the Ozark National Forest and covers options already taken or substantially negotiated against 1972 funding.

Recreational development contributes greatly to our economic growth and quality of life. It also provides all Americans with the opportunity to enjoy the beauty of these natural resources. With thousands also choosing Arkansas for their retirement homes, the resultant purchase of land in areas adjacent to national forest areas is fast reducing the availability of land for acquisition by the Forest Service and endangers expansion, improvement, and enlargement essential to outdoor recreational opportunities.

Under the proposed budget, the Forest Service will be restricted to expending funds for acquisition to wilderness areas, national trails, scenic rivers and specially authorized national recreational areas. There is only one of these areas in all of the Southeastern States—and it is in Virginia. Arkansas and other Southeastern States are large contributors to the land and water conservation fund through entrance and user fees and motorboat fuel taxes. We must also share in the use of this income for the purposes authorized in the act.

I urge that the appropriation for the Forest Service acquisition portion of the act be increased substantially to assure that our outdoor recreational responsibilities will be met.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM STANTON IN SUPPORT OF EXPANDED RESEARCH AND CONTROL PROGRAM TO END GYPSY MOTH INFESTATION

Madam Chairman: I am anxious to lend my enthusiastic support for an increase in the fiscal 1972 Forest Service appropriation to provide for an expanded research and control effort into the short-lived phenomenon, the gypsy moth infestation.

If left unchecked, the gypsy moth plague will continue to ravage our countryside. I understand that in 1970 an estimated 800,000 acres were defoliated by gypsy moth swarms, including parts of central Pennsylvania and State and Federal experts predict increasing damage and spread.

My own State of Ohio stands directly in the path of the moth's onslaught and I am fearful what next summer will bring unless this request for an enlarged program of research and development is approved.

With the ban on the use of DDT and related pesticides, which previously held the gypsy moth population in check, we must look into new and safer methods of bringing this insect under control.

I earnestly solicit your approval of this worthy request.

Thank you.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: Last year the Congress increased the authorization for land acquisition in the Everglades National Park which is located in my district in south Florida. The Interior Department has included in its fiscal year 1972 budget a request for $10 million to proceed with acquisition under this authority. It is vitally important for the continued preservation of this unique area that all privately owned lands be acquired as soon as possible, and I respectfully urge your favorable consideration and approval of the funds needed to accomplish this.

The Department has also requested $1.16 million for management and protection, $629,000 for maintenance, and $185,000 for construction in the Everglades National Park and Fort Jefferson. I urge the subcommittee's favorable consideration of these requests.

I would also like to thank you and the members of your subcommittee for your support in the past of the land acquisition program in the Biscayne National Monument, also located in my district. In the budget now under consideration the Department has requested $2.9 million to complete the land acquisition program as now authorized. Your favorable consideration of this item would again be greatly appreciated.

I am sure that the subcommittee will continue its excellent record in support of the preservation of our country's natural resources.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 7, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSON,
Chairwoman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Currently your subcommittee is holding hearings on appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies. Mr. N. C. Tuttle of the Hammermill Paper Co. and manager of the Timberlands Division-Northern has submitted testimony to you requesting an additional $300,000 to expand the research on black cherry timber production and wildlife habitat at Warren, Pa.

I would like to take this opportunity to join with Mr. Tuttle in urging you and the members of your subcommittee to increase the U.S. Forest Service appropriations by $300,000 for much needed research on black cherry timber. This research has been most valuable for the entire northwestern Pennsylvania area and I would appreciate your serious consideration of this matter.

Thanking you for your cooperation and attention to this matter, I remain

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH P. VIGORITO,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 17, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, the Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Your subcommittee will hold hearings on the U.S. Forest Service budget for cooperative forest fire prevention and control activities on State and private lands for fiscal year 1972.

Under section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act appropriation, there was a $2 million increase granted for fiscal year 1970. This resulted in an increase of $54,015 for the State of Pennsylvania. This $2 million was not carried on into the fiscal year 1971 budget.

As you may know, 6 out of 10 acres of land surface in Pennsylvania are forested. A reduction in the 1972 budget would result in great hardship for the cooperative forest fire prevention and control activities now existent in Pennsylvania.

I would appreciate any assistance you can give to including the funding for the CM–2 program for the next fiscal year at the full $20 million level authorized by Congress.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter and with best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH P. VIGORITO,
Member of Congress.

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM H. HARSHA OF OHIO

GYPSY MOTH

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, the people of Ohio are very much concerned about the extensive damage done by and the movement of the gypsy moth in the Eastern United States. This pest is spreading south and west from the New England States where for years it was held in check by DDT. Since DDT has been withdrawn from use, spread of the gypsy moth throughout the forests of the Eastern United States cannot be halted by any means now available.

Ohio is in the path of this killer pest and Ohio forests and shade trees may face a dismal future unless the moth can be controlled. During 1970 about 800,000 acres of woodlands in the East were defoliated, three times the acreage defoliated in 1969.

Unless an effective method of halting the spread of the moth can be found, homeowners, landowners, and other citizens of Ohio are facing a definite threat to their property and environment. In addition to reduced land values, we can expect reduced revenue in recreational areas involved by the pest, destruction of wildlife habitat, reduction of natural beauty, and increased erosion of land.

The citizens of Ohio need protection from this pest and an enlarged program of research and development is urgently needed without delay to provide safe methods of control. To help avoid further avoidable damage by the gypsy moth, I strongly recommend that the appropriation for the Forest Service for fiscal year 1972 be increased by initiating a $550,000 2-year program for overcoming this pest with $275,000 to be provided for fiscal year 1972 and the remaining $275,000 for fiscal year 1973.

Your favorable consideration of this request will be appreciated.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I wish to express my support for the Wildlife habitat management program proposed for the Clark National Forest in Missouri. The U.S. Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation have cooperated in development of the plan.

The plan will improve both wildlife and timber resources in the forest. The expertise to develop the full potential of wildlife and forests so as to meet the increasing demand is readily available, however, the funds to develop the wildlife resource has been inadequate.

Implementation of the proposed plan will provide the needed funds to help meet the demands of the people of Missouri for increased wildlife oriented recreational opportunities. It will also serve as an example of balanced, multiple-use resource management on the National Forests.

I understand that the program will need $246,000 in fiscal year 1972. I support this program and I hope you will take my views into consideration during deliberation on this measure.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM L. CLAY,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1971.

Hon. JULIA HANSEN,
House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: This is to express the hope that additional funds will be made available to the U.S. Forest Service. Mr. Glen L. Bowers, executive director of the Pennsylvania Game Commission recently wrote to you in behalf of the research programs at Warren, Pa.

With warmest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK M. CLARK,
Member of Congress.

STATEMENT BY HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

GYPSY MOTH

Madam Chairman, we in Ohio are deeply concerned with the movement and extensive damage being done by the gypsy moth. In the past the use of DDT checked the spread of this pest and in fact is credited with helping save the forests in Michigan from destruction. But several years ago the Federal government and State agencies suspended the use of DDT on the basis of its reported harm to wildlife and its continued presence in the soil. Subsequently the gypsy moth has been on the move and is now spreading south and west from the hardwoods forests of New England. Ohio lies directly in its path. During 1970, 800,000 acres of woodlands in the eastern part of the United States were defoliated, 3 times the acreage defoliated in 1969. It is estimated that in the next 10 years New Jersey may lose more than 20 million oak trees without chemical controls. In 1970 the gypsy moth moved 150 miles closer to the choice hardwoods of the Appalachian Mountains, and experts are predicting increasing spread and damage.

Gypsy moths have a ravenous appetite for over 500 species of shade, fruit, forest, and ornamental trees. These pests can completely strip leaves from the most valuable species of Ohio trees. Results of severe defoliation can be tree death, sometimes as much as 40 percent of the stand. Ohio forest and shade trees may face this dismal future I have described unless the gypsy moth is controlled.

Homeowners, landowners, and other citizens of the State of Ohio are facing

a definite threat to their property and to their way of life. In residential areas the loss of a shade tree represents a large depreciation of the property value. Recreation and forest industries will also suffer as trees are disfigured and destroyed. The land owners and other citizens of Ohio need protection against the coming onslaught of the gypsy moth. We need to develop other ways to control the gypsy moth. An enlarged program of research and development by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is needed immediately to provide the means to slow the spread of this dangerous insect and minimize its impact in the years ahead.

Therefore, I urge that the committee support a sustained research program and appropriate a substantial amount for fiscal year 1972 and fiscal year 1973. Your consideration of this request will be appreciated.

STATEMENT OF HON. TOM BEVILL, MEMBER OF CONGRESS,
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1971

FOREST SERVICE

Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity you have given me to express my views on the need to increase funds to finance the States fire control efforts.

Nonfederally owned forest lands are essential to the economic and physical well-being of all Americans. Wild and uncontrolled forest fires ravage this resource at the rate of approximately 5 million acres annually in these United States. This represents a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the economy. Products burned by wild fires cannot be recovered. Damage to the ecology, environment, wildlife, watersheds and recreation cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

The need for products from the forest is ever increasing. Pressures will continue on our forests to support the environmental-recreational needs of an ever-expanding population. We must begin to plan now for the future. We must protect our forests more adequately from the ravages of wildfire.

The 81st Congress authorized the financial support of States fire control efforts up to 50 percent by the Federal Government, up to a maximum of $20 million. This act recognizes that the Federal Government is a partner to the States in the work of protecting nonfederally owned forest lands from fire.

We are presently cooperating with the States at a rate of 15 percent or $16.5 million. I urge this committee to increase this to the full $20 million authorized as one more small step in helping to insure that the forests of the United States meet the needs of her citizens now and for generations to come.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Washington, D.C., March 2, 1971.

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On February 13, 1971, Haskell Junior College at Lawrence, Kan., lost by fire Sacajawea Hall, which housed classrooms and laboratory equipment for courses in industrial sewing and decoration, a newly equipped medical technology laboratory, a large meeting hall and the dean's office. Approximately 150 students at Haskell are directly affected by the loss of this facility, and the entire student body of 1,200 is without an adequate meeting place on campus. A complete list of the facilities and equipment destroyed is attached.

Plans for Haskell's building program have for some time included the replacement of this particular building by a new home economics and environmental science building, estimated to cost approximately $2.4 million. Immediate needs for instructional equipment in these fields have been estimated at $150,000.

Because the fire has destroyed a building of primary importance to the well functioning of Haskell Junior College, and because there was already a recognized need for the construction of a new facility to take its place—even before the fire—I want to urge that your Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs seek additional funds for the fiscal year 1972 in an amount sufficient to proceed

at the earliest possible date on a new Home Economics and Environmental Science Building. And in addition, I want to urge your closest attention to the immediate need for instructional equipment destroyed by the fire.

You may be assured of my full and active support for the funds needed to meet these requests when the matter comes before the Senate.

Thank you for your consideration of this urgent requirement of Indian higher education as it relates to our Nation.

Very truly yours,

JAMES B. PEARSON, *U.S. Senator.*

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: On March 18 I held a hearing in Oklahoma City on the status of Indian health. The hearing was attended by more than 300 Indians and all the major tribes in Oklahoma were represented. On March 22 I appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, and testified in support of increased funds for Indian health. At that time Senator Bible suggested that I testify at your hearings which I understand are to be conducted on April 21. However, I will be out of the country at that time and will not be able to appear.

I would appreciate it if you would include as an official part of your record the testimony which I gave before the Senate subcommittee and, of course, carefully consider the increases which I have requested in the budget for the Indian Health Service.

The hearing which I held in Oklahoma City convinced me that we are just not doing enough to provide adequate health care for the Indians of this Nation, and I think increases beyond those which I have suggested would be certainly justified.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

FRED R. HARRIS,
U.S. Senate.

[From the Congressional Record, Apr. 5, 1971]

INDIAN HEALTH IN OKLAHOMA AND THE NATION

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the health care being provided the American Indian, which is an obligation undertaken by the Federal Government in treaties with the Indians, continues to be a national shame.

Last week in Oklahoma City I held a statewide hearing on Indian health. More than 300 Indians attended the hearing representing the major tribes of the State of Oklahoma, and I heard over 40 witnesses. I wish every Senator could have been there to listen to this testimony.

Witness after witness at the Oklahoma City hearing gave accounts of lack of proper care in Indian hospitals and at clinics because of a shortage of personnel, drugs, and supplies. In discussion with Indians from other States, I have heard accounts of outrageous shortages similar to these existing in Oklahoma.

I am firmly convinced that unless Congress and the Administration decide to do better this year in living up to a solemn promise of years ago to provide decent and adequate medical care for American Indians, there will be more needless and tragic deaths.

This week I testified before the Subcommittee on Department of the Interior Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations, and I set forth certain requests for increases in the fiscal year 1972 budget for the Indian Health Service, based upon the testimony I received in Oklahoma City. When my office has transcribed the testimony, I will make it available to the entire Senate.

One major request that I made to the subcommittee was to increase the budget by $10 million to provide sanitary facilities for existing Indian housing. This item is extremely important because we know that the high rates of gas-

troenteritis amoebic, and bacillary dysentery along with a mortality rate for infants 1 to 11 months of age that is three times that of the rest of the population, are directly related to the poor sanitation conditions that most American Indians are forced to endure. Unfortunately the budget request does not provide funds for sanitation improvements in existing homes, but only in new construction.

The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee (Mr. Bible) questioned me concerning the number of existing dwellings that would be involved if we undertook to improve existing housing. In the period October 1966, to June 1970, Indian families living in standard housing increased from 18,653 to 32,209, but during the same period the number of Indian families living in substandard housing also increased from 51,441 to 62,998. Even though the Department of Housing and Urban Development is attempting to accelerate its Indian housing program, little hope exists for making headway concerning the 36,430 Indian homes that currently need new or improved sanitation facilities. This 36,430 figure represents 45 percent of total housing available to rural and reservation Indians.

As I stated in my testimony to the subcommittee, a study published by the Rural Housing Alliance last year indicates that it might take as long as 281 years to fulfill the current needs for decent housing of Indian families under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, if trends in new housing starts for Indian families continue at present rates. Facing this unacceptable length of time, we must give attention to the sanitation needs of existing homes. The $10 million increase which I propose would provide new facilities in the coming year for only about 920 Alaska homes or about 3,333 homes in the rest of the United States, and is a very modest request.

Mr. President, the appropriations for the Indian Health Service will be one of the most important matters we will consider this year. I hope the administration budget figures for this purpose can be substantially increased as I stated to the Senate Appropriation Subcommittee.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my testimony before the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations be printed in the record.

(There being no objection, the testimony was ordered to be printed in the record, as follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. FRED R. HARRIS, U.S. SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE BUDGET INCREASE

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Senator Harris.

Senator HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you to testify on the appropriations for the Indian Health Service. I consider this to be an extremely important matter.

Senator BIBLE. I am delighted to see you here at the hearing instead of meeting you first on the floor with your teammates lined up.

Senator HARRIS. I hope my cause will be served well by my appearance here.

Last Thursady in Oklahoma City I held a statewide hearing on the health problems facing the Indians of my State. Over 300 Indians attended the hearing representing almost every tribe in Oklahoma, and I heard over 40 witnesses. My office is transcribing the hearing, and I hope the committee can keep this hearing record open until it is transcribed, and I will submit it as an official part of my testimony. I hope every member of this committee and the Senate will read the testimony I received in Oklahoma City.

No one could have sat and listened to that eloquent and tragic testimony without being greatly saddened and greatly outraged.

At the conclusion of the Oklahoma City hearing, Mr. Lee Motah, chairman of the Comanche Business Committee, presented a resolution to the group calling for an increase in the appropriation for the Indian Health Service to at least $200 million, and that resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

I don't believe that anyone who heard that testimony in Oklahoma City would question for one moment the need to increase the appropriation for the Indian Health Service to at least $200 million.

As we all know, the statistical evidence concerning the present condition of Indian health is indeed tragic and appalling. On the other hand, it is an indisputable fact that the health care of Indians has improved dramatically since

1955. At a time in history of unprecedented national wealth, medical care for Indians still lags behind the rest of the country by at least one generation.

Thus, while the death rates from tuberculosis have declined 75 percent for Indians and Alaska Natives, Indian and Alaska Native tuberculosis mortality rates are still over four times as high as for the U.S. population generally. Despite the fact that the infant death rate among Indians and Alaska Natives declined 51 percent between 1955 and 1970, the Indian and Alaska Native rate is still 1.4 times as high as that of the U.S. population which, in contrast to many other industrialized nations of the world, itself compares very poorly. Although deaths attributed to gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis, have declined over 50 percent in the same period for Indians and Alaska Natives, the Indian and Alaska Native rate is still almost four times that of the rest of the population.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that you and every member of this committee is familiar with these statistics. I only wish that each of you could have heard the Indian people themselves last Thursday as they set forth from actual experience some the the tragedies that make up the cold statistics.

I am convinced that Indian health services are at a crossroad and unless Congress acts, the conditions of Indian health will gradually worsen despite increased annual appropriations. This is probably already taking place. The seemingly generous increases in the fiscal year 1971 budget for the Indian Health Service were probably more than eaten up by an incredible increase in the cost of medical services generally, pay raises, and the rapid growth rate of the native American population.

This year is no different. The administration proposes to increase the IHS appropriation by more than $14 million. Anticipated inflation in health costs alone will cost more than $8 million, and I would like to remind you that we have been particularly inept in anticipating the unprecedented rise in health costs. The remainder of the proposed increase, approximately $6 million, will probably not be enough to meet the demands of normal population growth and unanticipated costs.

I am firmly convinced by what I have heard that Indian health is likely to get worse rather than better unless we act now. We cannot, as decent human beings, permit the deplorable conditions of Indian health to continue as they are—much less get worse. We cannot let this happen.

Senator BIBLE. Before you proceed, you made a request to incorporate the testimony that you took at your Oklahoma City hearing. How large a hearing record would that be?

Senator HARRIS. It will be rather large: there were about 40 witnesses, and it will be rather lengthy testimony. I would imagine each witness spoke for a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 15 or 20 minutes, an average of around 10 minutes each for 40 witnesses. It took all day long. I started at 10 a.m. and wound up at 5:30 p.m.

Senator BIBLE. When do you think that will be ready?

Senator HARRIS. I can't tell you offhand, Mr. Chairman. What you could do is wait and see when you look at it and decide whether to receive it in the committee's files or have it printed. I will in any case have it printed in the Congressional Record.

Senator BIBLE. If you are planning on doing that, we might very well avoid the duplication of the printing. We plan on keeping this record open until April 6 or 7. I don't know whether that gives you the time to submit it to us for our consideration. But in any event it certainly would be adopted by reference and it would be available to all of the members of the committee, and in addition, if you are going to incorporate the results of those hearings into the Congressional Record, that would be another easily available source for anyone who wants to read them. We will see that it's covered one way or the other.

Senator HARRIS. Sanitation: First let us consider the supplying of badly needed sanitation facilities to Indian homes. Since passage of Public Law 86–121 in 1959, over 50,000 Indian and Alaska Native homes have been provided with facilities for running water and waste disposal. Understandably, this program has been enthusiastically accepted by native Americans. It cannot be disputed that the lack of safe water resources and adequate waste facilities is a major source of disease among America's Indian population.

The incredibly high rates for gastroenteritis, amoebic and bacillary dysentery along with a mortality rate for infants 1 to 11 months of age that is three times that of the rest of the population, are directly related to the poor sanitation conditions that most native Americans are forced to endure. The abolition of these conditions should be a major priority in the area of preventive medicine.

Unfortunately, such is not the case. As a result of interagency agreements recent program funding has been directed exclusively into services for new or improved housing rather than for existing homes.

American Indians with whom I have talked and who testified in these hearings see that as particularly inconsistent that only those who get new homes or particularly improved homes can come under the program for running water and waste disposal, whereas many in existing homes do not.

Many of the existing homes for which there are no early plans for either replacement or repair still have not been serviced and are without safe water supplies or sanitary facilities. In addition many homes previously served with minimal facilities in the early years of the program need to have the service upgraded.

The argument has been made that limiting the installation of sanitary facilities to new housing is the most economical and efficient way to maximize dollar investments in eliminating unsanitary conditions in Indian housing. Such an argument is penny wise and pound foolish.

A study published by the Rural Housing Alliance last year indicates that it might take as long as 281 years to fulfill the current needs for decent housing of Indian families under the jurisdiction of the BIA, if trends in new housing starts for Indian families continue at present rates.

This is the same as saying that we will never provide adequate housing for Native Americans. It also means that if improved sanitation facilities are tied exclusively to new housing, then America's Indian population is condemned to live forever in a dismal, squalid, disease-ridden existence.

It is obviously foolish economics to allow such a condition to continue. The tens of thousands of Indian houses that lack adequate sanitation facilities are a breeding ground for disease that will require hundreds of millions of dollars in IHS expenditures to alleviate in future years.

I propose that we make a modest start toward eliminating this situation once and for all by appropriating an additional $10 million to be used to provide sanitary facilities for existing Indian housing that will not be replaced in the foreseeable future. Such an expenditure will save lives, not to mention the millions of dollars that will not have to be spent in future years as a result of this preventive measure.

Senator BIBLE. On that subject we queried the Health Service people rather carefully, I believe. The thrust of their answer as to not putting the sanitation facilities in the older and the existing homes is primarily built around an argument that the old homes are in such a bad state of disrepair that this is in effect throwing good money after bad.

Do you have any statistics that refute that? I don't frankly know because I don't know how many Indian homes there are in that condition today.

Senator HARRIS. You can go at it this way. It would be wise to find out to the degree you could what the Indian Public Health Service feels about sanitation. If the Chair and the Committee would simply consider the fact that it's going to take 281 years to replace present Indian housing at the rate we are going, that means that there are a great number of houses people are going to continue to live in because there is just no way they are going to be replaced.

Senator BIBLE. How many Indian homes are there of a class you are describing?

Senator HARRIS. I can't give you immediate figures, but I would be glad to check with the Indian Public Health Service or the BIA. This amount of money is actually based upon discussions with the people in the BIA and the Indian Health Service as to what numbers of houses they know for the foreseeable future are going to continue to be lived in. We are condemning a lot of kids in this country to continue to suffer the ravages of health problems that come from lack of sanitation facilities and water facilities.

That is a rather basic kind of public health service concept, and it seems to me that $10 million is an extremely low figure to try to prevent that kind of occurrence.

Senator BIBLE. I wish if you could that you would build up your argument with some actual statistical figures as to the number of houses that are in this condition. If they come to this conclusion within the Indian Health Service, they certainly must have a very good knowledge as to the classes of houses that Indians live in today; I mean nationwide, and that is what you are addressing yourself to.

Certainly there are many areas that do need upgrading in this respect.

Senator HARRIS. I shall do that, Mr. Chairman. The reason I didn't do it is because the number of substandard houses are so staggering that the $10 million is a drop in the bucket.

Senator BIBLE. I would just like to get an idea of the scope of the problem, that is all.

Senator HARRIS. I will do that.

(The figures not printed in the Record.)

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Senator HARRIS. Back to my statement, as to medicines:

Second, we must make a renewed effort to correct the continuing lack of an adequate supply of drugs and medical supplies at IHS hospitals. We must put an end to the frightening situation where essential antibiotics, pain relievers, and even surgical dressings are unavailable when there is a critical need for them. In spite of the fact that chronic shortages in these essential items have been documented again and again.

This is an item I have spoken on the floor about for the last several years, and the Senate has added some funds, but we can't seem to catch up.

The administration does not propose to correct this continued alarming shortage in medicine and drugs.

I recommend an increase of $1,500,000 to bring the inventory of IHS drug and medical supplies up to minimum safety levels.

COMMUNITY PERSONNEL

Third, we need to address ourselves to a special problem involving the program for community health representatives. It is evident that the medical profession cannot meet its personnel needs without enlisting large numbers of paramedical people. This in itself is justification for extending the Indian community health aid program. Moreover, the community health representatives provide an essential link in understanding between the professional staff of IHS and many Indian communities.

Much needs to be done, however, on the part of IHS to provide additional training and career ladder opportunities for CHR.

Although the administration budget provides for an additional 100 CHR, IHS has identified a need for nearly 1,000 more CHR at the present time. I would hope that IHS in connection with the tribes would place an emphasis on employing returning Vietnam veterans with paramedical training in these CHR positions.

One lady testified that she has to serve four counties. Of course she can just barely scratch the surface as far as getting around and being of some assistance to the Indian people of those counties which happen to be in my home area.

While an increase of 100 CHP is slight in face of the overall need, it does represent a step in the right direction. This does not necessarily represent an increase in the total health aid program available to Indian communities. A similar program funded through OEO which supports 108 CHR in Arizona, Montana, North and South Dakota is about to be phased out by OEO effective June 30, 1971.

Unless this program is picked up by IHS, there will be an overall net decrease in CHR services available to Indian communities.

I recommend an additional $972,000 in order that the CHR program can be maintained at least at present levels in those four States.

DENTAL CARE

Fourth, dental care continues to be an area where the overall effort meets only a fraction of total need for services.

Some Indian people testified before my hearings about the sad state of the dental care for Indians in Oklahoma, which I know is typical of that around the country. They brought casts of the mouths of three little Indian children and described them as atypical cases of dental problems among Indian children in Oklahoma.

There were teeth which were badly rotted and misshapen causing very, very severe long-term problems of health and nutrition and self-confidence.

We continually receive reports which relate how Indian young people, many of whom are in their late teens, come to IHS dental clinics for their first visit to a dentist in their lives. Moreover, the vast majority of Indian adults cannot now or in the foreseeable future expect to receive any measurable increase in dental health services.

You see so many older people who talk with their hands over their mouths, embarrassed by the way their teeth look and with no way to do anything about that.

The proposed administration budget program increase of $400,000 is grossly inadequate to meet the overall need.

I recommend an increase of $1,500,000 as a first step toward making adequate dental care available for native Americans.

TRANSPORTATION

Fifth, one of the most critical problems which I have become aware of and which is of constant concern to the people who depend upon IHS is their basic inability to use IHS because of lack of transportation. An Indian individual who lives as much as 100 miles from an IHS hospital or clinic and who cannot afford reliable transportation simply doesn't have the ability to use the health service when he most needs it.

It is not uncommon, then, for a minor illness to become a serious or even critical condition because of the delay involved in traveling long distances to IHS facilities. Instances where Indian families have been forced to pay exorbitant sums for emergency transportation are not rare.

I recommend that a minimum of $1 million be appropriated for the purchase or lease of carry-all or van-type vehicles to be used exclusively by remote Indian communities for transporting Indian patients to health facilities on a regular and emergency basis. I believe that placing these vehicles in remote Indian communities that are willing to maintain them will greatly strengthen the relationship between IHS and these communities.

PERSONNEL

Sixth, additional personnel to staff IHS facilities continues to be a desperate need. Last year Congress provided an additional 300 positions in Indian hospitals and this has helped a great deal. However, IHS hospitals still have a need for an additional 750 staff positions. It would require an additional $9 million appropriation to meet this urgent and most life-and-death need for hospital staff.

At Fort Sill Indian Hospital we lately have built a brand new hospital. As one witness said before my hearings, "It's a beautiful facility outside, I wish we could make it a beautiful facility inside."

It's a hospital built for 80 beds, but it only has 60 beds in it because we don't have the personnel to staff it. They have closed down the pediatrics ward.

I think that it is a scandal that we would build a new hospital like that and then not provide the staff to take care of it.

Mr. Lee Motah, who is the Chairman of the Comanche Business Council, lives in Oklahoma City a hundred miles away from that hospital, but, as is true of so many Indians in Oklahoma and around the country, he drives the long distance back there to get the benefit of those services.

He said the other day he and his wife drove to that hospital. He did not tell anybody that he was Chairman of the Comanche Business Council because he just wanted to see what regular service other people get. He needed medical attention. They waited from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon without being waited on, as did a great many other people who were still in the waiting room all day long.

They drove back to Oklahoma City, a hundred miles, and the next morning drove back to Fort Sill Indian Hospital and started in line again at 9 o'clock and eventually were treated at 2 p.m.

There are actual cases of people dying in waiting lines because we do not have sufficient personnel. It just seems to me we must do much more about that.

The attitudes of a lot of these people are terrible toward the Indians whom they are supposed to serve, and then the very situation of having to sit there in

the line for hours and hours is enough to degrade and dehumanize people and indicate to them that we don't really care much about them or put very much value upon their lives.

I think that we have got to do more in the personnel field, and we have got to do more for example with physicians' aides.

One of the bad things about the Indian Health Service is that doctors come in there and stay only 2 years and then go away somewhere else. As a result, Indians feel that they are not really very interested in them and that this is just a sort of 2-year duty they have to do.

I believe we can do a better job of recruiting people who would be more concerned about Indian health.

More than that, I believe we could institute, as the Veterans' Administration has begun to do, a program for training physicians' aides that could take a lot of these duties off of the doctors and work under the doctors' supervision and do a much better and more humane job.

Senator BIBLE. In this Fort Sill Hospital, how long ago has that been completed?

Senator HARRIS. I believe it has been 3 or 4 years now since the new facility was opened; it seems to me it's like 3 or 4 years.

Senator BIBLE. And over that period of time there is that many vacant beds in that hospital?

Senator HARRIS. That is right. It's built to be an 80-bed hospital; it's only being run at 60 beds. They don't have a pediatrics ward at all. It's a brand new, beautiful facility. The old building is still there that is vacant, and that is a shame.

There are plenty of things that ought to be done with the old building. For example, the old building could be used as a nursing home facility.

Another man, Taylor Noyabad, he is vice chairman of the Business Council, went down to Fort Sill Indian Hospital the other night with his grandchild and his daughter. When they brought the baby in there, the nurse put a towel on the baby in place of diapers, and he asked why that was so, and they said they didn't have a sufficient supply of diapers in that hospital.

Not only that, but I have heard witness after witness testify to what I think is the uncontroverted truth, that in a lot of places in Oklahoma, in these Indian hospitals, people have to bring sheets and blankets themselves because they don't have sufficient sheets and blankets in these hospitals.

It just seems to me that is, as I said a while ago, a scandal.

Senator BIBLE. What have you done within the Indian Health Service in the State of Oklahoma? Did you take this problem up about the Fort Sill Hospital with the authorities?

Senator HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I just heard this very case this past Thursday, and I am taking it up with somebody who can do something about it, and that is you and this committee. I talk with members of this committee and the Indian Health Service every chance I get. Mostly the people in the Indian Health Service want to break into tears. It makes you so mad you can hardly talk, or it makes you so sad you want to cry.

It's primarily a matter of money, and we are talking about a drop in the bucket in the amount of money this Government spends. It seems to me if we would get outraged enough, you and I would provide the funds to get this done. That is what it is; it's a matter of money.

Senator BIBLE. Do the authorities or the superintendent or director, whatever the title of the head man of Fort Sill Hospital, whatever his title is, does he request the additional funds to request these 20 beds?

Senator HARRIS. If he doesn't, he ought to be run off, Mr. Chairman.

You can go down there and take a look at it, as I have, or talk to the Indian Health Service here in Washington. How else would the Indian Public Health people here know what deficiencies there are? I have been talking about these kinds of deficiencies in drugs supplies and personnel for 2 or 3 years. I documented these shortages in the Record last year, and the same shortages exist this year.

They often don't have aspirins, because they are out of them. That is the fact of the matter, Mr. Chairman, and it's up to us to reach out and try to solve these problems by providing the funds which are so desperately needed.

Moreover, an additional 350 staff positions are desperately needed for IHS hospital out-patient department and field health centers. In the past few years

there has been a substantial increase of ambulatory services provided at hospital and field clinics. This has resulted in a drmatic increase in outpatient visits. While this has been a real success story for IHS, it has resulted at the same time in critical staff shortages as Indian people more and more take advantage of outpatient treatment. We need to reinforce this encouraging trend in IHS, and I recommend that funds of $4,200,000 representing 350 positions be provided in 1972.

URBAN AREAS

Seventh, another terribly distressing factor in the entire field of Indian health is the fact that we are doing nothing for the health care of America's rapidly growing Indian population in urban areas. Perhaps as much as one-half of our entire Indian population live in urban areas and thus are outside the normal scope of IHS activities.

I understand that at one time IHS did provide some contract services for urban Indians, but as priorities were established elsewhere these were gradually dropped. I suspect this has been so largely because urban Indians have lacked organization and have not had effective advocates to express their needs. This is really an injustice. We tell Indian people, on the one hand, that they ought to have options open to them to live and work where they please and then penalize them if they choose to live in a city. We need to turn this situation around.

We know that there is an urgent need for health services for urban Indians. This is particularly true of those Indian people who have recently arrived from a reservation or rural area. People who have been dependent upon IHS and BIA services all their lives frequently find it extremely difficult to locate services in the urban maze.

The rapid growth of Indian centers which provide referral and other services to new arrivals is indicative of the need that Indian people have in the urban situation.

I believe that IHS should move in the direction of providing referral and health consulation services in urban areas. All our urban areas contain a wide variety of health services, both public and private, which many Indian people would take advantage of if they knew of them or had some assistance in locating them.

I propose that IHS conduct a demonstration program in several urban areas to help Indians receive better medical and health services from existing facilities. This program would utilize para-professional personnel as community health representatives who would be specially trained in the utilization of urban health resources. At the same time these persons would serve as a means to document the true health situation of urban Indians. I propose that this program operating as a limited demonstration in a limited number of cities be funded at $2 million.

Senator BIBLE. Is there any type of that service in any of the urban areas of the country today, this educational service or this community health representative?

I think the community health representative does serve a real useful purpose, but doesn't he operate in the urban areas at all?

Senator HARRIS. Not under the Indian Public Health Service. We have some OEO-funded projects working in some areas, but they are pitifully small. I think a little investment here would really go a long way toward getting people hooked up with these programs. A lot of non-Indian people who run the regular health service programs have the idea that Indians have some program available to them. That is why in my own State people continue to drive 100 miles or more to go to an Indian hospital because there is an attitude on the part of non-Indians often that Indians are served somewhere else.

Also the Indians themselves sometimes feel they are not entitled to the regular services.

I think if we could get the two together through referrals and such centers, that it would be a very wise and practical investment.

PREPAID HEALTH CARE

In addition to this limited measure to serve urban Indians, I propose that IHS move aggressively into the area of promoting a demonstration prepaid comprehensive health care program similar to the Kaiser plan in one or two cities.

I believe that such a program will successfully demonstrate how vastly improved medical services can be supplied to Indian people at a cost which is substantially less per person than is presently possible in the Indian health program. If this should prove to be true, it would constitute a major achievement in providing a solution to the continuing crisis, not only in Indian health but in health care for all Americans. I recommend that $3 million be appropriated for this purpose.

HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT

A great need exists to do something about the enormous backlog of modernization and replacement needs of IHS facilities. At the present time, one-fifth of all IHS hospitals lack accommodation because they are obsolete and have serious fire and safety problems. Quite frankly, many of the Indian hospitals are dangerous fire traps.

At the present time, the total replacement and modernization needs for all of IHS is estimated at $265 million. Immediately needed is $36,200,000 just for essential repairs and maintenance and to eliminate serious fire and safety hazards. Yet the administration has proposed a mere $2,599,532 in the face of this enormous need. I believe this should be increased by at least $36,200,000. I desperately hope that it will not take a disastrous fire resulting in loss of life in one of the IHS hospitals to convince us of the urgency of this matter.

CONTRACT MEDICAL CARE

At the Oklahoma City hearing I was particularly disturbed by the number of witnesses that testified to the fact that contract services for doctors and for dentists were not being paid by the Indian Health Service because of a shortage of funds.

It is unfortunate enough that the long waiting lines are a barrier to receiving care for the Indian, but add to that the failure to have his bills paid, which brings on embarrassment, and you have an intolerable situation.

Several witnesses mentioned the inability to obtain eyeglasses. I understand that the IHS readily recognizes that there is a great unmet need in this regard, and that because of a lack of funds only children and adults that can relate the need to employment, and not all of them, are furnished eyeglasses.

It is rather obvious that having a prescription does little to cure the ailment unless one can somehow obtain the drugs. Several witnesses at the Oklahoma City hearing pointed out this shortcoming.

People testified they could not get additional contract services because former bills that were approved by the Indian Health Service had not yet been paid because of a shortage of funds.

My staff, after a preliminary investigation of this matter, informs me that to meet the known needs the appropriation for contract care must be increased from $25 to $43 million. If we fail to do so, approximately 40 percent of the known needs will go unmet. When placed in its proper context of the total Federal budget, we recognize that from a dollar standpoint we are really just dealing with peanuts when we consider this appropriation.

When considered from the standpoint of the moral obligations of the Federal Government, no other appropriation has any more significance than this one. I request an additional appropriation of $18 million.

I know, better than ever before, that there is in fact a serious crisis in Indian health and that we are not doing enough to meet these most serious and basic needs. Since the time when the U.S. Government first began promising health services to American Indians in return for the cession of lands we were so determined to seize, an important and sovereign obligation has remained unmet.

So long as we fail to meet the legitimate health needs of Native Americans, there is a stain on our national honor.

I want to commend this committee for all that it has done in the past to meet these needs. I realize that reconciling the many unmet needs of our society with the demands of the budget is the most difficult task. However, I do not believe there are any needs more urgent or more valid than those of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very, very fine statement, Senator Harris.

I know of your great and continuing interest in this field. I do hope that in addition to the plea that you have made before this committee that you would

make arrangements to appear before the House committee who will act first on this legislation. I don't know whether you have made arrangements to do that or not, but I would certainly urge that you do it.

They are hearing their congressional witnesses on April 21, which might be a date you want to note. Mrs. Hansen, I am sure, has great sympathy for these problems, just as I do, as the members of the subcommittee do.

We appreciate the additional contributions you have given us. This is a very fine statement you have given today, and we will do the best we can and work on it.

Senator HARRIS. I appreciate that suggestion; I will try to follow it up.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Byrd?

Senator BYRD. I would just like to say it's a very fine statement, a most comprehensive one. I think your suggestion for Senator Harris to appear before the House committee is a good one. You could supply this subcommittee with additional statistics substantiating the figures.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Harris.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR WILLIAM B. SAXBE FOR THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APRIL 21, 1971

GYPSY MOTH

Ohio is in the path of a killer of trees and a public nuisance—the gypsy moth. This pest is spreading south and west from the New England states where for years it was held in check by DDT and other means. Now many of these controls are restricted in use.

Gypsy moth caterpillars can completely strip leaves from most of the valuable species of Ohio trees. Results of severe defoliation can be tree death, sometimes as much as 40 percent of the stand. Ohio forests and shade trees may face this dismal future unless the moth is controlled. For example, in 1970 about 800,000 acres were defoliated, including parts of central Pennsylvania, and state and Federal experts predict increasing damage and spread.

Homeowners, landowners, and other citizens of the State of Ohio are facing a definite threat to their property and to their way of life. In residential areas the loss of a shade tree represents a large depreciation of the property value. Recreation and forest industries will also suffer as trees are disfigured and die. The land-owners and other citizens of Ohio need protection against the coming onslaught of the gypsy moth. An enlarged program of research and development by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is needed immediately to provide safe methods of control for this pest.

Your subcommittee has generously assisted the citizens of Ohio on many occasions. To help us avoid damage by the gypsy moth, please increase the appropriations for the Forest Service in fiscal year 1972 by initiating a $550,000 program for overcoming this pest with $275,000 in fiscal year 1972 and another $275,000 in fiscal year 1973. Your favorable consideration of this request will be appreciated.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1971

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee, House Appropriations Committee,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: I am writing to you to express my deep concern for the threat to our Nation's natural resources posed by the gypsy moth. Because of the critical nature of this problem, I had hoped to be able to testify before your subcommittee on this matter. Unfortunately, my schedule will not permit me to do so. Instead, I would be most pleased if you would accept this letter for inclusion in the record of your hearings.

Gyspy moth caterpillars are voracious insects that strip the leaves of trees on which they feed. Their diet includes over 500 species of shade, fruit, and forest trees. A single defoliation of pine or hemlock is enough to kill the tree, while two or more successive years of defoliation can destroy a hardwood tree.

The potential danger of the gyspy moth cannot be overstated. Homeowners,

landowners, farmers, and vacationers may all be adversely affected by the blight of the gypsy moth.

Of particular interest to your subcommittee is the effect of this pest on our Nation's natural resources. In the Newark, New Jersey, watershed, for example, more than a million oak trees have been lost to the gypsy moth in the past 3 years.

In addition, the gypsy moth is a threat to the enjoyment of outdoor recreational areas. Campers and vacationers will not be attracted to areas where trees have been denuded and caterpillars cover trails and vacation sites.

The gypsy moth problem has spread from the New England States, where Federal quarantine regulations now apply, to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1970 about 800,000 acres were defoliated in States north of Delaware. Gypsy moths are now being found in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Early indicators show that this pest will soon present a major problem to these States as it works its way southward and westward.

Delaware, as I am sure many of your committee members are aware, has many beautiful parks and camping areas in addition to its many acres of wooded land. I believe it is imperative that an effective means of controlling this pest be found before the scenic beauty of our forests and recreational areas is destroyed.

The urgency of finding such a control is compounded by the Government's prohibition on the use of pesticide DDT which, until the early 1960's, confined the gypsy moth to New England. While I applaud measures such as this designed to purify our environment and remove health hazards, I also believe that effective alternate methods must be found to check the advance of natural pests.

A comprehensive study of the gypsy moth problem is urgently needed to discover new methods of control to replace unsatisfactory old ones. We must know how to measure and predict changes in gypsy moth population and movements, and we must use this information to arrive at a coordinated control program involving safe pesticides, virus and bacterial diseases, and other means yet undiscovered.

The U.S. Forest Service and the Agricultural Research Service have jointly prepared a comprehensive program aimed at just a coordinated approach to the problem. This program was recommended to the Congress by the National Gypsy Moth Council.

The Council recommends that the Congress appropriate $275,000 for the Forest Service in fiscal year 1972 and an additional $275,000 in fiscal year 1973 to implement the program. These figures, you will note, are somewhat more than has been budgeted for this purpose by the Administration in fiscal year 1972.

I respectfully urge your committee to give every consideration to granting these requests by appropriating the funds recommended by the National Gypsy Moth Council. Such an all-out effort is, I believe, the only hope of providing States such as mine with the tools and the know-how to rid our forests of these pests.

With highest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

J. CALEB BOGGS.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

FOREST SERVICE

Madam Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee. I am seeking the support of the subcommittee for an appropriation of $300,000 for the Warren, Pa. Research Station on Hardwood Production and Wildlife Habitat. I have presented a similar statement to the Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

We are fortunate to have forests of black cherry and related species in the area of the Allegheny Plateau. These forests provide valuable timber for industrial and consumer goods. In addition, the area provides excellent hunting to the sportsmen of the Northeast and a very desirable region for the preservation of many species of wildlife.

In the last 25 years, the use of black cherry wood in industry has expanded over 13 times. As I pointed out in my testimony last year, however, there is a serious threat of shortages of black cherry in the very near future. One of the problems is that this area supports the highest concentration of deer in the East. While the large number of deer provide excellent opportunities for hunting,

the deer themselves have done serious damage to black cherry and other associated prime hardwood trees. It is believed that the forests of the area could sustain substantially more timber production and could also provide better opportunities for hunting if the knowledge necessary to carry on a program of intensified management can be gained in the near future.

I wish to indicate my support for the increased research needed to provide not only improved methods for increasing the production of black cherry and other hardwoods but also to provide for better deer habitat management which will both increase the opportunities for hunting and help to preserve an increase this vital natural resource.

I will appreciate your favorable consideration of this funding for this urgently needed research program.

Statement of Congressman James W. Symington, Before House Appropriations, Interior Subcommittee

Madam Chairman, the entire metropolitan St. Louis area derives great benefit from the resource area studies program of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The proposed reduction in funding in the fiscal 1972 budget request—from $506,000 in fiscal year 1971 to $206,000 for fiscal year 1972—would affect both work already in progress and the prospects for future study in the area.

Our concern is the Upper Mississippi River National Recreation Area, the urban recreational needs study, the Lower Meramec River preservation and use study, and the Gasconade and North Fork Rivers in central Missouri. All of these projects which would be studied under the wild and scenic rivers program involve areas easily accessible to our metropolitan population.

This type of program meets both recreational and ecological needs. A drastic reduction of study funds would prevent the initiation of needed efforts and the progress of work already underway. Funding should be restored to the fiscal 1971 level to prevent environmental damage before it occurs.

Testimony of Hon. Abner J. Mikva, of Illinois

Appropriation for Planning and Development of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, April 21, 1971

Madam Chairman, I greatly appreciate this opportunity to express to you and the subcommittee my concern about the future of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This is my third annual appearance before this committee in what is becoming a distressing and frustrating tradition: fighting for funds to keep the Dunes National Lakeshore alive.

I wish at the outset to associate myself completely with the testimony presented earlier by my colleague from Indiana, who also serves on the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Roush. Congressman Roush was one of the strongest and earliest supporters of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. It appeared that the Dunes had lost a friend in Congress when he was defeated in the 1968 elections, and we are glad to have him back. Unfortunately, we were not able to show much progress upon his return from that forced 2-year absence. The administration continues to talk out of one side of its mouth about bringing parks to the people, and out of another side when it presents its budget requests for park development.

Madam Chairman, it should not be necessary to come before this or any other committee every year and argue the importance of establishing the Dunes National Lakeshore. Congress deliberated the matter fully and, in 1966, finally enacted legislation intended to preserve this uniquely valuable area. That was 5 years ago, and the administration's commitment to implementing the intent of Congress is still in doubt. Funding for development of the national park created by the 1966 legislation has proceeded in a manner all too consistent with the nature of these marvelous shifting sand dunes which the residents of Indiana and Illinois have enjoyed climbing for so long. There is an ambitious rhetorical step upward, but the sand slides away underfoot and no real progress is made.

Let me just reiterate two important points which I made last year before this subcommittee. First, we are talking about a national park. I emphasize the

word "national." When Congress decided to designate as a national lakeshore that uniquely beautiful natural dune area at the south end of Lake Michigan, it did so on the basis that the Dunes were not just an Indiana treasure—one to be protected and developed for the enjoyment of all the Nation's citizens. The park area offers numerous unique conservation features. Cowles and Pinhook Bogs are registered national landmarks. It was here that Prof. Henry Cowles of the University of Chicago conducted early research in the field of ecology, which explains why the area is known to many conservationists today as the "cradle of ecology." The beaches feature "singing sand," which when dry hums as you walk on it. The Dunes area is one of only two places east of the American Southwest where cactus grows, and the only place south of the Arctic Circle where certain kinds of pine trees grow. The "live" dunes often shift so as to cover parts of forests, only to uncover them hundreds of year later as "tree graveyards."

Congress rightly determined in 1966 that such aspects of our natural heritage must be preserved against the onslaught of encroaching industrial and urban uses. Apparently, the Department of Interior is insensitive to the importance of keeping this project alive. It is my hope that this subcommittee will restore the expressed intent of Congress by including in the appropriation for fiscal year 1972 at least some planning funds, so that construction and development is not delayed any longer than necessary.

The second point I would make is that this park is not in a remote, desolate part of the county. It is in the midst of the largest industrial area of the Midwest. Nearly 10 million people live within a few hours drive of the Dunes. There is a critical need for such recreational areas located so as to be accessible to urban residents, who so badly need opportunities to escape the tensions and pressures of city life. Once in full operation, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will become the most popular recreation area in the entire National Park System.

Madam Chairman, I am fully aware of the many competing demands on the limited resources which the Department of Interior and this subcommittee must allocate. I do not suggest that the full 5-year development appropriation for the Dunes be made at this time. But it does seem entirely reasonable and sensible to insist that progress not be halted completely, and that at least some funds for planning be appropriated this year so that development and construction can begin in fiscal 1973 when those funds are available. Specifically, we are talking about $572,000 for fiscal 1972; $572,000 is a great deal of money in one sense, but it is less than four-tenths of 1 percent of the Department of Interior's budget, and is a truly nominal sum in comparison with the benefits such an expenditure would produce for future as well as present generations.

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN JAMES ABOUREZK

Over and over again the quality of health services provided to the Indian people have been shown to be disgracefully inadequate. Death statistics, for example, suggest that despite improvement the young still compose a disproportionate share of all deaths. Of all Indian and Alaskan Native deaths occurring in 1967, 14 percent were infant and the median age was 50 years. For all deaths in the United States that year only 4.3 percent were infant and the median age was 70. Life expectancy at birth for the Indian is 64—for the white American it is 71. Despite this evident greater need, there is a 30-percent gap in the capacity of the Indian Health Service to meet Indian health needs. This means that facilities are overcrowded and understaffed. While a 2.5 per person ratio is needed for effective care, at present the IHS can maintain only a 1.6–1.8 ratio. Further, it is in the area of fieldwork that the shortage is most acute. Yet this is the very place where preventive medicine could make dramatic long-run savings in terms of both dollars and human suffering.

In recent years the IHS has experimented with a community health representative program that has proven to be highly successful. This program has been modeled on the Office of Economic Opportunity Community Health Aid Program. The CHR concept is designed to encourage Indian involvement in solving their own health needs. In implementing this program the IHS contracts with the tribe to provide training for the tribal employee. The tribe must provide a proposal as to the kind of services desired and recruit the Indian people

who will be hired. The community health representative is an employee of the tribal group who he represents and to whom he is responsible. He is a tribal member who resides within his community and is much more capable of relating to those whom he serves.

This program then: (1) involves Indians in assisting the solution of their own health problems; (2) creates greater understanding between the Indian community and the IHS; and (3) provides medical assistance in an area noted for the lack of such facilities.

This program is a proven success and should be expanded. In fact, however, to even maintain the program at present levels some action is needed now. There are currently several OEO health aid programs that are in a precarious and uncertain position. This is the very program on which IHS modeled its CHR program.

The CHR would now like to absorb the OEO program. Both the OEO and the IHS would like to see this transfer occur. However, the possibility occurred too late for IHS to request adequate funds for the additional programs, but not too late for OEO to not request such funds on the premise that IHS would. As a result, neither OEO nor IHS is in a position to adequately maintain these programs in fiscal year 1972. OEO has committed itself to funding them if need be, but this could only be done by cutting back in other areas to which OEO has already made commitments.

Involved are eight reservations in four States (South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Arizona) and 96 nonprofessional staff people and 12 professionals who are the health personnel under this program. The amount requested does not involve any expansion in the program, though more people could be utilized. Much more than $1,072,000 could be used.

Let me stress again that the sum I mention is for mere maintenance of the existing program. The program is threatened with extinction without these funds. Yet even more is justified by the success of the program and the acute need for enhancing the health of our Indian people.

Another critical and fundamental problem is the lack of water and waste facilities in Indian homes. Through various programs HUD is now providing nearly 7,100 new homes a year. The IHS is spending $17 million out of a budget of $18.4 million to provide sanitation facilities for these new homes. It is evident from this that little or nothing is left over to provide these facilities for existing homes. As a result, most of the homes go without improvement. This is a root cause of poor health on the reservations. This is doubly ironic because it is precisely the older homes that have the greatest need for these services and it is extremely uneconomical to construct these facilities for one segment of the community and leave the remaining homes to wait to get the services at a later date. Clearly, it would be better to do the entire job at one time. Therefore I would advocate adding at least $7,500,000 to the IHS budget for this purpose.

I would like to speak not only on behalf of Indian health needs but also on behalf of educational concerns. Presently the most pressing need and the most advanced state of development to meet those needs in my district lies in the East Charles Mix Independent School District No. 102 at Wagner, S. Dak.

The school district lies entirely within the exterior boundaries of the Yankton Sioux Reservation. There are 463 Indian children presently in the school age population of the district. Over 50 of these attend schools out of the district but would probably return if the facilities were adequate. A complicating factor in projecting school population is the fact that Marty Mission School within the district is being turned over to the tribe by the Benedictine Order. Nearly 171 Indian children attend Marty Mission. There is no indication as to whether the school will continue in operation, but it seems highly likely that a significant number, if not all, would transfer to Wagner, particularly if the new school were a reality. However, without expanded facilities, the existing school could not handle any additional students.

A $150,000 planning grant was provided last year. This was well used and construction could begin any time. Over 10 percent of the land is nontaxable. The taxable evaluation is very low ($15,790,666) in relation to the number of students (1,200). The maximum bonding capacity is 10 percent of the evaluation and prudence would suggest that $900,000 would be the maximum. There are no expansion possibilities on existing sites, but an adequate new site has been obtained.

The existing facilities are unbelievably bad. There are four buildings in three

separate sites which necessitates students walking from building to building even in extreme weather. The original building was constructed in 1909 with an addition in 1912. A gymnasium was added in 1938 which has since been converted to classroom space even to the extent of using shower stalls for classes. Another addition was added in 1954. Unfortunately these four parts do not blend well. A National Guard armory was built in 1962 and is probably the best building in the system. It is used for four elementary classrooms and physical education classes. Unfortunately it is removed from the other buildings and hence limited in its usage. Another building, the ZCBJ Hall, has been pressed into service for dining facilities and kindergarten use. The 1909, 1912, and 1938 building are not only inadequate in terms of design, space, and general use, but also are deadly firetraps. These school district is doing the best it can, but the facilities are makeshift and detract badly from an otherwise high quality system. The projected plan, although fully modern, is below cost per square foot compared to other schools.

This proposed school, adequate to serve 1,200 students, will cost $3,628,497. Yet the district can safely bond itself only up to $900,000. Clearly, the district is in a bind. Pressures are building up. A HUD low-rent project will be completed July 1. This will bring 97 more families to add pressure to the school system. An EDA-assisted industrial site will probably begin construction in September of this year. The Government has recognized the need of the Yankton Sioux in the area of housing and employment. Yet, ironically, these have added to the burden of the educational system. Equal aid is needed here. To meet the educational crisis, $2,728,497 is needed.

A second educational need is found in Mission, S. Dak. Here I would propose $50,000 planning funds for a vocational school to serve the Rosebud Reservation. The project is needed to complete a total educational program. The planning would determine more particular needs in terms of faculty, curriculum, construction, equipment, and so on. The school enrollment (kindergarten to grade 12) is 3,120. There would be additional adult education possibilities. Two-thirds of the school district land is nontaxable. The State or other potential sources of aid are wholly inadequate. Seventy-five percent of the population is Indian. The presence of a sound educational facility plus a supply of well-trained labor would facilitate the attraction of industry to the area. This would stabilize the region, enabling the Indians to stay where they are and where they want to be. This would reduce the dropout rate in the educational process.

The job training will enable an individual self-sufficiency, thus removing the need for public assistance. The vocational training envisioned is not mere skill training but a whole approach from kindergarten on, involving attitudes and perspectives as well. Counseling will be an integral part of the process. This has the full support of the tribal council. This form of educational assistance is especially valuable as it promises a means of providing economic sufficiency for an otherwise extremely depressed area.

Finally, although this falls in the First Congressional District of my good friend and colleague Frank Denholm, I would like to mention one other project in South Dakota. While I am sure that Congressman Denholm will provide fuller data, I want you to know that I strongly support the $150,000 planning grant request for the Waubay School Independent District No. 184, Waubay, S. Dak. This district, too, has all the acute problems that I have mentioned in conjunction with the Wagner proposal. The present facilities are inadequate with two of the four buildings declared fire hazards. The bonding limit is only $640,600 even though the need is clearly larger. New projects are causing expanded impact upon the school facilities. Here, too, help is needed.

I am interested in yet another educational program that holds a great deal of promise. This is the Sinte Gleska College Center of the Rosebud Indian Reservation and the Lakota Higher Education Center on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. These two entities, although serving different reservations, share facilities, equipment, faculty, and seek joint funding. The former has been in operation since February 1971, and the latter since June 1970. In this brief time of operation over 300 people have taken courses at the two centers.

There is a clear need for the kind of service these centers provide. They will help raise the low educational level of reservation people. On the Rosebud Reservation, for example, the current level is 8.3. They will help reduce the college dropout rate. Of the 19 percent of the Pine Ridge Community High School

graduates who went on to college, two-thirds dropped out. They will also expand the pool of Indian people trained and qualified to take over middle-income and executive-managerial positions that will become available as industrial development occurs. Of equal value is the degree to which these centers have contributed to racial harmony in their communities. The needs of non-Indian students have also been served.

Up to this time financial support has come from tuition fees, foundation grants, OEO, and BIA study grants, private and organizational contributions, and tribal support. It is clear that if the very promising beginning is to be continued and expanded, a core administrative, instructional, and counseling pattern must be developed and staffed. The experiences of the centers to date have already indicated what the needs are. But before these long-range problems can be resolved, a more immediate crisis situation must be met. To assure that the program scheduled for the summer and next fall will be carried out, $77,350 is needed. That sum would provide a full-time director and coordinator and a full-time student services director at each center. It would also provide 20 part-time teachers who would offer 64 courses shared between the two centers. The hope that this project holds and the promising beginning already made are so immense that I strongly urge the provision of that sum.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN NICK BEGICH, OF ALASKA

At this time, I would like to address a number of remarks to this committee regarding appropriations you are considering for the State of Alaska. In doing so, I am adding my voice to that of Alaska Senator Ted Stevens, who treated this subject in some detail in earlier testimony before this committee.

Although the range of subjects is very wide, I would place special emphasis on those appropriations necessary to continue an investment in the human resources of Alaska. At the top of that list must be the effort to be made in education.

Education.—As you well know, the program of education of most of Alaska's Native children has been, since Alaska statehood, a joint Federal-State effort with the largest share of the burden falling on the Federal Government. In the past few years, Alaska has made a concerted effort to bring this system into greater balance. One of the great objectives of the State educational system during these years has been to reach a situation where all of Alaska's Native schoolchildren attend school within the State if they desire. I concur in that goal.

In his statement, Senator Stevens traced the pattern of State programs from those early days up through the emerging system of regional and area schools which will place Native children in an area as near their home village as possible. The development of this program has meant the assumption, over a period of years, of a much greater financial burden for Alaska, and some relief for the Federal Government. Alaskans have not been reluctant to assume the bonded indebtedness to carry through the commitment.

Until very recently, the entire project was a smoothly functioning plan involving Federal and State funds, with the ultimate goal of relieving the Federal Government of its earlier full responsibility. The last major contribution was an $11 million bond issue passed by the State of Alaska last November for construction of regional and area schools for the next 3 years. Suddenly, as Senator Stevens also pointed out, the Federal share has become uncertain.

The Federal funds as you are aware are for the construction of dormitories at the sites of regional and area schools being built by the State of Alaska. These schools, which are progressing on schedule, will be meaningless without the accompanying dormitories. In several areas, the need for additional BIA construction funds is essential, and in some of those areas, the availability of those funds was assumed at the time the State effort was undertaken. I hope this committee will see fit to restore and increase the funds to carry out this joint program.

At this time, I would briefly set out the projects which deserve special mention:

First, Both Sitka and Fairbanks were to receive funds for 192 student dormitories to accompany similar increases in the academic facilities at each location. The escalating costs, as revealed in the final stages of design, have raised the costs of these dormitories a total of $1.4 million, and I would request that this

amount be added to the fiscal year 1972 BIA construction funds. For the academic facilities, similar increases in costs have been met by the State and local governments.

Second. I would ask that three additional area school sites be given construction funds for fiscal year 1972 bidding. These would be dormitories for Dillingham ($1.8 million), Tok ($1.4 million) and Fort Yukon ($1.6 million). Each of these areas has been brought to a state of full readiness by BIA planning funds, and again, the State has planned and funded its share of the project, the academic facilities. I believe it is essential that these three educational facilities be begun on schedule in fiscal year 1972, and I would ask that you appropriate the additional $4.8 million in BIA construction funds necessary to do the job. I sincerely believe that, over a course of years, this will be the most important education investment ever made in Alaska.

A final area of concern in the construction funding for the BIA is the need for planning and construction appropriations for BIA day schools. For planning, I would ask $350,000 for the replacement of 14 BIA village day schools. I believe that prior BIA studies show the need for these replacements or upgrading projects. In addition, I would request that $1,132,000 be appropriated for the Northway, Alaska Day School, for which all advance planning and design has been done. The village awaits only construction funds.

Indian health.—I believe it can be responsibly stated that Alaska has some of the greatest public health care needs in the Nation. The support and leadership of the Federal Government in addressing these problems has been indispensable to Alaska's development, and the job is far from complete. I urge your support of the following appropriations in this vital area.

First, I urge your approval of a dental program appropriation of $508,000 for fiscal year 1972. Without elaborating, I believe it is fair to say that the vast majority of Alaska Natives are without adequate dental care. In some age groups, such as middle-aged adults, only 1 in 5 persons receives any attention during a year. In a State where nutritional deficiencies remain to be solved, this is a situation that must be cured. The funds would be stretched to the limits of utility, providing for travel, private dental contract programs, and improvement of all dental field services. This would be among the best spent half million dollars for fiscal year 1972, in my view.

Construction funds are also required for fiscal year 1972 for Indian Health Service hospital construction and improvement. In Anchorage, the center of Native health care in Alaska, planning funds of $1.5 million are necessary, against a final construction figure of $24.3 million estimated. The 275-bed replacement facility is badly needed for the present hospital which was built in 1953, and damaged by the Alaska earthquake of 1964.

In Bethel, which is a population and travel center for western Alaska, the present hospital is in poor condition, and inadequate to the demands placed on it for health care. The immediate need is for $980,000 in planning funds for a 75-bed replacement hospital. The large planning amount is necessitated by the problems encountered in placing and stabilizing a foundation on the tundra of western Alaska. The need for a new facility has been demonstrated in the past few years, when maintenance costs have soared in order to keep the outdated structure functional.

At St. Paul, the present hospital was built in the 1920's. It is no longer a safe structure, and must be replaced. The new hospital must be equipped with facilities for field health services. A six-bed replacement hospital will require $90,000 in planning funds for fiscal year 1972 and an estimated construction cost of $1.2 million in fiscal year 1973.

Sanitation facilities.—In Alaska, one of the prime virtues is the ability to start fresh and avoid the mistakes of the past in other areas of the country. Nowhere is this more true than in planning for sanitation facilities to accompany the construction of rural housing. For the fiscal year 1972 Indian Health Service budget, $17.7 million for the construction of such facilities should be set aside for realizing this potential, and to maximize the benefit to be gained by investments in housing in rural Alaska.

What is particularly important in this funding, as pointed out also by Senator Stevens, is that because the goal of 8,000 homes per year will be reached in 1972, the accompanying sanitation facilities budget will be strained to cover only the new homes build. This means that older homes in the same area will not be able

to gain these necessary facilities. I believe this must not be allowed to happen, and would urge that an additional amount of $2.2 million over the $17.7 million be appropriated to bring the Alakska projects up to the standard I believe is necessary. The overall investment in community development will be extremely valuable.

Forests and timer resources.—Two items of importance in learning more about these important resources will be subject to funding this year. The first is the amount of $975,000 providing funds for a complete inventory of Alaska's timber resources. The second is an appropriation of $100,000 for a study of forest fires in Alaska. We know that there are rich timber resources in Alaska, and that forest fires destroy a large part of this resource each summer. I believe we should learn more, and fully support the appropriations for these studies.

Kenai National Moose Range.—The members of this committee are well aware of the beauty of this area, and the damage caused by a huge forest fire there 2 years ago. Large parts of the damage done at that time have been restored and fiscal year 1972 is the time for the beginning of expansion and development work. I support funding in the amount of $1 million for phase I of this work and would urge that you approve this appropriation. For following years, additional development funds will be sought to finish the job of developing this magnificent area.

Kodiak Wildlife Refuge Headquarters.—As the committee knows, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge is nearing its final stages of planning. In a more practical area, I believe it is now time to begin to think about a headquarters site for the refuge. The initial step in this process is the appropriation of $100,000 for a site plan of such a complex. I believe this must be done in the fiscal year 1972 budget to keep the project on schedule.

Parks and recreation areas.—With increased interest in Alaska and its natural beauty. I hope that consideration is given to two areas of unique value. The Lake George and Rudyard Bay regions offer ideal areas for park status, and the feasibility studies should not be delayed. A total appropriation of $25,000 for these two studies will be a well-spent investment.

At the same time, I would support any additional appropriation the committee would make to finance hearings in Alaska on the establishment of national parks. I believe a great deal could be gained from such hearings, and would hope for adequate funding.

An important area of need could be met with an appropriation of $500,000 for a new visitors center at Portage Glacier. It is the nearest and most popular tourist site to Anchorage and presently operates with only a small trailer as a visitor center. At the beginning of the project, $100,000 would provide for planning and design costs.

Geological Survey.—A number of projects are important for fiscal year 1972, but one of the most important must be the request for $1,320,000 by the Geological Survey for a study of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. This evaluation is crucial not only in the amount of information that it will bring, but also in the necessity of an early beginning date. I hope these funds will be placed at the top of any priority list.

Other projects of merit, which I have studied and would strongly support for 1972 funding are as follows:

1. A magnetometer survey of Alaska for mineral resources—$10 million.
2. Earth resources observation system to further assess Alaska's mineral reources—$1.1 million.
3. Primary mineral supply program—an increase for Alaska which will enable the State to recoup the cuts of last year.
4. Water resource investigation of Alaska—$3 million.

Resource studies.—As you will note, each of these programs addresses itself to one of the greatest needs we have in every area of natural resources—the need to know the amount and nature of resources available. In Alaska, this need is critical, and must be answered before further development takes place. A further investment along these same lines would be an appropriation of $95,000 for the Bureau of Mines to perform a resource investigation in the areas of coal and petroleum resources. In this same area, the Office of Coal Research would put to maximum use an appropriation of $422,000 ($62,000 first year) to study the Beluga coal field. The return on this study will almost certainly be immense.

In addition to all of the above listed appropriations, the following have also been studied and have the full support of my office:

Salmon stream rehabilitation—Forest Service—$500,000.

Biological field station at Tyonek—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—$150,000.

Fish creek development road on Douglas Island—Forest Service—$950,000.

B.L.M. claims adjudicators—a budget amount which is sufficient to allow the reasonable processing of claims after the Alaska Native Claims are settled.

Walden Point Road construction—BIA—$12 million.

Unalakleet radar installation conversion to village use—BIA—$40,000.

Conclusion.—Each of the projects included in this statement has been examined by my office, and I urge that appropriate funding be provided. Each project reflects real needs, and occupies a position of priority among other Alaskan needs. The details supplied on many of these projects by Senator Ted Stevens are correct in their supplemental value, and I would add my voice to his in requesting these appropriations.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
College, Alaska, April 14, 1971.

Hon. NICK BEGICH,
Congressman for Alaska,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BEGICH: In the midst of nationwide concern for the environment, as president of the University of Alaska, I have become increasingly aware that far too little is known about the North, particularly about its forests in interior Alaska. I am writing to you, therefore, to urge your support for seeking expanded funding for the Forest Service research program in Alaska this coming year. I am concerned that the budget now being considered by the Congress does not provide strengthening of Forest Service research.

Pressures on the forest and related tundra environment of interior Alaska are greater than ever before. We face new problems continuously without adequate knowledge of the consequences of environmental impact. Intelligent management of our Alaskan resources depends upon a foundation of knowledge supplied by a carefully prepared coordinated research program. The Forest Service research program for the 1970's is designed to produce such knowledge. The work underway here at College needs to be at least doubled in the coming year.

As you know, current Forest Service research in interior Alaska is confined to inadequately supported investigations in fire, insects, and ecology. This program should be expanded to a multidisciplinary effort to develop knowledge needed to protect, manage, and understand the complex subarctic resources.

Emphasis should be given to the effects of fire on soil and water relationships in our cold-dominated environment. We also need to know more about fire behavior under Alaska conditions to aid in more efficient control, as well as the effects on the various ecosystems. From a wildlife standpoint, we need to know about the effects on fire on the habitat as well as plant-animal responses.

The Forest Service role at College in developing new knowledge is complimentary to our university research and is a vital part of the combined effort to secure improvement of Alaska's resources.

A first-year increase in funding of $300,000 for research at College is needed as outlined in the Forest Service research program. I would like to ask your support and consideration of this high-priority need. Will you please arrange to include a copy of my letter in the record of the appropriations hearing.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM R. WOOD, *President.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Interior and Other Related Agencies, House Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: I write to associate myself in full measure with the views presented to the subcommittee quite recently by Mr. George P. Berry and his associates of Princeton University seeking inclusion of an appropriation

of $350,000 for the U.S. Forest Service to set up a new research project at Princeton, N.J. As outlined in Mr. Berry's testimony, the proposed research project seeks to determine the effect of treaties on our urban environment—specifically, how trees affect air temperature, humidity, noise levels and how trees may be utilized to improve water production and recreation.

I can't think of any body of knowledge which would be of more advantage to our cities and towns than that which would hopefully emerge from the research contemplated in this proposal.

I respectfully and sincerely urge that the subcommittee give the most sympathetic consideration to the request and that it recommend its inclusion in the budget for fiscal 1972.

With kindest personal regards.

Cordially yours,

FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 24, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, Room 201, Cannon Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: It has come to my attention that your subcommittee will soon begin consideration of the budget for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1972.

The U.S. Forest Service has played a vital role in the eradication of the gypsy moth, and I respectfully request that the attached statement be entered into the transcript of the proceedings when hearings are begun with regard to the budget of the Forest Service.

Sincerely,

NORMAN F. LENT,
Member of Congress.

STATEMENT OF HON. NORMAN L. LENT FOR HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

The gypsy moth is a serious threat to the welfare of the citizens of the State of New York, as well as to all the hardwood forests of the eastern United States. The pest is marching through our State into adjacent States devouring tree foliage, defacing homes, interfering with the use of yards, streets, playgrounds and parks by our citizens, and causing health problems where people are sensitive to the caterpillars.

In 1970, New York and other Eastern States suffered defoliation on 800,000 acres of their hardwood forests. This year an even greater damage is expected, with consequent deterioration of our environment and an even louder outcry expected from our citizens. An accelerated program of research and development by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is needed immediately to provide biological and other safe methods to reduce the rate of spread of this pest and to keep it below damaging levels.

On many occasions your subcommittee has very generously helped the citizens of New York when problems have reached crises levels, Please help us once again by increasing appropriations for the Forest Service in fiscal year 1972 by phasing in a $550,000 program for overcoming this pest with $275,000 in fiscal year 1972 and an additional $275,000 in fiscal year 1973. Your favorable consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1971.

HON. JULIA B. HANSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: The chief of the fisheries division of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources sent me a copy of his letter to you of April 7 and of the

resolution adopted by the Lake Michigan Management Committee of the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission in regard to modification of certain fish hatchery facilities in Michigan and construction of a new hatchery facility in Wisconsin.

I want you to know I am in entire accord with those views and hope you will make my letter a part of the record on this matter.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. DINGELL,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 23, 1971.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairwoman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN HANSEN. I respectfully request that the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations include in the budget for fiscal year 1972, an appropriation in the sum of $1,235,000 for the construction of additional ponds and related structures at the Gavins Point, S. Dak., National Fish Hatchery and for maintenancec of the existing ponds at that hatchery.

I request essential funds for completion of the original "Pick-Sloan" plan approved many years ago. The completion of the project is in the public interest. I am enclosing a brief report of the excellent achievements accomplished by effective management of the existing facilities.

I request my enclosed statement and the letter from Mr. Lenard Ludwig, chairman, Area Water Resources Committee, Yankton, S. Dak., be included in the official hearings of your subcommittee concerning this matter.

People from coast to coast now benefit and share in the enjoyment of such facilities. I am hopeful that you will promptly allocate and include in the budget appropriate funding of the full completion of the project as originally planned. Your assistance will be most appreciated.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

FRANK E. DENHOLM.

STATEMENT OF FRANK E. DENHOLM

Madam Chairwoman and members of the committee, I respectfully request that an appropriation in the amount of $1,235,000 be included in the fiscal year 1972 budget, for construction of additional ponds and related structures at the Gavins Point, S. Dak., National Fish Hatchery and for maintenance of the existing ponds at the hatchery.

I request that the letter from Mr Lenard Ludwig, chairman, Area Water Resources Committee, Yankton, S. Dak., be included in the official record of the hearing before this committee.

The need for immediate construction of these facilities is outlined in the letter of Mr. Ludwig. Mr. Ludwig indicates that some of the maintenance work may be delayed until after the new ponds are constructed.

I have requested estimates for the construction work and the maintenance work from the Bureau of Sports Fisheries, Department of the Interior. I received information from Interior as follows, to wit:

Maintenance of existing facilities	$245,000
Seal bottoms of 18 1.3-acre ponds	51,000
Seal bottoms of 6 0 2-acre ponds	6,000
Replace 18-inch corrugated metal pipe drains	38,000
Construct two large settling basins with supply drains	150,000
New facilities:	
Construct 24 1-acre ponds	860,000
Construct water supply pumping structure	130,000
Total appropriation required	1,235,000

Officials of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries indicate to me that the first priority is the repair and maintenance of the existing pounds. The maintenance work and construction of the new ponds and facilities can be done concurrently.

The House this week approved and passed an accelerated public works program. The Senate has already passed and the House will consider soon and quite likely pass the Emergency Employment Act. I support those needed measures and legislation.

We have a project, in this instance, that can create jobs almost immediately and will benefit people from a wide region for many, many years.

The head counts maintained at each of the reservoirs in the Missouri basin are an indication of the need and use of the reservoirs for fishing. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has informed me that the head counts for 1970 for the reservoirs are as follows:

Gavins Point	639,800
Fort Randall	313,600
Big Bend	402,400
Oahe	1,791,000

The head count for Oahe is very conservative because the reservoir stretches over the northern half of the State and counts are made at only a few of the many fishing locations.

The need for immediate construction of these facilities is outlined further in the letter to me from Mr. Ludwig, and I urge your attention to that supporting data. I am hopeful you will grant favorable approval of this request and budget necessary funds for the completion of the project accordingly.

Thank you very much.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Yankton, S. Dak., March 31, 1971.

Hon. FRANK DENHOLM,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DENHOLM: We feel that an important project should be brought to your attention that is vital to the future of recreation in the upper Midwest. We refer to the development program for the Gavins Point National Fish Hatchery, S. Dak. The program, briefly outlined, calls for the construction of 24 additional ponds and related structures at an estimated cost of just over $1 million. This development program was authorized on June 13, 1956, but has yet to be funded. The remaining development is part of the Hatcheries original plan.

The large main-stem dams constructed on the Missouri River in recent years have created a number of reservoirs which require stocking with predatory species of fish for proper management. In addition to fishing in the reservoirs, the tailwaters below many of these dams provide excellent fishing for northern pike, walleye, and sauger during spring spawning runs. There are also thousands of farm ponds in the States of South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska which require periodic stocking with warm water fish. To supply these needs, the hatchery produces northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, and channel catfish.

It appears according to research recently completed by management biologists that greater numbers of species such as northern pike and channel catfish are required; 7 million fish are required annually from Gavins Point National Fish Hatchery from the State of Souh Dakota alone. Requests from other States—namely Iowa and Nebraska bring the total to 9,800,000 fish needed annually from this station. Furthermore, projections from the State of South Dakota relative to fish needed for 1972 and 1973 reveal the following:

1972—Northern pike fingerlings	4,200,000
1973—Northern pike fingerlings	4,210,000
1972—Walleye fingerlings	1,387,000
1973—Walleye fingerlings	1,500,000
1972—Largemouth bass fingerlings	729,000
1973—Largemouth bass fingerlings	947,000
1972—Bluegill fingerlings	420,000
1973—Bluegill fingerlings	420,000
1972—Channel cat fingerlings	143,000
1973—Channel cat fingerlings	175,000

Other States also are projecting sizable future requests for fish. The present facilities are only capable of producing less than 25 percent of the future projected needs. Funding of this development program is long overdue and badly needed to supply fish needs in this service area.

We ask your support and that of our South Dakota congressional colleagues in obtaining funds for the completion of the Gavins Point National Fish Hatchery Development Program. If we are to maintain our wonderful recreational environment in this area, programs like this must not be delayed.

We ask that the development program be funded and completed during fiscal year 1972 and that sealing features for ponds included be implemented. An effective method for sealing bottoms of present ponds can be developd after completion of the additional development program.

We ask that you inquire into the status of the development program for the Gavins Point National Fish Hatchery, South Dakota as authorized by 70 Stat. 263, June 13, 1956. Information on the program is available from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

We thank you for your support of programs for the good of South Dakota and the Nation.

Sincerely,

LENARD LUDWIG, *Chairman.*

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF FRANK E. DENHOLM, M.C.

Madam Chairwoman and members of the committee, the Waubay Independent School District No. 184 completed reorganization on July 1, 1970, except for minor boundary changes. The present assessed valuation is $6,406,009 with a bonding limitation of $640,600. This comprises an area of 94,501 taxable acres and 29,019 nontaxable acres of which 13,440 acres are Indian owned.

The Waubay Independent School District No. 184 has a kindergarten through grade 12 program. The 1970–71 enrollment figures are 323 in grades kindergarten through 8 and 177 in grades 9 through 12 of which 104 are Indian students. The anticipated enrollment by the 1973–74 school year is 370 for kindergarten through grade 8 and 195 for grades 9 through 12 of which 145 will be Indian students. There are two main reasons for the belief that an increase in the enrollment will take place, to wit:

First, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is operating a two-room rural school with an attendance of 23 students. The Indian people of the Enemy Swim District have petitioned that these children be integrated into the Waubay Public School when facilities are made available. Due to lack of facilities, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux children are also attending schools away from home at the following schools:

Flandreau Indian School—21, Flandreau, S. Dak.
Wahpeton School—9, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
Big Coulee—4, Wilmot, S. Dak.

Second, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Housing Authority is contemplating a 29-unit housing project which shall increase the school enrollment.

The present facilities are extremely old, inadequate, and hazardous. The kindergarten through grade 8 education program is housed in a building which was originally built in 1901, with an addition built on in 1922. Storage rooms have been converted to classrooms in the basement to provide space in the old main school building for kindergarten, lunchroom facilities, and special education. Further, remodeling in this building is impossible since the walls of the basic structure are separating, and the wood is simply rotting away. The Fire Marshal's report, which is attached hereto, gives an indication of the condition of the Waubay school building.

The grades 9–12 (high school) education program is housed in seven separate buildings, scattered around town, as follows, to wit:

Two buildings purchased from the Peever School District—wooden structures and extreme fire hazards;

One old abandoned garage next to the railroad tracks;

One old Legion hall building vacated by the Legion post because of its unsafe condition;

One old building in the alley of the old town theater; and

Space next to the Red Owl store on Main Street.

The school gym, stage, and the dressing room are being used for classrooms. Students are required to cross main highways and thoroughfares to change

classrooms. They walk as far as three blocks to go from one classroom to another in subzero temperatures and adverse weather conditions.

The school's facilities have many limitations which adversely affect the educational program. Under the existing conditions, a good school program is severely handicapped. Many of the limitations have developed as the school officials attempted to find space to house an extended program. All available space is being utilized in the community as well as the storage rooms, the gymnasium stage, and former dressing rooms.

Transportation services are available for all rural students attending Waubay Public School. There are seven bus routes, a new bus shed with a maintenance department, and a full time mechanic. At the present time, approximately 320 students are transported.

The school officials have proposed to abandon the use of the current school buildings as of July 1, 1972, or as soon thereafter as adequate facilities become available. The Waubay School Board proposed to present a bond issue to the electorate for the purpose of augmenting Federal funds becoming available for a new school building.

I believe we must integrate programs for Indian education with public school programs so that Indian children will be accepted and educated in a manner which gives them a real opportunity to become a productive member of society.

On March 8, 1971, the Board of Education authorized the services of the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak., to do a feasibility survey for the Waubay School District. This survey will be completed by May 7, 1971.

The Waubay Independent School District No. 184 has the cooperation of the community and the Indian people of Sesseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe to accomplish this objective. They need help in their search for better education for all children.

A planning grant in the amount of $150,000 is requested to be used as follows, to wit:

1. Site acquisition and development;
2. Consultant and architectural fees;
3. Plant facility survey costs; and
4. Administrative planning costs.

To enable the Waubay Independent School District No. 184 to plan for the new facilities an immediate grant of $150,000 is requested.

The account will be open for inspection by all duly concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. DENHOLM, M.C.

Attachments: (1) Copy of resolution passed by Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of Lake Traverse Reservation, Sisseton, S. Dak.; (2) True photo-copy of letter from South Dakota Fire Marshal.

SISSETON WAHPETON SIOUX TRIBE OF THE LAKE TRAVERSE RESERVATION
SISSETON, S. DAK.

RESOLUTION 71-34

Whereas, the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation is organized under a Constitution and bylaws and adopted by members of the tribe on August 1-2, 1966; approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on August 24, 1966, and

Whereas, article VII, section 1 (a) and (c) authorizes the tribal council to represent the tribe in all negotiations with Federal, State and local governments and to engage in any business not contrary to State law and that will further the economic development of the tribe and its members, and

Whereas, the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation is in full support of the tribal health council in their grief for a new clinic building, and

Whereas, the Public Health Service has crowded hallways and no space for waiting patients, inadequate space for all departments; pharmacy, PHN, social service, dentistry, and

Whereas, there is insufficient examining rooms, nurses treatment stations and consultation room for in service and patient education. There is no private, soundproof space for individual counseling in all departments, which would include acoustical ceilings for the nursery and hospital, and

Whereas, there is no way to reach the hospital laboratory, X-ray and medical records without going outside; therefore be it

Resolved, That positive action be taken to correct the above-named situations.

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned duly appointed chairman and secretary of the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Council, do hereby certify that the above resolution was duly adopted by the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Council, which is composed of 10 members, constituting a quorum, were present at a regular meeting duly noticed, called, convened and held and recessed till April 13 which was held at the Tribal Building on April 13, 1971, by a vote of 7 for, 0 against, and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1971.

GERALD FLUTE,
Secretary, Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Council.

Attest:

MOSES GILL, *tribal chairman.*

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENT,
Pierre, S. Dak., March 31, 1971.

Re 1970 school inspection reports,
Waubay, S. Dak.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Waubay School District,
Waubay, S. Dak.

DEAR SIR: A review of the inspection reports compiled by Deputy State Fire Marshal Don Daly of Aberdeen, reveals that your school system is using some buildings that are not up to the standards that our office requires.

Three out of the four buildings being used are far below the excellent rating. Two of them come into the hazardous category, a building that comes under the hazardous category should be evacuated and kept free from occupancy by students until hazardous conditions are corrected.

It is our duty to inform you that these buildings should be replaced or upgraded, providing safe facilities for the children and teachers that occupy them, or our office will have to start condemnation procedures.

Yours truly,

JOE L. BROWN,
Chief Deputy Fire Marshal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1971.

WOODROW WILSON BIRTHPLACE FOUNDATION

WITNESSES

HON. J. KENNETH ROBINSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA
MRS. HERBERT McK. SMITH, PRESIDENT
HARRY NASH, TRUSTEE AND CHAIRMAN, PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Mrs. HANSEN. Our first witness today is Mrs. Herbert Smith, president of the Woodrow Wilson Birthp'ace Foundation. Introducing her is Congressman Robinson, our distinguished colleague from Virginia.

Mr. ROBINSON. Thank you, Madam Chairman. We appreciate this opportunity to appear before your distinguished committee. I appreciate personally the opportunity to present to you two such distinguished constituents as I have with me this morning representing the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation. Seated on my right is Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, the president of the Foundation, and a member of the Foundation since 1933. She is accompanied by Mr. Harry Nash, a member of the board of trustees, who will also speak in behalf of the foundation briefly.

As the subcommittee is aware, there is no specific budget item which would provide earmarked financial assistance to the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation in its maintenance and development program. Presidential birthplaces, and other residences of Presidents, are held and maintained in various ways—some by the Federal Government, as is the case with George Washington's birthplace site at Wakefield, Va., some by private foundations and historical associations, such as Woodrow Wilson's birthplace at Staunton, Va., the manse provided his father while a Presbyterian minister there.

Other than a contribution from the Commonwealth of Virginia toward the purchase of the house for restoration some years ago, and an appropriation of $17,000 for the current biennium from the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, the foundation has been without assistance from public funds.

As will be explained, the foundation must practice, therefore, stringent economy in operation and maintenance of this historic home and is unable to place in effect, plans for needed additional interpretive services.

A major project, which the foundation hopes to move forward, is the production of a documentary motion picture, "World Peace," devoted to the cause to which Woodrow Wilson dedicated his Presidency. A small theater, in which the film could be shown to visitors to the birthplace, also is planned.

Because the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation can point to no budget item of its own, Madam Chairman, it appears today, in effect, in support of sympathetic consideration of the program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Specifically, the hope is that the subcommittee might consider it appropriate, either by earmarking of an amount certain, or by language of intent in its report, to take particular note of the financial problems of those historic sites associated with our Presidents which are maintained in private hands.

If it is the pleasure of the subcommittee, I now should like to present Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, president of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation.

I would also like to apologize for my immediate departure due to the meeting of another subcommittee meeting of my own.

Mrs. HANSEN. It has been a pleasure to have you with us today Congressman Robinson.

Mrs. SMITH. During my period of service of 33 years on the board of trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, I have seen the restoration and development of the Woodrow Wilson birthplace designated by the Department of the Interior as a registered national historic landmark. In the restoration, we have received modest support from the State of Virginia, but we have never received Federal funds. I believe this is because we have never asked for them.

In the new development which we envision, we call upon your assistance and advice.

Mr. NASH. We appreciate this opportunity to appear before the committee as representatives of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation. We express our thanks to the chairman, Mrs. Hansen for the

courtesies extended to us in correspondence prior to this appearance.

We are here as concerned trustees for one of America's historic shrines. We represent a foundation dedicated to the peace ideals of the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and using his birthplace at Staunton as the symbol and vehicle for promoting one of man's best dreams—a peaceful world community of free nations, each working out its own destiny with common understanding and a mutual desire to do one thing—abolish war.

The Woodrow Wilson Birthday Foundation was incorporated in 1938, and our purpose is to inform the committee of the foundation's broad program; present the chronology of the birthplace preservation and restoration work to its present status of registered national historic landmark; and outline a new $2,450,000 development program for a Woodrow Wilson educational center approved by our board of trustees.

Dominating the proposed educational center development will be an octagonal auditorium, to seat 250 persons, for showing of a triple-screen film on the subject of "World Peace." The film will be produced by Francis Thompson, of New York, a producer of international reputation. Beneath the street-level theater will be an exhibit hall telling further the life and ideals of Woodrow Wilson.

Also included in the expansion plans are an office building, gift shop, reception center, parking lots, and landscaping on the area on the south side of Frederick Street between Coalter and Market Streets, in downtown Staunton.

Plans have been prepared by Charles M. Stotz, of the firm, Stotz, Hess & MacLachlan, of Pittsburgh, and by Ralph E. Griswold, of the landscape architectural firm, Griswold, Winters & Swain, also of Pittsburgh.

We do not at this hearing request any specific funding but rather we seek to draw on the knowledge and experience of the committee for advice regarding areas of Federal assistance as we begin to implement and structure this rather bold and comprehensive program.

President Nixon's statements on ending the war in Southeast Asia pointedly remind us that the Woodrow Wilson dream has not died. We seek through development at the Woodrow Wilson birthplace to keep the essence of Wilson's idea alive—to polish and repeat it often, in the hope that someday it will again catch hold in the hearts and the minds of the world.

The Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, the educational center, the new film, and exhibits at Staunton will well serve in keeping the world peace lamp lit. We of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation are dedicated to this effort and we ask this committee to share our interest and concern.

We have prepared several exhibits, the Story of the Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson Foundation up to this time, the Woodrow Wilson Educational Center, and a breakdown of the cost estimates of the program we envision. We would like to file these, and have done so, with the staff assistant.

We are again grateful to you for your courtesy this morning and we thank you for your time and interest.

(The documents follow:)

STORY OF THE BIRTHPLACE
OF
WOODROW WILSON

The Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson was formerly the Manse of the Presbyterian Church in Staunton, Virginia, where his father, The Reverend Joseph R. Wilson was minister from 1854 to 1857.

One of the most valuable possessions in the house is the Family Bible in which is recorded in his father's handwriting, "At 12 3/4 o'clock at night in Staunton, Virginia on December 28, 1856, Thomas Woodrow was born.

When Woodrow Wilson was President-Elect, he was invited by the citizens of Staunton to visit the place of his birth upon the occasion of his 56th birthday on December 28, 1912. On the cold December day, he spoke in the open air in the area of the church where his father had been minister and where he had likely been baptized.

The Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation was incorporated on June 27, 1938 with Mrs. Cordell Hull, a native Stauntonian as President. Among the trustees were Jesse H. Jones, Edward R. Stettinius, John Stewart Bryan of Richmond, General E. Walton Opie, Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, Senator Harry Floyd Byrd, Norman H. Davis and John Lloyd Newcomb, then president of the University of Virginia.

Through efforts of Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and others, Senator Byrd was requested to get a state appropriation of $10,000 and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation of New York was asked to contribute $15,000, thereby providing $25,000 for the purchase of the Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson. There were no funds at that time for restoration or development.

At the outset, the Foundation established as its goal the restoration of the property, the collection of furnishings and artifacts, acquisition of property and the establishment of sufficient endowment to insure perpetual care. Many of the furnishings are original pieces from the Wilson family given by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

With funds gathered largely through personal contacts by members of the Board, the initial restoration of the house and grounds has been completed.

The 18th Century Gardens were planted in 1941 by The Garden Club of Virginia through proceeds made possible from Historic Garden Week. An additional garden terrace was added by The Garden Club of Virginia in 1968. In May of 1941, the Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson was dedicated by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In 1956, the Woodrow Wilson Centennial was celebrated at the Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson by the presence of distinguished speakers who told the story of Woodrow Wilson and his contribution to the world. The Birthplace was further recognized in 1960 when President Eisenhower paid an official visit. In 1964, the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service designated the Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The birthplace is now established as a major historic attraction. The Foundation now feels we are ready to enlarge our vision to keep alive the cause of World Peace, for which Woodrow Wilson gave his life.

PURPOSE OF THE
WOODROW WILSON EDUCATIONAL CENTER

Our philosophy as an educational institution is aimed at making the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace an inspiration for our time and to project it as a symbol of leadership and devotion to the true cause of America. We aim at a wider scope for the Birthplace and for its role in the future. We would dare to be great.

The interpretive program at the Manse has been designed to feature the man Woodrow Wilson, his life and spirit and particularly his great idea for World Peace that emanated from the Christian background and training which had its beginning there.

We need an educational-promotion program to carry the message of the Birthplace across the nation - to the schools, to the parents, to the people of America who can profit from a visit to that place.

However, if the Birthplace is to take its proper place in the life of the nation, we must do more than develop visitation. We must expand the concept of this Foundation until it includes a vision of ways and means to repeat the story of Woodrow Wilson, to keep fresh the great idea born in him here, that of a broken world united for a peaceful course into the future.

We have the very place where the first modern plan for universal peace took shape in the person of a son of the preacher who lived in the Manse. There appears no better place where this noble idea might be better nourished and encouraged. The proposed Educational Center will be the genesis of a renewed effort in this direction.

Given proper dedication it will become a forum for the perpetuation of one of the greatest ideas ever brought forth in this nation. Through it the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace can become a thought center - a source of inspiration to the nation. A new approach to the idea of world cooperation is badly needed and any impetus towards its revival, wherever -- however simple, or grand, will be a fresh breath of hope in our bewildered times.

The League of Nations idea was - and still is - one of man's best dreams, a condition to be sought after - for only in the trying can we inch forward to our ultimate destination as a world community. If we are to survive we must continue to strive - to try and gain the ideal.

That is why the idea which had its roots in Staunton, so eloquently championed by a preacher's son, is so precious in this country. America must not let loose of this goal, the idea for a plan of a community of free nations - each working out their destiny with a common understanding and a mutual desire to do one thing - abolish war as the means of settling national differences.

The Wilson dream has not died. Men of good will may yet evolve a plan by which nations can settle their difficulties without slaughter by the terrible weapons of modern war.

The Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation Program offers an opportunity for dramatizing today's support and dedication to the Woodrow Wilson ideal.

COST ESTIMATE

WOODROW WILSON BIRTHPLACE MEMORIAL
Staunton, Virginia

Property Acquisition		
Putney	69,000	
Cronise	86,000	
City Lot	20,000	175,000
Building Construction		
Woodrow Wilson Memorial	759,000	
Gift Shop	57,000	
Reception House	64,000	
Site Work	112,000	992,000
Architect's Fee		99,200
Landscaping		
Demolition	17,280	
Grading and Paving	22,800	
Site Drainage	4,750	
Irrigation System	5,640	
Parking Lot Lighting	1,940	
Painting	570	
Planting Bed Preparation	1,940	
Plants	25,200	
	80,200	
Plus 10% Contingency	8,012	88,132
Landscape Architect's Fee		4,713
Film Production and Projection Equipment Cost Based on Estimate from Francis Thompson, Producer		
To produce film "Woodrow Wilson's Efforts For World Peace"	313,000	
Triple Screen 35mm color film - Purchase and installation of projection equipment: 3 projectors, 3 channel sound, 3-18" x 13-1/2" screens, interlocks and control console	60,500	373,500
Survey Cost		2,385
Exhibit Room Furnishing and Audio-Visual Equipment		200,000
Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment for all buildings and restoration of Pierce Arrow Car used by Woodrow Wilson at White House and bought by him for personal use in private life		265,070
TOTAL		$2,450,000

The Manse of the Presbyterian Church in Staunton, Virginia, which is the Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson, was acquired through an appropriation of the State of Virginia and a contribution from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation of New York for the sum of $25,000.

On January 27, 1938, the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation was incorporated under the Corporate Laws of the State of Virginia and was officially recorded by the Clerk of the Corporation Court of Staunton, Virginia on July 11, 1938.

Named in the Charter as Trustees of the Foundation were the following local members: Mrs. Cordell Hull, a Staunton native and wife of the former Secretary of State, Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, Major General E. Walton Opie, Floridus S. Crosby, Michael Kivlighan, and L. W. H. Peyton. Trustees from distant areas included: Jesse H. Jones, Texas; Norman K. Davis, Washington, D. C.; Richard Wilmer Bolling, Washington, D. C. (Brother of Mrs. Wilson); D. Lawrence Groner, Norfolk, Virginia; Lewis C. Williams, Richmond, Virginia; J. L. Newcomb, Charlottesville, Virginia; John Stewart Bryan, Williamsburg, Virginia; Mrs. Edith Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Edith Sands, Middleburg, Virginia; Mrs. Martha H. Hitchcock, Washington, D. C.; Miss Charlotte H. Noland, Middleburg, Virginia; Frank L. Polk, New York City, New York; Edward R. Stettinius, New York City, New York; Carter Glass, Lynchburg, Virginia; and Harry F. Byrd, Winchester, Virginia.

From the group, the following officers of the Foundation were named:

Mrs. Cordell Hull	President
Carter Glass	1st Vice President
Harry Byrd	2nd Vice President
Jesse Jones	Treasurer
Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith	Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

Following the transaction, a simple service was held in the Manse of the Presbyterian Church now designated as the Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson.

The ceremonies of that occasion were concluded by a prayer delivered by Woodrow Wilson's friend and classmate, Dr. A. M. Fraser, Minister:

"We thank thee for the great and gracious part of this venerable house. We do especially thank thee that in thy sovereign province it sheltered the infancy of one of the supreme characters of history, that its walls echoed the parental prayers whispered about his cradle and witnessed the budding of his genius.

We have met to set apart this building to its new use as a perpetual memorial to Woodrow Wilson, who was born within it, that the thousands who come here, may not only do honor to his memory but catch for themselves somewhat of his spirit, an inspiration to his ideals of personal character of self-sacrifice and devotion to public duty and passion for the rights of men."

Coal Research

WITNESS

JOSEPH P. BRENNAN, DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND MARKETING DEPARTMENT, UNITED MINE WORKERS

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Joseph P. Brennan, Director, Research and Marketing, United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Brennan. In the interests of time, I would like to file my statement for the record and comment briefly upon it if I may.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Joseph P. Brennan. I am director of research and marketing of the United Mine Workers of America. I am also a member of the General Technical Advisory Committee of the Office of Coal Research.

I appear here today to urge this committee to appropriate the full budget request of the Office of Coal Research for fiscal 1972 and indeed to increase that request to an amount consistent with the potential of coal research.

The United Mine Workers of America has a vested interest in coal research. Technology is essential for the future well-being of coal.

But, coal research is no longer of parochial concern. Our Nation must fully develop its coal resources, resources which account for more than 80 percent of our fossil fuel reserves. The key to that development lies in technology. Several developments have made coal research an urgent national concern.

First is the demand of America for increasing amounts of energy. From all indications the rate of growth seems certain to continue. Increasingly large supplies of energy will be required to meet a demand which is seemingly infinite.

The demand for electrical energy has outpaced even the most optimistic projections of several years ago. The electric utilities are hard pressed to meet the demand, and in some instances have been forced to ration power.

Second is the impact of growing energy demands upon our ecology. The American people are no longer content to permit their environment to be despoiled in order to meet the demand for energy.

This question is of great concern to us. Regulations imposed on the consumption of coal have threatened the very existence of several major coal fields and have tended to disrupt traditional patterns of production, distribution and consumption.

Equally important, regulations have forced many major coal producers to question the desirability of developing high sulphur coal reserves. Major consumers have begun to search for low sulphur fuel reserves in the United States and increasingly in foreign countries.

As a result, large reserves of energy which have been and could continue to be made available to a nation dependent upon energy are being threatened. It is not pertinent here to question the regulations that have been imposed in the name of environmental quality. What is significant is that without technology we face the very real possibility that a large section of our energy reserves will lie fallow, unable to contribute to the economy of our Nation and to the welfare of its people.

Third, the rapid growth of energy demand and increasingly severe environmental restrictions have caused many American consumers to seek overseas sources of energy. Large-scale importation of both crude and residual fuel oil into the United States is now a reality. Looming on the horizon is the importation of large amounts of liquefied natural gas.

Putting economic considerations aside, the importation of fuel must eventually mean that America will become more dependent upon the vagaries of international politics. It will mean that we as a nation will no longer be self-sufficient in energy, a development which must cause grave concern in this time of international peril.

Recent developments in the Middle East and elsewhere underscore the threat to our national security if the United States ever becomes wholly dependent on foreign fuel to meet its vital energy needs.

Fifth, America has become painfully aware that present energy reserves are woefully inadequate to meet demand. Natural gas supplies are rapidly dwindling to the point of crisis. Petroleum reserves are in exceedingly short supply, vis-a-vis, demand. Only coal, of all of the domestic fossil fuel reserves is capable of meeting the rapidly burgeoning demand for energy in all forms including electric power, solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels.

Nuclear power, the long-promised savior of the energy industry has failed to live up to expectations. Nuclear powerplants are inherently inefficient and the use of light water reactors to generate electric power represents a waste of scarce uranium reserves, a waste which this Nation can ill afford. Even the Atomic Energy Commission recognizes that without a breeder reactor the age of the atom will be short lived.

Sixth, it is becoming exceedingly clear that America can no longer depend upon the steam cycle as the basic power generation technology. Even a cursory examination of the efficiency curve of the steam cycle indicates that the technology has arrived at a plateau. Such a flattening suggests that both economic and ecological considerations will require the development of new ways for generating electric power.

I am suggesting that we can no longer be satisfied with a 40 percent efficiency for a fossil fuel plant and a 30 percent efficiency for a nuclear generating station. We must attain efficiency levels of 50, 60 and 70 percent. We must develop technology to permit this and we must expend whatever research and development resources necessary to accomplish this job.

Over the years the Office of Coal Research has been hampered by inadequate funding. The lack of funding has forced the OCR program into a position of rejecting alternatives which are economically, ecologically and fiscally sound. OCR has been forced to stay out of promising areas of research, areas which would have returned much to the national welfare for the funds expended.

The history of OCR has been one of lost opportunity. Such opportunities were lost not because of the lack of ability or dedication of the OCR staff but rather because of the failure of responsible Government officials in the executive branch to recognize that in the OCR program there was a public interest of the highest order.

We are asking you this year to change this priority, to give to OCR the funding level it has requested, and if possible, to increase it substantially.

I would suggest, as a representative of the United Mine Workers of America, as a member of the General Technical Advisory Committee and as an individual who has spent a great deal of time studying this matter that a minimum funding level of $50 million per year is required to properly carry out the work of OCR. Such a funding level would permit the pursuit of promising areas of research in which OCR is now engaged and the initiation of projects which would mean so much to our Nation in the years and decades which lie ahead.

Finally, I would like to comment upon a restriction imposed upon the Office of Coal Research by the Office of Management and Budget. That restriction requires that all new pilot plants involving coal research should be funded by at least one-third private funds.

I agree in principle with this concept. Certainly the private sector should help to develop technology to utilize coal. On the other hand, I must object strenuously to the timing. Coal research has lain dormant for many years. Coal research today rests in the position of the atom 20 years ago. The coal research program cannot get off the ground without a massive infusion of Government funding. With success, private funding will come.

There is one other point that I would make along this line. It is my firm opinion that energy is so vital and that the development of energy so essential to our well being that as much of the energy technology as possible should be in the public domain for all to use. We must encourage competition in the energy industry. To do so we must develop technology in such a manner that the maximum number of companies will be able to use it. The development of technology in the public domain with public funds assures that this will be done. On the other hand, to preclude public research and development will mean, in my opinion, the lessening of competition and in the final analysis a strangling of the effective development of energy technology for the public good.

On behalf of the United Mine Workers of America and its membership I wish to thank you for the opportunity to appear here today.

Mr. BRENNAN. My name is Joseph P. Brennan and I am director of research and marketing of the United Mine Workers of America.

I am here to ask this committee to appropriate the full budget request of the Office of Coal Research for fiscal 1972 and indeed to increase that request to an amount consistent with the potential of coal research.

Coal research is an idea that has become of age. It has ceased to be an interest of parochial concern to people interested in coal. It is now a matter of urgent national priority.

I say that, Madam Chairman, for several reasons. First, it is obvious that the demand for energy in the United States is growing faster than any of us could have anticipated 5 to 10 years ago. This increased demand will place increasingly severe pressures upon all forms of energy.

Second, as the demands for energy increase, and the demands upon our ecology and the questions of pollution become of paramount importance, it is obvious that the American people are no longer content to permit environmental degradation to be a part of the price of energy supply.

It is obvious, on the other hand, that we must, as a nation, develop the technology which will permit our Nation to have the energy it needs without insult to its environment.

Third, the rapid growth of energy demand coupled with the environmental restrictions have caused many large American consumers to increasingly seek overseas sources of energy. This causes problems related to our national security and places the United States in a position where our self-sufficiency in matters of energy is now threatened.

Fourth, the supplies of indigenous energy resources, while on the whole adequate to meet our demands, are in short supply in certain areas.

For example, both natural gas and petroleum from indigenous resources are now at a point of crisis and it is obvious we are going to have to develop technology to utilize our large reserves of energy, notably coal and oil shale, for gasification and liquefication programs.

Fifth, it is extremely clear to me, Madam Chairman, that the steam cycle as a basic form of power generation has outlived its usefulness. I must suggest we will not build additional steam generator stations. I am now only suggesting that, with the leveling of the efficiency level of steam powerplants, we are going to have to develop new methods of energy and power production.

This leads me, Madam Chairman, to suggest that the Office of Coal Research is in a unique position to contribute to the future well-being of the United States. I would suggest to you that the OCR budget of this year should be fully funded and that a budget level of at least $50 million rather than the $21 million would be more appropriate.

Finally, Madam Chairman, I would like to comment briefly upon a restriction placed on the Office of Coal Research this year by the Office of Management and Budget. That restriction would require one-third private funding. I agree in principle with this.

Private industry should contribute to the development of technology. They have, however, two reservations.

First, if this restriction is applied, I feel that several promising research programs would not be carried forth. I think this would be a tragedy from the standpoint of the Nation.

Second, the energy industry is undergoing a revolution—a revolution not only in technology, but a revolution in the way it is put together and the way it functions.

It is my opinion that the developmental technology will be the key to the shape of the energy industry in the future and I feel very strongly that insofar as possible energy technology should be developed in the public domain so that there will be greater freedom of entry of nonenergy companies into the energy industry and there will be greater participation by a broad range of companies in the technology and in the development of energy in the future. Therefore, Madam Chairman, I would suggest that the restriction, while desirable in principle, leaves something to be desired on the matter of timing.

On behalf of the United Mine Workers, I want to thank this committee for the opportunity to appear here today.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Brennan.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

WITNESSES

JOHN GREENSLIT, FEDERAL-STATE LIAISON OFFICER, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, NORTH DAKOTA
ELMO DeRICCO, CARSON CITY, NEV., PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION LIAISON OFFICERS
SPENCER ELLIS, VICE PRESIDENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Elmo DeRicco, Carson City, Nev., president, National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers.

Mr. DERICCO. I appear this morning representing the State of North Dakota, the National Association of State Liaison Officers. I am accompanied by the vice president of the national association, Mr. Spencer Ellis of the State of Maryland.

I would like to read my statement. The National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers support the Department of Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation budget request for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended.

The Association or NASORLO is composed of the State liaison officers of the 50 States and the governments of the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. NASORLO was formed on May 24, 1967 in Denver, Colo. and serves as a focal point for State-Federal-county-and city governments dealing with the administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

NASORLO supports the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation administrative budget of $4,800,000 to continue the proper and fiscally responsible handling of the many programs outlined in the intent of the original and amended Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The association supports Bureau efforts for innovative special studies and research projects to be continued at an accelerated pace to identify areas of national significance for future highest and best uses.

The funds proposed to other Federal agencies for acquisition of outdoor recreation lands also has the support of NASORLO. The association endorses the $70 million of the National Park Service, the $19,-

700,000 for the U.S. Forest Service, the $5 million for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the $500,000 for the Bureau of Land Management and, the $30 million for liquidation of previous obligations.

By allowing the requests for full funding of the executive budget recommendations of the previously mentioned Federal agencies, the on-going acquisition programs of these agencies to provide valuable public lands for recreational use in the broadest sense must be accelerated without delay before valuable areas are unavailable due to escalating land values and other restrictions. NASORLO recognizes the outstanding work of these agencies and encourages continuation of acquisition policies that will complement the workings of the respective States and meet the long-range needs of the country.

The primary support of NASORLO is for the proposed $280 million that shall be made available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States. As indicated by 55 separate and complete State comprehensive outdoor recreation plans, this amount will greatly assist the States to meet the pressing rural and urban needs of each respective State as well as the country as a whole.

As indicated by NASORLO in testimony of previous years, the great needs of the country can best be met by a constant and level flow of funding at the national level in the land and water conservation fund program. The appropriation figures quoted give for the first time the States a reasonable degree of stability for long-range planning and implementation of acquisition and development programs.

NASORLO has gone on record favoring the "new urban thrust" as suggested in the President's state of the Union address and recognizes the budget proposed as a step to maintain full funding at a level to immediately work toward meeting the national as well as individual State needs.

The primary purpose of NASORLO, as outlined in its constitution, is "establishment of a coordinated, unified State effort in presenting State views to Congress and appropriate Federal agencies on existing and proposed legislation, related regulations, and appropriations." NASORLO strongly supports the philosophy of full funding as the most important facet to quality administration of the intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to provide new and unique opportunities for outdoor recreation in our country's lands and waters.

We commend this budget as being realistic and within the goals of the States and their political subdivisions. NASORLO pledges maximum effort to the promotion of better consideration and coordination of Federal resources and programs. Favorable consideration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund budget for fiscal 1972 is respectfully requested.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

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WITNESS

J. E. MOORE, MANAGER, FORESTRY PROGRAMS, AMERICAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. J. E. Moore, manager, forestry programs, American Pulpwood Association.

Mr. MOORE. I am J. E. Moore, manager of forestry programs for the American Pulpwood Association, a national trade association of pulpwood producers, dealers, consumers and others directly concerned with growing and harvesting pulpwood—the principal raw-material used in the manufacture of pulp, paper, paperboard and other products.

In this age of concern over depletion of our national resources, ecological imbalance, environmental pollution, and increasing demand for wood we feel that some funds for research and fire control should be increased in the 1972 budget for the Forest Service.

Insect and disease.—The latest forest resource study indicates that on commercial forest land tree mortality from all causes is 5.6 billion cubic feet per year in trees 5 inches in diameter or larger. Nearly half of this amount, 2.4 billion cubic feet, is caused by insects and disease—approximately evenly divided between the two causes. It is estimated that the annual loss of growth caused by forest insects and disease accounts for another 2.4 billion cubic feet annually.

Since the annual cut from our Nation's forests has averaged about 11 billion cubic feet over the past 10 years, we can put these loss figures in perspective by saying that insects and disease destroy almost half as much timber as we use.

Forest insects.—Chemical insecticides have been used to control some insect epidemics but with the distinct possibility that many persistent pesticides may not be available within the next few years, research is needed to find alternate ways to deal with insect epidemics. The Forest Service is working on biological controls for a number of forest insects but the pace of this research much be increased.

We urge that the administration budget for forest insect research be increased by $1 million, to a total of $5,998,000.

Forest diseases.—Forest diseases are less spectacular in that they do not break out in epidemic proportions as do insects. However, as I indicated above forest diseases do cause tremendous damage and loss of growth, therefore, are very important.

We urge that $1 million be added to the Forest Service budget for forest disease research increasing the total to $3,954,000.

Adequate methods to control insects and diseases would put off the time when the cut from our forests equals the growth, allow more time to bring understocked areas into full production, and give us more time to take advantage of discoveries in tree genetics.

Bark-chip separation-segregation research.—Forest products industries have always searched for ways to use a greater portion of the tree. The pulp and paper industry has gradually increased its use of mill residues which now make up nearly 30 percent of the total wood consumed.

A tremendous volume, some 2 billion cubic feet of wood that could be used for fiber, is left in the woods in tops and branches that are too small and crooked to be debarked economically by any currently known method. Discovery of an economical method to chip tops and branches in the woods, then separate wood and bark in chips that contain both, and remove the bark, would make it possible to use much of the fiber that is now left in the woods. This would greatly improve the appearance of an area after logging.

We could also use some of the hardwoods of inferior species that will never grow large enough or straight enough to meet utilization requirements or big enough to be pleasing esthetically.

The Forest Service initiated a project on bark-chip separation-segregation research several years ago. This year it has an appropration of $258,000. We urge that funds for bark-chip separation-segregation research be increased by a total of $92,000. $42,000 of this would bring it up to the operational requirements and the additional $50,000 would be used for equipment that is badly needed in the laboratory.

Prescribed burning research.—Foresters use fire in the woods to remove underbrush and thus prevent total destruction of the stand if a wild fire should start when the wind is high and the humidity is low, to eliminate a disease called brown spot on long leaf pine seedlings, and to reduce the growth of undesirable hardwoods.

This valuable forest management tool appears to be in jeopardy. Smoke from prescribed fires, like smoke from wildfires, does result in some air pollution.

Research is needed to answer such questions as: are hazardous substances released into the atmosphere by wildfire, or by prescribed fire? If prescribed burning is restricted or eliminated how will this affect the number and size of wildfires?

We support a proposed research project on prescribed burning which would cost approximately $625,000 the first year. Fire research currently underway could be realined to provide $150,000 while the balance of $475,000 would have to be supplied in an additional appropriation.

Forest survey.—The forest survey provided specific information on forest land area, growth, cut, inventory, etc. This information is valuable not only to the forest industries located in the States but to the Nation as a whole, and is used as the basis for projecting future trends. More detailed information is needed at more frequent intervals in order to plan adequately for the future. We urge that the amount budgeted for the forest survey be increased by at least $50,000.

Cooperative forest fire control.—When the Clarke-McNary Act was passed in 1924 it authorized Federal appropriations for forest fire control to match State expenditures for this purpose on a 50-50 basis. State costs have increased faster than the Federal appropriation and now the Federal Government is providing less than 15 percent of the total cost instead of the 50 percent originally authorized.

We request that the budget for cooperative forest fire control be increased to the full authorization of $20 million.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much.

WITNESSES

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI
HON. BILL D. BURLISON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI
HAROLD E. TURNER, PRESIDENT, MERAMEC BASIN ASSOCIATION
JAMES F. GAMBLE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our very distinguished colleagues, Congressman Ichord and Congressman Burlison from the State of Missouri, to introduce the Meramec Basin Association.

Mr. ICHORD. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, as in previous years, I am happy to endorse the statement of the Meramec Basin Association concerning Forest Service reservoirs in the Clark National Forest. Part of the area involved is in my district, and the need for these facilities is becoming more urgent each year.

This committee has been very understanding in appropriating funds for the Council Bluffs Reservoir in past years even though they were not budgeted. The project is now in the construction stage, but we are again faced with the problem of no specific item in the budget for its continuance. By the end of fiscal year 1971, a total of $450,000 will have been expended on the project. A total of only $1,970,000 will complete both the reservoir and the design of its associated recreation areas. While this may seem to be a sizable figure, it must be offset by the estimated annual benefits to the Federal Government and the local entities through entrance and user fees. These will amount to $716,000 per year. On this basis, the project will more than pay for itself in 3 years after completion. I am sure that this compares favorably with other reservoir projects. The details on costs and benefits are included with the Meramec Basin Association statement.

My interest in this project is not alone on its separate merits, but also because it is part of a comprehensive development of the Meramec River Basin, other elements of which affect my district. Downstream developments of the Corps of Engineers are underway. The Council Bluffs Reservoir project and other upstream developments of the Soil Conservation Service are necessary to realize the full benefits of the basin development. The total benefits to be derived as envisioned by the Congress in authorizing the comprehensive basin development will far outreach those of any separate element—but the parts make up the whole.

A more rapid rate of development will reduce the ultimate cost of this particular project. I hope that the committee will continue its interest in the Council Bluffs Reservoir and make it possible to complete it as soon as possible.

May I speak today also in support of full funding of the Clarke-McNary Act and the desperate need for it both in my home State of Missouri and nationally.

I am told by forestry experts in Missouri that not even the $40 million authorized under H.R. 6085 would entirely do the job required in Missouri, but would "be most helpful" and would prevent a serious cutback in forest fire protection programs.

Missouri has some 15 million acres of forest land. The U.S. Forest Service owns about 1,350,000 acres, which it protects. The Missouri Department of Conservation is responsible for the rest.

And we in Missouri have been unable on our own to secure adequate funds to cover the entire State with the type of fire protection needed.

If the Federal Government would do what the Clarke-McNary Act provided for—match State money dollar for dollar—we would be in considerably better shape.

For the fiscal year 1970–71, Federal funds in Missouri will amount to approximately $414,000 and the State effort to $2,210,000. That is about 19-percent Federal to 81-percent State.

On the national scene, total fire damage to timber and related resources is estimated at $6 billion. During the past 10 years, wildfires have ravaged an area greater in size than the combined land area of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

Since purposely set fires are the No. 1 cause of this type of destruction, there is an accelerated need to reduce the number of man-caused fires by increased fire prevention and law-enforcement efforts. Additional State facilities, ground equipment, and aircraft are also needed to supplement Federal fire control efforts.

The fiscal year 1972 Presidential budget estimate for cooperation in forest fire control is $16.5 million. Public Law 81–392 authorizes $20 million for the purpose. An increase of $3.5 milion in this appropriation is urgently needed in the 1972 budget to achieve the full level of authorization.

Furthermore, the Clarke-McNary Act authorizes Federal participation of up to 50 percent of the total cost. Currently, the Federal share, nationwide, is less than 15 percent, while the State share is in excess of 85 percent.

Experience has shown that each increase in the Federal level of spending has brought about sizable increases in State expenditures. In addition to Federal funds stimulating action to increase State funds, they have also been instrumental in placing additional critical lands under protection and increasing the level of protection on protected lands.

In order for the forest and nonforested watershed lands in the Clarke-McNary program to make necessary contributions to national needs, a greater effort is required.

Congress authorized a level of $20 million in 1949. It is now necessary to raise this authorization to $40 million as provided in H.R. 6084.

Madam Chairman, I also request that your subcommittee approve funding in the amount of $89,000 for the construction of Roby Lake in Texas County, Mo. The proposed project lies entirely within Clark National Forest, approximately 20 miles from Houston, Mo.

The Roby Lake project was first initiated in 1966 under the resource conservation and development program. At that time, through the combined efforts of the R.C. & D. committee, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Soil Conservation Service, a feasibility study and design for a recreation impoundment was made. The project, when completed, will include a reservoir containing approximately 20 surface acres, an access road, facilities for camping, picnicking, and swimming. The project area will also provide opportunities for hiking and horseback riding.

Costs for the project will include only the actual construction of the dam and facilities since the outlet works, needed land, and plans and specifications have already been acquired. It is estimated that $89,000 will be required to complete the project. This will include the actual construction of the dam, the layout and design of the recreation facilities.

The demand for outdoor recreation opportunities in this part of the State is increasing at a dramatic rate. At the present time, the Houston Ranger District contains only one developed camp and picnic area. The proposed lake development will do much to satisfy the recreation needs of people from Rolla, Houston, and Fort Leonard Wood, as well as tourists from outside the area. There is little doubt that such a project will have beneficial effects on the local economy.

Recreation capacity for the lake will be approximately 30,000 visitor days annually. This figure reflects 60 percent of the total capacity of the project.

To date, the following work has been accomplished:

	Percent completed
Land acquisition	100
Feasibility study	100
Design	100
Access road survey	100
Recreation plan	90

The watershed above the proposed impoundment is approximately 300 acres, with the terrain ranging from the flat, open valleys to rolling hills. The cover of the project area consists of 37 percent open fields and 63-percent woodland. The area is an ideal setting for a project of this type. A recreation lake located in the midst of typical Ozark woodlands presents a wilderness type of atmosphere, yet is easily accessible from major highways.

STRUCTURES

The project is unique in that it will require two dikes or dams, only one of which will contain the mechanical spillway and outlet works. When completed the structures will impound approximately 20 surface acres with a depth of 23 feet at the dam.

Suitable material for the construction of the structures is available within the impoundment area. The main structure will have a drop inlet type mechanical spillway, and drawdown facilities to lower the level of the lake by two-thirds of the volume for fish management. It is estimated that a structure of this type can be built in 4 to 6 weeks.

The demand for outdoor recreation, especially water-oriented recreation, is steadily increasing and will continue to increase. The Clark National Forest has attempted to meet this demand through the construction of camp and picnic grounds at various sites throughout the forest. However, available finances have not kept pace with the increased demand. This growing need for outdoor recreation has resulted in overuse of some areas, and increased maintenance costs at others. An impoundment at the Roby Lake site will do much to help satisfy the needs of the recreation-seeking public.

Thank you for the privilege of appearing before you today, and I am sincerely hopeful you will favorably consider the requests I

have made, all of which are of vital importance and of immediate need in my district and the State of Missouri.

Mr. BURLISON. I am pleased to be here before this distinguished subcommittee. I am pleased to present Mr. Harold Turner on my right and Mr. James Gamble on my left.

Madam Chairman, our presentation will be very brief. I would like to make a very brief statement and then I will defer to the gentlemen who are with me.

At the outset I want to thank this committee for its action last year in earmarking $100,000 to begin construction work on the Council Bluffs Reservoir in the Clark National Forest.

As you know, also, this is an element in the comprehensive development; that is, the Council Bluffs Dam. It is an element in the development of the water resources of the Meramec River Basin, previously authorized by the Congress.

Much of the project area is in my district. The balance of it is in the district of Mr. Ichord and we are convinced that the project is urgently needed to absorb the growing impact upon recreation facilities.

I was privileged, along with the gentlemen who are with me this morning, to turn the first shovel of dirt made possible by the appropriation that you gave us last year. Others will detail for the committee's records the specific costs and benefits of the project. I want to point out that this relatively small reservoir of approximately 440 acres, with a shoreline of 13 miles, will be the only readily accessible water impoundment in an area that is rapidly developing, principally because of lead and iron mining activities. The area has already returned to the Treasury in mining royalties $5,976,000 as of February 28, 1971. Of this amount $1,749,153 was returned in this fiscal year. This last amount is almost the equivalent of the amount needed to complete the project. We are asking only for a partial return of the area's Federal contribution, to be invested in a project that in itself will return to the Treasury $136,000 per year in entrance and user fees.

I am sure that this committee would be the last to deny the skyrocketing demand for recreation facilities throughout the country. Our project will serve Metropolitan St. Louis as well as the rural area to the south.

I gladly endorse the statement of the Meramec Basin Association and hope that the committee will see fit to continue the funding of the project. I am sure that, once started, it is good economics to complete a construction project as rapidly as possible.

I might, as an aside, mention, Madam Chairman, when I turned the first spade of dirt for that Council Bluffs Dam a few months ago and made the dedication address, I found that the dam site is precisely and exactly on the borderline between Congressman Ichord's district and my own, so I know very well that he shares my concern and my interest in this project, and now I would like to defer to Mr. James Gamble for his brief remarks.

Mr. GAMBLE. Madam Chairman and gentlemen: We are pleased to report that the initial construction work provided for last year on Council Bluff Lake is 50 percent complete. Barring bad weather or other unforeseen conditions, the dam site preparation work should be completed by August 1, with the project ready to proceed into full

construction thereafter. We are grateful to you for making this possible.

The use in our area of Clark National Forest recreationally is getting very heavy with little added facilities. In 1969 the day-use figure ran to 798,000. Last year it went up to 882,000, in 1 year's time almost a jump of 100,000. As an example, we have Red Bluff camping area not far from Council Bluff Lake site which will accommodate 200 or 300 people. On the heavy weekends in the summer, it is a regular thing for them to have 800 to 1,000 to 1,200 people at the campsite, just an indication of how much we do need to continue this project.

I would like to add only one or two other comments, Madam Chairman. With respect to the mineral royalties, we think very strongly that it is only fair that we get some of the money back from a depleting resource for the use of a renewable resource. We hope very much to have you in accord with our request of $1,970,000 to complete the construction work on this project. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you all very much. Please insert in the record the benefit-cost ratio for Council Bluffs Lake.

Mr. BURLISON. Thank you, Madam Chairman. We will be delighted to include that information for the record.

(The information follows:)

The benefit-cost ratio for Council Bluffs Lake is 2.3 to 1 and the annual benefits are estimated at $716,000.

The most economical construction program would be to contract the entire project at one time, since it is a relatively small construction undertaking. This procedure is envisioned as the basis for our request of $1,970,000.

While very likely more expensive, the project can be contracted piecemeal. On this basis the most economical arrangement will require $700,000 in fiscal year 1972. This would provide for diversion of the river and beginning construction of project elements logically grouped for a single construction contract.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. BURLISON. Thank you.

(The prepared statement of Mr. James F. Gamble, executive vice president, Meramec Basin Association, follows:)

MERAMEC BASIN ASSOCIATION, KIRKWOOD, MO.—RE FOREST SERVICE COUNCIL BLUFF LAKE AND LAKE HUZZAH, CLARK NATIONAL FOREST, MO.

We are pleased to report that the initial construction work provided for last year on Council Bluff Lake is 50 percent complete. Barring bad weather or other unforeseen conditions, the damsite preparation work should be completed by August 1, with the project ready to proceed into full construction thereafter. We are grateful to you for making this possible.

On the basis of this progress, the following action would be possible in fiscal year 1972 as detailed in the attached Forest Service capability letter:

(1) The Council Bluff (H–25) project could be brought to completion of all but actual recreation site development—at a cost of $1,970,000.

(2) The Lake Huzzah (HZ–22) project could be brought into feasibility stage—at a cost of $20,000.

The following conditions still prevail with respect to these projects: The recreation needs of the Metropolitan St. Louis and Meramec Basin region will be much enhanced. The economy of the project area will be aided—at a time when an economic plus really means something. And, as strongly emphasized in our hearings before you last year, financing these projects provides our region with a good, productive use of renewable resources, in exchange for mineral royalties taken as a result of using a depletable resource. Figures on royalties to the Federal Government are attached hereto. The first 8 months of fiscal year 1971 shows payment out of our area of $1,749,152.67. The total since fiscal year 1961 is $5,970,963.67.

We believe our case is sound and strong. We ask your favorable action for the funding indicated. Thank you for consideration of our needs.

Attachments: Forest Service letters; Governor's letter; Missouri Water Resources Board letter; department of conservation letter.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
CLARK NATIONAL FOREST,
Rolla, Mo., March 30, 1971.

Mr. JAMES F. GAMBLE,
Executive Vice President,
Meramec Basin Association,
Kirkwood, Mo.:

The following information is listed as requested in your letter dated March 18, 1971. This information outlines the Forest Service capabilities for advancing projects within the Meramec Basin during fiscal year 1972.

1. COUNCIL BLUFF LAKE AND RECREATION AREA

A. Complete construction of the dam and emergency spillway

This item includes all work necessary to construct a complete structure at the damsite and emergency spillway. Work includes diversion of the river, clearing and grubbing of the damsite and reservoir area, excavation, embankment, construction of intake structure, emergency spillway construction, riprapping of dam face, seeding and mulching, and site cleanup.

Construction contract, $1,610,000.

B. Construction engineering necessary to provide surveys for construction, testing of materials, and other construction engineering and contract administration

Work includes control surveys for layout of the embankment, outlet works, spillway and borrow areas; contract inspection for contractor compliance with plans and specifications; laboratory testing of materials and soils; preparation of "as-built" plans; and maintenance of project diaries, payment estimates, and other related documentation.

Contract engineering, $115,000.

C. Forest Service overhead costs for preparing, issuing, awarding, and administering contract

Funding to cover Washington, regional, and supervisor's office overhead costs in connection with issuance and administration of construction of the above contracts during fiscal year 1972.

Overhead costs, $145,000.

Subtotal for actual construction of the Council Bluff Dam, $1,870,000.

D. Contract recreation area design and development plan

Obtain preliminary and final development plans and specifications for the Council Bluff Lake Recreation Development. Work includes preparation of alternate development studies followed by complete development plans for all recreation facilities to be located around and adjacent to Council Bluff Lake. Items covered in these development plans will consist of campground, picnic ground, and boat landing developments; roads, water and sanitation systems; trails; and all other related recreational facilities. Complete plans and specifications suitable for contract construction of these items will result from completion of this work.

Recreation area design, $100,000.

Total necessary to proceed with development of Council Bluff Dam, $1,970,000.

The above costs represent the total necessary for us to complete construction of this dam and to proceed in an orderly manner with development of the recreation facilities. I wish to point out that further piecemeal funding of this project is not economical.

2. LAKE HUZZAH (HZ–22)

Also listed are our financial needs necessary to start preliminary phases of development of the Lake Huzzah.

This would be the initial study of total feasibility for the structure. This work would consist of:

A. General study to determine the feasibility of this site for possible construction of a reservoir	$10,000
B. An initial study to determine the feasibility and develop the initial concept for recreation planning around the reservoir	10,000
Total cost for preliminary investigation of Lake Huzzah (HZ–22)	20,000

The above two subitems are interrelated and if financing is made available for this project, it should equal the total amount shown above. The total feasibility of the project depends both upon the engineering feasibility of building a dam there and the feasibility of the development of the necessary recreation facilities around the reservoir to utilize the water resources created by the dam.

ED. J. BOBER,
Deputy Forest Supervisor.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
CLARK NATIONAL FOREST,
Rolla, Mo., March 30, 1971.

Mr. JAMES F. GAMBLE,
Meramec Basin Association,
Kirkwood, Mo.:

The following information is supplied in response to your telephone call to me of today (March 30). The records we have on file pertaining to mineral receipts date back to fiscal year 1961.

Fiscal year:	*Receipts*
1971 (as of February 28, 1971)	$1,749,152.76
1970	1,725,165.13
1969	1,129,894.91
1968	543,724.79
1967	207,496.69
1966	159,214.64
1965	148,810.72
1964	115,550.61
1963	57,004.67
1962	80,152.81
1961	54,795.94
Total	5,970,963.67

If we can be of any further assistance, please call again.

ED J. BOBER,
Deputy Forest Supervisor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jefferson City, Mo., April 14, 1971.

Re Meramec Basin water projects.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

To the Honorable Commitee Members:

Funding which will advance the Meramec Basin projects through construction at completion at the earliest possible time is eminently desirable.

The Meramec region is the area of our State which has to absorb most of the growth and provide much of the space for a healthy existence of the people of Metropolitan St. Louis. The basin projects are in an integral part of the sound handling of these conditions.

Your favorable action on this need will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN E. HEARNES.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
WATER RESOURCES BOARD,
Jefferson City, Mo., April 14, 1971.

Hon. JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
House Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: This letter is written to express support for construction and planning funds to the U.S. Forest Service for completion of Council Bluff Reservoir and the initiation of planning for Huzzah Reservoir, Meramec River Basin, Mo. Both structures have been accepted by the State of Missouri as a part of the water development program in the Meramec Basin.

The water resources board is responsible for coordinating the State reaction to Federal water project proposals. In this capacity, the board staff works closely with Federal agencies and the several Missouri State agencies involved in resource management and development. The water resources program for the Meramec Basin was authorized by the Congress in 1965 with complete State concurrence. Implementation of the Forest Service portion of the construction program is an integral part of the State water plan and the State outdoor recreation plan.

In behalf of the water resources board and the resource-oriented agencies of State government, we respectfully request favorable consideration by the Subcommittee on Interior and related agencies of the House Committee on Appropriations, in appropriating funds to the U.S. Forest Service in order that they may implement their portion of the Meramec Basin program at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD L. SUMMERS,
Executive Director.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION,
Jefferson City, Mo., April 14, 1971.

Hon. JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for Interior and Related Agencies,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: We would like to express our support for the funding of two approved and needed projects in the Meramec River Basin of Missouri. Funds are needed for construction of Council Bluff Reservoir and for feasibility studies on the West Fork of Huzzah Creek (HZ-22).

We appreciate any efforts you may make in funding these projects.

Sincerely,

CARL R. NOREN, *Director.*

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

HON. WAYNE ASPINALL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO
THOMAS B. BORDEN, STATE FORESTER, COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. We are very pleased to welcome the very distinguished chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Chairman Aspinall, who is here to introduce Mr. Borden, a State forester, Colorado State Forest Service.

Mr. ASPINALL. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, very seldom do I have the honor on two consecutive days of appearing before this fine committee but it is my personal privilege and pleasure this morning to present a constituent of mine, the director of the Colorado State Forest Service and also the legislative chairman of the National Association of State Foresters, Mr. Tom Borden. He

will speak for himself. I have read his statement. I can say that I heartily support his position.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman, for appearing this morning. Mr. Borden.

Mr. BORDEN. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to request that I speak to my statement which is on file for just a very few minutes. It is particularly apropos that we appear before you, the National Association of State Foresters, this year after the disastrous fires we have experienced in Washington and California, also now in the last few weeks in North Carolina and Florida. Much of this land is land under the protection of the State Foresters who make up the National Association of State Foresters.

With me today are only five State Foresters. Normally we have up to 15 who come to Washington to meet with their congressional delegation regarding our request. Ed Schroeder, our president from Oregon, is with us today; Jim Mixon of Louisiana, Virgil Cothren of Arkansas, Bill Moody of Alabama, Ralph Winkworth of North Carolina.

My testimony today relates to cooperative forest fire protection funds, section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act, for which the 81st Congress provided a $20 million authorization. We have quite a laundry list, of course, like most people, biological control of forest insects and disease, forest fire research, forest management, reforestation, but this is our number one priority. We have to set the priorities and this is number one. A plan for the protection of our forests will give us the opportunity to manage the forests.

I will not try to give you a lot of statistics except to say in a normal year, according to Mr. Jack Barrows, the Director of the Division of Forest Fire and Atmospheric Science Research, Forest Service, in an average year 125,000 forest fires occur in our Nation, of which approximately 100,000 are on State and private lands. These fires burn roughly 5 million acres. There is no question as to what these fires do as far as facilities, as far as damage to the land, as far as air pollution and some of its aspects, and the loss of an economic resource.

With these comments, since we have appeared before you on so many occasions and we have presented graphs, we have presented photos, we have talked fire protection to you and to the members of your committee for so many years, I would like to just stop at this point and if you have any questions I would be glad to answer them.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are not going to ask questions of our witnesses today. I will explain why. We have allocated every witness 5 minutes and if we would stop to ask questions I am afraid we wouldn't be through until the 4th of July. This is the reason we allow you to proceed uninterrupted.

Mr. BORDEN. I will just close, then, by saying it has been this committee that has seen to it that the State Foresters and the U.S. Forest Service have received the funds to carry out this cooperative program, your committee.

(Mr. Borden's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF THOMAS B. BORDEN, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS, CONCERNING APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE AND PRIVATE COOPERATIVE FORESTRY (U.S. FOREST SERVICE FISCAL YEAR 1972) APRIL 22, 1971

My name is Tom Borden, director of the Colorado State Forest Service. I am presently serving the National Association of State Foresters as chairman of the legislative committee. The Association is made up of the 50 State directors, who supervise approximately 2,500 State-employed foresters. We greatly appreciate the opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee.

My testimony today concerns the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service budget for 1972 relating to State and private forestry cooperation which was presented to your committee in March 1971. The budget item for cooperative forest fire control, a basic environmental program, remains at the same level funded by Congress this year, 1971. The program known as section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act, was given a $20 million authorization by the 81st Congress, and through your past help, we are gradually approaching full funding. We earnestly request your support for the final $3,500,000 needed to fully implement this basic environmental program. It is our top priority item.

What is the problem? Mr. Jack Barrows, director, Division of Forest Fire and Atmospheric Science Research, U.S. Forest Service stated recently, "In an average year in the United States, 125,000 forest fires burn some 5 million acres, consume 113 million tons of wood, produce 165 cubic miles of smoke directly over the fires which may drift over thousands of square miles, emit 364,000 tons of smog-producing hydrocarbons, burn 25 Americans to death, and injure 1,350 more. Moreover, these fires add silt and debris to streams and lakes, generate floods, impair outdoor recreation, disrupt forest management practices, interfere with industries, and sometimes close airports, block highways, burn homes, and cause emergency evacuation of entire communities. In 1969, nearly 6,700,000 acres were burned in the United States—the greatest loss since 1963. The 1970 forest fire record is not yet complete, but it will be recorded as the most severe fire in several decades. A single lightning storm system in the Northwest ignited more than 2,000 fires. A half billion board feet of timber was burned on one national forest. In southern California, during a week-long nightmare of Santa Ana winds, 525,000 acres were burned and tragic losses included the deaths of 14 men and the destruction of 900 homes and other structures." Such is the problem. What can be done?

It has been years since the Federal Office of Management and Budget has recommended an increase in Federal appropriations for forest fire protection. Foresters requsting increases are constantly asked by OMB, "If we do provide another $3,500,000, how many fewer fires will there be, and how many fewer acres will burn?" They might easily ask, "How many tons of smog will be eliminated or how many lives will be saved?" There are few answers to these questions.

While none of us support the "doomsday" approach of some so-called environmentalists, it is perfectly clear that uncontrolled wildfire constitutes a major hazard to our environment. Unfortunately, the climate today is for new schemes; effective older programs such as CM–2 are sometimes overlooked or discounted.

Federal participation is authorized up to 50 percent for the CM–2 program. The 1970 level of Federal participation is less than 15 percent of a total estimated cost of $112 million. As a comparison, in 1949, the estimated cost of fire protection of non-Federal lands was $40 million; the Federal appropriation was $9 million or 22.5 percent of the total. During this 21-year period, additional forest land placed under protection has increased nearly 25 percent but nevertheless, some 37 million acres are without fire protection of any kind. Just as importantly, however, is the fact that over 200 million acres have substandard forest fire protection.

The great emphasis today is on air and water pollution, soil erosion, tourism, parks, camping, recreation, hunting and fishing, wilderness and other needs for the expanding population. Without forests and trees, we have none of these items. Protection is mandatory for proper management. Significantly, a number of serious events have occurred recently which reflect the need for adequate funds to better protect the forest areas of the Nation—the disastrous fires of 1970 in Washington and California, and giant mud slides in California where fires burned and destroyed all vegetation are three of the more newsworthy incidents. From time to time, similar catastrophic fires are repeated in most States of the Nation.

The American Forestry Association, the Trees for People Task Force, the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, the Forest Farmers Association, and other industry and public groups, have made investigations of present forest protection conditions and needs in the Nation and wholeheartedly support the $3,500,000 increase. Official positions of these groups are probably in your records or are forthcoming.

Another high priority item involves implementation of biological controls for insects and disease. Land managers are restricting use of chemical pesticides to avoid possible contamination of the environment. While many new approaches for biological controls are promising, they are not operational. Every effort to adequately fund research in biological control should be made now to give us the tools to protect our forest resources.

The association also supports funding levels as proposed in the State and private cooperation budgets as follows:

Cooperation in tree planting	$319,000
Forest management and processing	4,970,000
General forestry assistance	2,284,000
Title IV	1,013,000

State and private forest lands make up 78 percent of the Nation's commercial forest land. These tracts must be better managed and protected to relieve public pressure for forest products, recreation, water, and wildlife. As with the homeowner who keeps his insurance premium current with increased value, so must our Nation pay the required premium to safeguard the increased value of its forests. And, in some cases, we must pay the first premium for lands presently unprotected. Time is short. We need your support to get on with the job in fiscal year 1972.

THOMAS B. BORDEN,
Chairman, Legislative Committee, National Association of State Foresters.

Mr. YATES. May I ask one question? Do the statistics that you have indicate that the number of forest fires is increasing or diminishing?

Mr. BORDEN. Over the long pull they have been diminishing.

Mr. YATES. Is that the result of the efforts that have been made by the States or by the Federal Government?

Mr. BORDEN. Yes, sir; very much so. If we are talking 25 years ago, we are talking in the neighborhood of losing 30 million acres a year as opposed to 5 million in a normal year now. We are talking probably a quarter of a million fires 25 or 30 years ago as opposed to 125,000 now.

Mr. YATES. That is encouraging, but we still have a long way to go.

Mr. BORDEN. We have a very long way to go.

Mr. YATES. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true, Mr. Borden, one of the tragic things is that as the total number of fires diminish the number of man-made fires are increasing?

Mr. BORDEN. Absolutely; yes, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. BORDEN. It has been this committee and we thank you very much. You folks have taken the appropriation from $9 million to $12 million to $14 million to now $16.5 million. If we can just have the final push of full authorization of $20 million, obviously we will be very happy.

Mrs. HANSEN. You will recall that this committee last year increased the amount requested for State and private forestry cooperation by $2 million.

Mr. BORDEN. Yes, ma'am. Incidentally, the Office of Management and Budget regularly has released this money to us and this is in need. We are pleased with this factor, too.

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. I would just like to offer a special welcome to my constituent who has already been presented, Mr. Ralph Winkworth, who is a distinguished North Carolina State forester and has done an excellent job preparing statistics and keeping our office well advised. I would like to commend him for his keen interest and work.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. BORDEN. Thank you.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

HON. DAVID H. PRYOR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

JAMES E. MIXON, MEMBER, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

VIRGIL W. COTHREN, STATE FORESTER, ARKANSAS

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our distinguished colleague, Congressman Pryor, who is appearing today to introduce Mr. Mixon, a member of the legislative committee of the National Association of State Foresters.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam Chairman, thank you very much. It is a pleasure for me to be before this distinguished subcommittee this morning. Before I introduce Mr. Mixon I would like to recognize and simply acknowledge the presence of Virgil Cothren, who is the State forester of the State of Arkansas. He is seated on my left today.

I would also like, Madam Chairman, to ask permission for Mr. Mixon to distribute to the members a device which he has found in his State of Louisiana which is a device used to set forest fires. I think it would be very enlightening.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to introduce Mr. James E. Mixon, who is a member of the legislative committee of the National Association of State Foresters. He is the State forester of the State of Louisiana and at this time I will introduce him to the committee, and he has a very short statement to make.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. MIXON. One-half a million wildfires swept over the country from Texas eastward to Florida and from Virginia southward to the Gulf of Mexico. Man caused 99 percent of these fires. A quarter of a million and more, 246,375, were set by the woods arsonist. They were set during the past decade. Almost 25,000 annual fires were deliberately set by man. Motivations of the arsonist range from mental retardation to Messianic inspiration, superstition, range wars, pest control, a coverup for nefarious pursuits—all are found among the reasons behind burning of the woods.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. YATES. Madam Chairman, may I ask a question at this point? You say there are 25,000 such fires. How do you know that, sir? I mean, the fires that are man made deliberately.

Mr. MIXON. We have various methods, Mr. Yates, of finding that out, the pattern by which the fires are set, the time of the day they are

set, the manner in which they are set. It is very easy after quite a few years to find out.

Mr. YATES. What does your research show to be the reason why anybody would want to do this?

Mr. MIXON. We have the court records in Louisiana of people we have apprehended and they have told the judges, "We have 47 reasons," and I have a picture of it. Mrs. Hansen has it, I believe. That goes all the way from getting foxes out of the woods to killing weeds.

Mr. YATES. Thank you very much. I will look at this forest fire picture that was submitted. I had not had a chance to examine it before I asked the question, but thank you very much for bringing it.

Mr. MIXON. Thank you very much.

Mr. PRYOR. Thank you very much.

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS WATERSHED PROJECT

WITNESS

CHARLES L. THOMSON, GENERAL MANAGER, SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Charles L. Thomson, the general manager of the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District.

Mr. THOMSON. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate very much this opportunity to appear before this committee in support of additional appropriations for a forest service project. With your permission, Madam Chairman, may I submit my written statement for the record?

Mrs. HANSEN. You may insert your statement in the record if you wish, and then summarize it for us.

(Mr. Thomson's prepared statement follows:)

My name is Charles L. Thomson. I am general manager of the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District, which was created April 29, 1958, by order of the district court in Pueblo, Colo., under authority granted in Colorado Revised Statutes, 1963, Article 5: Water Conservancy Districts. The address of the district is 905 Highway 50 West, Pueblo, Colo.

The district represents approximately 400,000 citizens in parts of nine counties in central and southeastern Colorado. We are honored that Congressmen Wayne N. Aspinall and Frank E. Evans are Members of Congress from the counties served by our district. Mr. Aspinall represents the western section, where the waters in the district originate; and Mr. Evans represents the eastern section to the Kansas State line.

We appear before your committee today, Madam Chairman, to respectfully plead the urgent need for additional funding for Forest Service construction at Turquoise Lake, in Lake County, Colo., represented by Congressman Aspinall. This 130,000-acre-feet lake, high in the Colorado Rockies, is an integral part of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, authorized by the Congress of the United States on August 6, 1962, and signed into law on August 16, 1962, by our late President John F. Kennedy, under Public Law 87-590, House Document No. 187 and No. 353.

On January 21, 1965, the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District entered into a contract with the United States, No. 14-06-700-4715, to repay the reimbursable costs of this project. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation competed Turquoise Lake in 1968, and commenced an orderly filling program. By agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service assumed development and management responsibilities for all recreation facilities at the lake. When the Fryingpan-Arkansas project was being considered by the Congress in 1960, 1961, and 1962, water recreation facilities were deemed to be an absolutely essential part of this multipurpose project.

Each year since 1968, Congress has authorized limited funds for the construction of access roads, boat launching ramps, water and sewer lines, and a sewage treatment plant. Unfortunately, in fiscal year 1971 budget restrictions seriously curtailed construction of recreation faciilties, and the Forest Service had to revise their construction program to use the limited funds for completion of the sewer treatment plant, the electric system, and sewer and water lines, in order that the two boating sites could be operated. Otherwise, the entire lake would have had to be closed to public use.

The Presidents budget message for fiscal year 1972 does not include any funds for the construction of critically needed campgrounds, picnic sites, and completion of one boat site. It is imperative, Madam Chairman, that the Congress authorize an additional $125,000 to provide recreation faciilties for an average of 2,025 persons per day, in addition to the 225 boats which can be accommodated at the two existing boating sites. In 1970, the second year the lake was available for limited use, there were 94,600 visitations, 70 percent of whom came from outside the designated local area. Failure to provide the additional $125,000 will leave the Forest Service with no alternative but to limit use at this high mountain lake to day use, and to limit the number of people who can actually enjoy the recreational benefits. This curtailment would come at a time when the citizens of the United States are demanding more water and forest recreation areas, which Turquoise certainly is.

If, in your wisdom, you authorize the additional $125,000, it will be spent as follows:

Completion of the Molly Brown campground includes 50 family units	$100,000
Completion of Lady of the Lake picnic grounds provides 5 family units	15,000
Complete Tabor boat site	10,000
Total	125,000

Of the $125,000, it is estimated that approximately half of that amount will be spent for water and sewer facilities, including flush type toilets. This type program will insure that the environmental aspect of the reservoir will be maintained at a top level, and water and land pollution will be avoided.

Madam Chairman, we feel this request is very much in keeping with the environmental policy set forth by President Richard M. Nixon, and the amount requested can be accomplished with existing staff, and should be constructed at this time, to not only provide necessary recreation facilities, but also to do it at a time when the costs will be less than in the future, if the present inflationary spiral continues.

We are pleased to report this request received the endorsement of the Arkansas River Basin Interstate Committee, at their meeting in Tulsa, Okla., March 11, 1971. This committee, composed of 20 members appointed by the Governors of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado, is vitally interested in the orderly development and use of water resource projects along the entire reach of the Arkansas River, from its origin near Turquoise Lake, Colo., to its confluence with the Mississippi River in Arkansas. We sincerely and respectfully request your favorable consideration and approval of this request, which we feel is in the interest of the citizens of the United States.

Mr. THOMSON. Thank you very much. I will take just a moment to do that. Actually, the project in question is in Congressman Aspinall's Congressional District. I believe he appeared before this committee yesterday, as did Congressman Evans. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, what I would like to say is that the reservoir in question is an integral part of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project which was approved by this Congress in 1962. At that time Members of Congress requested, as a matter of fact insisted, that in each of our four reservoirs we acquire enough land for public use in perpetuity. Now, working with the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and so on, it was determined that for Turquoise Lake we should acquire such land and that the entire perimeter of the

reservoir would be for public use, campgrounds, picnic grounds, boat launching ramps, and so on. The lake was completed 2 years ago and it is a beautiful lake, high in the Colorado Rockies.

Madam Chairman, you know how people seek out lakes such as that and yet the Forest Service, unless they get this additional $125,000, will have to restrict the use of that lake because there are not sanitary facilities in place and they just will not permit the people to use the area and create water and land pollution.

So my statement today really is in support of the environment, ecology, recreation, water and land pollution control, and recreation, and so we do sincerely request this amount of money because of the demand for use of the water recreation areas. If it isn't forthcoming the Forest Service will have no alternative, and we as the sponsor of the project, concur that they will have to restrict the use of the reservoir at a time when really it is in tremendous demand. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand that Turquoise Lake is very beautiful.

Mr. THOMSON. Thank you.

FOREST SERVICE AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WITNESS

DANIEL A. POOLE, PRESIDENT, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Daniel A. Poole, president of the Wildlife Management Institute. If you wish to insert your statement in the record, that will be fine.

Mr. POOLE. Yes, I do, Mrs. Hansen. I will just summarize it briefly, if I may.

(Mr. Poole's prepared statement follows:)

SUMMARY

Hunting, fishing, and allied recreation on national forests and the public domain generate substantial economic activity at the community level. Great sums are spend for equipment, food, travel, lodging, and services. Many jobs also are involved. Expenditures for hunting and fishing exceed those for commercial use of public land resources in many areas. The outdoor recreational demand for fish and wildlife, already great, will continue to rise in the years ahead. Demand for fish and wildlife already exceeds supplies in some areas. The development and maintenance of productive fish and wildlife habitat on the national forests and public domain are fully as important to the national, State, and community well-being as are programs for timber, grazing, mining, and other commercial uses.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Budget request for wildlife habitat improvement is $5.9 million, only about 20 percent of the amount required to improve wildlife production and provide much needed hunting recreation.

Service staffed with only 102 fish and wildlife biologists, about 40 fewer than it has landscape architects.

Service program badly out of balance, with timber management receiving the lion's share of appropriations and support. The increase sought for timber in 1972 ($13.8 million) is more than two times all of the money requested for wildlife habitat management ($5.9 million) on the entire national forest system.

This agency's wildlife program is grossly deficient.

BLM administers 90 percent of the land held by the Interior Department, but receives only 2 percent of the appropriations annually given Interior for wildlife work. Great opportunity exists to improve wildlife production on public lands.

With responsibility for 475 million acres, BLM has only 38 fish and wildlife biologists on its staff. This figures out to one wildlife biologist for every 10 million acres and one fisheries biologist for every 10,000 miles of stream.

BLM's request for $2.35 million for fish and wildlife (in the $3.9 million requested for recreation and wildlife) should be doubled in 1972, with subsequent increases in following years.

The request for $550,000 for the urgently needed Alaska land study should be approved.

Madam Chairman, I am Daniel A. Poole, president of the Wildlife Management Institute, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. The Institute's program, initiated six decades ago, is devoted to the restoration and improved management of renewable natural resources in the public interest.

My comments will be confined mainly to the wildlife programs of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Other conservation organizations undoubtedly have or will be commenting on various resources programs of these agencies, and we wish to generally endorse their recommendations.

Late last year, in widely circulated memoranda, the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service called attention to imbalance in that agency's program. Appropriations fall short of program needs all across the board, but an even more serious disparity exists between the levels of support for major program functions.

To illustrate: during the period 1954–70, the service received 66 percent of the budget increases requested for timber sales administration and management. It succeeded in getting only 20 percent of increases requested for recreation and public use; 17 percent for reforestation and stand improvement; 17 percent for wildlife habitat management; and 15 percent for soil and water management. The Service's program over-emphasizes timber sales and management to the detriment of other equally important work on the national forests.

Expressed in terms of handling unserviced needs, wildlife habitat improvement programs on the national forests should be increased to about $25 million by the mid-1970's from the present $5.9 million. The service must have more professional fish and wildlife management personnel. To handle the important fish and wildlife resource functions, it has about 102 biologists, about 40 fewer than it has landscape architects. Only five biologists are assigned to ranger districts out on the land; 65 are in supervisor's offices, 30 in regional offices, and two in Washington. To even begin to do the kind of a job that it should for national forest fish and wildlife, the service should have at least one biologist in each of the national forests. This would require 89 new positions and the funds to support them.

As things now stand, the service is not in a position to assure consistency between other national forest activities and fish and wildlife habitat management objectives. It is not my purpose to be critical of landscape architects, and I am not, but I hope the committee realizes that cosmetics are not going to make any substantial contribution toward correcting the organic ills of the present national forest management program. The problems extend far beyond what is visible to the eye. Just the increase sought for timber resource management in fiscal year 1972 ($13.8 million) is more than two times all of the money requested for wildlife habitat management ($5.9 million) on the entire national forest system.

It should be realized, too, that in the most recent fiscal year for which figures are available, the state fish and wildlife agencies put up $1.3 million for wildlife habitat improvement on the national forests. That amounted to more than 25 percent of the cost of wildlife habitat improvement work done on all the national forests that year.

In its projections for wildlife habitat management on national forests this decade, the Forest Service says it needs to improve four million acres of game habitat; 282,000 acres of waterfowl wetlands; 132,000 acres of sport fishing water; and 11,000 acres of commercial fish-spawning water. Nearly 87 million acres of wildlife habitat and 625,000 acres of fish habitat need to be surveyed

and their potentials determined. This work cannot be accomplished under prevailing fiscal restraints.

Like its wildlife habitat management program, the Service's wildlife and fish habitat research program also is underfinanced. About $1.3 million was appropriated for this purpose in fiscal year 1971, only about double the amount available to it 8 to 10 years ago. In terms of need, this program should scale up to $10 million within the next few years. The Service knows relatively little about the impact of national forest operations on wildlife and fish and their habitat. Such information only can be collected through appropriate research.

Hunting, fishing, and allied recreation based on fish and wildlife resources on the national forests and public domain generate substantial economic activity at the community level. Great sums are spent for equipment, food, lodging, and services. Many jobs also are involved. The development and maintenance of productive populations of fish and wildlife on all public lands are fully as important to the overall economic stability on the local level as are the commercial phases of national forest and public domain programs. Expenditures for hunting and fishing exceed those for commercial use of national forest resources in some areas.

Although the national forest fish and wildlife habitat program is sadly deficient, it is fair to say that the companion program of the Bureau of Land Management is in even worse shape. The program is so deficient, in fact, as to be unbelievable. For this activity, BLM receives only 2 percent of the money made available annually for wildlife purposes to the entire Department of the Interior. But with 475 million acres, BLM administers 90 percent of Interior's land. It administers 43 percent of all the land in the West.

Western members of Congress should be alerted to the problem that exists. Western people are outdoor minded; 31 percent in the intermountain West and 24 percent in the Pacific region are hunters and fishermen. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation estimates that the 1975 population in the West will be 36 million people, a growth factor about 85 percent above the national average. Demand for outdoor recreational opportunity is sure to skyrocket, and public lands offer the single best means of accommodating it.

In many Western States, the demand for wildlife-based recreation already exceeds supply. In Colorado, in 1969, for example, the number of applicants for elk hunting permits exceeded the supply by 13,000. Calculated on the average of 5 days spent in the field by an elk hunter, this means that some $3.2 million did not get pumped into Colorado's economy, that 215 jobs in equipment and related service employment did not materialize, and that 65,000 days of outdoor recreation were lost.

A parallel deficit situation exists in Nevada where, last year, 1,390 sportsmen applied for 320 antelope permits; 240 for 15 elk permits; and 584 for 60 bighorn sheep permits. Similar "demand deficiency" situations exist in other Western States, where two popular wildlife species, deer and antelope, have declined on the average of 17 and 13 percent, respectively.

We have the knowledge and the expertise to increase big game populations, Madam Chairman, but it takes money and manpower. Incredibly, BLM has only 38 fish and wildlife field biologists on its staff. This figures out to one wildlife biologist for every 10 million acres the agency administers, and one fish biologist for every 10,000 miles of stream. By law, BLM is supposed to manage its lands on a multiple-use basis, but like the Forest Service it is funded on an activity basis under which commercial uses get almost all of the money.

BLM biologists calculate that there are 40 million acres of wildlife habitat on the public domain that is producing wildlife at less than a desirable level. About 195,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs and 3,200 miles of streams are not producing fish up to their potential. Within a 40-mile radius of major western population centers of 250,000 or more people, there are 4 to 7 million acres of public domain susceptible of immediate wildlife enhancement. Much more can and must be done.

It seems incredible, Madam Chairman, that with a calculated generation of public expenditures for wildlife-related sport and recreation on the public domain of approximately $250 million in fiscal year 1969, that only $2.2 million was available for the protection and enhancement of this valuable resource. That extractive policy can only result in the destruction of the resource.

Commercial harvests of fish and fur from the public lands are valued at nearly $70 million annually. Approximately 27,000 jobs are credited to the sporting and commercial use of the public domain fish and wildlife resource. Indirect

expenditures attributable to the existence of this resource add an estimated additional $368 million to the economy.

BLM's fiscal year 1972 budget seeks only $2.35 million for fish and wildlife (out of the $3.9 million requested for recreation and wildlife). We believe that the funds for recreation and wildlife at least should be doubled in the coming fiscal year, with each function sharing equitably in the increase.

My closing comment, Madam Chairman, is to voice strong support for appropriation of the $550,000 BLM has requested for initiation of the much-delayed Alaska land study. Alaska is being subjected to unprecedented land development and resource exploitation pressures, as everyone knows. But the principal landowner there, the U.S. Government, has little knowledge of the resources involved. It also lacks even the most minimum plan to assure that the resource exploration, extraction, and processing will be done in an orderly way, an orderly way that will protect wildlife, fish, wilderness, and other natural values that should be maintained in the larger public interest. We strongly urge that the requested money be appropriated so that the BLM can proceed with this important project in Alaska.

Mr. POOLE. First, I am Daniel Poole, president of the Wildlife Management Institute, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., and as a general prolog to my brief remarks, Madam Chairman, I would like to say that the institute does support the recommendation of the combined Forestry-Conservation Working Committee which is under the chairmanship of Mr. Towell, of the American Forestry Association. They will be appearing here later today.

I want to comment just briefly on wildlife items for the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. Most of the appropriation increases for the Forest Service have been in timber sales administration and management. The appropriations for wildlife habitat management and research are entirely inadequate. We believe, and the record shows, that the needs require at least a doubling of this item for the next fiscal year. The Forest Service has 102 fish and wildlife biologists on 186 million acres of land which, by the way, are 40 fewer fish and wildlife biologists than the Service has in landscape architects. Only five biologists actually are out on land. The remainder are in various offices.

We do not believe that cosmetics are going to solve the program and balance problems facing the Forest Service. They need more fish and wildlife personnel.

In the Bureau of Land Management we believe the fish and wildlife program is pitiful. BLM has only 38 fish and wildlife biologists for 475 million acres of land, one wildlife biologist for every 10 million acres, one fisheries biologist for every 10,000 miles of streams on the BLM. Again, appropriations here should be at least doubled, in our opinion. We make these recommendations because fish and wildlife, hunting, fishing, and the allied recreation in addition to providing great outdoor recreational opportunity make substantial contributions to State and local economies and support thousands of jobs.

The population in the West is among the fastest growing in the Nation and there are already deficits in some areas for deer, elk, and other popular game sought by hunters. There are many more hunters seeking permits to hunt in some States than the supply of animals will withstand. We know that the national forest and public lands can be made to produce much more wildlife but what is needed is a deliberate wildlife management program on these lands, something that has been lacking to date.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

WITNESS

KENNETH B. POMEROY, CHIEF FORESTER, THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Kenneth B. Pomeroy, chief forester of the American Forestry Association. Mr. Pomeroy is a frequent visitor to this committee. We are glad to see you again, Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. POMEROY. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, thank you. I am Kenneth B. Pomeroy. I represent the Trees For People. This is a national task force that is concerned with improving the management of some 4 million private, nonindustrial forests. After a year and a half of study, the task force has concluded that the best way to help these private landowners to improve their property is to help them protect it from damage from fire, insects, and disease.

I have a map showing the status of the cooperative forest fire protection in the United States as of December 31, 1969. The yellow and the green areas are national forests and other public lands protected by the Federal Government, the white area, the treeless great plains, the blue area, the area of private forests that are protected by State agencies under the Cooperative Forest Fire Protection Act, ordinarily known as CM–2. The red areas are forested areas that are not protected under any program. We seek your assistance in coloring these red areas blue. To do this we need to increase the proportion for CM–2 from $16.5 million to $20 million. Along this same line we wish to associate ourselves with the recommendations of other witnesses for fire research at the Macon, Ga. laboratory of the Forest Service.

Our second recommendation pertains to increased research for control of insects and disease. We recommend that appropriations be increased by about $2 million. These increases are necessary for development of nonhazardous methods of controlling gypsy moths, pine beetles, dwarf mistletoe, Dutch elm disease, and a host of other pests that annually destroy both commercial forests and ornamental plantings worth billions of dollars.

I have here a proclamation by Governor Mandel, of Maryland, issued just recently. He has declared six East Shore counties of Maryland as emergency areas because of pine beetle attacks on loblolly pine timberlands. In his proclamation Governor Mandel said:

> The southern pine beetle has killed approximately 4,000 acres of valuable loblolly pine and threatens to destroy an additional 277,000 acres. The timber already killed, he said, has a value of approximately $1.5 million, and the total is expected to rise sharply.

Attached to my statement is a breakdown of the recommended distribution of funds for insects and disease research by stations and the type of activity that we think ought to be taken.

I would like to also make one other comment pertaining to the Cradle of Forestry in western North Carolina. This is not on the copy of the statement that you have. A year or two ago the Congress authorized the development of a Cradle of Forestry in western North Carolina under Public Law 90–398. Work has begun on this project. Some very worthwhile developments have been made by these local Job Corps camps. What needs to be done now is to complete the plan-

ning stage and we recommend an appropriation of $350,000 for this purpose. Our association, the American Forestry Association, is cooperating with the Forest Service in raising private funds for construction and some funds have already been obtained.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Pomeroy.

(Mr. Pomeroy's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Kenneth B. Pomeroy, chairman of a national task force called Trees for People. The task force seeks to improve protection and management of some 4 million private, nonindustrial forests with a combined area equal to three-fifths of all the commercial forest land in the United States. (See attached article "Time For Action").

These private woodlands, the so-called "small forests" play an important role in the economic and social benefits of forestry. Yet, many of them are not making the contributions to national welfare of which they are capable. These contributions could be improved significantly by providing better protection against the ravages of fires, insects, and diseases.

Therefore, the Trees for People task force makes two recommendations:

1. Increase appropriations for cooperative forest fire protection as authorized under section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, from the present level of $16.5 million to $20 million. Such an increase would benefit 200 million acres not now protected adequately.

2. Increase appropriations for research in control of destructive insects from the present allotment of $4.8 million to $5.8 million; and increase appropriatiins for disease research form $2.8 million to $3.8 million. These increases are necessary for development of nonhazardeous methods of controlling gypsy moths, pine beetles, dwarf mistletoe, Dutch elm disease, and a host of other pests that annually destroy both, commerical forests and ornamental plantings worth billions of dollars.

A relatively small investment in research could yield great benefits.

Respectfully submitted,

KENNETH B. POMEROY,
Chairman, Trees For People.

INCREASES IN APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED TO IMPROVE TECHNOLOGY FOR CONTROL OF FOREST INSECTS AND DISEASES

Research programs and location	Increase	
	Amount	Scientists
Integrated control of northeastern hardwood insects and diseases including the gypsy moth, Hamden, Conn	$275,000	3
Biological controls of western insects and diseases, Corvallis, Oreg	370,000	5
Ecological management of western bark beetles and associated diseases including air pollution, Berkeley and Riverside Calif	195,000	2
Decline of Ohia-koa forests, Honolulu, Hawaii	75,000	1
Protecting Rocky Mountain ecosystems against dwarf mistletoes and bark beetles, Fort Collins, Colo	75,000	0
Protecting shelterbelts from pests, Bottineau, N. Dak., and Lincoln, Nebr	150,000	2
New approaches to Dutch elm disease and air pollution problems, Delaware, Ohio	250,000	3
Ecological management of southern pine diseases, Gulfport, Miss	150,000	2
Ecological management of southern pine bark beetles, Alexandria, La	100,000	1
Integrated control of pests of black walnut, Carbondale, Ill	160,000	2
Protecting northern Rocky Mountain forests from threatening insects and diseases, Moscow, Idaho	200,000	3
Tree breeding to improve pest resistance and growth rates of hardwoods, Morgantown, W. Va	275,000	3

TIME FOR ACTION

(By Kenneth B. Pomeroy)

What are we going to do about private forests?

We have talked about them since Ben Franklin noted a lack of fuel wood within wagon haul of Philadelphia.

We have counted them—4,500,000.

We have measured them—309 million acres.

We have inspected them. Some need planting. Others are cluttered with useless relics of former tree crops. Only 29 percent are in satisfactory condition.

We have weighed their role in the national economy. They must produce wood more efficiently if future needs are to be met.

All of these observations and more have been documented expertly by the Southern Forest Resource Council in its excellent report the "South's Third Forest." Additional findings have been reviewed by "Trees For People," a national task force of conservation, industry, and public advisers.

The time for talk and study has passed. No magic formula has been found. Nor is one likely to be devised. Techniques that work abroad fit different economic and social conditions. We must rely upon our own proven methods.

The initial stage is to place greater emphasis on activities that forest owners cannot handle adequately by themselves.

Why? Because private forests serve all the people—forests yield pure water; they shelter wildlife; they cleanse the air; they add beauty to the countryside; and they furnish wood for countless uses.

But these vital public services must be provided under threats of loss by fire, damage by wind, and attack by diseases or insects. We can help our own cause by reducing the risks so that landowners can practice better forestry. There are several ways to do this.

1. PROTECT FORESTS FROM FIRE

Protection of persent and future crops is basic to sound management. Yet 31 million acres, 6 percent of all commercial forests, do not receive any protection at all. A much larger area, over 200 million acres, is not protected adequately.

Why does this situation exist? It exists because citizens, you and I, have not insisted that adequate funds be appropriated.

Federal appropriations for cooperative forest fire protection under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, have not been made at the level authorized by Congress. The Congress authorized an annual appropriation of $20 million, but after much prodding by State foresters, forest industries and conservationists, only provided $16,469,000 for the current year.

This key forestry appropriation should be increased to the full authorization of $20 million. It can be and will be only if you insist upon it.

2. CONTROLLING DISEASES AND INSECTS

Disease and insects cause losses estimated in the billions of dollars annually. They attack shade trees in cities as readily as timber trees in forests. Dutch elm diseases has changed the appearance of many communities. Gypsy moths defoliate hardwood forests in the Northeast. Bark beetles ravage pine forests in the South. Dwarf mistletoe damages trees in the West. Sawflies and tip moths deform young trees everywhere.

Some of these pests have been held in check in the past with DDT and other chemicals now known to be harmful to animals, birds, fish, and people. Urgently needed are new, less-hazardous methods of control. Some promising leads have been found by research workers. Their efforts should be accelerated and intensified greatly.

Appropriations at the Federal level should be increased from the present allotment of $4,783,000 for insect research and $2,810,000 for disease research to at least $10 million for both activities.

3. PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance, some free and some at modest cost, has been available to limited numbers of forest owners for some time. More people should benefit from this service. But 4,500,000 owners are far too many to be aided by 800 cooperative Federal-State service foresters and 300 consulting foresters. At best, one public forester can only aid about 100 owners in a year. Consulting foresters are more limited in their contacts because they usually work on larger properties. Add to these limitations the fact that tenure of ownership averages about 15–20 years and it becomes apparent why many forest owners are not receiving the benefits of professional guidance.

The Federal share of the cooperative forest management program is now bumping against its authorized ceiling of $5 million annually. In 1971 the Congress will be asked to raise the authorization in order to meet rising costs of

operation. At the same time the Congress and the States should be urged to double manpower on the ground so that technical assistance programs can be implemented more fully.

The ranks of consulting foresters should be expanded tenfold. These men, spurred on by private incentive, can perform services a public forester cannot provide. For example, a consultant can work on a property as long as it takes to get the job done, whereas a public forester may be limited to 3 or 4 days in which to show the landowner how it ought to be done.

Consulting foresters, being private businessmen, face the same hurdles as young attorneys in establishing their business. It takes money to tide them over during the year or two required to create a flow of funds. For example, work done today may not be paid for until months later. Meanwhile, there are payments to make on equipment and payrolls to meet.

The Tennessee Valley Authority and the National Association of Consulting Foresters have attempted to break this bottleneck with an agreement that enables TVA to underwrite certain establishment costs during a 2-year period. Two promising young foresters have been selected for the program. They will be aided with referrals from TVA and other public agencies.

This pioneering effort holds great promise. It should be initiated in other forested regions.

4. COST-SHARING

Conversion of useless brushy areas to productive forests, planting trees to assure a future supply of wood, protection of watersheds, improvement of wildlife habitat and enhancement of the environment are public-interest activities that usually require considerable labor to initiate but do not yield cash returns on the investments for a long time. Many forest owners may not be in a position to undertake such projects, because of age or financial limitations. Yet future economic and social needs of the nation require that private forests fulfill their role.

There are two ways to solve the problem; i.e., regulation as in some other countries, or public assistance in the form of cost-sharing. Regulation was ruled out in this country two decades ago. What about cost-sharing?

Public assistance in the form of cost-sharing under the agricultural conservation program has been available since the mid-1930's. Yet total accomplishments have been but a drop in the bucket compared to the job that needs to be done.

Seventy-five million acres of private land needs to be planted. The actual acreage planted annually is slightly more than 1 million acres. The accomplishment is not enough to keep up with new areas being denuded by fire and other causes.

One hundred forty million acres of partially productive private forests need stand improvement such as thinning and removal of useless cull trees that occupy valuable growing space. Here again annual accomplishments are pitiful in comparison to the magnitude of the job.

A separate assistance program, geared to the needs of forestry, should be devised. It should contain the following key features:

(*a*) Be in the public interest;

(*b*) Emphasize long-term activities that forest owners are not likely to undertake by themselves;

(*c*) Require owners to commit themselves to a forest plan of long enough duration to make assistance effective;

(*d*) Make assistance available over a period of years;

(*e*) Consider cost-effectiveness in establishing priorities for assistance.

A forestry assistance program is being drafted now by the administration for presentation to the Congress early in 1971. When its details become available, it should be studied carefully.

5. OTHER INCENTIVES

Utilization, marketing, taxation, leasing, and insurance also are important factors in an owner's forest management program. These considerations vary considerably from one locality to another and for that reason are not being discussed in detail here. But, all are important to the successful management of the small, privately-owned forest and must be dealt with before these lands can yield their full potential.

SUMMARY

Fire protection, insect and disease control, technical assistance and cost-sharing are basic elements of efforts at the Federal level to improve management of 4,500,000 private, non-industrial forests. Aggressive action should be taken immediately on each element so that owners can achieve the objectives of which their properties are capable.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

HON. EDWARD J. PATTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
MARSHALL SITTIG, DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL PROJECTS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
IAN R. WALKER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, STONY BROOK-MILLSTONE WATERSHEDS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our distinguished colleague Congressman Patton, of New Jersey, to introduce Mr. Marshall Sittig, the director of special projects, Princeton University.

Mr. PATTON. It is a pleasure, Mrs. Hansen and members of our illustrious committee, to present Mr. Sittig of Princeton University who is on your schedule as a witness and I just wanted to tell you how much I thought of him by coming over here and leaving our great HEW subcommittee.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are happy to have you present today.

Mr. PATTON. Mrs. Hansen does a wonderful job. You will be well received, not to mention the rest of the committee there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. SITTIG. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Our apologies for being a bit late. There was a derailment on the Pennsylvania somewhere between here and Princeton.

I would like to introduce to you as a co-witness today Mr. Ian R. Walker, who is executive director of the Stony Brook-Millstone Watersheds Association.

The proposal which you have before you is, as will be pointed out, a joint effort of Princeton University and the Stony Brook-Millstone Watersheds Association and it otherwise ties into other forest research projects so that it is part of a coordinate whole which will be very helpful to our future development in this area.

I would like, with your permission, Madam Chairman, to ask Mr. Walker to say a few words at this point.

Mr. WALKER. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Ian Walker, executive director of the Stony Brook-Millstone Watersheds Association, a private conservation organization incorporated in 1951. We for some time have been involved in urban environmental questions concerning forestry and forest management. Questions repeatedly come up concerning highway construction and location, how can we protect the trees, how can we prevent noise pollution, air pollution, and so on, the question is subdivision development, should we develop in our forested areas, how can we develop them with a minimum of damage, what protection can we get for the community, and so on.

On the question of watershed areas, we have in the Northeast some at least 400 municipalities, many of them large cities, which are dependent upon forested watersheds for their water supplies. Now, as I say, we in our area receive many questions, as do other private groups in the Northeast, about developments in these watershed areas, how can we develop and still protect or preserve some of these forest resources. Now, we have through the years recognized problems of forest products and their development and also of disease and insects, more recently recreation problems, and now I think the problems of urban forestry need certainly in the Northeast similar attention.

Basic to solving these problems through the universities, private groups, and the municipalities is adequate information. It would seem to us that if the Forest Service could expand its research into urban forestry problems that we could get the basic data and information from them. Second, if this information could be in cooperation with the Forest Service and the universities it could be disseminated through the Northeast. And a third area, I think a very important point here as far as universities are concerned in the development and training of our resource managers, is far too little attention has been given to forests, forest interests, and forestry problems, and that by tying this in with the universities then our resource managers will get this training in this introduction into the importance of forests.

I think the private groups can play a very important part here and our association, along with others, I am sure, are prepared to do so. We have seen a great deal of research and data-gathering and public information which has proceeded often no further than bookshelves and the private organizations are in contact daily with municipal officials and those making decisions in municipalities and counties, so as part of this private effort we can get this information out to where it can be used and where it counts.

We are in this regard prepared to make our more than 300-acre area available for research and study and use of some of our facilities. I think a cooperative program such as this between the Forest Service and the universities, the private groups and municipalities, can do a great deal to answer questions, alleviate problems, but the cornerstone or the basis of this is information and adequate technical information, accurate information.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

(The prepared statement submitted by Messrs. Sittig and Walker follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, we are George P. Berry, M.D., trustee emeritus and special consultant to the president of Princeton University, Marshall Sittig, director of special projects, Princeton University, Thomas C. Southerland, Jr., chairman, board of trustees, Stony Brook-Millstone Watersheds Association, and chairman of the south New Jersey group of the Sierra Club, and Ian R. Walker, executive director, Stony Brook-Millstone Watersheds Association.

Last year, Mr. Southerland, representing both the university and the watersheds association appeared before this subcommittee in support of an appropriation of $350,000 for the U.S. Forest Service to set up a new research project at Princeton, N.J. This project would be concerned with the effects of trees and forests on the human environment and with municipal forest watershed problems in the densely populated areas of the Northeast. Unfortunately, it was

not possible to provide this increase in fiscal year 1971, but the need remains undiminished so we return to urge your support this year.

Many of us in the Princeton community and especially at Princeton University are deeply concerned about the deteriorating quality of man's environment and what can be done to improve it. While some of us have been concerned for some time, general interest has been stimulated more recently by the increasing awareness of our population's growth, the resulting decay of our cities, the rising levels of air, water, and noise pollution, and the accelerating rate of the destructive exploitation of our natural resources. As a consequence, new courses and research activities on these and related issues are underway at Princeton University, at the Stony Brook-Millstone Watersheds Association and elsewhere.

Therefore, we believe the need is great and the time is ripe for the proposed Forest Service project that would complement and strengthen these research and teaching programs of the university. Simultaneously, the efforts of the Stony Brook-Millstone Watersheds Association and other conservation agencies and groups would be improved by the cooperative research studies of the university and the Forest Service.

The Stony Brook-Millstone Watersheds Association is a nonprofit, nonpolitical organization founded in 1951 for the purpose of protecting natural resources within its 285-square mile watershed. The association has the distinction of being the second oldest watershed organization in the Nation, the first in New Jersey. This watershed includes 25 municipalities and part of five counties. Membership has recently increased to over 1,000 members. The association has a 330-acre New Land Research Reserve (a gift of an additional 70 acres is under discussion), where projects in ecology, water resources, forestry and bird-banding are conducted. It is of interest that one of the first studies on the effects of a pesticide (diazinon) on a total eco-system was conducted on the Watershed Research Land Reserve. This study was under the direction of Dr. Paul Pearson, Chairman of the Department of Zoology at Rutgers University. The staff is currently participating in numerous conservation and educational projects and local municipal hearings on various conservation issues.

Carnegie Lake, situated on land owned entirely by Princeton University, forms the geographical center of the watershed where the Stony Brook and the Millstone Rivers meet. There has been much local concern about the degradation of the lake caused by organic pollution and excessive nutrients, a fact confirmed by a study undertaken for Princeton University by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Princeton is situated in the middle of a coastal megalopolis of 50 million people. More than one-half of this coastal area, from southern Maine to central Virgina, is covered by trees and forest, including small woodlands, municipal forests and watersheds, parks, and scattered trees and clumps of trees.

These trees screen highways, factories, junkyards, and other unsightly areas. Trees provide green open spaces and quiet beauty. Trees also affect air temperature and humidity, noise, air pollution, and water production and quality. The basic fact remains, however, that sufficient knowledge is lacking to permit planning for the attainment to the fullest values of trees.

The Forest Service has proposed a program that we believe could go a long way toward providing the needed information effectively to cope with the problems involving man in our ever more densely populated megalopolis. Specific study areas in this proposed program include:

(1) What fosters or hinders the effect of trees on air temperature and humidity?

(2) Under what conditions and to what degree do trees deaden noise?

(3) How can tree vegetation be manipulated to improve water production and its quality from forested watersheds?

(4) Are recreation and other uses of forests compatible with municipal forest watersheds objectives?

The project proposed for Princeton, N.J., is the only one of this type in the Forest Service, *i.e.*, the only one focusing on the advantages of trees and forests in densely populated megalopolis and on municipal forest watershed programs. The proposed research program, requiring an annual appropriation of $350,000, is not listed in the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1972. We would therefore urge your support at this time by adding this amount to the budget.

The philosophy underlying the effect for which we are addressing ourselves is beautifully described by the following quotation:

"In our largely urban society, the ability to appreciate trees has become dulled—the ability to see the wonder in a tree, the magic and the mystery, the indescribable peace and contentment that can fill our hearts when we walk the wild woods. Nowadays too many people consider trees nothing more than a cash crop * * * if a tree can be sold, or if it is in the way of 'progress,' the practice is to cut it down without a second thought."

ANDREAS FEININGER.
NATIONAL AUDUBON CALENDAR 1970.

Thank you for giving us this opportunity to present our recommendation to your subcommittee.

MARCH 8, 1971.

Mr. YATES. Madam Chairman, may I state I want to congratulate the Watersheds Association for conducting this kind of work, for carrying on this activity. I am sure you make a great contribution as far as people who live in great metropolitan areas are concerned because you are making available the opportunity for them to get away from the noise and hustle and bustle of daily living in places like Newark and the other cities in your State. You give them the opportunity to go out and enjoy the forests and all of nature.

I read your statement. I noticed, however, that one of the studies was conducted by Rutgers University. What is the relationship between Rutgers and Princeton in this activity? Are all the universities coming in on this or is this a Princeton specialty?

Mr. SITTIG. I will address myself to that. Various universities are cooperating. I didn't mean to imply, nor do I think Mr. Walker did, that this was solely a Princeton effort. For instance, we have a good deal of cooperation with Rutgers in many areas at this time. We have a Council for Environmental Study at Princeton where we have close liaison with Rutgers. Indeed, the formation of this was just announced in a press release dated April 8, 1971.

This involves cooperation with Cornell, with Massachusetts, Penn State, Rutgers, the State university, College of New York at Syracuse, with the University of Connecticut at Storrs, University of New Hampshire, and with Yale. So I think an important part of this particular request is, as I mentioned at the very beginning, that we view it as part of a coordinated effort of a number of universities and groups which, hopefully, will take a much more rational approach than if we or anybody else just ventured forth on our own.

Mr. YATES. I think this is a very good idea and I want to commend you for bringing it to the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. You may recall this committee added $325,000 for urban forestry work last year.

Mr. SITTIG. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SITTIG. Thank you.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

GENE C. BREWER, PRESIDENT, SOUTHWEST FOREST INDUSTRIES, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Gene C. Brewer, president of the Southwest Forest Industries. Mr. Brewer, you are substituting for Mr. Hall. Is that correct?

Mr. BREWER. Yes, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hall is Director of Government and Forestry Affairs of the National Forest Products Association.

Mr. BREWER. Thank you very much.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Gene C. Brewer, president, Southwest Forest Industries, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz. I am appearing here today in behalf of the National Forest Products Association, of which I am a past president and chairman of the board. NFPA, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., is a federation of 23 regional, product and species associations representing the forest products industry from coast to coast.

Other forest industry spokesmen will discuss several aspects of the proposed Forest Service budget with you today and tomorrow. I would like to focus on one item of critical importance to the Nation's land managers, including the Forest Service, to the Nation's forest products industry and to the public at large. That subject is the environmental impact of wood bark.

As a member of the Wood Products Subcouncil of the President's National Industrial Pollution Control Council, I came to realize the national importance of bark disposal and utilization. Until then I had viewed it primarily as one of the increasingly important problems of my own company.

As the Wood Products Subcouncil collected information from all segments of our industry on pollution problems, it became evident that solid waste disposal was an important, if not the major environmental problem our industry faces. The subcouncil summarized its findings in its February report to the President. These findings represent the collective effort and input of our subcouncil staff, the forest products industry and the Forest Service. The report indicates that there is a need for research on transportation of bark, bark combustion problems, boiler emissions from the use of bark in the production of electricity, and use of bark in power generation. One of the detailed technical reports from which we gathered information on bark problems and use, was the report of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. This report presents information on the nature of bark resource and the distribution and quantities involved, and also presents a research program that must be undertaken to convert bark from a problem to an asset.

The reports of the subcouncil and the Forest Service represent some of the most authoritative information on bark yet available. For this reason I am submitting copies to the committee.

The forest products industries generate millions of tons of bark residue each year. Disposal or utilization of this material without contributing to air, water, and land pollution is viewed as a major industry objective.

It is estimated that 25 million tons of residue are left in the forests annually simply because there are no uses for it. Although no estimates are available, it is reasonable to assume that bark is a significant component of this residue and is one of the problems to overcome in finding practical use for tree tops, large branches and other residues presently left in the woods.

More intensive utilization of tops, branches, cull trees, and other wastes could occur if logging wastes were chipped in the woods. Uti-

lization of such chips require freedom from excessive bark. If a method could be found to separate and segregate bark from wood chips, chipping in the woods operations could be conducted successfully. Research is developing feasible methods for separating and segregating bark from wood chips at the Forest Service North Central Forest Experiment Station branch near Houghton, Mich.

Disposal or utilization of bark residue developed at the manufacturing site is a major problem at the present time. The volume of bark residue generated from the primary forest products industries in 1969 is estimated at 17 million tons. Sawmills and pulpmills account for 56 percent and 33 percent, respectively. The plywood mills account for 9 percent and post, pole, and piling processors account for 2 percent.

The report of the National Industrial Pollution Control Council estimates that about 33 percent of the total bark residue generated in the United States is used for industrial fuel. Available information indicates that much of the bark at pulpmills is used for fuel, while sawmills and veneer and plywood plants use from 30 to 40 percent of their bark residue in this manner. Burning of bark for power production has decided advantages from the environmental standpoint because such burning does not release sulphur to the atmosphere, as does the burning of fossil fuels. Bark may also be burned in more refined form such as briquets or in pressed logs, or after conversion to charcoal.

About 10 percent of available bark is now being used in the manufacture of products such as particleboard that contains some bark; in horticultural commodities for composting; soil amendment and mulching; as animal bedding and litter; as extenders and fillers; for loose fill insulation; in preparation for smelting and refining and for cattle feed. Bark also has good potential for soaking up oil spills, and as raw material for production of industrial chemicals. The balance of the total bark residue, about 50 percent, is disposed of by burning or dumping.

Although many companies have established profitable bark product operations, there also are many which have been unsuccessful. It appears to be the consensus of those who have been, and are, involved in successful operations that the important factors in a profitable program are: (1) knowledge of the properties and characteristics of the bark residue being worked with; (2) knowledge of the potential users' requirements; and (3) most importantly, an aggressive marketing campaign which includes production, shipment, scheduling, standardization, packaging, storing, transporting, competitive pricing, and sales promotion.

CURRENT RESEARCH AND MARKETING EFFORTS

As previously noted, research on developing profitable uses for bark residue has increased substantially in recent years. Of particular note is the program at Oregon State University which involves five scientists on projects directly related to bark utilization.

The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., is working on this, too. The Forest Service's Forest Products Marketing and Utilization Laboratory at Princeton, W. Va., presently has three men working full time on horticultural and agricultural uses of bark. Other projects are underway at the University of Illinois, Virginia Poly-

technic Institute, New York State College of Forestry, Pennsylvania State University and West Virginia University. Studies of debarking and bark-chip separation methods are being conducted by the Forest Service at Houghton, Mich. The Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory is conducting studies on the use of bark and other wood residues as cattle feed supplement and effects of bark on paper quality, and bark extracts from various species.

While some progress is being made, over 50 percent of the total bark production is often environmentally undesirable, costly to incinerate or dispose of by scattering on the landscape rather than being used for desirable products. Research on utilization of logging and bark residues promises early benefits if a well-coordinated and adequately funded program is started immediately.

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

At NFPA's request, the Forest Service has prepared a bark and solid waste disposal research program at several funding levels. A specific and immediate emphasis on Forest Service bark utilization research is needed and indicates an increase of $500,000 to accelerate research at:

Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.—bark chip separation, utilization of unrefined bark	$250,000
Forest Experiment Station, Alexandria, La.—utilization of southern pine park	150,000
Forest Experiment Station, Portland, Oreg.—transportation and packaging	100,000

A realistic long-term view of the entire residue problem suggests a need for a major forest research program which will lead to an increase in the supply of timber and provide for improvement of the environment. Table 1, prepared by the Forest Service at NFPA's request, indicates the location, amount, and scope of the effort if a program is funded at the $2 million level.

A long-range perspective of the residue bark research effort aimed at full utilization of such material and taking a broad view of related problems would lead to an annual program level of close to $10 million.

The forest products industry strongly endorses increased funding of Forest Service research in bark and solid waste disposal. Only through accelerated research can the Forest Service and the forest industry solve its most important pollution problem. New and increased uses of bark and wood, in addition to solving environmental problems, will also make more fiber available for housing and other wood product needs.

(Attachment to Mr. Brewer's statement follows:)

TABLE 1.—RESIDUE UTILIZATION PROGRAM (INCLUDES BARK AND OTHER LOGGING AND MANUFACTURING RESIDUES)

Function and location	Amount	Description of effort
Utilization:		
Madison, Wis.	$500,000	Use of essentially unrefined bark in high-volume outlets. Separation and segregation of bark in the pulping process.
Missoula, Mont.	200,000	Characterization and use of logging and manufacturing wastes generated in the harvesting and conversion of Rocky Mountain species.
Alexandria, La.	250,000	Intensive utilization of southern pine bark, and improved processing of southern pines and weed hardwoods into board and fiber products.
Engineering:		
Houghton, Mich.	100,000	Acceleration of effort to permit efficient separation and segregation of bark from wood chips.
Seattle, Wash.	300,000	Harvesting and utilization of presently inaccessible timber and better harvesting processes with less environmental damage in underutilized stands. Removal of more residues including bark from the forests.
Fire: Seattle, Wash.	250,000	Prescribed burning practices for residues. Fire control of hazards developing from residue accumulations.
Marketing:		
Portland, Oreg.	200,000	Solution of such key problems as transportation and packaging which deter greater use of Douglas-fir bark resource.
Princeton, W. Va.	200,000	Investigations of greater use potentialities for hardwood bark.
Total	2,000,000	

Mr. BREWER. That completes my statement. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Brewer, do you have any idea how many chips were shipped to Japan last year?

Mr. BREWER. I realy don't have a figure, but it was very substantial. It runs into the hundreds of thousands.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

J. WALTER MYERS, JR., EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, FOREST FARMERS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. J. Walter Myers, Jr., executive vice president of the Forest Farmers Association.

Mr. MYERS. Good morning, Madam Chairman. I have a prepared statement which I would like to submit for the record, and I will just briefly highlight it for you, if I might, and the other members of the committee. I might state that I am J. Walter Myers, Jr., executive director of the Forest Farmers Association, which is an organization primarily of small timberland owners, although we do have large owners in our membership.

The fine support that this committee has demonstrated over the years for forestry programs is very much appreciated. We are well aware of your fine support, and we do appreciate it. We have reviewed the 1972 budget, and we feel that certain increases would be in order so that our forestry program could keep pace with expanding demands from an increasing population and we have listed these in my statement.

The total of all the increases for the South would be $1,975,000 of program money, and the highest priority item, in our opinion, is a program for research on environmental effects of fire, particularly prescribed burning versus wildfire, and this work would be coordinated in Macon, Ga., but it would have impact over the entire South, and the item is not in the budget. None of these items is in the budget, as you know. It is $475,000.

Another high-priority item is $600,000 for helping place the Forest Survey in the South on an 8-year cycle as is recommended by the U.S. Forest Service. This survey is the basis of all of our planning. As this committee knows, it is a very vitally important item.

The other item, rather than just list them, are included in my printed testimony, and we think they are high-priority items. One of them is insect and disease research. I am sure this is an item that everyone is aware needs strengthening.

I do apologize for not having sufficient copies of my testimony, Madam Chairman. I was getting them reproduced this morning in the office of one of the Congressmen, and their machine broke down.

The CM–2 item, as the State foresters have testified, is a very high-priority item, and we would ask the committee's consideration of recommending that cooperative fire fund be raised to the ceiling of $20 million.

This represents an increase of $3,495,000. We have listed funds for construction of research facilities on which architectural plans have been completed, and there are several very high-priority laboratories, one of them being the Insect and Disease Laboratory at Gulfport, Miss. Another one is for the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at the Research Triangle in North Carolina, and another is the Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon, Ga., and the Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory, Franklin, N.C.

We would also ask the committee's consideration to provide funds for architectural plans for construction of laboratories at Auburn, Ala., and the Wetlands Research Center at Charleston, S.C.

In addition, we support the work at Houghton, Mich., for bark-chip separation and segregation, $92,000. Our association hopes the committee will recommend these much-needed increases.

As the committee knows, there has been only nominal increase in forest research programs in the past 3 years and we were disappointed that there were no funds for strengthening forest research programs or for cooperative fire control or construction of research facilities. Actually, there were cuts in research, cooperative fire, and cooperative forest management.

Meanwhile, we are told the Nation urgently needs timber to build and renovate some 26 million houses and homes in the next 10 years and this trend is going to continue.

It is estimated also that the South must produce double its timber production in the next 30 years, all on a shrinking land base, and the Forest Farmers Association strongly feels this is a time to turn the clock forward and not backward on forest research, cooperative fire control, and other forest development programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MYERS. We appreciate your consideration, Madam Chairman and members of the committee.

(Mr. Myers' prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is J. Walter Myers, Jr., and I am executive vice president of the Forest Farmers Association. It is a pleasure to appear before this committee again. The Forest Farmers Association, as you may recall, is an organization of timberland owners—primarily small owners—in 15 Southern States.

The fine support that this committee has demonstrated over the years for maintaining strong Federal forestry programs has been most gratifying. The

committee can be proud of the many significant accomplishments that these programs have produced. The Forest Farmers Association has carefully reviewed the 1972 fiscal year budget estimate as it provides funds for the U.S. Forest Service, and wishes to endorse the original budget proposal. In addition, our organization requests the commitee's consideration to the following increases, not inclded in the 1972 budget. Our group feels these increases represent minimum needs to enable the Nation's forestry programs to keep pace with expanding demands from an increasing population.

These are:

(1) Increase funds for forest research programs in the South by $1,975,000. The highest priority items being:	
A. A program for research on environmental effects of fire, particularly prescribed burning versus wildfire. Prescribed burning is a vitally important fire prevention tool. The work to be coordinated at Macon, Ga	$475,000
B. Strengthening of the forest survey to move toward an 8-year resurvey cycle in the South	600,000
C. Other important items as listed	900,000
(2) Increase funds for cooperative forest fire control (CM–2) to authorized ceiling of $20,000,000: another top priority item	[1] 3,495,000
(3) Funds for construction of research facilities for which architectural plans have been completed:	
A. Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory (phase II), Gulfport, Miss.	800,000
B. Forestry Sciences Laboratory (phase II), Research Triangle Park, N.C.	1,490,000
C. Forest Fire Laboratory (phase II), Macon, Ga	1,680,000
D. Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory, Franklin, N.C	740,000
(4) Funds for architectural plans for:	
A. Forest Sciences Laboratory at Auburn, Ala	110,000
B. Wetlands Research Center, Charleston, S.C. (exact figure not available)	
(5) Increase in funds for bark-chip separation-segregation research at Houghton, Mich	92,000

[1] Increase over 1971 fiscal year appropriation.

Our association is hopeful that the committee will recommend these much-needed increases. As the committee knows, there have been only nominal increases for forest research programs in the past 3 years. Therefore, our group was quite disappointed when it learned there were no increases whatsoever for Forest Service research programs, cooperative fire control (CM–2), or construction of research facilities in the original fiscal year 1972 budget estimate. Actually, there is an overall decrease of $137,000 for forest research programs, a $11,000 cut for cooperative fire control (CM–2), and a $3,000 cut in cooperative forest management (CFM) funds.

Meanwhile, we are told that the Nation urgently needs timber to build and renovate 26 million homes in the next 10 years, and that this trend will continue to the year 2000. It is estimated that the South must more than double timber production in the next 30 years—all on a continually shrinking land base.

The Forest Farmers Association strongly feels this is the time to turn the clock forward, not backward on forest research, cooperative fire control, and other forest development programs.

FUNDS FOR COOPERATIVE FIRE CONTROL (CM–2)

The appropriation for cooperative fire control is as recommended by the southern forest resource analysis in its report "The South's Third Forest." More adequate first control is urgently needed to protect our increasingly valuable forest resources. This is definitely a top priority item.

FUNDS FOR FOREST RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Additional funds, as indicated herewith, are urgently needed in fiscal year 1972 to meet minimum needs for strengthening and initiating top priority forest research programs (none of these funds are included in the original 1972 fiscal year budget):

Environmental effects of fire.—Research on environmental effects of fire, particularly as regards prescribed burning versus wildfires is urgently needed. The work would be done in all Southeastern States but coordinated from the Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga. This is, in our opinion, the highest priority research item. A minimum of $475,000 is needed for this research. Prescribed burning is one of the most important fire control tools used in the South. Forces are building currently which could eliminate or severely curtail this activity based on environmental considerations. Better information must be developed on the effects of prescribed burning on the environment, so that appropriate techniques and safeguards can be designed to permit the continued use of prescribed burning.

The forest survey.—This is another top-priority item. The survey provides invaluable State-by-State forest resource inventories, which provide the basis for all forest planning, public and private, nationally and locally. A great need exists to strengthen this program, and especially in the South with its fast-growing timber and increasing demands on its forest resources. A minimum annual increase of $600,000 is currently needed in the South, alone, to achieve the objective of State resurveys on an 8-year cycle, which the Forest Service recommends.

Research in southern pine diseases.—A strong need exists to accelerate biological research to minimize losses from fusiform rust and brown spot, the most destructive diseases of southern pines, without adversely affecting the environment; $150,000 is needed for this work centered at Gulfport, Miss.

Processing southern woods.—$200,000 is needed to strengthen research aimed at making possible the economical conversion to useful products of materials not now being used effectively, thus helping to meet needs for forest products and reducing pollution from disposal of waste. This work is centered at Alexandria, La.

Silviculture of artificially regenerated pine, including longleaf pine.—Accelerated biological research is needed to increase the productive capacity of artificially regenerated longleaf and slash pine stands in competition with low-grade hardwoods. An annual funding of $100,000 is needed for this work which would be headquartered at Alexandria, La.

Wildlife habitat improvement and management.—A strong need exists for research on suitable habitat for wildlife in hardwood forests of the southern bottomlands and the southeastern Coastal Plain. Accelerated research is also needed to provide answers on how to improve and manage wildlife habitat in shortleaf-loblolly pine-hardwood forests and in Ozark oak-hickory forests. Additional emphasis needs to be given to assessing interrelationships between wildlife habitat and timber production. A minimum of $200,000 for programs at Stoneville, Miss and Nacogdoches, Tex., is urgently needed.

Chemical residues in forest waters and soils.—$150,000 is needed to strengthen and support research on effects of artificially introduced chemicals, such as fertilizer and pesticides; and chemical alterations from forest fire ash, etc., on quality of water from forest lands. This is another research item relating directly to the environment. It is headquartered at Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Air pollution effects on eastern forests.—$100,000 in additional funds is needed to accelerate and expand research on use of forest trees as bioindicators of air pollution and to develop resistant clonal lines for planting in areas of known high concentration of specific pollutants. This is yet another research item affecting environment. This work is headquartered at Asheville, N.C.

FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The committee's consideration is also invited to providing funds for construction of certain vitally important research facilities. These are the four facilities previously listed. The committee had earlier recommended, and the Congress appropriated funds for planning these facilities. These plans are now completed.

In addition, we hope the committee will recommend funds for development of architectural plans for a much-needed Forest Sciences Laboratory as indicated at Auburn, Ala. This facility would provide office-laboratory space for research on problems of forest engineering, including harvesting techniques on small ownerships throughout the South, and on regional timber management problems. In addition, consideration is also requested for providing funds for architectural planning for a Wetlands Research Center at Charleston, S.C.

OTHER ITEMS

The Forest Farmers Association also strongly endorses funds to complete strengthening of bark-chip separation-segregation research at Houston, Mich. Thanks to the vision and foresight of this committee, this work is well underway. It was originally estimated to cost $300,000 per year to fully fund this project. The fiscal year 1971 appropriation was $258,888. Presently, $2,000 is needed to complete program funding, and $50,000 is for purchase of additional equipment. This research has impacts, nationwide, and could result in making available the equivalent of an additional 20 million cords of wood not currently utilized. It would also permit more efficient harvesting operations, which would help preserve the esthetic beauty of our woods.

There are a number of other top-priority items, especially in the field of insect and disease research. With the discontinuance of the use of DDT and other important pesticides, it is increasingly important that other effective means of controlling forest insects and diseases be developed and adopted as quickly as possible. If funds permit, the Forest Farmers Association recommends further strengthening, nationwide, of these programs as recommended by the American Forestry Association.

The committee's consideration to the views of the Forest Farmers Association is invited and will be appreciated.

Thank you for your courtesy in hearing me.

Forest Service

WITNESSES

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA
H. B. RUARK, DIRECTOR, GEORGIA FOREST RESEARCH COUNCIL
DR. JOHN L. GRAY, DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome our very distinguished colleague, the chairman of the Military Construction Subcommitee on Appropriations, Congressman Sikes.

Mr. Sikes. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. I shall take just a moment.

I do welcome the opportunity to appear to present two of our distinguished leaders in forestry in the Southeast, Mr. Ruark, director of the Georgia Forest Research Council, and Dr. John L. Gray who is the director of the School of Forestry of the University of Florida in Gainesville.

I appear for myself, for my delegation, and at the request of the Florida Forestry Association. We are very much interested in the efforts of these gentlemen and others including Mr. Myers who has just testified to add funds for prescribed fire research at the regional laboratory at Macon, Ga. for the fiscal 1972 Forest Service research appropriation.

We recognize the very great importance of the work that is being done and the need for additional funds.

Madam Chairman, let me scate it is also a great pleasure to appear before what I know to be one of the most important subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee and to state that it is headed by one of the most distinguished Members of the Congress and a great lady.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you, Congressman Sikes. Mr. Ruark, it is a pleasure to have you here today.

Mr. RUARK. Thank you, Madam Chairman and Congressman Sikes, Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, my name is H. E. Ruark. I am director of the Georgia Forest Research Council with headquarters in Macon, Ga. The council is an agency of the State of Georgia. We are responsible for coordinating, developing, implementing, and encouraging forest research in the State. It is a pleasure to appear before your committee to discuss forest research needs.

I requested an appearance before you today to testify on the need for increased appropriations to the U.S. Forest Service for fiscal year 1972 for the following designated purposes: (1) Program funds for air quality research at Macon, Ga. $475,000; (2) Construction funds for expansion of the Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga. $1,680,000.

AIR QUALITY RESEARCH

A vital need exists today for intensified research on the environmental impact of forest fires in the South—with emphasis on air quality.

Public opinion against all fires threatens the continued use of fire as a beneficial forest management tool. Unfortunately, opinions are often expressed from fear rather than good, sound facts. However, if these opinions are vocal enough, municipal, State, and Federal officials, charged with cleaning up the air will promptly increase efforts to restrict or prohibit the use of prescribed fire as a forest management tool.

For decades the use of fire as a forest management tool was more of an art than a science. It was not until research developed data on such characteristics as rate of spread, time-temperature relationships, and heat yield for various fuels that guidelines could be developed for relating these characteristics to weather, topography, and burning conditions to make true prescription burning possible.

Currently, the annual acreage burned is about 2¼ million acres. As an indication of the success of the research effort, much of that acreage is burned under the laboratory's prescription guidelines.

We know that prescribed burning reduces losses from wildfire. The use of scientific prescription burning and other control measures in the South has reduced acreage lost to wildfires by 80 percent, compared to losses sustained some 30 years ago.

In one 4-year analysis of forest fires on more than a million acres of land in Georgia and Florida, research has shown that in areas where prescribed burning had not been used acreage lost to wildfires increased 50 times over areas where the use of prescribed fire helped "fireproof" the forest.

We know that prescribed burning enhances wildlife habitat. For the improvement of wildlife habitat and increased production of game food, fire is the primary management tool in southern pine forests.

We also know that prescribed burning: (1) Improves site preparation; (2) improves seedbed conditions; (3) controls undesirable underbrush; (4) controls certain tree diseases; (5) improves forage production on rangelands; and (6) offers cost advantages, minimum investment, and successful achievements.

We know too that prescribed burning and all wildfires contribute significantly less than 3 percent of the Nation's 143 million tons of contaminants discharged in the air each year.

What we do not know is the impact of forest fires on the air, wildlife, water, and soils.

What do the smoke, particulates, and other emissions do to air quality near the site of the fire and at downwind areas?

What are the short- and long-term effects of wildlife in the burned area?

What happens to water quality and aquatic life if wood ashes wash into streams and lakes? Does particulate fallout and heat from forest fires affect water quality?

Does fire produce erosion that could add to the amounts of sediment and siltation inflicted on lakes and streams? How does fire affect the physical and chemical properties and the microbial and faunal populations of soils?

The answers to these questions must be found within the span of 3 years if we are to have healthy and productive forests in the South and at the same time adhere to needed air quality standards.

We request that you appropriate $475,000 to the U.S. Forest Service so that this much-needed research on air quality may begin on July 1, 1971. We beg you to give this request one of your highest budget priorities.

CONSTRUCTION

Congress appropriated $140,000 to the Forest Service for fiscal year 1971 for the purpose of planning an expansion to the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga. It has been determined that $1,680,000 will be required to construct this additional facility. We, therefore, request that $1,680,000 be appropriated to the Forest Service for fiscal year 1972 so that construction of this much-needed research facility may begin at the earliest possible date.

As you know, Madam Chairman, there are two other labs in the Nation, one at Missoula, Mont. and one at Riverside, Calif., but ours at Macon is smaller than the others and the need for funds for this particular project is urgent at this time.

The present Southern Forest Fire Laboratory facility was constructed in 1959 and was the first of its kind in the United States designed to serve as a scientific center for conducting research on the supperssion and various uses of fire to better protect and manage the forests of the South and East. Since 1959, the fire research program has increased steadily and, today, the facility is totally inadequate to house the scientists and accomplish the laboratory-oriented research so necessary in further reducing the losses from fire.

The Southern Forest Fire Laboratory serves a very active fire region in the Country. For example, during 1968, a fairly typical fire years in the South, 75,000 fires burned 2.18 million acres of private, State, and Federal land in the Southern group of States. These totals represent 60 percent of the fires and 52 percent of the area burned over the country, including Alaska which had a most severe fire season.

Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that southern forestry is most vital to the well-being of our nation. Briefly, major activities in forest products production in the region include: (1) Production of southern pine lumber has increased 25 percent since 1961. (2) The southern pine plywood industry, born in 1963, produced 16 percent of the Nation's

plywood in 1968. (3) Pulpwood production in the South quadrupled between 1946 and 1968. Now it constitutes 63 percent of the Nation's total. (4) The South also produces a large volume of hardwood lumber—some 4 billion board feet, which is well over half the Nation's supply of hardwood veneer logs and bolts. (5) Eighty-five percent of pressure treated poles, principally southern pine, comes from the South.

As impressive as these figures are, it is indicated by economists and others that the demand for southern timber by the year 2000 will amount to 2.3 times as great as the region produces today on approximately 10 million fewer acres, or 5.8 million cubic feet.

While the demand for forest products are mammoth and will continue to grow, we must also take cognizance of the fact that there are other growing demands on southern forest resources.

Leisure time and a mobile society are also causing a heavy demand on the forest for outdoor recreation. Millions of acres of productive forests have been set aside for recreational purposes.

In most areas of the South there has been little concern over an adequate water supply. However, this is changing. Our citizens are aware that quality water is prized and that good management practices must be exercised if we are to meet the future needs of the region. Of course, one of these practices is protection from wildfire.

Hunting and fishing is very much a part of outdoor recreation. Expanding game management and fishing areas are being designated for public use. In these areas cutting practices are held to a minimum.

Therefore, with a shrinking forest land base it becomes more imperative that new knowledge on fire prevention and fire suppression be made available to firefighters.

In summary, then, the South needs to continue to improve its record in preventing and controlling fires. The projected demands for wood products, for areas devoted to recreation, for clean air and water, and for better utilization and management of the available resources makes it mandatory that we continue to reduce fire incidence and that the fires that do start are controlled quickly with a minimum of damage. The research being conducted at the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory is helping, but unless adequate facilities are provided, unless new studies can be started, and unless the existing work strengthens, fire research—and hence fire control—will be several steps behind in the race to provide the fire protection needed for America's future.

Congress is urged to provide $1,680,000 in the fiscal year 1972 appropriations to the U.S. Forest Service for construction of an expanded forest fire research facility located in the South but serving all Eastern States.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. This is one of the most controversial subjects in the entire forest world today.

Mr. RUARK. Down in the South, prescribed burning has been done over the years and years as part of our forest management practices. Actually, when it comes to the number of percent of contaminates in the air, motor vehicles are about 60 percent all down the line and all of the burning in America is less than 3 percent contributing to 143 million tons of contaminates. It is very small.

But the smoke from one of these operations is visible and people become greatly concerned. They can't seem to come to grips with automobiles and these things that produce most of the contaminates.

Dr. Gray is with me from Florida. This is very important to forestry in Florida and in Georgia. We burn approximately 800,000 acres in our State every year and it is needed for wildlife habitat and these other things I have conferred in my testimony.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. RUARK. We think research is needed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Gray?

Dr. GRAY. Madam Chairman, I am chairman of a self-constituted Southeastern Committee on Fire and Environmental Quality Research Needs and I wrote you on behalf of the committee on April 15 and sent you a copy of the program statement and budget that the Forest Service prepared at our committee's request.

I have also submitted a one page statement for the record.

(The statement follows:)

As chairman of a self-constituted "Southeastern Committee on Fire and Environmental Quality Research Needs",[1] I request that the Congress add $475,000 to the forest fire research item in the 1972 fiscal year research appropriation of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for prescribed fire research at Macon, Ga.

Our committee feels that this particular item should be given top priority among all forestry research program areas in the southern United States. We have 80 million acres of pine forests in this region. We deliberately burn 2½ million acres of this each year to: prepare cutover land for natural reseeding or replanting; control brush and stimulate natural reseeding of food plants important for wildlife—especially doves, quail, deer and wild turkey; increase the nutrient value and palatability of native range plants for grazing by beef cattle. Thus, in our region, prescribed fire is important to public forestry and wildlife management agencies, individual private forest and ranch owners, game managers and landowning forest industries.

We also use prescribed fire to prevent wildfires or reduce their severity by controlled burning of established pine forests at 3- to 5-year intervals to limit accumulation of natural fuels. The effectiveness of this as a wildfire prevention measure has been demonstrated by a 4-year comparison of completely protected and prescribed burned areas in south Georgia and north Florida. On protected areas, 7 percent burned each year by wildfires. Where prescribed fire was used as a prevention measure, wildfires burned less than two-tenths of 1 percent of the forest area annually.

Continued use of prescribed fire for wildfire prevention and for environmental management in our region is threatened by lack of knowledge of comparative effects of prescribed fires and wildfires on air quality, region-wide consequences of not using prescribed fire on wildfire occurrence, and how and when to burn so as to minimize possibilities of violating air quality and visibility standards. The proposed program is needed to provide these answers not only for resource managers, but also for use by air pollution control agencies in establishing effective and realistic open burning regulations.

This proposal has been endorsed by the American Pulpwood Association, the Forest Farmers Association, the Georgia Forest Research Council, the Southern Forest Institute, the Florida Forestry Association, and the Florida Chapter of the Wildlife Society.

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[1] In addition to Dr. Gray, membership includes: H. W. Harvey, Jr., director of woodlands, Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S.C.; Barry Malac, woodlands research director, Union Camp Corp., Savannah, Ga.; Sharon R. Miller, Chesapeake Corp. of Virginia, West Point; J. Walter Myers, Jr., executive director, Forest Farmers Association, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Howard T. Odum, Department of Environmental Engineering, University of Florida; Dr. John H. Owen, president, North Georgia College, Dahlonega; Chester Phelps, executive director, Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond; H. E. Ruark, director, Georgia Forest Research Council, Macon; Ray Shirley, director, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon; Ralph C. Winkworth, State forester, North Carolina Division of Forestry, Raleigh.

Dr. GRAY. I would comment to you there are four members of our committee here this morning. Mr. Ruark is one, Mr. Myers and Mr. Winkworth, the State Forester of North Carolina and myself as chairman.

I think you would be interested to know that this particular prescribed burning research proposal is supported by the American Forestry Association, the American Pulpwood Association, the Forest Farmers Association, the Georgia Forest Research Council, Southeastern Forestry Association in our State, and State Chapter of the Wildlife Society.

I would add one comment.

I have recently been involved with our own State air and water pollution control board which had proposed that all open burning both for agriculture and forestry and wildlife and range management be confined only to daylight hours. I am aware of what the similar body proposed in North Carolina and also in Virginia.

I would say that the Air and Water Pollution Control Agency needs the information that this type of research will generate just as much as the resource agencies and private resource owners and managers do, because they do not know the facts either and they are not going to meet their objectives in setting standards based on time of day in our judgment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WITNESSES

HON. RICHARD C. WHITE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS
BERT WILLIAMS, MAYOR, EL PASO
L. H. KOOGLE, CHAIRMAN OF CITY PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. We are pleased to welcome our colleague from Texas, Hon. Richard C. White, to introduce witnesses from El Paso, Tex.

Mr. WHITE. Madam Chairman, it is my pleasure to introduce Hon. Bert Williams, newly elected mayor of El Paso, a man of great industry who we believe will help continue and accelerate the progress of El Paso. As a native of Paso and civic leader, he is very familiar with the Chamizal National Memorial.

Mr. Koogle is a civic leader who has voluntarily involved himself in many activities on behalf of the city of El Paso and now holds a nonpaying position as chairman of the park board of the city of El Paso.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are glad to have Mayor Williams appear today.

Mayor WILLIAMS. Madam Chairman, as the recently elected mayor of our city of El Paso, Tex., I am pleased and proud to represent our city in what I consider to be this historical appearance. The city of El Paso is appearing in support of full appropriation for development of the Chamizal National Memorial as recommended in the President's budget. It is important that funds be appropriated now and that the project be completed as soon as possible. This project is to memorialize the history of border relations between Mexico and the United States

culminating in the Chamizal Treaty of 1963. It is of national, international, and regional significance.

The memorial is a part of El Paso's plan of urban park development. The city of El Paso and other governmental agencies, including Mexico, are on schedule in providing the complementary improvements for the area surrounding the memorial.

The El Paso community and the National Park Service have worked cooperatively to develop an activities program which will involve a wide cross section of people. The activities program will be of local, national, and international interest.

The El Paso, Tex.-Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, metropolitan area is more than 300 years old and contains more than 800,000 inhabitants divided equally between the two communities. The Chamizal Treaty transferred 630 acres from El Paso's central area to Mexico and 193 acres of Juarez's land to El Paso. The land transferred to the United States is a part of the area known as Cordova Island. Cordova Island is one of the largest ports of entry between the United States and Mexico.

In 1964, it was agreed that the use and development of Cordova Island would be for public purposes and that Federal, State, and local agencies would assume appropriate responsibility. Mexico also agreed to undertake a complementary public use responsibility for development of the Mexican side of Cordova Island. In addition to port of entry facilities, Mexico has completed a Chamizal Memorial Park. The Mexican development on 300 acres of land includes a massive monument where Presidents Johnson and Lopez Mateos met to ceremonialize the ratification of the Chamizal Treaty. Since that time Mexico has built a major sports arena, a 600-foot lineal lighted water fountain, and developed a large landscaped area.

All U.S. Federal agencies have completed the projected Cordova Island projects with the exception of the National Park Service.

At the time the Chamizal national memorial was established by the Congress, El Paso agreed to accomplish the following as the local contribution to the project:

1. The city would transfer land without cost to the Federal Government to relocate the Immigration and Naturalization Service Border Patrol headquarters and alien detention facility. The Immigration Service had prior claim to the land on which the Chamizal National Memorial is located. The city transferred 20 acres of prime industrial land valued in excess of $200,000 to the Immigration Service. The new facilities have been constructed and are in use. In effect the city of El Paso donated to the National Park Service the land for the memorial.

2. The city of El Paso assumed responsibility for protecting the Cordova Island from storm drainage water flowing into the area. This responsibility was fulfilled with the completion of a $1 million pumping station to lift the water into the Rio Grande River. The city and the Texas Highway Department shared equally in the cost of this project.

3. The city agreed to construct an access road and to extend Delta Street on the south to provide access to the memorial. The access road is constructed and Delta Street is under construction and will be completed in September 1971.

4. The city and the El Paso Independent School District jointly agreed to build San Marcial Street where it will abut the memorial on the west. Construction for this street is scheduled for October 1971.

5. The city agreed to landscape the city owned land north of the memorial, between the memorial and Paisano Drive. This project has been funded and will be completed in July 1971..

6. The El Paso Independent School District agreed to construct a high school and a regional vocational school on Cordova Island west of the memorial. The $6 million first phase of this project will go to bid in September 1971.

Other improvements are completed or underway in the area. The Texas Highway Department has completed a $2 million grade separation at Paisano Drive and Cordova Island and has under construction a major highway project next to the river to be known as the Border Highway.

The El Paso Housing Authority has purchased and removed a steel fabricating plant adjacent to Cordova Island and will let a contract in June 1971, to construct a low rise public housing development on the land formerly occupied by the steel plant. This will substantially improve the appearance of the area.

The El Paso community appreciates the cooperative manner in which the National Park Service has worked with our people. We believe now is the time to fund the completion of the memorial.

Madam Chairman, I would like to yield to the chairman of our Parks and Recreation Board, a man who has responded always to the park problems in our community, Mr. Koogle.

Mr. KOOGLE. I am L. H. Koogle, a private citizen and chairman of the city of El Paso, Tex., Parks and Recreation Department.

This statement, of course, is directed to you, Madam Chairman and members of your subcommittee. I had previous correspondence with you and you have been furnished a lot of information that I furnished to the National Park Service.

(The statement follows:)

1. El Paso–Juarez are urban in nature; Chamizal is in the truest sense an urban park.

2. The Chamizal programs will be more than just another city park operaiton; they will include year around "summer in the parks" style ideas. Planning is already underway with the support of the Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, and El Paso Fine Arts Council. Girl Scouts and schools will be approached in the time before opening the area; these programs will not be limited to the membership of the organizations, but the leadership and participation of the organizations will be significant.

3. Chamizal is international in emphasis: the coordination with the Mexican development will have farreaching effects in Latin America.

4. The Chamizal development, and notably the life performance possibilities with the attendant effort toward international understanding, have the support of the local citizens.

5. Every other agency, on both sides of the line, has made significant advances; only the national park service development has lagged. Comparison with Mexico is painful in two ways: The amount of work done and programed for early completion will dwarf even our finished product, and the emphasis of the United States on law enforcement facilities and roads looks bad when compared to Mexico's emphasis on public use facilities.

6. Questions will almost certainly be raised by Mexico on a formal basis if a better showing on the development does not come about soon.

7. If the area is to be opened to the public prior to the 1972 elections, the full sum of $1,513,000 will be needed in the 1972 fiscal year budget.

8. Coordination with the opening of the civic center (spring, 1972) and Bowie High School (fall of 1972) will have a major impact on the urban renewal efforts in the Chamizal vicinity and elsewhere. The initial phase of low income housing will be ready for occupancy in early 1972; a major beautification project ($100,000) in Washington park, near the area, is now completed; an opening in the early fall of 1972 might still make Chamizal one of the latest projects to reach completion. The city has programed another $20,000 for landscaping immediately adjacent to the memorial to be completed in July 1971.

9. The contribution of the city of El Paso, in providing an area of valuable commercial ground for the alien detention facility and law enforcement headquarters, to free the Cordova Island tract for the national memorial, carries with it an obligation on the part of the Federal Government to proceed with development at a reasonable rate of speed.

10. As the construction dollar shrinks in value, the problem of development within the limitation imposed by the Chamizal National Memorial Act is increasing at a geometric rate. Cost estimates were made in 1964. Construction plans can be altered to keep construction within the budget.

11. In the staffing of the new facility, the emphasis will be on college students, and in view of the bilingual needs we can anticipate that a number of these students will be in the lower economic range of the Mexican-American group. The opportunity to provide more of the work-study programs where the student assistance programs can function is a matter of much interest to the El Paso people, as well as Washington.

Mr. KOOGLE. I emphasize to you that this is an urban park, this is a park in the center of two cities, two of the largest cities on the Mexican-American border. And this park will be right in the center of approximately 1 million population both Mexican and American.

So we have the endorsement of the mayor, city council, county judge, commissioner's court, chamber of commerce, Texas State Parks, and others.

We urgently need these urban facilities now to take care of the impact of thousands of people being attracted to this urban area. I am most grateful for this opportunity to express myself as a private citizen. I know I speak for all of El Paso when I say please give us our long-promised park.

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mayor WILLIAMS. I might say our area is a bit dry. It is not quite like your area. Every park we can possibly acquire is a much needed place of green forest. We would appreciate your consideration on this.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee does understand the problem. Congressman White has been very zealous in your behalf.

Mayor WILLIAMS. He is a very close personal friend of mine.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

RAY MILLARD

Mrs. HANSEN. We are pleased to welcome our colleague, the Honorable Albert Johnson from Pennsylvania with a group from Warren County.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam Chairman, the group has dwindled down to one witness by reason of complications in northern Pennsylvania.

I would like to introduce Capt. Ray Millard who will read the statement of Hon. Blain Mead who has a bad throat this morning. He would like to file other statements from witnesses unable to appear this morning.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is fine.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF BLAIN MEAD, WARREN COUNTY COMMISSIONER, WARREN, PA.

Today, I represent the people of three counties in northwestern Pennsylvania who are deeply concerned with the adequate development of recreation facilities in Kinzua country which has the Allegheny Reservoir and the Allegheny National Forest as the nucleus. The specific organizations represented include the Kinzua Dam Vacation Bureau (the official tourist promotion and development agency for Warren and Forest Counties), the Warren County Chamber of Commerce, the Warren County commissioners, the Bradford Area Chamber of Commerce, and the Seneca Highlands Tourist Association of McKean County.

Today, we want to specifically request that this committee add $347,000 to the water resources development budget for the development of the Allegheny Reservoir area of the Allegheny National Forest. This total includes $174,000 to complete 75 family units and three toilet buildings at the Tracy Ridge campground, $23,000 to continue the master planning for the Allegheny Reservoir area, $69,000 for a pressurized water system at Tracy Ridge, and $81,000 for electric power at the Tracy Ridge location.

We would like to underline how far behind our region has fallen in the development of facilities in the forest and around the reservoir. In 1966, a very knowledgeable group of men adopted an interim master plan for the Allegheny Reservoir Recreation Area to provide enough facilities to handle the anticipated demand once the dam and reservoir were completed.

It was estimated then that Federal appropriations of approximately $1,500,000 per year would be necessary to construct the facilities and keep pace with the growing use demand. But, instead, every year since 1966 there has been decreasing appropriation to the Allegheny National Forest while at the same time the use of the Forest has increased beyond all estimates. Upon inquiring of the supervisor of the Allegheny National Forest as to appropriations for fiscal year 1972, we were completely taken back to learn that the budget under consideration contains zero appropriations for recreation construction money for the Allegheny National Forest.

Thus, the gap between supply and demand grows wider, and development of facilities has failed to keep pace with public use. In calendar year 1970, for example, the Allegheny National Forest reported 2,150,700 visitor days spent in the forest, an increase of 19.05 percent over 1969 when 1,806,500 visitor days were spent. An even more dramatic increase occurred in the concentrated Allegheny Reservoir area where during 1970 the visitor days spent increased 47 percent over those during the year 1969. In 1969 the visitor days were 482,200 compared with 711,000 in 1970. During a short 6-week period in 1970, soon after a news release appeared in tri-State newspapers, the Kinzua Dam Vacation Bureau received 4,000 individual requests for information about the Allegheny Reservoir area.

Five years ago Allegheny National Forest was fifth of 15 national forests in the Northeast in recreation use. Three years ago, Allegheny National Forest had risen to third place. Last year Allegheny National Forest served the second highest number of visitors of all national forests in the 20 States of the eastern region of the Forest Service. When the Kinzua Dam was dedicated in the fall of 1966 and created the largest manmade lake in the eastern portion of the United States, a great "water magnet" was created also and our region had "instant tourism."

While the people in Kinzua County look to government for the completion of recreational areas on public land, they are not leaving the entire job to the Federal Government. It is estimated that by 1975, State and local government units, and private investor groups including the Seneca Nation of Indians, will spend some $138 million in developing highways, parks, motels, and four-season resorts, in both the Pennsylvania and New York State regions adjacent to the Allegheny Reservoir.

The Forest Service, however, controls all of the land around the reservoir itself, and the full development of our area cannot be accomplished as long as the Federal funds are inadequate to keep pace with the demand for recreational use of the forest and the reservoir.

In contrast to the $1,500,000 needed annually to stay on top of the needs, we find that in the 1972 budget now under consideration, appropriation is zero.

The recently completed Appalachian Highlands Recreation Study, Phase II, Market Analysis, indicates that the Allegheny interstate complex could expect 6 million activity-days by the year 1985, more than double the number in 1970. Our need for facilities is now.

Our hope for the future is for Federal appropriations that will begin to close the gap between supply and demand. Our specific request today, however, is that this committee add $347,000 to the water resources development budget to be used for the express purpose of further completing the Tracy Ridge campground, as well as provide for the continued master planning in the Allegheny Reservoir area of the Allegheny National Forest.

Statement by Warren County Chamber of Commerce

Chairwoman Hansen, members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. The Warren County Chamber of Commerce is concerned about the hardwood forest resources of the Allegheny Plateau, and the fact that the scientific knowledge necessary to manage this resource is not available. The research laboratory at Irvine, Pa., has been undermanned and virtually unused the past few years, since its purpose as a recreation research center was terminated. The chamber of commerce, Forest Service and Warren County industry, as well as individuals, would like to have this facility more productively utilized. We wish to present our recommendation that Forest Service research be strengthened in hardwood production and wildlife habitat at Warren, Pa.

This area of Pennsylvania, conforming primarily with the boundary of the Allegheny National Forest is in dire need of forest growth data. Growth studies that can develop growth rates for the various recognized forest conditions, would be an invaluable tool to the forest land manager, both public and private.

In conjunction with growth rates, we need to know what this forest area will permit as allowable cut. Allowable cut being defined, as that volume that should be cut to perpetuate the forest area in a healthy, vigorous condition. This allowable cut would be influenced by all the factors of watershed protection, wildlife, esthetics, recreation and, last but not least, ecological balances and minimal pollution.

To those of us who live and work on the Allegheny Plateau of Pennsylvania and New York, our forests are our oldest and foremost wealth. There are some 1500 industries on the Plateau employing about 30,000 people. The hard ashwood bats that drive homeruns out of ball parks from Boston to San Francisco come from our forests; and the beautiful cherry furniture that graces homes throughout the country comes almost exclusively from trees grown in our region.

Not all of our forest-based industry manufacture wood products, however. Hunting, fishing, camping, and many other similar activities have made outdoor recreation a major industry too. Deer hunting has always been exceptionally good on the Allegheny Plateau—over 100,000 deer are harvested there annually and direct expenditures by deer hunters have been estimated at $25 million annually.

Completion of the Kinzua Dam and the Allegheny Reservoir thus created has greatly expanded recreation use in the region. These natural endowments are making Warren County a year-round playground for millions of people.

A quick glance through our chamber of commerce brochure on Warren County would illustrate the importance we attach to our forest environment in providing us with a pleasant place to live, to work, and to play, and in sustaining a stable and healthy economy. It is vitally important to us that this natural resource be maintained and managed in such a way that we can continue to obtain the products of the forests without losing its other values.

Our county is one of the fastest growing, percentagewise, in the Commonwealth. This, and the influx of recreationists brought about by completion of the Kinzua Dam have imposed greatly increased recreation pressures on our forests at a time when demand for wood products is also increasing rapidly. In attempting to intensify forest management to meet these demands, our public and industrial foresters have encountered severe problems in getting new trees to grow where

mature trees have been removed. And our wildlife managers are faced with the demand that deer hunting opportunities be increased on the one hand, and that deer browsing damage to valuable timber seedlings be reduced on the other hand.

Clearly, we face a dilemma. Our economy is dependent upon a continued harvest of the mature hardwood trees that form the raw materials for our wood-using industries, but continued cutting without establishment of new, young forests would eventually deplete our timber supplies and destroy our forest environment. Our unusually high deer population is one of the causes of regeneration failure, but we cannot reduce deer population without losing the benefits that a large deer herd provides.

The scientific knowledge necessary to help our foresters obtain seedling reproduction can be developed through research. This has been done for many other types of forests in other parts of the country, but very little has been devoted to this end on the Al'egheny Plateau. And, reliable systems of deer-food managements could also be developed, to increase food supplies, thus permitting maintenance of a large, healthy deer herd while reducing pressures on existing browse so that range recovery and timber regeneration can be obtained.

The Forest Service already has a very small staff of scientists working on these problems at Warren, Pa. They are doing some interesting and useful work that will eventually provide some of the needed information, but we need answers right now to questions that they do not have the manpower to study.

An expanded program of research has apparently been planned for Warren for a number of years. The laboratory and office structure erected there in 1964 is designed to accommodate a much larger staff than is currently assigned there. A small increase in staffing and funding 2 years ago helped some, and was encouraging, for it showed that the need for additional research in this area has been recognized. I hope that full funding and staffing can be arranged this year, so that the needed work can be initiated without further delay.

For these reasons, we would like to recommend that an additional $300,000 be added to the Forest Service appropriation to support the research we have just described. This would provide $150,000 for each of hardwood production on research, and wildlife habitat research. The forest values involved more than justify such an expenditure in this region of exceptional hardwood forest value, located less than 300 miles from over 53 million people living in the major metropolitan cities of the East.

We would like to again express my appreciation to you for giving us the opportunity to meet with you. We know that you will give every possible consideration to our request that the $300,000 needed for a full program of research at Warren, Pa., be added to the Forest Service appropriations for the coming year.

Thank you.

Mr. MILLARD. Madam Chairman, members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. I am most grateful to you for granting me this opportunity to appear before you today and present my recommendations for strengthening the forest service research programs at Warren, Pa.

The Allegheny plateau supports the most valuable hardwood forests, acre for acre, in the Nation. About 16 million acres of the plateau forests lie in Pennsylvania and New York. The high value of these forests is due largely to the production of black cherry and associated fine hardwoods, and to their high annual yield of deer for hunting.

Black cherry timber from the plateau is in great demand for high quality furniture, veneer, and panelling. Black cherry is the bulwark of more than 1,400 wood industry plants that employ 30,000 people. Cherry and other fine hardwoods are essential to the improvement of rural living standards and to the maintenance of industries and communities in the plateau area. The demand for cherry wood in the Nation has increased more than 13 times in recent years. It is essential that this renewable, natural resource be maintained.

The plateau forests yield other economic and social benefits besides fine hardwoods. Hundreds of thousands of tourists and recreationists are attracted to the area each year to enjoy its natural beauties.

The Allegheny Plateau Forests of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York have the highest concentrations of deer in the East. More than half the annual harvest of deer in Pennsylvania and New York combined is made in the plateau area. Direct expenditures by more than 800,000 deer hunters in this area is about $25 million annually. Largely because of the abundance of deer for hunting, Pennsylvania is first in the Nation in the sale of hunting licenses and New York is fourth.

Yet critical problems have developed because of the abundance of deer, and because of the growing demands for fine hardwoods—especially black cherry—in the plateau area.

High deer concentrations have led to deterioration of the forest range through overbrowsing. Heavy browsing has adversely affected the reproduction of fine hardwoods and practically undermined the food supplies of the deer as well as the food and cover of other important game species. Deer have been reduced to a constant state or undernutrition, and populations of grouse, hares, and rabbits have declined steadily. Past efforts to solve the deer-food problem have not been successful. A new approach to deer habitat research and management is needed to recover game populations to meet the increasing demands of sportsmen for quality hunting.

Critical problems have been encountered in establishing cherry reproduction, in tending new stands, and in improving the growth and quality of existing young stands. These silvicultural problems have been compounded by the high impact of deer browsing on regeneration areas.

The knowledge necessary to solve these problems can be derived only through vigorous scientific research programs.

The forest service is currently maintaining small programs in forestry and deer habitat research on the Allegheny Plateau. Three scientists in forestry research and one scientist in habitat research, plus a small supporting staff, are located in a laboratory constructed in 1964 near Warren, Pa. This laboratory was constructed to house a large staff of scientists needed to solve the problems I have described. The present programs are totally inadequate in relation to the scope and importance of the problems that have developed.

Therefore, I request your support for an addition of $150,000 for deer habitat research, and $159,000 for hardwood production research, to the forest service budget you are now preparing—for the specific purpose of increasing these research programs at Warren. This increase of $300,000 will provide for the scientists, technicians, and field assistants that are vitally needed to deal with some of our most difficult and persistent problems in forest resources management on the Allegheny Plateau.

May I again express my appreciation to you for giving me this opportunity to meet with you. I know that you will give every consideration to my request for this increase to the forest service appropriations for next year to strengthen the research programs in deer habitat research and hardwood production research.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam Chairman, the record will show that there are I believe three or four presentations that have been made on this particular subject and for that reason I did not prepare a statement, but I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman

who has spoken here today and also the statements that have been filed. You will find a statement has been filed supporting my request yesterday for funds for the Tracy Ridge Recreation project.

I also want to associate myself with the remarks on that particular subject.

Thank you very much.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

WITNESSES

HON. GUNN McKAY, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH
GOV. CALVIN L. RAMPTON OF UTAH

Mrs. Hansen. We are pleased to welcome a very distinguished new member of the Appropriations Committee from one of my neighboring Western States, Hon. Gunn McKay of Utah, who will introduce a very distinguished visitor.

Mr. McKay. I am very pleased to be here this morning to introduce to this committee one of the most knowledgeable men in the field of interior problems and related activities in reclamation, forests and others in the Nation and recognized as such by his fellow Governors.

I am very pleased to introduce to the distinguished committee this morning Gov. Calvin L. Rampton from the State of Utah and very pleased to have him here with his knowledge and understanding and hope the committee will take special cognizance of what he has to say today.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you. It is a pleasure to have you present today, Governor.

Governor Rampton. Madam Chairman, I have filed a statement with the clerk. I want to express my appreciation for your staying into your lunch hour for my convenience in appearing, but I do have to get away early this afternoon. It is very kind of you to do this.

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, as Governor of the State of Utah, I am glad to have the opportunity to appear here to urge your continued support of one of the great development programs particularly dear to the hearts of us in the West who are attempting to develop an industry that neither pollutes nor creates great ecological damage—that of providing outdoor recreation opportunity for all.

The history of the Land and Water Conservation Fund in Utah has been a heartening success story. It is through utilization of this act that we have been able to get a positive response from local government entities and to make them aware of their responsibility to furnish outdoor recreation for the benefit not only of our citizens, but for people visiting our State.

Through strict adherence to the principles and concepts enunciated in the State outdoor recreation plan, which also was funded from moneys derived from this act, we have apportioned our money in accordance with greatest need. By coincidence the funds have been apportioned in about equal thirds to State agencies, counties, and cities. Each year the number of applications has increased markedly: and each year the quality of the applications has improved.

To date we have been able to fund substantially less than 50 percent of the applications we have received. Our total backlog of need is still very great. For

these reasons, I feel President Nixon's budgetary request for $280 million for appropriation to the States in fiscal 1972 should be passed.

Furthermore, I would resist any change in the formula that would tend to reduce Utah's apportionment. The proposal to grant discretionary authority to allocate 80 percent of this fund to the Secretary of the Interior would, in my opinion, make the appropriation more subject to political pressures, to the detriment of our smaller States. I believe the Secretary should have some discretionary authority to allocate, but it should be in the more reasonable range of 10 to 15 percent. I applaud the proposal to amend the act to allow up to 25 percent of the total annual allocation to be used to develop indoor recreation facilities where appropriate.

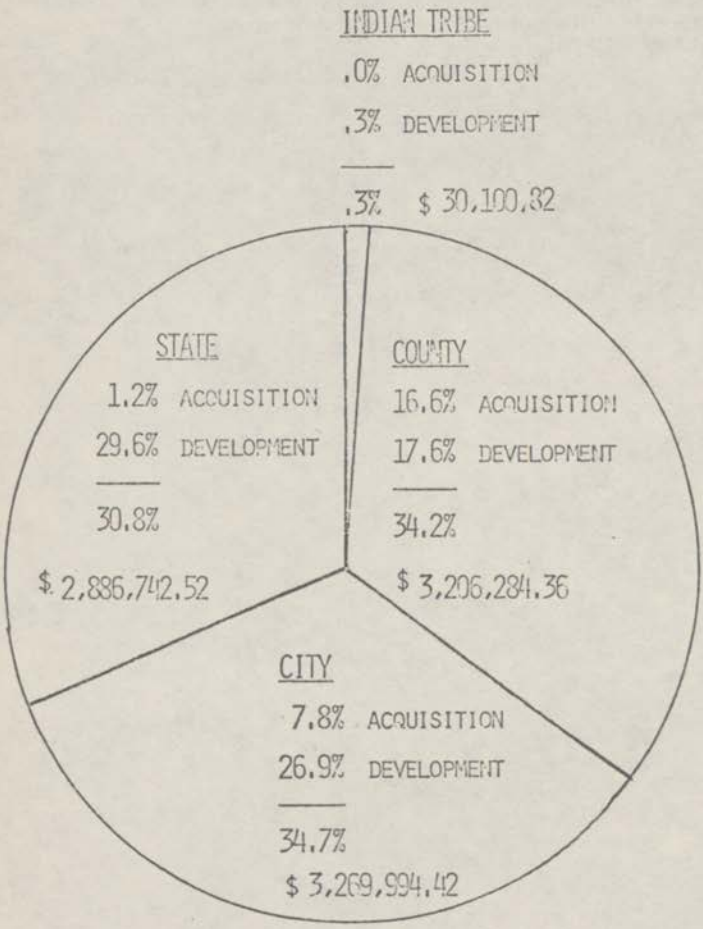
Charts accompanying this testimony will give the history of requests and appropriations received in Utah from 1968 to 1971. In the interest of time I will present them in written form for your consideration.

(The chart follows:)

THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

UTAH: 1965 - 1971

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



FISCAL YEAR 1968 TOTAL FEDERAL APPORTIONMENT - $683,599.67

Fifty-eight (58) park projects, totaling $3,000,000, were reviewed by the State of Utah. Only twenty-five (25) projects out of the fifty-eight (58) could be matched by federal dollars.

FISCAL YEAR 1969 TOTAL FEDERAL APPORTIONMENT - $505,357.00

Forty-two (42) park projects, totaling $3,500,000, were reviewed by the State of Utah. Only eight (8) out of the forty-two (42) could be matched by federal dollars.

FISCAL YEAR 1970 TOTAL FEDERAL APPORTIONMENT - $676,500.00

Forty-eight (48) park projects, totaling $4,522,644, were reviewed by the State of Utah. Only eleven (11) out of the forty-eight (48) could be matched by federal dollars.

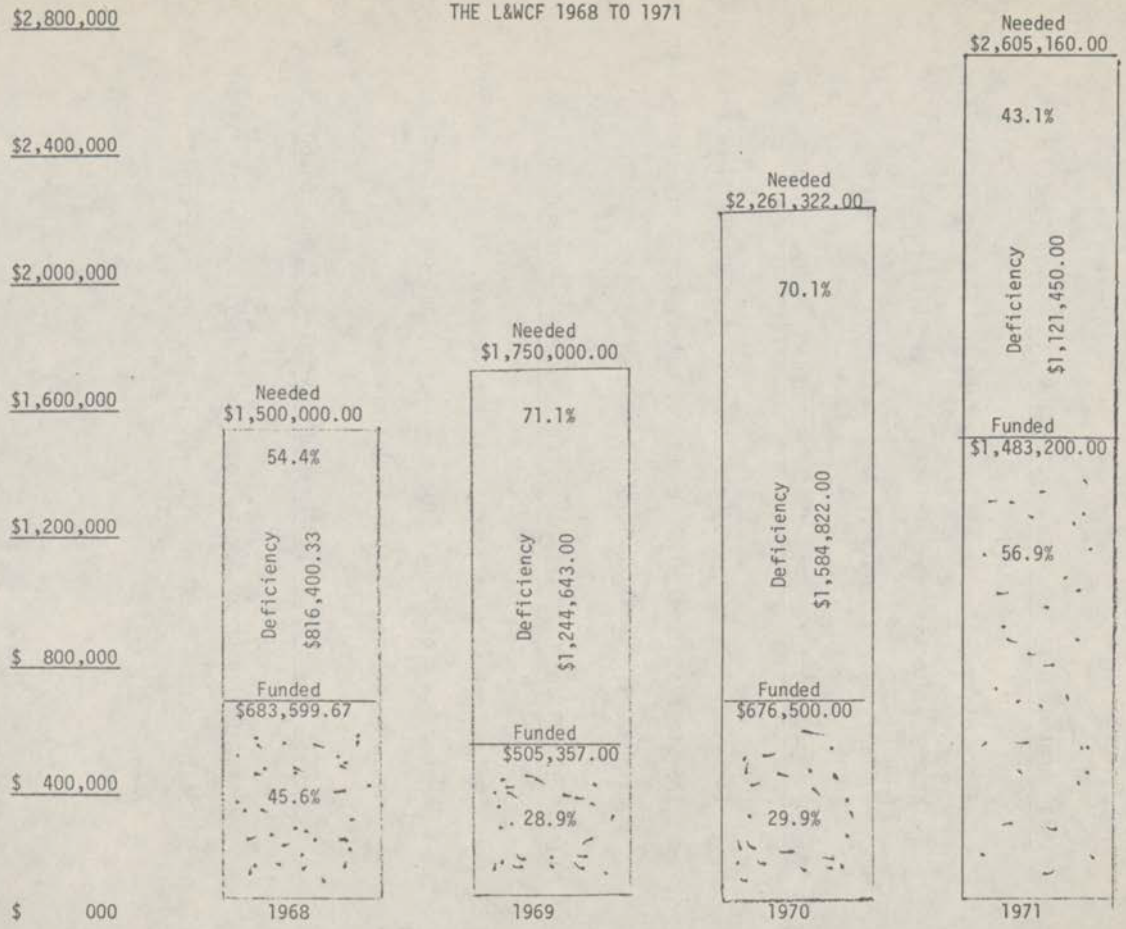
FISCAL YEAR 1971 TOTAL FEDERAL APPORTIONMENT - $1,483,200.00

Sixty (60) park projects, totaling $2,605,150, were reviewed by the State of Utah, and only twenty-six (26) projects could be matched by federal dollars.

STATE OF UTAH - DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FUNDING DEFICIENCY TABLE FOR

THE L&WCF 1968 TO 1971



Governor RAMPTON. I think of all of the Federal grants in aid that come into our State, none is utilized better than the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

We have an excellent outdoor recreation plan which has been approved by the Department and this has enabled us to move ahead in implementing it as we wouldn't be able to otherwise.

In distributing the funds pursuant to our plan we have used about one-third of the funds available to us for State parks, about one-third has gone to cities and about one-third to counties. That is just the way it has happened to fall.

But I have made every effort where we could to funnel the funds into local government under the theory when they had the matching fund that is where the work should be done.

We have only been able to fund about 50 percent of the projects for which we have had applications and for which the Government has had the matching funds available.

So I feel it is highly desirable if the budget can be funded to the full extent asked by the President in his proposal.

There is one proposal about which I have some reservation, however. I understand there is a request that 80 percent of the funds be discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior. I would feel that would not be right.

I recognize the need for some discretionary fund in the neighborhood of 10 to 20 percent, but to put 80 percent of funds discretionary in the field where the competition is so keen for these moneys I feel would lend itself to political abuse and I think it should be avoided.

We will be prepared in our State, the State government itself and the local government, to match on the 50–50 basis required whatever may be available to us during the next fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How does the state of Utah raise its matching funds?

Governor RAMPTON. Mostly general fund money.

Mrs. HANSEN. From the general fund?

Governor RAMPTON. Yes. That is true in the State and it is true in the cities, too.

Our parks and recreation department in the State government gets money from the general fund. We also in some of our State parks have a fee that is charged, but that would not amount to more than 15 to 20 percent of the total budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

I particularly appreciate having your charts which you have given us. You are the first State that brought us an illustration of how you divide the Land and Water Conservation funds between the State counties and cities. We are deeply appreciative.

Governor RAMPTON. Thank you very much for hearing us.

Mr. McKay up until 2 months ago was my administrative assistant. If he is a good committee member, it is because I trained him right.

Mrs. HANSEN. He is an excellent committee member.

Mr. MCKAY. Madam Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the Governor's statement. I have been associated with him as he said for about 2½ years and know how well this program is administered in the State of Utah. I can't speak for the rest of the States but you can look to Utah for an example of proper administration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you both for coming today.

Mr. MCKAY. Thank you.

National Fisheries Center and Aquarium

WITNESS

NORMAN H. LETIECQ

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Normal H. Letiecq.

Mr. Letiecq. Madam Chairman and committee members: when we hear and see reports of rivers being fire hazards, of fish dying due to pollution, of birds such as the pelican which in many cases has hatched dead or deformed in many cases because the needed calcium for the shell was not enough also due to pollution, we find ourselves in a dangerous position. And we are, for some scientists have put man, too, on the endangered species list.

Yet the building of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium has never been started although the money was appropriated in 1966.

When built the needed research for these problems caused by pollution can be done through the live specimens on display as in a zoo. Medical research can also be done through the electric eel for optic nerve study, and the guppy for cancer findings. Whereas there are other research facilities, this one would be better in that this would have readily available specimens for such study.

Those fish, reptiles, mammals on display would not only be used for research but also for educational displays where not only children but adults, too, could learn more about the miracles of nature through each and every tank.

Special exhibits such as the endangered species display will help people understand the environmental problem.

The trout stream will show how the normal, everyday life of streams such as this are examples of symbiosis.

In the ecological greenhouse . . . "the complex internal relations and the delicate balance of natural environments" . . . will be illustrated.

Through these exhibits and other rotating displays, the visitor will be shown parts of life he might never see. Although an extra amount not to exceed $3 to $4 million will be needed to put in the interior displays, I feel that all of the approximately $14 million will be worth its expenditure.

Through the small nominal fee to be charged to adult visitors, the aquarium will be the first building of its type to try to pay its own way.

Thus, I ask you to support the start of construction of this fine center.

Thank you.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much.

The committee will adjourn until 1 p.m.

WITNESSES

MRS. MARIAN K. AGNEW, CHAIRMAN, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON McLEAN TRAILS, McLEAN, VA.
MISS DANA GUMB, STUDENT, LANGLEY HIGH SCHOOL, McLEAN, VA.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

Mrs. Marian Agnew, chairman, Advisory Committee on McLean Trails.

Mrs. AGNEW. Mrs. Hansen, members of the committee, I am Marian Agnew, chairman of the Advisory Committee to McLean Trails, McLean, Va. Trails requests you to allocate funds needed consistent with the intent of the "National Trails System Act, 1968" to build (1) a bicycle trail, and (2) a hiking trail along the right-of-way of the George Washington Parkway and utilizing submerged lands owned by the Interior Department along the Alexandria waterfront, to build the Potomac Heritage Trail in Virginia, from Burling Park to Mount Vernon. This section of the trail will connect with existing historic sites and trails in Arlington, be contiguous to trails built recently on Lady Bird Johnson Island, and complete the interurban system now being planned by our group in McLean.

As the Washington metropolitan area grows, it becomes apparent that a comprehensive trails network for biking and hiking is not only a major recreational asset, but a viable alternative transportation route. Many people, given a safe and direct trail would use bicycles for commuting. Population densities within a 10-mile radius of the center city indicate probable heavy usage of such a network.

Therefore Trails proposes that the 1968 "National Trails System Act" (Public Law 90–543, sec. 5, C (2)) "Potomac Heritage Trail, an eight-hundred-and-twenty-five-mile trail extending generally from the mouth of the Potomac River at its sources in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, including the one-hundred-and-seventy-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath" be implemented to include this 26 mile segment of the Virginia shore of the Potomac. Here are many of the most beautiful and historic sites in the metropolitan area, from the Civil War campground at one end, Burling Park, to the home of our first President at the other. This panorama includes the Palisades of the Potomac, a magnificent view of the city and river, Turkey Run Recreation Area, Fort Marcey, Fort Ethan Allen, Fort Smith, Arlington National Cemetery and related memorials, the waterfowl sanctuary, National Airport, the sailing marina, historic Alexandria and Dyke Marsh, and of course, Mount Vernon. We particularly note that the Alexandria waterfront is in imminent danger of being permanently lost to the public by deeding lands now owned by the Interior Department to private interests. A trail on these lands through an elongated strip of parkland would insure that this area be preserved for future generations. Since 1792, the high water line has been the boundary of the lands of the District of Columbia, though this land has been abused by fill by private interests recently. This situation should be carefully investigated before further degradation occurs.

Wherever possible, youth should be involved in this project. In the higher elevations, where trestles would have to be used, we sug-

gest the talent of the Youth Conservation Corps be utilized to help with construction. If this part of the trail were built in prefabricated sections of Cor-Ten steel, naturally corroding, and paved with railroad ties, it would blend with the landscape and minimize environmental damage to the slope. All possible care should be taken with the design.

It is fitting that this request comes to you from a new generation of Americans who are concerned about the environment enough to work actively on a project useful in so many ways to youth and to the community. Dana Gumb, President of the Trails group at Langley High School will brief you on an adjacent system to this segment of the Potomac Heritage Trail, now under construction in McLean.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

(Additional statement follows:)

[From the San Francisco Chronicle]

DID THE TAXPAYERS ACTUALLY SAVE MONEY ON BURLING?

(By Charles McCabe)

THE PALO ALTO EXPERIENCE

Palo Alto is an elite community, and is not about to be ashamed of the fact. It probably has the hottest concentration of Phi Betes in the country. The populace reads Camus and plays chess.

The town is also one of the best governed in the country. The air is good, there is a fine school and library system, and the parks are beautiful. Two-thirds of every property tax dollar is paid by business and only one-third by the homeowner. The city council protects the area against the worst of the urban blights that are making other cities unlivable.

The city council recently addressed itself to one of the most important questions facing cities everywhere: Is so-called progress worth it? Or, more precisely, is development a good thing for the taxpayer and the city?

About 10 years ago Palo Alto annexed 7,500 acres of privately owned rolling grassland, planted in oaks, extending from just behind Stanford University to the Skyline Ridge, and including 1,400 acres in Foothills Park. Recently an application was made to develop 530 acres of the Foothills Park area.

* * * * * * *

The Council then authorized a study of the project and the whole question of the long-range effect of development on the area and on the taxpayer, at a cost of $144,000. According to the People for Open Space, to whom I am indebted for information about this study and its results, the council asked for several choices or combinations of development.

In addition, "the Council asked for analysis of the area's ecology, climate, vegetation, soils, fire hazards and control, mineral resources, earthquake faults, engineering, geological problems, hydrologic studies, potential flood problems, utilities, trafficways, recreation needs, transit. It asked for Stanford University plans, major landowners plans, effects of urbanization, visual impact . . .".

This ambitious undertaking in planning of some 6,100 acres of foothill land was turned over to some distinguished bay area consultants: Livingston and Blaney, city and regional planners; Lawrence Halprin, landscape architect; Kirker, Chapman and Associates, civil engineers; Woodward, Clyde and Associates, soils engineers and geologists, as well as the economists of Los Angeles Development Research Associates.

The committee made many and interesting recommendations but the most interesting and startling one was that, from the point of view of the city and the taxpayer, it was cheaper and more advantageous to purchase the 6,100 acres for $30 million over a 30-year period than to permit it to be developed.

The findings of the consultants also "showed that there is no combination of development that did not result in a net cost to the taxpayer over a 20-year period."

The results of this environmental design study have been described as a sensational breakthrough and the words do not seem too strong.

The relevance of the Palo Alto finding to San Francisco is obvious, now that there is a serious debate in the city about the long-time usefulness, or no, of high rise and other development.

* * * * * * *

It is precisely this kind of ambitious and searching study of the long-time effects of development that is badly needed here. The argument that real estate development is necessarily good for a city, or anywhere else for that matter, is up for examination, and about time too.

The people of San Francisco are soon to be faced with the whole question of high rise. It is doubtless too late now to make the kind of study needed to help answer the fundamentals of development. Meantime, however, it might be a good idea to look closer at the things that the smaller city of Palo Alto found out, and which the city council approved by a vote of 9–1.

MEANWHILE, THEY'RE TELLING US IN VIRGINIA

In suburban Virginia, Fairfax, by the admission of its own officials, is lagging behind Montgomery in both park acreage and variety, though like Prince George's, it too is struggling hard to catch up. Slower to lose its rural character, Fairfax didn't undertake major park acquisition until the 1960's.

While officials in Montgomery talk about experimenting with elaborate new facilities like toboggan runs and artificial ski slopes, officials in Fairfax have to tend to more basic needs. "We're going to stay a certain rate behind," says James D. Bell, director of Fairfax' parks. "You don't pick up 10,000 acres over night."

But Fairfax does have several major park showcases. A collaborative effort by the county, the State, the Federal Government and the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority has saved Mason's Neck, the one remaining sanctuary for bald eagles on the east coast, and preserved thousands of acres of undeveloped land. The Bull Run Regional Park, with a marina and half-acre public swimming pool, has grown to more than 2,000 acres.

Half-acre pools or no, people continue demanding more. But suburban officials, who also have their ears attuned to rumblings of a taxpayers' revolution, are not yet persuaded that people want to pay for all the parks and recreational facilities they say they want and that the next generation will need.

When citizens confronted Prince Georges County Commissioner Francis B. Francois at a public meeting and demanded more recreational facilities, Francois countered, "If you as taxpayers are willing to pay the extra amount, say so loud and clear. But as far as we can see, it's just the opposite."

Miss GUMB. My name is Dana Gumb, and I am a student at Langley High School in McLean, Va., a suburb of Washington, D.C. I am speaking before the committee this afternoon in behalf of McLean TRAILS, a student organization dedicated to the establishment of a system of interconnecting trails in the McLean community for the preservation of our natural environment and for recreational use and commuting purposes. The basic goals of our group are to connect the otherwise disconnected subdivisions and existent public facilities, to work with county, State, and Federal Governments to acquire open space adjacent to trails for future recreational and park development and to help protect our watershed and flood plain lands. In view of our goals, we respectfully request that the committee fund the proposed Potomac Trail along the Virginia waterfront from Burling Park near Cabin John Bridge to Mount Vernon.

Before I deal specifically with the Potomac Heritage Trail concept, permit me to first give the committee a better idea of the nature of our student community service organization.

Last year a group of eight students undertook, as a class project, the planning and layout of bike trails in the McLean area. They organized under the acronym McLean TRAILS (trails, recreational areas, and

interconnecting land systems). The organization was created for and by young people with an advisory board of interested adults.

Our interest in nature trails soon snowballed. We learned that an undeveloped 18-acre park in Fairfax County, the Leven preserve, would be lost to the county because of a highway condemnation. Quick action was needed to save the site by blocking the change and demanding the county open the preserve as a park. The TRAILS group undertook the responsibility of clearing the land, noted for its 78 varieties of trees, laying out nature trails and staging a grand opening.

Meanwhile, another conservation group was working to preserve the Burling tract on the Potomac Palisades in its natural state and to interest the county in acquiring the area as a park. Our group plunged into this effort. Numerous petitioning drives followed after a pledge by former Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel for $1.5 million to finance the acquisition, and a referendum by the citizens of the community, the property became a district park, maintained by the Fairfax County Park Authority. The 300-acre Burling Park on the Capitol Beltway stands as the checkpoint with our local trail system and the regional Potomac Heritage Trail. The Potomac route along the parkway would link the trail system within Burling Park with the other recreational advantages of the Palisades.

The first step in our comprehensive plan for the McLean community, within which Potomac Heritage Trail plays such a great regional role, was the development of a trail in the Dead Run Watershed of McLean. The initial effort included a segment that linked the Fairfax County Public Library and the proposed McLean Community Center with residential areas. We made a presentation before the Fairfax County Park Authority in October of this year and gained the authority's approval of our plans. This loop system in McLean Central Park was marked and cleared by the young people in our group in the past several months, and the trail is now ready for bridges and the surfacing material provided by the park authority.

Our other proposals include trails in the Scotts Run, Pimmit Run, and Turkey Run watersheds, always utilizing existing parkland and other land areas in the public domain. We also intend to designate certain roadways with little traffic flow as hiker-biker routes.

One great common denominator figures in all our plans for trail development and that is the Potomac Heritage Trail.

We can see all our routes along Scotts Run, Dead Run, Turkey Run, and Pimit Run linking into the regional Potomac Heritage System from Burling Park to Mount Vernon. Many Virginians will be provided with access by foot to the publicly owned Palisades area and with the completion of the Potomac Heritage Trail we can realistically look to the day when commuters can ride a bike to work on bright, clear, spring days.

Perhaps most important, however, the funding and development of the Potomac Heritage route would not only insure northern Virginians that officials understand recreational needs, but with the all-important Federal push, its development would focus a national spotlight on the importance of hiker-biker routes in the transportation picture.

Thank you.

Mr. YATES. You indicated that the Department of the Interior is getting rid of land or deeding land on the Alexandria waterfront to private people. Can you give us more information on that?

Mrs. AGNEW. Yes.

It is my understanding that since 1792 when surveyed by George Washington, the Federal property has been defined by the high water mark in Alexandria. In other words, the District side is the river and up to the high tide mark. All above this high tide mark is the property of Alexandria. This is now, I believe, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior because nobody else owns it. Parts have already been transferred into private ownership. There is some question as to whether certain areas built near Hunting Towers from Jones Point to Hunting Towers does not in fact belong to the Department of the Interior, and this should be investigated.

The trail we are suggesting should go in front of Marina Towers and in front of the Pepco plant on landfill, you see. This is federally owned property. This is why we feel this trail is an absolutely feasible concept, because the land is already there, all the way from Burling Park to Mount Vernon in the Federal domain.

At the present time there is much concern on the part of conservationists about the possibility of land along the Alexandria waterfront being filled and used by private interests. I think in fact there is a proposal now before the Department of the Interior to do this. I have heard this. This is a subject of great concern to Mr. Michael Frome of the Northern Virginia Conservation Council.

Mr. YATES. We will find out about this.

Mrs. AGNEW. The Alexandria waterfront is probably the most desirable area for development along Old Town; the conservationists would like to see this all included in a lovely section of park with the Potomac Heritage Trail running through it. Private interests are equally interested in it, but we do own that land, it is Federal property. There is some problem now as to the actual definition of where the high water wark is, but I think General Washington probably did a very good job and we could check this without too much difficulty.

(Additional materials follow:)

TRAILS, RECREATIONAL AREAS, AND INTERCONNECTING LAND SYSTEMS CONSTITUTION

Preamble: We, the concerned student citizens of McLean, Va., and our advisers, wish to establish in this community a system of interconnecting trails and paths for the preservation of our natural environment and for recreational use.

Article I—Name: The name of this organization shall be called TRAILS (Trails, Recreational Areas, and Interconnecting Land Systems).

Article II—Purpose:

1. These trails will connect the otherwise disconnected subdivisions and existent recreational facilities of this community.

2. We will work with the county, State, and Federal Government to acquire open space adjacent to the trails for future recreational and park development and to protect our watershed lands.

Article III—Membership:

1. Membership will be open to all students interested in preserving the natural environment.

2. Every member shall have the right to express his opinion on any matter pertaining to this organization and any other affecting the natural environment of McLean.

3. Every member shall have the right to vote in TRAILS elections.

Article IV— Organization: McLean TRAILS shall consist of an advisory committee, a student coordinating committee, and an executive committee:

1. The advisory committee shall consist of various adults and advisors.
2. The coordinating committee shall consist of the secretaries of the executives committees from each school.
3. The executive committee shall consist of various TRAILS committee, chairmen, secretaries, treasurers, and librarians.

Article V—Advisory committee:

1. The advisory committee shall consist of adult specialists in various fields related to the needs of TRAILS.
2. It shall be headed by a chairman chosen by the advisory committee.
   A. The chairman shall be the adult sponsor when one is needed.
   B. The chairman shall serve as a liaison between the students and advisors.
3. A vice chairman also shall be chosen by the advisory committee. This person shall function as chairman when the chairman cannot be reached or is sick.
4. There shall also be a secretary of the advisory committee.
   A. The Secretary shall correspond with various institutions and persons when needed.
   B. The secretary shall record the events of any advisory committee meeting.
5. The advisory committee may also serve any functions requested by the students.

Article VI—The coordinating committee:

1. The coordinating committee shall consist of the executive secretaries of the executive committees from the different schools.
2. Each secretary shall report to the other secretaries on the activities of the executive committee of which he is a part.
3. The secretaries shall coordinate the activities of the executive committees.

Article VII—The Executive Committee: The Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman of the various TRAILS committees, a secretary, and a treasurer. There shall also be a librarian connected with each Executive Committee.

1. The TRAILS Committees shall consist of the following:
   A. Survey Committee.
   B. The Trailblazer Committee.
   C. The Historical Committee.
   D. The Publicity Committee—responsible for publicizing various events and the organization in general, and raising funds.
   E. Conservation.
   F. Public Action Committee—deals with the Government in matters of obtaining land, talks to people holding land, and other matters dealing with the community. Responsible for obtaining the land.
2. The Executive Secretaries shall be responsible for recording the activities of the Executive Committee. He shall report the Committee's actions to the other Executive Secretaries. He shall do any other necessary secretarial work.
3. The Treasurer will be responsible for holding the money made; it will be available to the Executive Committee through the Publicity Committee, or any other source. He shall handle all the monetary matters pertaining to the organization. He shall work with the Publicity Chairman.
4. The Library shall be placed in the hands of a Librarian. The Librarian shall take no part in the activities of the Executive Committees in his role as librarian. The library shall consist of all the material made available to TRAILS, a copy of all reports made by the TRAILS committees, and a copy of all correspondence. The materials shall be made available to the other Executive Committees.
5. Each committee may form as many subdivisions as deemed necessary.

Article VIII—Appointment Procedures: The new committee chairman will be chosen each May by the respective committees. The two new executive secretaries will be chosen each May by the Executive Committee.

Committee memberships will be open to all students interested in the areas of the respective committees.

Impeachment of chairmen and executive secretaries:

A committee chairman may be removed from his position by a two-thirds vote of his respective committee and a two-thirds vote of the executive committee. An executive secretary may be removed from his position by a unanimous vote of the executive committee.

Article IX—Ratification of Constitution: Those who become members of the various committees ratify the constitution by signing their names to the committee membership list and constitute the active membership of the organization.

Article X—Amendments to Constitution: The constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the executive committee and approval of the active membership (committee members) present at a general meeting. Those present constitute a quorum. The executive committee shall have the power to create any new committee it deems necessary and shall also have the power to appoint a chairman of that committee who will then become a member of the executive committee.

McLean Trails Bulletin

Dead Run: The clearing of our first trail along Dead Run has been completed. The Fairfax County Park Authority is now preparing to surface the trail from Dolley Madison Library to the end of Baron Road. Several bridges and a drainpipe will have to be constructed before the route is suitable for bikers as well as pedestrians.

Projects: Meanwhile, members are developing other projects. Individuals are mapping and marking potential trail routes. They intend to call upon the rest of the organization when manpower for actual construction becomes necessary. These projects include:

Pinehill Road—Walter Munster 356–2078.

Pimmit Bend Park—Mark Greenbaum 356–5989.

Georgetown Pike—Ann Petri 759–2772.

Little Pimmit (Franklin Park Road to Chesterbrook Road)—Luis Albright 536–7113.

Appalachian Trail Situation—Betsy Robb 356–6091.

Scotts Run along Subdivision McLean Hamlet—Holly Hartman.

Churchill to Cooper—Mary McBowan 356–3075.

Cross Town Rivals: McLean High School is now forming a Trails group. Brian Coon (356–1075) is the leader with plans for trails along the strips of parkland in the Pimmit Run flood plain.

Burling Park: one other important undertaking of our club is the survey of Burling Park's trail potential. The Park Authority Staff asked us to develop the idea and provided the group with an excellent detailed topographic map of the 300 acres.

Incidentally, Park Authority Staff naturalists are scheduling nature walks through Burling Park from 10:00 a.m. on Saturdays and 2:00 p.m. on Sundays every weekend until May 30. Mr. Ed Poole, a former biology teacher at LHS, is among those leading the tours.

House Hearing: Marion Agnew, chairman advisory board of McLean TRAILS, and Dana Gumb, President of McLean TRAILS, will speak before a Committee of the House of Repreesntatives on April 21. The committee is concerned with Appropriations for Interior and related Agencies and the subject will be the desirability of the Potomac Heritage Trail, a hiker-biker route from Mount Vernon to Burling Park. The trail will run adjacent to the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

PUBLICATIONS

Free periodicals, worthwhile for any environmentally concerned students:

"The Melancholy Accident," published by Mid-Atlantic Regional Student Council on Pollution and the Environment.

"Central Atlantic Environment News," 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

"The Weekly Agenda of the Board of Supervisors", 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

P.S. While the States decide whether 18-year-olds should be allowed to vote, the progressive community of McLean has permitted 15-year-olds to vote May 15 on election of McLean Community Center Governing Board youth nominees.

WITNESS

MRS. EDWARD RYAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Edward Ryan, national legislative chairman, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Mrs. RYAN. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Mrs. Edward F. Ryan of Manchester, Mass., chairman for legislation of National PTA. On behalf of National PTA and its nearly 10 million members in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the overseas dependents schools, we urge appropriation of the full $30 million requested for the National Endowment for the Arts, and also of the similar request for the Humanities Endowment.

The sum requested is itself small in relation to the importance that should be accorded to the arts in American life. But every dollar is seed money, and therefore greatly needed, for every dollar cut back loses many more. We hope very much that the Congress will not this year cut back these funds, but carry the full request to enactment.

National PTA urges this full support because of the needs of our children, both in education and in the quality of life around them. For instance, all of us know that schools fail to reach millions of children, that millions leave school unable to read adequately, without skills useful enough to society to give them means of support. At the same time there is ample evidence that children who have not responded to available instruction in reading and arithmetic, and are thus handicapped in all academic school work, can be "opened up," as it were, by work in the arts. The ability for self-expression and for achievement that children discover in music or paint or clay or wood or movement is carried over into the academic subjects with subsequent reversal of previous failures. While this is widely known among teachers, it is not widely reflected in school budget priorities. Much more education of the public is needed, and one way of accomplishing this is through arts activities in all walks of life.

The difference that art makes in the lives of adults is perhaps less only in degree; certainly it is the same in kind. For very many an avocation in art makes the rest of life bearable; for many the vocational activity takes on greater significance, as it becomes apparent that the principles of pattern and rhythm that are paramount in art can be applied in other fields, so that all life can be organized with greater skill.

One of our National PTA board members came back from a summer in Europe with a strong impression of the differences in the quality of national life that flow from high regard for the arts.

In America we have made fabulous scientific gains (she wrote not long ago). We live in a wondrous world of glittering things. But, one need only go to Europe to realize what we lack: The esthetic love of beauty in objects, sound, and words. More than we, the Europeans cherish beauty of sight and sound. A flower is infinitely important to them. No one ever drops a gum wrapper on the street. Music is as important as food. Their much lower crime rate suggests that they have greater reverence for human values than we.

We in National PTA believe all children are creative, which means that all of us are creative, or could be. We believe that the sheer pleasure of making things that are beautiful, things that work, is a large part of happiness—a happiness which is the due not only of children but of all our people.

We believe that the viewing and sharing of great art should be common to the lives of all, an ever-present influence in the growth of thought and feeling. It is too often forgotten that feelings determine action. Good art evokes feelings, whether it is music or drama, painting or dance, through carefully developing a set of tensions which are then artfully resolved. Such influences can help individual learning to resolve tensions, to manage anxieties, to use rational processes. Clearly such values offer strong counter influences to the frustration, bitterness, and hostility evoked by so much of ordinary life today. But such values also require a far higher national priority than now exists if we are to bring their influences into our schools, our homes, and our communities. The requested support of the Arts and Humanities Endowments would be a significant step in this direction. We hope very much for your favorable consideration.

Thank you for this opportunity for offering our views.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for appearing today, Mrs. Ryan.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

WILLIAM E. TOWELL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
THOMAS L. KIMBALL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
LOU CLAPPER, REPRESENTING MR. KIMBALL
GEORGE A. CRAIG, REPRESENTING WESTERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
JOHN F. HALL, DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENT AND FORESTRY AFFAIRS FOR NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
NORMAN BJORKLUND, REPRESENTING FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
LLOYD TUPLING, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, SIERRA CLUB
RAYMOND KOTRLA, VICE PRESIDENT, TROUT UNLIMITED
JAMES QUIGLEY, REPRESENTING U.S. PLYWOOD CHAMPION PAPERS CORP.
GEORGE CHEEK, REPRESENTING AMERICAN FOREST INSTITUTE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. William Towell, executive vice president, the American Forestry Association.

Mr. TOWELL. Madam Chairman, this is a most unusual group, and I think a first in terms of such a group coming before this committee.

What you see before you is a joint ad hoc committee of some of the major national conservation organizations and representatives of the timber industry.

A brief explanation as to the origin of this committee I believe will be helpful to you.

A year ago, after the ill-fated timber supply bill did not come through the Congress, or failed to come up as scheduled, the American Forestry Association undertook to try to resolve some of the differences between the conservation group and some forestry people. We invited a number of representatives of both groups to form an ad hoc committee. For a year we have been searching for areas of agreement, disregarding areas of disagreement, but trying to find where we could jointly make some meaningful contribution to forestry in America. That is what you have here today. We come jointly to make a recommendation for increase of the budget for the U.S. Forest Service from $411 million as contained in the administration of the President's budget, to $552.3 million.

Now, the purpose of this is to bring all of the uses on the national forest up to their full opportunity. At our insistence, the Forest Service helped us put together what would be ideal in terms of wildlife, recreation, wilderness, timber management, and all of the uses on forests and if all of them can be funded equally and fully, then we think it will alleviate the need for special legislation or for the problems that have confronted this committee and this Congress in the past.

We appear jointly to recommend this increase to you and if each of the groups can be allowed to speak briefly, I think you will see something unusual here in terms of joint recommendations for this Congress.

Mr. TOWELL. I first call upon a representative from the National Wildlife Federation, Mr. Lou Clapper.

Mr. CLAPPER. I am representing Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, our executive director, who had a conflict and couldn't be here today.

We would like to add our voice to what Mr. Towell has already expressed, that we support this program for the Forest Service and we hope this additional amount can be granted.

We would also call attention to the fact that we believe the Federal budget is underfunded for natural resources in the allocations of priorities.

As we read the budget about 2 percent is allocated for natural resources out of a total budget and we think that this item should be increased as an item in the overall priorities.

Thank you.

Mr. TOWELL. I think that Mr. Poole, the Wildlife Management Institute president, spoke this morning, testified this morning, Madam Chairman, and he at that time endorsed this concept, but I just wanted to insert into the record here that Mr. Poole and his organization also supported our position.

At this time I call upon Mr. Craig of the Western Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Mr. CRAIG. Madam Chairman and gentlemen, in 1 minute's time I won't be able to go into much detail, but I would like to point out that we have had a development program for the National Forests that was offered under the Kennedy administration and indicative of the lack of funding, the roads portion of that program has received only 61 percent of the indicated need over the past 9 years.

The Forest Service has 145,000 acres of road that need reconstruction and 152,000 miles of road that need to be constructed newly.

We feel that this and other aspects of the total program should be funded, including those needs for recreation, wildlife habitat, range improvement, watershed management. As a consequence, we endorse the $552 million level for fiscal year 1972 and we endorse a program which would go to a level in excess of $1 billion by 1976.

I appreciate the opportunity to express these views.

Mr. TOWELL. Now, Madam Chairman, Mr. John Hall, of the National Forest Products Association.

Mr. HALL. I am John Hall.

Two and a half years ago Ed Cliff of the Forest Service indicated the national forest timber yield should be increased by at least two-thirds on the better land. If there were sufficient manpower and investment funds available.

The 1960 goals of the Forest Service in timber growth and yield fell far short of the expected yield primarily due to a lack of investment in timber planning and timber growing. There is currently a backlog of about 5 million acres of national forest timberland classified as commercial forest land which, because they are poorly stocked or nonstocked, contributed very little to our Nation's national wood needs.

In addition, there are about 15 million acres of land on which thinning and other improvements could be made to increase substantially the growth and yield of timber. This increase in growth and yield could be as much as 6 or 7 billion board feet of timber as early as 1978.

The administration, both the President and the Secretary of Agriculture, have urged that there be increased activity in timber management on the national forests.

However, the budget request has not been commensurate with the words in this area.

Currently the Forest Service, the forest products industry and the forestry profession are coming in for some national criticism based on what I feel are some isolated and nonrepresentative issues.

While I think that the environmentalist's case may be overstated, there is no escaping the realization the Forest Service must engage in a more environmentally oriented system of timber management.

We have taken a study this last summer and I believe you have received this in the last week or so.

To achieve the potential on these timberlands both for increase in timber yield and for doubling the recreation carrying capacity, improving the wildlife and improving the water yield on these lands will take a substantial investment. I don't believe the investment is all out of line considering the values involved and the return to the national economy.

Thank you.

Mr. TOWELL. I will next introduce Mr. Norman Bjorklund representing Mr. Bill Higgenstein, of the Forestry Association.

Mr. BJORKLUND. Let me say our association is pleased to endorse a balanced program for the national forests so they can fully contribute everything to our economy both in the Pacific Northwest and the rest of the country.

I will just comment on one subject and that is this matter of the nearly 5 million acres of nonstocked land on the national forests.

I am concerned about this because for the last 23 years that has been one of my jobs. Our association started a forestry nursery near Olympia, Wash., in 1941 and since that time we have been supplying trees for industrial planting on industrial tree farms in western Washington and western Oregon. As a part of this, we have encouraged the private operators to do the job, to get the backlog of the old, burned, insect areas and other areas stocked so they are producing.

Now we feel if we can encourage in any way to get this same program underway in any way on the national forest, we want to do that. These are the kinds of trees we produce out in the Northwest.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. Lloyd Tupling, of the Sierra Club.

Mr. TUPLING. I have a written statement which I would like to have incorporated into the record.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Lloyd Tupling, Washington Representative of the Sierra Club, a national conservation organization with about 130,000 members in chapters located throughout the United States.

The Sierra Club is grateful for the opportunity to present testimony on funding for agencies of the Federal Government charged with protection and management of our nation's resources, particularly the forested areas of our nation. We are pleased to appear along with members of the forest products industry, as a logical extension of the meetings which have been held over the past year to explore areas of mutual concern. We wish to avoid any polarization on the vital question of management of the national forests.

In the past few years, we have appeared both before committees of Congress and before other forums to point out that there have been vast imbalances in funding of the management activities of the national forests. On the one hand, funds for timber management—including access roads—have received by far the most funds, either on an absolute or on a percentage basis. On the other hand, funds for campgrounds, improvement or restoration of habitats, watersheds, ranges or for nontimber research, have received very short shrift. As far as we can tell, present budget proposals do little to change the fact of this fundamental imbalance.

It is the view of the Sierra Club that the funding of the various multiple uses of the national forests must be brought into balance, if we are to have a program that is truly multiple-use oriented, instead of being one which treats timber as the overwhelmingly dominant activity, with other uses fitted in around it—as has been the case in the past.

Therefore, we wish to offer full support for appropriations which will start us along the road toward bringing the uses back into balance. We can and do support more funds for recreation development, where it does not involve new roads into de facto wilderness areas; we support measures to improve or restore ranges and wildlife habitat, with the understanding that improvement of habitat implies specific measures, and is not simply a relabeling of clearcutting and certain logging practices. We also support more funds for research into other things than timber, particularly recreation research, and into methods to increase utilization and recycling of forest products; since there now is so much waste in the forests after logging operations.

We are unable at this time to support more funding for the timber management program, or for the many more access roads which are an integral part of it. This is because this aspect of the forest service management program has been so drastically out of balance with all other uses, insofar as the matter of funding is concerned, for the past 20 years. The other uses and their needs need time to catch up.

The evidence presented at the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee hearings in early April on forest management was extensive on the subject of the vast damage being done to other forest uses and values under the present funding situation. Watersheds and fisheries have been ruined; scenic and wilderness areas have been destroyed; there was even scientific testimony to the effect that we may be destroying the very productivity of the forest lands themselves. Under such circumstances, we feel that there should be no further funds for more timber cutting or for more intensive practices—at the very least until there

has been an investigation by Congress into the well-substantiated charges made at the hearings. It is plain to us that simply giving the forest service more money for timber management will not result in "doing a better job"; the problem goes much deeper than that.

One exception we make to this, and that is that we certainly join with all our colleagues here in support of the maximum amounts of funds to increase needed reforestation.

The Sierra Club is concerned about the sharp reduction in the 1972 budget for acquisition of inholdings within national forests through the land and water conservation fund. Rather than be cut back, this program should have a full opportunity to move ahead.

Likewise, Madam Chairman, we urge the committee to thoroughly review the administration's decision to allocate to the States more than 70 percent of the money available from the land and water conservation fund. The Sierra Club recognizes the urgent need for park and recreation areas closer to urban centers. But, there is serious question whether the major share of the land and water fund should go to this purpose, rather than having such socially valuable programs carried out under the open space land program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The fund was originally established to provide money for acquisition of land and water areas for conservation uses, not for development of facilities.

Reduction in the Federal share of the fund will further delay the rounding out of the National Park System and will result in minimal funding of land purchases for the five major park units authorized by Congress last year: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, and Voyageurs National Park. We are all well aware of the cost escalation which occurs when acquisition of land within national park boundaries is delayed.

The Sierra Club also supports increased funding for the so-called "opportunity purchase" program of the National Park Service. More money is needed so that the Service is in a position to acquire inholdings when they come on the market, before speculators move in.

Mr. TUPLING. The funding must be brought into balance if we are to have a program that is truly multiple-use oriented instead of being one that treats timber as the overwhelmingly dominant activity with other uses fitted in around it as has been the case in the past.

We question somewhat the need for increased rates of timber harvesting, but we do fully recognize the need for improvement in management, improved management practices in the national forests.

There is one area that I believe should be emphasized in the balanced use program by the Forest Service and that is for inventorying and identifying areas of wilderness that might be suitable for rounding out the national wilderness system.

I thank you very much.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. Ray Kotrla.

Mr. KOTRLA. I am Raymond Kotrla, vice president of Trout Unlimited. It has been a real pleasure for me to be associated with this forestry industry conservation working committee, and I will discuss a few views that have not already been touched upon. I wish to endorse the views already expressed by my colleagues and will briefly add we consider the proposed increased funding for a balanced forestry program in the areas of recreation, wilderness, water resources and land use management as justifiable.

That is, we feel that the conservation and enhancement of our critical water resources, increased efficiency in the management of forestry lands and the creation and preservation of our recreational resources has never been greater. For that reason, we urge favorable consideration of these increases.

If there are any questions, I will be glad to touch upon them. Thank you very much for this brief opportunity.

Mr. TOWELL. Our next committee member is a former member of your body, Mr. James Quigley, now with the U.S. Plywood Champion Papers Corp.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, it is always a pleasure and delight to come back to the House. It is a particular privilege for me to be here today as part of this unique presentation. As long-time observers of the Washington scene, I don't think it is necessary for me to point out that this group of witnesses is rather impressive. The lamb and the lion may yet lie down together if a spokesman for the Sierra Club and a spokesman for the U.S. Plywood Champion Papers can come before you and raise our voice in a harmonious chorus urging a greater appropriation for the U.S. Forest Service to implement a balanced management of our national timberland.

The common denominator that brings this vastly diverse group before you is an interest in forest management. While we may not always see eye to eye on what constitutes good forest management, we are all agreed our forests have to be managed better in the future than they have been in the past.

In this way and only in this way are we going to meet this Nation's housing needs, our paper needs, our recreational needs, and only in this way are we going to preserve and protect the scenic beauties and the other ecological values that are part of this great natural resource.

As a spokesman for my company and a representative of the private sector of our economy. I am delighted to have the chance to come here and join with this group in urging you to consider the advisability at this time of increasing the budget for the U.S. Forest Service, so that they have the opportunity to really implement a truly balanced management program of our natural forest lands.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. George Cheek of the American Forest Institute.

Mr. CHEEK. Madam Chairman, my organization, as you may know, is concerned principally with tree farmers. The 4 million potential tree farmers, 4 million Americans who own at least a little bit of the private forests of this country.

We have not up to this point been concerned at all with Government or with legislation. We did take part in the deliberations of this committee. It has brought a diverse group together in an area of agreement that might have seemed impossible several years ago. I am delighted to be here to say that we did take part and that certainly the private owners endorsed very strongly the recommendations that the committee has made to you.

Thank you.

Mr. TOWELL. I am authorized, Madam Chairman, to inform you and the committee that the Izaac Walton League of America and the Wildlife Management Institute and the Citizens Committee for Natural Resources all endorse what we are proposing to your committee today.

I think you have seen that this is a breakthrough in achieving areas of understanding and agreement between opposing forces. We think it would alleviate the need for other legislation that might cause further divisions. If we can fully fund a truly balanced program for the national forests of America, I think we will have achieved a really great progress, really great progress for forestry and for conservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think there is an impression that the House Appropriations Committee has cut the Forest Service budget. In almost every instance for the last 5 years the Forest Service has received all the funds they have asked for and in many instances this committee has added funds.

Each year this committee has struggled with the problem of providing an adequate budget for reforestation. The difficulty is to convince the Office of Management and Budget of these needs. I have a suspicion that when the Forest Service budget is reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget that too many people assume that the entire purpose of the Forest Service is only in the timber-cutting area and this is not true.

If this committee had not struggled as hard as we had the Forest Service budget would not be as adequate as it is.

A great many of the funds this committee have added to the Forest Service budget have been placed in reserve by the Office of Management and Budget. I want to congratulate all of you for fine statements. This committee understands the problems of our national forests.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to also congratulate this group for making this effort, and I know it is a considerable effort to get together. I have felt for some time that the time has long passed when the various interests in forests could afford to battle among themselves. It is high time we were united. This is one of the most interesting and heartening advances that I have seen, as you gentlemen approach the bench hand in hand.

I have one question with regard to your proposed increase in timber management.

Can you tell me if there is substantial reforestation money in that increase?

Mr. TOWELL. There is a very substantial amount. I can't tell you exactly without looking it up in some detail. We can furnish the committee the complete breakdown for these various items.

Mr. WYATT. I am particularly interested in substantial increases in reforestation.

Mr. TOWELL. As I recall there are some 5 million acres of reforestation included in the 10-year program and in response to the chairman I would like to point out that our appearance yesterday before the Senate committee and today before the House committee is only the first step in trying to achieve a higher level funding for all of these programs.

We will go to the Office or Management and Budget. We will go to the administration and make every effort to get this included in fiscal year 1973, 1974, and then on.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee appropriates funds but this is only the first step. If you appropriate funds year after year and then have the funds impounded, you are not going to accomplish very much.

Thank you very much.

(Resolutions of the National Wildlife Federation and additional statements follow:)

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION 35TH ANNUAL MEETING, PORTLAND, OREG., MARCH 4–7, 1971—RESOLUTION NO. 1

MAJOR CONSERVATION ISSUES, 1971

From knowledge as an association of independent State organizations and their affiliated local groups, the National Wildlife Federation is of the firm conviction that an alert and fully-informed public will demand sound management of natural resources. Public education is the solid foundation upon which conservation practices must be based.

Over-all, the National Wildlife Federation continues in its belief that contamination of the environment by water and air pollutants, by toxic chemicals, by solid wastes, and by noise, along with unwise practices relating to the extraction of minerals, and the harvesting of timber, and grazing of livestock, the loss of natural areas, and the protection of endangered wildlife, constitutes the major natural resources problem of the age.

It is in light of this background that the National Wildlife Federation invites the attention of all Americans to what it considers the major conservation issues of the year, 1971:

Population stability.—Believing that humans merit productive and pleasant lives in quality types of environments rather than mere existences in struggles for survival, the National Wildlife Federation recognizes the adverse impact which a steadily increasing human population is having on almost all conservation efforts. Consequently, this organization urges that the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in June, 1972, in Stockholm, Sweden, lead out in efforts initiating a worldwide effort to stabilize the human population at current levels. Further, it is recommended that the U.S. Government give priority attention toward implementation of provisions of the new Family Planning Services and Population Research Act.

Public lands.—In accordance with its long-standing policy, the National Wildlife Federation reiterates support for the multiple use policy of land management and expresses opposition to the theory of dominant use recommended by the Public Land Law Review Commission. Laws which allow Federal lands to be taken to patent are not the answer. A better solution would be a mineral leasing system which will permit the proper protection of surface areas. Except for tracts needed for residential expansion or industrial purposes, the bulk of public domain lands should be retained in Federal ownership and managed under multiple use principles which allow a balanced program for the maximum public benefits. Further, the Federal Government should receive full market value for all of its natural resources products, including forage.

Environmental pollution.—It is viewed as essential that the Federal Government, through cooperation with units of State and local governments and private industry, assume leadership in developing means to reduce air contamination by increased utilization of efficient mass transit systems and automobiles powered by steam, electric, turbine, or nonpolluting internal combustion engines. The Federal Government must take an increasingly significant role in control of water pollution through greater grants for the construction of municipal waste treatment plants, in strengthened enforcement of laws preventing the contamination of navigable waters by industrial wastes, and in research designed to enhance the quality of America's waters. Funds to activate a marine water quality laboratory at Narragansett, R.I., are believed imperative. The National Wildlife Federation expresses the hope that the use of persistent pesticides will be banned from Federal lands and recommends the policy be applied to properties under control of State and local governmental entities. Efforts should be accelerated on developing all opportunities to recycle and reuse solid wastes. The Federal Government should not devote additional funds to the development of a supersonic transport until, or unless, detailed research conclusively proves that no environmental degradation will result.

Forests.—The National Wildlife Federation reiterates its firm conviction that Federal forest resources must be managed for conservation on a sustained-yield basis, thereby tailoring the allowable cut to the amounts of wood produced. Further, this organization believes it is essential that uses of Federal forests be balanced in such a manner that public interests in fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation be given treatment equitable with promoting the commercial production of timber. This organization also urges that favorable national attention be directed toward the "Trees For People" program which is designed to encourage the production of timber on 4 million private forests.

National land-use policy.—This organization is convinced that the time has come when the Nation must develop a coordinated and comprehensive plan for the best use of all of its land resources, private and public. Such a plan, if coordinated between Federal, State, and local governmental entites, must result in the determination of priorities of land use best suited for the overall public good.

Wilderness.—As the Nation moves into the last third of the 10-year period set aside for review of areas for possible inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system, the National Wildlife Federation is distressed at the amount of work which remains to be accomplished, especially on units of the national park system. This organization urges that the Federal agencies concerned seek funds sufficient to complete the reviews in the time allotted by the Congress, and further recommends that legislation be developed for a new wilderness bill that would propose additions to the wilderness system as set forth in the 1964 act. Further, it is recommended that studies be accelerated on possible additions to the national wild and scenic rivers and national trails systems, with adequate funding being provided in appropriations for the 1972 fiscal year.

Wildlife.—In 1971, it is viewed as essential that a cooperative Federal-State program be developed for the proper protection and management of nongame species of wildlife; that the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management be allocated additional funds for fish and wildlife habitat management; and that the U.S. Department of State be encouraged in the strongest possible way to protect salmon from overexploitation in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, 35TH ANNUAL MEETING, PORTLAND, OREG., MARCH 4–7, 1971—RESOLUTION NO. 4

"TREES FOR PEOPLE" PROGRAM

Whereas some 4 million private nonindustrial woodland owners own or control 59 percent of all U.S. forest land; and

Whereas it is in the overall public interest to provide better protection and management for these nonindustrial private forest lands; and

Whereas these areas provide many opportunities for the public to hunt, fish, or engage in other outdoor recreational pursuits; and

Whereas a coordinated effort is being made by conservation organizations and forestry groups through the "Trees For People" program in which the National Wildlife Federation is one of the cooperating organizations; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 4, 1971, in Portland, Oreg., hereby calls attention of the American public to this program which will propose a cost-sharing incentive effort somewhat similar to many practices already being implemented within the U.S. Department of Agriculture with relation to forest protection from fire, disease, and insects and projects for tree planting, watershed protection and improvement of wildlife habitat, including openings in forests; and be it further

Resolved, That emphasis be directed toward allocating priority for meeting the above needs through Federal allocatons of funds for fiscal 1972 in these amounts: for cooperative forest fire protection, $20 million; for insect research, $5.8 million; and for disease research, $3.8 million.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

35th Annual Meeting, Portland, Oreg., March 4–7, 1971—Resolution No. 12

WENATCHEE RIVER, WASH.

Whereas, the Wenatchee River System is nationally-known for its scenic beauties which essentially are unaltered; and

Whereas, the Wenatchee System provides superb opportunities for recreational pursuits such as camping, hunting, and fishing for thousands of visitors; and

Whereas, this stream offers spawning beds of significant value for salmon and steelhead trout; and

Whereas, the Wenatchee watershed possesses special environmental values such as the Tumwater Botanical Area, the unique American osprey colony, and long-established mule deer migration routes; and

Whereas, the Army Corps of Engineers and a public utility district are seeking authority for hydroelectric power projects on the stream which would damage or destroy its other values: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 4, 1971, at Portland, Oreg., hereby urgently recommends that a study of the entire Wenatchee River, including Lake Wenatchee, and its tributaries be authorized in order to determine its qualification for preservation as a potential addition to the national wild and scenic river system as well for plans for its management; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization asks that a five-year moratorium be declared on the licensing of any proposed hydroelectric project involving the Wenatchee river system or until a study on its suitability for wild or scenic river status be completed.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

35th Annual Meeting, Portland, Oreg. March 4–7, 1971—Resolution No. 19

CALIFORNIA DESERT RESOLUTION

Whereas, the California Desert contains a variety of national assets such as rare and endangered wildlife, unique vegetation, minerals, historical and archeological treasures, clear air, and matchless scenery, uniquely located next to a significant population; and

Whereas, the California Desert is now threatened by air pollution, solid waste disposal, scars on the land surface through uncontrolled recreational and commercial use, accidental destruction, wanton vandalism, and other threats to the environment; and

Whereas these desert resources are in urgent need of immediate action for protection, management, and orderly development, together with the development of a long-range plan and program providing for wise use of these resources; and

Whereas the U.S. Bureau of Land Management has prepared a thorough report urging certain immediate critical management measures, a complete inventory and study of the California Desert and its resources, and a comprehensive plan and program for the development, use, and protection of the California Desert; and

Whereas that need is also recognized by the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the State of California Resources Agency, the Southern California Association of Governments, and numerous conservation organizations, and these agencies and organizations have pledged to work together to help save the California Desert: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 4, 1971, at Portland, Oreg., respectfully urges the President of the United States to seek legislation embodying the recommendations of the Bureau of Land Management for the protection of the California Desert, and appropriate the funds necesssary to complete the California Desert study and related management program to protect these resources; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior.

STATEMENT TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ON FOREST SERVICE BUDGET, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 22, 1971

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen: I am George A. Craig, secretary-manager of Western Lumber Manufacturers, Inc., an association of timber purchasers who are dependent on national forest timber.

Ten years ago, in testimony to a congressional committee I said: "Officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service have presented us with a detailed program for putting our national forests to work in the service of the Nation. This program has been widely welcomed as a long-needed outline for the development and management of these 180 million acres of public land. The program will need modification as time passes and new information and problems develop. However, it is the best guide presently available. It deserves fuller budgetary support."

The same words could be used today, but they should be supplemented in some way to get more action than they did 10 years ago. If the Congress had been stimulated to action at that time, there would be less reason for concern about

the national forests today. Because of inadequate budgets, this great area of Federal lands is not providing the food, fiber, wildlife, water, and recreation opportunities that they could and should provide.

REFORESTATION NEEDED

The Forest Service has testified recently that there are now 4.8 million acres of national forest in need reforestation. Ten years ago the area was 4.4 million acres, and 3.8 million acres were to be reforested in the following 10 years. Forest Service budgets for reforestation have been considerably below needs. A similar problem exists relative to thinning, release, and other cultural efforts. The 10-year program called for treating 11 million acres. There are now 15.8 million acres in need of treatment on all of the national forests. The administration has not asked for and the Congress has not provided the funds.

A major need is for roads in the national forests. The Forest Service, at the end of the fiscal year 1970, anticipated the need for 348,218 miles of permanent roads in the national forest road system. At that time, the agency indicated that 50,100 miles are existing and adequate. Another 145,400 miles are existing but inadequate for all purposes. A total of 151,700 miles had not been built. There is much to be done.

ROAD FUNDS NOT PROVIDED

The development program for the national forests called for the construction of 79,400 miles of road in fiscal years 1963–1972. Of that total, 46,400 miles were to be built entirely with appropriated funds and 33,000 were to be built by timber purchasers. In the first 8 years of the program (ending June 30, 1970), the Forest Service had constructed only 10,900 miles under road contracts while timber purchasers built 41,800 miles. This suggests that for the entire 10 years, the Forest Service construction will be 29 percent of that planned, the timber purchasers will build 158 percent of the mileage scheduled for them, and the total program will produce much less road than planned. The reason is lack of funds. In the first 9 years of the program, the Forest Service has received only 61 percent of the programed road funds.

Access is fundamental to proper land management. Past deficiencies in road funding have been shortsighted and the Nation is bearing the costs in foregone goods and services as well as higher costs for forest protection and administration.

OTHER RESOURCE NEEDS

These deficiencies in funding for timber management and access roads are matched in budget deficiencies for other resources on the national forests. The American public is not getting the recreation, wildlife, forage, minerals, and useful water it should from the national forests. Essential capital investments are not being made. Needed manpower is not available.

It is our understanding that in the national forests, 4 million acres of game habitat, 282,000 acres of waterfowl wetland, 132,000 acres of sportfishing water, and 11,000 acres of commercial fish-spawning area need improvement. Apparently new Forest Service-operated and concessioner-operated sites with capacities respectively of 537,000 and 653,000 people-at-one-time could be well used. Livestock forage can be increased by 4.8 million animal-unit-months annually; 9.5 million acres of severely disturbed range should be revegetated; 47,800 water developments should be built and other actions taken to improve rangelands.

Water yields can be increased 300,000 acre-feet and quality can be improved while floodwaters are reduced by as much as 1.5 million acre-feet annually. Work is needed to stabilize 7 million acres of watersheds. Mineral investigations are needed on 2.5 million acres of land. There are 272,000 miles of property lines and 1.2 million corners that need to be located and marked. Within a balanced program there should be another 104,000 miles of roads built by the Forest Service and timber purchasers by 1980. Protection of the forests from pests and fire should be intensified.

FULL FUNDING ESSENTIAL

To do all of these things in a coordinated way with full consideration of environmental factors, the Forest Service needs a budget of $552 million for fiscal year 1972 with an increase to well over one billion dollars by 1976. To achieve the needed 7-billion-board-foot increase in annual harvests from the national forests by 1980, the 1972 timber management budget must be raised 50 percent over the 1970 budget and raised to five times the 1970 level in 10 years.

The national budget for natural resources has been minimal compared to most other categories. This is ironical because the forest resource is renewable, income generating and a major opportunity to meet the Nation's needs for food, fiber, and recreation on a continuous basis in a better environment. We respectfully ask you to provide complete funding for a high-level balanced management program for the national forests.

STATEMENT ON U.S. FOREST SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 1972, APRIL 20–22, 1971

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am William E. Towell, executive vice president of The American Forestry Association and chairman of a joint committee of forest industry representatives and national conservation organizations appearing as a group to present an unusual request. Before making our recommendations on appropriations, however, it will be helpful for you to know why our committee was organized and what we hope to accomplish.

More than a year ago, following the shelving of the timber supply bill (H.R. 12025) in the House, relations between the forest industry, which supported this legislation, and major conservation organizations, who opposed it, were strained, if not outright belligerent. Both groups recognized, I think, the growing housing needs of this Nation and the increased role national forests should play in helping to supply materials for these new homes. What conservationists feared, however, was the priority this legislation seemed to place upon timber production at the expense of multiple use and other public values from the national forests. Somewhere between the opposing views of these factions, The American Forestry Association felt that there must be "areas of agreement" which all could support and which might lead to a constructive program for the Nation's forests. At my invitation, a group has been meeting for the past year discussing principally how the national forests can best serve the needs of all people, but looking also at total forestry problems and opportunities throughout the Nation.

One major area of agreement between the industry and citizen conservation groups is the need for a balanced program on the national forests. The chief of the Forest Service himself has admitted publicly that past programs and activities have been out of balance. This is due, our committee feels, to the fact that all multiple uses and activities on the national forests have not been funded to their full opportunity level. If each received the full appropriation it should have in the judgment of professional Forest Service planners, then programs would be better balanced in terms of total public needs and it would not be necessary to place special emphasis on timber production or any other single use.

On the basis of this "area of agreement" between members of our committee, we asked the Forest Service to prepare a "full opportunity" budget, showing what they would do in each resource management category if reasonable, higher level funding were possible. This is idealistic thinking, we grant, but it could be an answer to the growing polarization between resource use and preservation and to the bitter feelings another timber supply bill would engender. It would restore balance to Forest Service programs. It would place added emphasis on timber production to meet housing needs and on other forest uses as well.

It would recognize and protect the amenities on our public lands at a time when the public is demanding more emphasis on esthetics, wildlife, and recreation.

The 1972 budget we recommend for the Forest Service is not the administration nor is it being proposed by the Forest Service. It is an expanded "optimum" level budget developed at the request of our committee, but designed to provide full opportunity funding for all uses and resources on the national forests. Additional legislation is not required to bring these multiple-use programs into better balance with each other in terms of both opportunity and needs. The estimates are reasonable based upon the best judgments of Forest Service planners.

It is this full opportunity budget for the national forests which our joint committee recommends to this committee today. It totals $552.3 million as compared with the President's 1972 fiscal budget of $411 million. At this time, we limit our recommendations to national forest programs and do not include State and private programs which also merit higher level funding. There are, however, other bills and recommendations before the Congress being considered for these purposes. We will furnish the committee a breakdown by categories for each budget item and can identify for you how the increased funds would be used. These figures are based upon a long-range environmental program for

the 1970's and are the first step toward more intensive activities which should extend through 1980 to get national forest management programs up to where they should be. It will take further substantial increases over a period of several years to achieve the desired program levels. I repeat that this plan, with its higher level, full opportunity funding, was developed by the Forest Service at our committee's insistence and cannot be supported by the Service. But, I am sure the Forest Service would welcome the opportunity to justify it in detail and explain to the committee how the accelerated programs would improve the national forests.

The significant thing about this program, Madam Chairman, is that for the first time forest industry spokesmen and organized conservationists come to you united in a single purpose. Jointly we ask for increased funding for balanced forestry programs. Here is an opportunity to correct many of the forestry ills which increasingly seem to plague us. No new legislation is required, only adequate financing of authorized and proven activities. Although those in our group differ on many points and will express these differences, we are in agreement on the need for this increased funding and urge your favorable consideration of our recommendations.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our story.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM PROGRAM FOR THE 1970'S—HIGH-LEVEL BUDGET ALTERNATIVE

Program area	Fiscal 1972, in millions	
	President's budget	High-level alternative
Timber management	88.2	94.5
Recreation management	38.7	68.3
Range management	14.8	29.5
Wildlife habitat management	5.9	9.4
Soil and water management	12.5	16.4
Forest roads and trails	170.0	188.8
Forest fire protection	30.3	46.0
Maintenance of improvements	7.2	11.0
Minerals	2.3	3.5
Land uses management	2.6	5.0
Land acquisition	.1	.1
Land classification, adj. and survey, line location, maps	7.0	1.24
Forest pest control	6.5	7.7
Construction (except pollution abatement)	4.9	33.2
Pollution abatement	20.0	26.5
Total	411.0	[1] 552.3

[1] Recommended.

STATEMENT FOR THOMAS L. KIMBALL PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Madam Chairman, I am Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director of the National Wildlife Federation which has its headquarters at 1412 16th Street, NW., here in Washington, D.C.

Ours is a private organization which seeks conservation goals through educational means. The National Wildlife Federation is composed of affiliates in all 50 States and the Virgin Islands. These affiliates, in turn, are made up of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the federation, number an estimated 3 million persons.

We welcome and appreciate the invitation and opportunity to appear here today.

This well may constitute the first occasion where representatives of the conservation movement and almost all segments of the forest industry have appeared jointly in a panel to appeal for a balanced program on the national forests. For this reason, we believe that our statements here today should be given special attention by the Appropriations Committee and other Members of the Congress who are interested in the wise management of natural resources.

Last year, we expressed considerable dismay and concern that less than 2 percent of the overall Federal budget was allocated to conservation of natural resources and protection of the environment. We are pleased that the proposed budget for fiscal 1972 includes some significant increases but in analyzing the Federal budget by function, the total amount expended on natural resources programs remains around 2 percent of the total budget.

Last fall, Madam Chairman, we initiated a modest campaign which pointed out that, due to budgetary limitations, the Forest Service is finding it difficult to provide anything but a low level of wildlife coordination advice to other resource activities to integrate wildlife habitat protection and management into all of its work.

In our opinion, the budget proposed by the President for the Forest Service for fiscal 1972 contains both encouraging and discouraging allocations. Under the broad category of "Forest Land Management," the item of "Recreation and public use" comes in for an increase of $2,167,000 (not including pay hikes) to a total of $38,697,000. Also, "Wildlife Habitat Management" comes in for an increase of $1,100,000 over pay increases to a new total of $5,943,000. For these, we can be thankful even though they do not represent a balanced program.

On the other hand, "Wildlife research" was held at the same level, except for pay increases, at a total of $1,401,000 and nothing is proposed for a Western coordinator as our organization has sought for such a long time.

Madam Chairman, we do not believe that the administration's budget recommendations represent a balanced program and the Chief of the Forest Service recently and publicly called for such a program admitting the Forest Service is not currently financed for such balance.

It is our belief that the so-called optimum level budget developed by our groups represents a reasonable approach to all facets of a balanced program for the national forests. We recognize that this budget, which totals $552.3 million, does not cover State and private programs but it is a good step toward developing a long-range environmental program which we think is necessary.

To conclude, Madam Chairman, I might point out that the National Wildlife Federation has been among those which has been critical of the efforts of some segments of the timber industry to give special considerations for accelerated timber sales, management, and increased production of wood without accompanying considerations for the other public values within the national forest system. However, many of our fears will be alleviated, if we feel considerations for fish and wildlife and other public recreation uses of the national forests are being given equal treatment.

Thank you again for the invitation and opportunity to make these remarks.

Forest Service

WITNESS

ARNOLD EWING, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NORTHWEST TIMBER ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Hansen, Mr. Ewing, executive vice president of the Northwest Timber Association.

Mr. Ewing. Madam Chairman and gentlemen, I am Arnold Ewing, executive vice president of the Northwest Timber Association. Our membership includes lumber and plywood manufacturers throughout western Oregon and we are nearly 100 percent dependent upon public timber.

Adequate appropriations for proper management of all resources has always been our belief.

Increased concern by all segments of the public on environment emphasizes the need for full financing for the management of all resources under both Federal agencies.

With the projected needs for housing through the 1970's, it behooves full funding for all of the phases of timber sale administration and management. I subscribe to and support the request for additional funding in timber resource management to prepare and administer timber sales for this goal, as well as doing a more complete job in ad-

ministering these sales for the enhancement of other natural resource values.

I am a strong recreationist using established Forest Service campgrounds with my family or packing horseback into several of the wilderness areas. I am also a member of the Pacific Crest Trail Council appointed by Secretary Hardin to assist in developing policy on this trail.

Because of this background and my experience in using established campgrounds, recreational facilities, and trails, I can attest to the need for considerable more funds than have been requested by the Federal agencies to develop additional camping areas and maintain the present ones just to handle the present demands of the public.

The trail systems generally have deteriorated and some have been abandoned. Many areas presently within wilderness boundaries are being inadequately used because of the lack of trails.

I am sorry to see no increase in requests for additional appropriations for range management revegetation or improvements. As a member of the O. & C. Advisory Board I was fortunate enough to visit the Vale project in eastern Oregon. I was tremendously impressed by the excellent and positive results derived from this project.

I appreciate this opportunity to come before you and make my suggestion. This is the first time I have ever testified before an appropriations commitee. I have done it because I recognize, and have for years in my capacity as a forester, inadequate reforestation and other forest management policies that have not been placed into effect generally because of lack of funds.

I am also in the Secretary of Agriculture's Trail Council. I am an ardent fisherman, hunter, and in this background I also recognize the inadequacies of our trails systems, the deterioration of some of our trails and even elimination of some trails.

With this background over the years, noting the deterioration of trails, the need for greater timber management and reforestation, I felt it was very appropriate that I should personally come here and make my request for increased appropriations in some of the categories that are in my statement.

I am a professional forester and believe in the multiple-use concept of the Forest Service. I am here to support increased appropriations for recreation and wildlife habitat as well as timber management because I believe in giving more than lipservice to the concept and I am a hunter and recreationist benefiting from these services.

Thank you.

I do have a built-in bias, obviously.

I very much appreciate and support the concept that has been done on the various bills with this same approach.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

WITNESS

JOEL PICKELNER, LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SPECIALIST FOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Joel Pickelner, legislative information specialist for the National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. PICKELNER. I am legislative information specialist for the National Wildlife Federation.

We are a private organization with affiliates in all 50 States and the Virgin Islands. These affiliates in turn are made up of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation, number an estimated 3 million persons.

Madam Chairman, the federation has a deep and abiding interest in those resources of the earth upon which lives and welfare of men depend; the soil, the water, the forests, the minerals, the plant life, and wildlife.

Since most of the Federal agencies which deal with these resources are within the Department of the Interior and under your purview, the National Wildlife Federation is vitally concerned with the appropriation decisions made by your subcommittee.

We feel that our organization has a significant part in stimulating public interest and concern in this area but we fully recognize the invaluable role which conservation leaders in the Congress are playing. We appreciate the major contribution which this subcommittee has made and is making in the improvement of the environment, in full recognition that funds are needed to implement meaningful Government programs.

Madam Chairman, Mr. Clapper was up here with a group and he more or less expressed much of the material contained in my statement, so I will more or less skip on. The written statement which I submitted to you contained four resolutions, which were included in the record earlier, recently passed by our organization in their annual convention in Portland, Oreg. These resolutions deal with the general environment, in particular.

In particular we had one resolution passed, one on the Wenatcheee River in Washington and one on the California Desert. That is all I have to say, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for an excellent statement.

(The complete prepared statement follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1972

STATEMENT OF JOEL PICKELENER ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

April 22, 1971

Madam Chairman, I am Joel Pickelner, Legislative Information Specialist for the National Wildlife Federation which has its national headquarters at 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., here in Washington, D.C.

Ours is a private organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. Affiliates of the National Wildlife Federation are located in all 50 States and the Virgin Islands. These affiliates, in turn, are made up of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the Federation, number an estimated three million persons.

We welcome the invitation to appear here today to comment upon proposed appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, for Fiscal 1972.

Madam Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation generally continues to be distressed at the relatively low funding level established for problems of such high national priority as those related to the conservation and wise use of our natural resources. The Administration vocally endorses an expanded environmental quality program - one which is enlightened in its approach and broad in its application. Strong support is also forthcoming from the legislative branch. Many worthwhile environmental quality and resource management laws have been enacted in the past few sessions of Congress - for which we are indebted to you gentlemen and your many forward-thinking, concerned colleagues. If national polls, newspaper articles, television coverage, and correspondence reflect, even in a minor degree, the views and attitudes of the average citizen, I think it is safe to say that we have a "turned on" public that is solidly behind a vigorous national program to clean up our environment and make better use of our vanishing natural resources.

In other words, Madam Chairman, we seem to have all the requirements - but one - required to move forward with an intelligent, viable, and strong program. The missing ingredient, of course, is money. Too many of the environmental programs are being funded at levels far below those authorized by law. Too many times, the Office of Management and Budget is withholding funds appropriated by Congress. The net result is an environmental enhancement program that is hamstrung and experiencing great difficulty in "getting off the ground." One need look no further than last year's budget to corroborate my statement. Madam Chairman, less than 1.9 percent of our proposed national budget is devoted to improving the quality of our environment and managing our natural resources. In view of the seriousness and magnitude of the problem, the Federation considers this "track record" on priorities to be rather shameful.

Next, I will address, in turn, the various agencies' appropriations requests.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

We are concerned, Madam Chairman, that the Division of Wildlife Refuges is taking a financial and administrative beating when compared with other Department of the Interior responsibilities. We feel that the mission and uniqueness of the National Wildlife Refuge

System is comparable to that of the National Park Service and/or the National Forest System and, we feel this activity should be funded on an equal plane to accomplish the mission. The operating appropriations for Refuges is minute when compared to that received by Parks and Forests and we feel that now is the time to do something about this problem.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has established a successful pilot environmental education program utilizing acreage contained within the Sherburne Wildlife Refuge near Minneapolis, Minnesota. The acreage has been designated as an "Environmental Science Center" where school teachers can bring their pupils to study nature and gain a greater appreciation for the delicate balance between man and beast. This environmental education program can be expanded to other regions but it will require additional resources. The Sherburne Refuge itself needs $150,000 to prepare a detailed development plan. The National Wildlife Federation recommends that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife be appropriated an extra $600,000 to supervise and expand the pilot environmental education program. The visitor load at refuges continues to grow yearly. The year 1970 saw the total visitations increase by 1½ million to 18½ million, as compared to 17 million for 1969. The National Wildlife Federation is convinced that more money is needed in the refuges for the development of such public use facilities as shelters, wildlife trails, lookout towers, and parking lots. If additional money is not made available we will continue to have refuges that will remain inaccessible or uninviting to a major segment of the population. Hence, the Federation recommends that an additional $2 million be appropriated for FY 1972 for improving wildlife refuge facilities.

We urge that $375,000, for Accelerated Research on Shore and Upland Migratory Game Birds be reinstated so that improvement and management of our valuable shore and upland bird resources can continue. The research previously conducted has provided valuable information and improved management for mourning doves, woodcock, band-tailed pigeons, rails, snipe, and other shore and upland migratory birds. Much additional information is needed and many refuge projects already planned are stalemated because of the funds cut from the fiscal 1972 budget.

We are pleased that the proposed budget would allocate $7.5 million from the authorized advance fund for the accelerated acquisition of waterfowl wetlands. This amount, when combined with the anticipated $6 million from Duck Stamp receipts, will give $13.5 million for a program which we believe should have high priority.

Madam Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation supports in principle the programs outlined for FY 1972 for management and research of sport fisheries--support in fact, can only be accomplished if the funding is adequate for the need. Hatcheries, Services and Facilities budget items appear adequate. Fishery research is generally an area of neglect. Without the facts, learned by the probing drudgery of basic research, all other programs are undirected and merely exercise. We must properly fund research wherever needed.

National Reservoir Research. There are many reservoirs throughout the United States of varying types and sizes located in different topographical settings that have different fish populations, functional purposes, and operating schedules all needing ecological study. Many of these reservoirs are interstate waters and more than half of the surface areas have resulted from Federation construction or financing. Federal interest in reservoir research, therefore, is considerable.

To fulfill these recreational obligations at reservoirs the following add-ons are requested:

North Central Reservoir Investigations-- To accommodate Upper Missouri River Reservoir operating changes by the Corps of Engineers.	$ 300,000
South Central Reservoir Investigations-- To accommodate vital thermal pollution studies at Keowey-Toxaway Reservoir, North Carolina.	80,000

Supplemental funds for special studies are required as follows:

Whirling disease-- Is now prevalent in 10 states in young salmon and trout. (Work to be done at Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory, Leetown, West Virginia.)	255,000
Mercury Studies in the Great Lakes-- To conduct research at Ann Arbor, Sandusky, and Buffalo labs involving toxicity, chronic effects, uptake, metabolism, and cycling.	300,000
LaCrosse Fish Control Laboratory, Wisconsin-- To move the location on request of the City of La Crosse.	500,000
Total requested add-ons	$ 1,435,000

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation continues to slip in its Resource Area Studies Program. If funding of $206,000 is approved for FY 1972, the Bureau's program to study wild and scenic rivers, national trails, and wilderness areas will be seriously curtailed. That would make it highly unlikely that the Bureau could meet its target date, required by law, to complete its study of scenic and unique natural areas. Accordingly, the Federation recommends that funding be restored to at least the FY 1971 level of $900,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Geological Survey has reached a critical point in the development of the Earth Resources Observation System (EROS). The first of the Earth Resources Technological Satellites (ERTS) is scheduled for launching by NASA in March, 1972. If the capabilities of EROS are to be realistically and fully evaluated in a timely manner, more sizable resources will be required in FY 1972. The potential uses of an Earth Resources Satellite are numerous. The great good that can evolve from the orderly development of the EROS makes it mandatory that the program be adequately funded. Such has not been the history of the EROS program. Madam Chairman, we are hopeful that your Committee will be able to prevail upon the Administration to properly support this program in the future instead of impounding funds. The Federation strongly recommends that the FY 1972 appropriations for EROS be increased to $15 million in lieu of the presently proposed amount of $5.2 million. The increase of almost $10 million will barely more than compensate for the amounts impounded by OMB or cut from the Survey's budget during the OMB budget review over the past two years.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management continues to suffer from having to work with archaic legislation, particularly in mining. The Bureau also is inadequately budgeted in the recreation and wildlife area, as well as in paperwork and public relations management. Recreational facilities in our public domain are totally inadequate. This year's Easter weekend use of public domain California Desert facilities is a case in point. A visitor load of 500,000 people have to use facilities constructed for 2,000. The Federation's concern with this particular area was currently expressed when its membership passed Resolution $19 (attached). Therefore, the Federation recommends a further increase in the FY 1972 budget to $2 million instead of the $1.264 million proposed by the Administration. Further, the Federation recommends that your Committee restore the $200,000 cut in paperwork management and the $110,000 cut in public relation services. Without these funds, the Bureau will be unable to continue the printing of the very valuable public land access maps.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This is one of the areas that the President stressed in his environmental message and the Administration budget request has reflected this interest. As visitation mounts and with new areas being added to the National Park System, operating programs continue to need more money. We have noted the proposed increase of $30,819,700 over 1971. The operating programs, although receiving an increase of over $9 million, still need about $10 million more to operate at peak efficiency.

Recently the Congress passed three bills creating new parks. These bills were passed and signed into law too late to be included in the National Park Service budget request. As it stands now, if these parks are not funded by Congress they will have to be funded by a supplemental appropriation. Rather than use the supplemental process, we suggest that the Committee allocate about $500,000 to activate operations in C&O Canal, Gulf Islands, and Voyageurs National Parks.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The Federation strongly endorses the proposed increase of $1.1 million in Wildlife Habitat Management, from $4.843 million in FY 1971 to $5.948 million in Fiscal 1972. The "balanced program" concept of the Forest Service still has a long way to go before it is in proper balance but the Federation views with favor this proposed action of the Forest Service to more adequately fund for Wildlife Habitat Management. The National Wildlife Federation encourages the Forest Service to continue and enlarge upon this trend in the future.

With respect to the Land and Water Conservation Fund administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Federation is distressed at the proposed cut in the Forest Service's portion of the Fund from approximately $32 million in FY 1971 to $19.7 million in FY 1972. If this trend continues, the Forest Service will be completely out of the recreational land acquisition program in a few years. Further, the Forest Service will be hamstrung in continuing its very successful past practice of negotiating favorable options for future recreational land purchases. The proposed cut in the Forest Service's portion of the Fund becomes even less comprehensible when one looks at the Land and Water Conservation Fund as a whole. The total authorization in FY 1972 climbs to $400 million from $300 million in FY 1971. Of that amount, it is proposed to appropriate $280 million to the States, an increase of approximately $102 million over FY 1971. It is estimated, by public testimony, that the States will be hard pressed to obligate as much as $150 million of the $280 million. It would appear, Madam Chairman, that you are in an excellent position to insure that the Forest Service receives its fair share of the Fund, and, at the same time, still appropriate more than enough for the States to participate effectively in the "new Federalism" being espoused by the Administration. Hence, the Federation strongly recommends that the Forest Service share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund FY 1972 appropriation be increased by $20.3 million to a total of $40 million, and the States portion be reduced from $280 million to $259.7 million.

The National Wildlife Federation is one of the cooperating organizations in the "Trees for People" program (see Resolution #4 attached) and urges the adoption of a program of cost-sharing with relation to forest protection from fire, disease, and insects and projects for tree planting, watershed protection and improvement of wildlife habitat, including openings in forests. To reach these ends we ask for appropriations for Fiscal 1972 of $20 million for Cooperative Forest Fire Protection, $5.8 million for Insect Research and $3.8 million for Disease Research.

Madam Chairman, we would like to reiterate a request which we have made for several years. Since habitat is the principal factor governing wildlife population and adequate economical and practical methods of managing wildlife habitat on wild lands have not been devised, we are of firm belief that Federal agencies would make a good investment by assembling and evaluating information on wildlife habitat research. By assembling all information presently available on the management and development of land and forage plantlife and evaluating its effectiveness, the Forest Service could avoid duplication of effort and expense.

Thank you for the opportunity of making these remarks.

WITNESS

SETH L. MYERS, SECRETARY, NORTHWEST DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Seth L. Myers, Northwest Division, Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.

Mr. MYERS. Madam Chairman, members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, my name is Seth L. Myers and I am here to represent the Northwest Division of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, comprised of nine counties surrounding the Allegheny National Forest in northwestern Pennsylvania.

I am indeed grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to appear here today to discuss briefly the need for strengthening the Forest Service programs in hardwood production research and deer habitat research at Warren, Pa. The hardwood forests of the Allegheny Plateau are unsurpassed among eastern forests in their value to forest industries and sportsmen. This is largely because of their yield of forest game for hunting, and the production of fine hard woods, especially black cherry.

The plateau forests of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York have the greatest concentrations of deer in the East. Deer hunting in this area is a major sport. More than half the annual harvest of 210,000 deer in Pennsylvania and New York is made in the plateau area. And more than 800,000 deer hunters use this area each year. Deer hunting is the main reason that Pennsylvania is first in the Nation in the sale of hunting licenses, and New York is fourth.

In the past, sportsmen depended largely on the State game codes to husband the game resources of the Allegheny Plateau. But the plateau forests are increasingly being used for many different purposes, and wildlife is usually little more than a byproduct of other uses. Yet these forests are much in need of habitat management for wildlife if we are to perpetuate for future generations, the pleasures and benefits of game hunting.

The Allegheny Plateau forests provide virtually 100 percent of the commercial black cherry in the country. The average price for standing black cherry is second only to that of black walnut. Cherry supports more than 2,400 wood industry plants located on the plateau. In addition, these forests supply sizable percentages of the commercial yield of white ash, maple, and other fine hardwoods. The renewable resources of fine hardwoods in this area is an essential factor in maintaining rural living standards, communities, and industries. The demand for plateau hardwoods will increase rapidly as the Nation moves to control the housing deficit during the 1970's.

However, critical problems have developed in establishing natural reproduction of black cherry and in managing existing stands. And high deer populations have had a severe impact on game habitat as well as on the production of commercial hardwoods.

High deer concentrations on the plateau—especially in northern Pennsylvania—have led to severe deterioration of the forest range

through overbrowsing. Heavy browsing by deer has adversly affected the reproduction of hardwoods and severely reduced the food supplies of the deer themselves, as well as the food and cover resources of other forest game. Because of progressive range deterioration, deer are in poor physical condition, productivity rates have declined, and antler development in bucks is visibly poor. This has produced a widespread deer food problem that has resisted past efforts to solve it. The knowledge needed to solve the interrelated problems of habitat and hardwood management of the plateau can be obtained only through scientific research programs. The Forest Service is currently conducting limited programs in habitat and hardwood research on the plateau.

One scientist in deer habitat research and three scientists in forestry research plus a small supporting staff, are located in a new laboratory constructed in 1964 at Warren, Pa. But major program plans for utilizing the new laboratory have not been realized. This laboratory was built to accommodate a much larger staff to solve the problems I have described. Therefore, I request your support for $150,000 for deer habitat research, and $150,000 for hardwood production research, for a total of $300,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget, specifically for the two programs at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Warren, Pa.

I want to again thank you for this privilege of appearing before you, and I know you will give serious consideration to our request for additional funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESS

ROY S. GEORGE, SR., PRESIDENT, SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. Next is Mr. Roy George, Sr., president, Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington, Inc.

Mr. GEORGE. Madam Chairman and members of the committee: I am here this afternoon on behalf of the Small Tribes Organization of western Washington, known to Indians in the State of Washington as STOWW. This organization of 16 tribes and bands representing over 8,000 American Indians, has asked me as president of the board of directors to make this special appropriations request.

You (may already) have received supporting information from our education specialist, Miss Virginia Brown. In addition, Mr. Joseph Cloquet will be here later this afternoon to present additional health proposals. The proposals I am presenting include: fisheries development, housing, employment assistance, property management and acquisition, education, social services programs and tribal operations. The total cost of all these programs is $1,712,656.00.

We make this special request today because we have not received sufficient funding to meet these crucial needs through more conventional channels. Due to the fact that the small STOWW tribes and bands have only recently joined together and that many of our tribes

and bands have not had the support of Federal agencies before, Federal support has depended on a long period of investigation and survey which is still not completely finished. The delay has been occasioned by lack of funds and personnel on the part of funding agencies, and the dispersion of the STOWW tribes throughout western Washington.

However, our needs remain. The fact remains that we are not fully entered into BIA programs and fund appropriation; and, as a result, people are suffering.

I, therefore, request that this committee submit to the Congress an urgent request for special appropriations to alleviate these conditions and that our programs be funded for fiscal year 1972, beginning July 1.

I, also, request that this funding of the STOWW tribes and bands be continued in future appropriations as a line item.

At this time I thank you for your attention to this matter and shall be happy to answer any questions members of the subcommittee may have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. GEORGE. Thank you.

(Additional information was filed with the committee.)

WISCONSIN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

WITNESSES

EUGENE TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN, GREAT LAKES INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL, INC.
MRS. COKEE, CHAIRMAN, RED CLIFF TRIBAL COUNCIL
MRS. HUNT, DELEGATE, LAC DU FLAMBEAU TRIBE
BUDDY BROWN, TREASURER, LAC DU FLAMBEAU TRIBE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Eugene Taylor, chairman, Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc.

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Chairman and members of the committee: We are representing the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. I am from the Croix and president of the Great Lakes Tribal Council; Mrs. Cokee, chairman of the Red Cliff Tribal Council; Mr. Buddy Brown, who is representing the Lac du Flambeau Band, and Mrs. Hunt, his sister.

Thank you for the opportunity to come before you today in regard to the Indian Health Services on the 10 Indian reservations in the State of Wisconsin. The Menominee Tribe is also a nonvoting member to that council. The Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council has been doing a real job in the reservations in the State of Wisconsin. It is of course the people on those reservations who are doing the job. They are hindered at time, as I am sure you are well aware, with the lack of money that makes these things run. The Indian Health Service in our area has been very limited. You may be aware of our participation which the recent meeting in Aberdeen brought out. It is rather hard for me to picture this in front of you as it is there on those reservations. However, the proposal in the letter we feel will give you some insight into the problems that we face. We have the CHR program, the community health representative programs on the

reservations, and certainly this has been a very good effort on behalf of the Indian Health Services and the tribes to get to some of these things. However, again they are limited in what they may do with the existing moneys.

We feel that in order to bring about a change in relation to the non-Indian communities in the State of Wisconsin on those reservations, that the problems are all related to health, from housing, education and the balance. There is a great need for clinics. With the 15 reservations that are being served out of the Great Lakes Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs national, they at the present time have only three sanitarians and three engineers working on those 15 reservations, and we don't see them too often.

The Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council has Headstart, Neighborhood Youth Corps, a really fine educational committee that we feel is going to put the real history of the Wisconsin Indian into the schools in the State of Wisconsin. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the population of the Indian tribes in Wisconsin?

Mr. TAYLOR. We had at the 1970 census somewhat over 19,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We appreciate your appearing today. We will pose the questions that you have brought up today to the Indian Health Service when they appear before this committee next week.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

(Mr. Taylor's full statement follows:)

Dear Madam Chairman: Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., is composed of 10 Indian reservations in the State of Wisconsin which include the following: Lac Courte Oreilles, Bad River, Oneida, Mole Lake, Winnebago, Stockbridge-Munsee, Forest County Potawatomi, St. Croix, Red Cliff and Lac du Flambeau. We are hereby requesting your assistance in the State of Wisconsin to see that the Indians receive sufficient health benefits from the Indian Health Service. The Indian Health Service is at present very limited in their present budget to adequately care for the needs of the Wisconsin Indians and all Indians located on any Indian reservation in the United States. As chairman of these various reservations, we see and know how badly our people are in dire need of more help from the Indian Health Service. It is difficult to convey this message to the subcommittee in writing but if your committee could see the conditions that we as chairmen are confronted with everyday, you would realize the importance of providing adequate funding for our tribal members through the Indian Health Service. We chairmen receive calls everyday and it is heartbreaking to have to relay the messages that there are no funds for teeth. No funds for eyeglasses. Special consideration should be given to these needs. At present, unless a change has gone into effect, there is only dental treatment on an emergency type basis. We Indian people think it is an emergency when a cavity appears. Must we suffer with extreme pain before it is termed an emergency?

The CHR people are doing an excellent job on the reservation, however they are very underpaid. The average cost of a CHR is $7,200. Of this, the mileage which is used up almost immediately, is included. These people are in a position where they could be of a real help to the Indian people, but they are held back from doing an adequate job without enough mileage to drive the sick and elderly people to hospitals, which in many cases are far from the reservations. Clinics are needed with adequate staff. This could be of tremendous importance to the reservation people whereby the children would be able to receive their immunizations without traveling great distance, and so forth.

Environmental Health Activities on Indian Reservations in Wisconsin have been restricted by the limited staff and disproportionate heavy workload imposed by sanitation facilities and construction activities. At present a total of three sanitarians, three engineers and one secretary are responsible for environmental

health activities on the 10 reservations in Wisconsin plus the five reservation areas located in Michigan. It is of great importance that the engineers be working with each group and tribal leaders in their attempts to attract industry or commercial development on the various reservations. With only three engineers, it is practically impossible to serve or do an adequate job for these reservations involved. The engineers are doing or carrying a workload equivalent to eight to 10 times that expected of a normal engineer.

To date, a total of 371 homes have been served by the Indian Health Service. By the end of the current fiscal year a total of 840 families will have received improved water supply and waste disposal facilities under provisions of Public Law 86–121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Construction Act. It should, however, be pointed out that many of these families were initially served with minimal facilities is inadequate housing, and were later served when they received aid under a housing project. The first time was with a minimal, such as drilling a well, hand pump and pit privy. Pressure water systems, inside plumbing and appropriate sewage disposal facilities were, of course, provided with the new or improved housing. It should be noted that considerable work is still needed to bring the remaining homes up to an acceptable health standard. There is a great need for more health money to be appropriated to the needs of our Indian people. One of the most important areas which the Indian people need is a water and sewer system on all reservations. Some are handicapped because of the fact that these people were placed on reservations which have red clay and it is impossible to serve their homes with individual septic tank systems due to the condition of the soil in being unable to pass a percolation test.

The cost of a communitywide water and sewer system is high, but at this point the Wisconsin Indians are beginning to question why the Congress appropriates huge sums of money for other projects, such as the moon, and forgets the people who gave their land to them, the first American, the American Indian.

SANITARY FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION IN WISCONSIN

[Including planned 1971 construction]

Reservation	Total number housing units served on conventional 86–121 projects	Total number housing units served on housing projects	Total served to date (includes 1971 construction)	Remaining number to be served
St. Croix	30	25	55	
Lac Courte Oreilles	42	29	71	
Bad River	88	32	120	
Red Cliff	0	84	84	
Stockbridge-Munsee	0	40	40	
Wisconsin Winnebago	29	118	147	
Oneida	0	44	44	
Mole Lake	23	15	38	
Forest County Potawatomi	0	27	27	
Lac du Flambeau	159	55	214	

Note: On some reservations, a few homes have been served twice; once with minimal facilities, and then later on with full facilities under a later project.

National Park Service

WITNESSES

HERBERT L. THOMAS, SR.
GENE GOSS
JERRY PILKINGTON
TOM OLMSTEAD

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Herbert L. Thomas, Sr.

Mr. Goss. Mr. Mills asked me to accompany his distinguished constitutents, and express to you his regrets that he was not able to be here. May I call to the attention of the committee one question that was

asked of this group when they appeared before the other body. The presiding Senator suggested to the witness that they needed enabling legislation. We would like to call the attention of this subcommittee to the fact that the Department of the Interior itself said in 1966 that the National Park Service had authority for the construction mentioned in Mr. Thomas' testimony under the provisions of the act of August 7, 1946, 16 U.S.C. 17 J–2. Mr. Mills asked me to present to you, Mrs. Hansen, and to your fellow subcommittee members, Mr. Herbert L. Thomas of Heber Springs, Ark., from whom you will hear.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. THOMAS. Madam Chairman and members of the committee: Mr. Pilkington, president of our hometown chamber of commerce, Mr. Olmstead, one of our good community working citizens, and I feel both honored and appreciative of this opportunity to discuss with you a project of economic and cultural merit for our area.

First, I would like to discuss our area, its problems, its assets, and express appreciation for what the Congress has already done and which has already improved our economic status. We three live in Heber Spring, Cleburne County, Ark. This area is in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains and until recent years, due to circumstances over which our people had no control, was the Appalachian region of our State. In 1940 there was not a single hard surfaced road in the entire county, no railroad, no highway, no airport within the county. While our area is beautifully scenic it is not suited for a livelihood in agriculture, it does not have the characteristics to attract industry, tourists could not get to us. We, therefore, even with a thrifty self-reliant people, had a declining economy and a decreasing population. In fact, we were rapidly becoming not only a ghost town but a ghost county. After finishing or dropping out of school the young people were leaving for other areas with better opportunities for their future.

All during the 1950's and 1960's our hopes were kept alive by your consideration of Greers Ferry Reservoir, a multipurpose reservoir. You approved this project and we are also here to say we are most grateful to you. We wish you could come and see us in our transformed life. This dam was dedicated by President Kennedy in 1963. More than two million people per year now pass through our area, enjoy the scenic beauty of the Ozarks, fish or go boating in the lake—it, of course, is producing power, it has eliminated the annual floods, it now is a fine area for recreation, we have 222.28 miles of hard surfaced roads within Cleburne County; our bank deposits in 1940 were $768,786.91. On December 31, 1970 the deposits were $13,321,226.19. There is only one other small bank in the county. This gives you some idea of what our greatest asset has meant to the community economically. Again, this asset is the reservoir. Our people have jobs, most of which are created by these over two million tourists passing through, many of our young people are returning home after getting their education. We believe this is a good example of the Congress sharing the wealth of the Nation with us. With all this progress which you have already helped create for us, our economy is still below—not only the national average—but below the average for Arkansas.

The more than two and three-quarter million tourists have convinced us that our economy is tied to them, but we must find the answer

not only to increasing this number but to make their stay longer. We believe we have the answer which we are here to discuss with you gentlemen of this committee. In 1967 the tourists numbered 1,630,000. This increase in 3 years is excellent and even the smaller figure was far in excess of the anticipated tourist growth.

Our answer—a water spectacular below the Greers Ferry Dam. The project has already had the approval of the Department of the Interior to the extent of an expenditure of $100,000 for planning by one of the Nation's leading architects—Mr. Ed Stone, formerly of Arkansas but now of New York.

Let me give you the history of the Water Gardens as we visualize it. In 1958 I visited Tivoli Gardens, about 30 miles out of Rome at Villa d'Este. There, some 1,500 years ago, the monks took local labor and dammed the flow of a river. Then they built many spectacular fountains, gardens, and walkways, and named it Tivoli Gardens. Today it is a mecca for tourists from all over the world. I feel confident some of you members of this committee have visited these beautiful gardens. I then had the thought that this could well add greatly to the environment and economy of this Ozark area. The Congress, of which you are a part, undoubtedly had some such thought in mind as you have provided for free use of excess water and electricity at these dams for certain county purposes. The United States has spent billions in creating these great and valuable lakes over the Nation, but not once have we utilized this abundance of water and electricity to create the beauty it lends itself to.

After developing a strong interest in the value of this project to this area and to the people of the whole Nation as tourists, I asked the College of Engineering of the University of Arkansas to make a feasibility study of the project. They did. They went so far as to have the seniors of the School of Architecture make drawings of what forms the gardens might take. Senator Fulbright expressed great interest in the project and, on the same plane with President Kennedy on their way to the dedication of the dam in 1963, Senator Fulbright showed the project, as envisioned by me and the University of Arkansas' drawings and so forth, to President Kennedy. Senator Fulbright can tell you that the President was so favorably impressed that he too promised a feasibility study and his personal interest. But, shortly thereafter, we lost President Kennedy.

Both Congressman Mills and Senator McClellan have participated in what has been done to date. The Department of the Interior has examined the site, studied the drawings as made by the architect, Mr. Ed Stone.

It is a well-established fact that a multiple group of tourist attractions are essential to get the maximum benefits from any one attraction.

Through your favorable action in the Congress, what will possibly be the most spectacular caves in America are now being equipped for opening in 1972. This cave is in Stone County, Ark., a similar area to ours and only 60 miles away at Blanchard Springs, which is in a national forest. Just above the caverns is the nationally famous and spectacular Buffalo River. When these three attractions are available, it will justify a trip from any point in America by our people of all walks of life in any economic level. Each of these attractions will complement the other.

We hereby seek to have you recommend an appropriation for further development of this project that can mean so much to the environmental, cultural, and economic growth of an underprivileged area. I have made no attempt to quote land areas, estimated costs, the various phases of construction, as all this was researched by the designer of the gardens and is contained in a prepared exhibit which I have with me. Should your committee not have a set of these plans, I shall be glad to leave this copy with you. Should you need additional land we hereby commit ourselves and our people to the maximum of our ability to participate.

Historic Preservation

WITNESSES

MILTON L. GRIGG, FAIA, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON BUILDING DESIGN, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
TOM BENNETT, DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Milton L. Grigg, FAIA, chairman, Commission on Building Design, the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Grigg. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Milton L. Grigg, chairman of the American Institute of Architects' Commission on Building Design and a member of the Institute's board of directors. I am a principal in the architectural firm of Grigg, Wood, Browne, and Williams, of Charlottesville and Alexandria, Va. With me today is Tom Bennett, the Institute's director of congressional relations.

Today, the American Institute of Architects, a professional society with 24,000 members, wishes to stress our continuing interest in the historic preservation program of the National Park Service and to indicate our support for the appropriations required to fulfill the goals of the program.

It is our judgment that Congress should appropriate the full $10 million authorized for the historic preservation grant-in-aid program for the 1972 fiscal year, and we urge this committee to recommend such an appropriation to the House of Representatives.

During the three decades I have practiced architecture, I have had the opportunity to be involved in and contribute to well over 100 historic preservation projects, including the restoration of Thomas Jefferson's home, Monticello, and the significant federally funded restoration of the Shakertown community, Pleasant Hill, Ky.—a project, incidentally, motivated by social-economic rather than historic esthetic justification. I am currently the AIA's representative on our country's delegation in Rome, Italy, for the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. Therefore, I speak personally with great sincerity and a measure of experience to your present considerations.

As a profession, we view historic preservation as far more than keeping bulldozers away from aged, tottering structures designed by our colleagues, nor are we emotional structural string savers! Case after case has demonstrated that retention and proper preservation of historic properties can result in vastly improving the overall esthetic

quality of a community, increasing its self-esteem as well as providing it with a potential attraction for visitors from other areas, which represents no small boost to the local economy.

In addition, historic preservation can have an important social impact on the citizens of a region through preserving, sharing, and interpreting the ties that exist with their heritage and early cultures. The Institute is stressing this in our program for conservation of our full environmental resources.

For these reasons, we believe that the historic resources of our country are as important a part of the public domain as our natural resources. And, within the American Institute of Architects, we have organized from our members a network of State preservation coordinators in each of the 50 States.

These State coordinators through their public and political relations programs have played a major role in helping the States increase their participation in the historic preservation grant-in-aid program of the National Park Service as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

For 1972, that legislation authorizes $10 million in grants-in-aid to the States to assist them in conducting surveys for historic buildings and sites, planning for their preservation, acquiring the necessary properties, and restoring the buildings and sites to productive viability.

Over the past 5 years, nearly $40 million has been authorized to support this program; but until the current 1971 fiscal year, the funds appropriated by Congress to support the grant-in-aid program have approached only one-tenth of the authorization and not even one-twentieth of the need. For example, in 1970, only $969,000 of the $10 million authorization was available through the grant-in-aid program while the need as projected with a National Park Service State survey was close to $20 million.

In the present fiscal year, the Park Service distributed $5.9 million in grants-in-aid to 45 States, the District of Columbia, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the same figure is in the President's budget for the 1972 fiscal year. While this amount represents a tremendous improvement over previous years, it still falls far short of the level of funding that will insure that we can effectively preserve the irreplaceable structures and sites that remain but are constantly threatened by unplanned cultural erosion.

I would like to point out that the overall budget request by the administration for historic preservation activities within the National Park Service amounts to slightly more than $8 million. However, more than $2 million of that request will support the National Register of Historic Properties, the Historic American Buildings and Sites Surveys, the Historic American Engineering Record and Archeological Investigations and Salvage. While these activities are basic to the program, this will leave $5.9 million in the 1972 budget for implementation through the grant-in-aid program.

We believe that an appropriation of $10 million for the grant-in-aid program is fully justified because of the demonstrated need for historic preservation throughout the country and the demonstrated ability of the States in raising matching funds to support their share of the effort. This would increase the overall appropriation for historic preservation to $12 million.

According to National Park Service statistics, the nationwide need for historic preservation in 1972 is estimated at $54 million, of which the States are now capable of raising more than $30 million.

Comparing these figures—a $54 million need and a $30 million State matching capacity—with the less than $6 million in the 1972 budget, it is clear that the Federal Government should begin meeting its stated commitment to historic preservation by appropriating the funds authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act and thus matching the superb effort of our States.

If Congress does not act now to furnish the Federal matching funds for this program, the mounting fiscal pressures on the States for welfare assistance, education, and pollution are destined to capture the funds now earmarked for historic preservation in the States.

Let me review the funding capabilities of a few of the States of interest to the members of this subcommittee.

In the current fiscal year, the State of Washington received $149,000 in grants-in-aid to assist in surveying, acquiring, and developing its historic properties. However, its capacity for raising matching funds to acquire and develop such sites amounts to $988,000 or six times that amount under the present budget.

Among the sites of interest in Washington State are the Port Townsend City Hall, the Olmstead Place State Park in Kittitas County, the Mary Moore Indian Site in King County and the efforts to save the Schooner *Wawona* and the SS *San Mateo*, a ferry boat. We understand that three properties in Wahkiakum County have recently been approved by the State and will be submitted to the National Park Service for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Properties. They include the Pioneer Cemetery, the Grays River Covered Bridge, and the State's first Commercial Salmon Cannery. Additional funds in the next fiscal year would play a very great role in preserving these sites.

Illinois is now involved in one of the most extensive survey and planning efforts in the country but will probably get only a small share of the $155,000 it could match in 1972 for acquisition and development unless the budget figure is increased. In that State, increased funds could mean further support to save the Old Stock Exchange in Chicago, Unity Temple designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, and the Glessner House, which Chicago-area architects have almost singlehandedly preserved and are now using as a chapter headquarters.

In North Carolina, so rich in cultural heritage, where another broad survey and planning program is now underway, $950,000 could be available in matching funds in 1972 for acquisition and development but only one-tenth of that amount is available in the present year. Of the important sites in that State that could be protected with more funding are the Joel Lane House in Raleigh, the Burwell School in Hillsboro and the capitol building in Raleigh.

Georgia reports a matching capacity of $114,000 but received only $32,000 this year. This State is now discovering the tremendous depth of its historic resources, especially around Macon and Newnan. Another community, Milledgeville is the only city in the country other than Washington, D.C., to be originally designed to serve as a capital.

Pennsylvania has one of the most aggressive preservation programs and estimates available matching funds at $1 million over the coming

year but received only 6 percent of the amount this year. The sites that could be safeguard with additional funds are the French Asylum near Wyalusing, the David Wilmot House at Bethany, the Lakawana Iron Works and the Silkman House Library, both in Scranton.

California could match $660,000 an increase of more than half a million dollars over the funds it received this year for acquisition and development. In Downey recently, the Southern Pacific depot was lost because no funds were available to save it. The railroad was willing to give the building away, but sufficient funds could not be found to relocate the structure. In that same area, interest is high to safeguard the Judge James Rives Residence. In Bell Garden, two historically important adobes should be saved—the Governor Gage Manison, which was occupied by the State's 20th Governor and the Lugo Adobe, an excellent example of the Monterey style of adobe.

More than $538,000 could be available in Wisconsin for matching funds but that State only received $89,000 this year.

Oregon is still in the survey and planning stages of its preservation programs and will no doubt be in need of increased funding as their programs develop.

Just as the availability of State matching funds may be jeopardized by the failure to provide full funding for the grant-in-aid program, the existence of many historic structures and sites across the Nation may be endangered unless more funds are provided by Congress to find and preserve these properties.

Let me outline two brief examples in my own State of Virginia.

One of the most unfortunate cases was the destruction of the town of Dumphries just south of the District on Route 1 and Interstate 95. Had we enjoyed the support and shield of protection of the National Preservation Act, this mid-18th-century town could have been saved. There remains possibly only one or two of the group of fine houses and the highways have literally erased for all time an important historic site with its excellent and well preserved architecture.

Then, there is "Rosewell," the seat of the Page family in Gloucester County, which makes a picturesque ruin and has, through neglect and inattention, succumbed to fire and vandalism. With its two story, flanking dependencies and semicircular hyphens and ground and carved brick doorways and great stairway, this was, perhaps, one of the largest, most elaborate and distinguished manor houses constructed in the New World during the colonial period. This great composition of buildings is still not completely erased and could be reasonably accurately restored, if only funds were available for its reconstruction.

We fully recognize that the historic preservation program must complete for the Federal dollar with hundreds of other Government programs. But, as one of the professions responsible for the quality of the manmade environment, we urge you to act now to save these remaining tangible links with the best of our environment of yesterday in order to preserve our national heritage and also improve the quality of life for today's and tomorrow's citizens.

The States are ready with their matching funds but so are the bulldozers. We hope that you will recognize and strengthen action on the part of the former and feel justified in recommending an appropriation of $10 million in grants-in-aid for historic preservation.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. We appreciate your statement.

WITNESS

TUTT S. BRADFORD, PUBLISHER, THE MARYVILLE-ALCOA DAILY TIMES, MARYVILLE, TENN.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Tutt S. Bradford, publisher, the Maryville-Alcoa Daily Times, Maryville, Tenn.

Mr. BRADFORD. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee; my name is Tutt S. Bradford and I am testifying today on behalf of the Foothills Parkway Committee of the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association. My home address is Maryville, Tenn., and the Great Smokies lie partially in my home county. I have been chairman of the Foothills Parkway Committee of our organization for some 10 years.

I speak to you today to request consideration of this committee to restore funds for the parkway which were frozen in 1967 and 1968. As the maps furnished the committee indicate, the Foothills Parkway encircles the Great Smoky Mountain National Park on the Tennessee side, affording visitors magnificent views of the mountains, a vista they cannot visualize while within the park itself.

Work was started on the Foothills Parkway in 1960 but has proceeded slowly. The National Park Service took the lead in getting this project off the ground and I have contacted several Tennessee Governors to expedite acquirement of right-of-way at Park Service requests. Yet no new construction has been started on the parkway since 1966, nearly 5 years ago, in spite of continued acquirement of the right-of-way by the State as soon as center lines and design features have been completed by the Park Service.

The National Park Service at this very time is deep in problems with traffic over U.S. 441 which goes over the mountain. Park Director George Hartzog this month has testified that the traffic over this road has "become unmanageable" and that this main artery may be closed in the near future. Hartzog proposes a route around the park which would alleviate some of the conditions by removing the traffic flow over the crest to a circumferential route. Access into the park would be allowed only from this route to scenic areas over roads which never go all the way through the park.

Traffic is fierce on U.S. 441 and we agree with Director Hartzog that it is becoming unmanageable. I personally feel, as does the Great Smoky Mountain Conservation Association, that another transmountain road from Townsend to Bryson City could alleviate this condition for some 20 years.

This is why it seemed natural for our association to request that two new construction contracts be let for the sections 8–B1 and 8–E2 of the Foothills Parkway. The quicker this parkway is completed, the more relief then can be given the crowded U.S. 441. As of now, there are three sections of the parkway opened, only one of which is a complete segment that allows through traffic. Visitors may move from Tennessee Route 73 to U.S. 120 over the Foothills Parkway.

It was in 1944 that Congress authorized the National Park Service to build this scenic road—a parkway of some 72 miles on the top of lower mountains that offer great views of the Smokies. Mission 66 brought funds to start the parkway in 1956 and the State of Tennessee, through Gov. Frank Clement, began acquiring the right-of-way. The Park Service has just completed the last design work on the final section and the State will begin its acquisition at any time.

Only 28.7 miles of this parkway is open to the public at a time when the other roads in the park are so jammed that the traffic at peak periods of the season is almost at a standstill. Yet this road offers many beautiful views of the Great Smokies, some of them barely equaled inside the park. If tourists could move through the parkway, all its 72 miles, this would greatly broaden their movement, keeping them off the main arteries and yet improving the quality of their visits to the park.

The Great Smoky Mountain National Park has twice the number of visits as does any other national park. Congress realized this in 1944 by approving the Foothills Parkway to offer another route visitors could take. This route is a part of the grand circumferential route advocated before this committee by Hartzog earlier but it is lacking in adequate funds for implementation.

If the parkway was a good idea in 1944, and it was, if the fund appropriation by your committee in 1967 and 1968 was an excellent move, and it was, I feel that the needs of today are even greater and the two sections which were arrested by a freeze in funds should be built at the earliest possible time.

Sections 8–B1 and 8–E2 would allow greater use of the sections already constructed and would pull more traffic off the heavily traveled interior roads of the park. Hartzog protests the transmountain road as an ecological mistake and this cannot be true of the Foothills Parkway because it preserves nature's integrity in the park. The parkway right-of-way must be bought by the State and conveyed to the Federal government by deed as it lies outside the natural boundaries of the Great Smokies. The State fully concurs in the need for the parkway as shown by its eagerness to acquire right-of-way when available.

We have been told that the 1968 estimate for section 8–B1 was $1,256,100 and the 1967 estimate for section 8–E2 was $1,287,000. The total for both projects was around $2.5 million. The present price will be somewhat higher because of slides. Section 8–B1 is now estimated at $1,240,000 and 8–E2 at $2,762,000. Whatever plans the Park Service could devise in the future for traffic control must include the foothills and the money spent now would reap great harvests whether or not the circumferential plan is finally adopted.

I urge the committee to place the funds for these two sections in the current appropriation bill. The park director has already indicated his desire for traffic alleviation and this works well within any plan that he might evolve.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

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WITNESSES

HON. JOHN MELCHER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

HAROLD STANTON, ATTORNEY, APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE CROW TRIBE

CLARENCE STEWART, CROW TRIBAL DELEGATE

C. O. LUNDBERG, VICE PRESIDENT, BIG HORN CANYON HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

HELEN PETERSON, HARDIN TRIBUNE-HERALD, SECRETARY OF THE BIG HORN CANYON HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our distinguished colleague from Montana, Congressman Melcher.

Mr. MELCHER. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

It is my pleasure this afternoon to introduce to you four of my constituents. The portion of the delegation that was from Wyoming had to return prior to today, so we have just Montanans testifying on this project.

I would like to introduce to you Helen Peterson, Secretary of the Big Horn Canyon Highway Association, and also Editor of the Hardin Tribune-Herald. We also have Clarence Stewart, a tribal delegate from the Crow Tribe; Harold Stanton, who is the attorney for the Crow Tribe, and C. O. Lundberg, who is Vice President of the Big Horn Canyon Highway Association and also President of the Hardin Chamber of Commerce.

I do want to emphasize that the association is speaking for two Indian tribes, the Crow and the Cheyenne; also for all the Chambers of Commerce and the business interests and the people of southeast Montana, and northern Wyoming. We are all united and unanimous in asking for consideration of the extension of this road for this very worthwhile project.

I will ask Helen to start, the only lady in the delegation.

Mrs. PETERSON. It is a great pleasure to see you again.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to say I have seen you before.

Mrs. PETERSON. Yes, indeed.

I will be happy to let the Crows speak for themselves. All I want to say is that I had the pleasure of talking with Mr. Allen Roland, the president of the Northern Chevenne Tribal Council last Saturday. Mr. Roland and another delegate hoped to be with us, but I am adding his assurance and urgent request that this highway be built. He feels it will help the tourist industry in their reservation a great deal. Thank you.

Mr. STEWART. Madam Chairman, my name is Clarence Stewart. I am a delegate from the Crow Tribe. I am here because Mr. Real Bird, our tribal chairman, was supposed to be here and it was unfortunate that a relative of his passed away and he had to go back. I am here to request the planning and construction of the Big Horn Canyon Road. I would like to have Mr. Harold Stanton, our tribal attorney, fill in more of the details at this time.

Mr. STANTON. Madam Chairman and members of the committee: my name is Harold G. Stanton, attorney for the Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana, and am here at the request of Mr. Edison Real Bird, as indicated by Mr. Stewart.

I know Mrs. Hansen has been to the area and has viewed it, and I would like to just remind her of the beauty of the area. I know that this is close to her heart.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is very beautiful.

Mr. STANTON. I would then go from that particular point and hit a detail that I think should be brought out to the committee. The Crow Tribe of Indians by contract with the National Park Service is the master concessionaire of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area. This was accomplished by the exchange of the use of a portion of the tribe mountain area adjacent to the Yellow Tail Dam in exchange for this master concession right. The tribe has progressed as far as it can progress at this stage without the Big Horn Canyon Highway. The tribe will construct in the summer of 1971 what is known as the Ok-Ke-Bah Marina, a water based facility on the Big Horn Lake impounded upon the Big Horn Dam. This is all that the Crows can construct on the lake until such time as the public is allowed physical access to the area by the construction of the highway that we are here talking to you about today.

The purpose of the Crow Tribe going into this enterprise is to produce money for the tribe in the form of income from the recreation area, but more primarily for the purpose of producing employment for members of the Crow Tribe. It has been estimated by the Park Service and by the consultant hired by the Crow Tribe that the recreation area on the lower end of the lake will produce 300 jobs, and that the remainder of the lake, which could be developed, would produce an additional 100 jobs, making a total of 400 jobs in the recreation industry for the Crow Indians.

They desperately need this employment. It is the type of employment that Indian people fit into naturally, in our area. They would like to be the Indian host to the Nation in this particular part of the United States, and it is because of this particular employment facet that they are desperately interested in this particular highway.

As you may recall from viewing the area, it is impossible for the public to go through the area and to the area without this highway, so this is the reason that we are interested in the highway today.

We have appeared before the committee of Senator Bible, and we thought we were favorably received by his committee. We have appeared before the Office of Management and Budget, and presented our case to the administration in that way, and we were, we thought, favorably received there. We appreciated both of those particular meetings, and we appreciate the time with you here today.

I would like to point out to the committee that the total cost of construction of this highway is estimated by the National Park Service to be the sum of $20,793,000 as of this year, if we are able to go ahead at present construction costs.

May I point out that a portion of the highway is under construction in this year of 1971. There is 6.9 miles of the highway under construction in Wyoming, in the southern part of the recreation area. Our hope is that the committee would see fit to allow for the complete construc-

tion of the highway, but we realize that this may be quite a project and quite a bit to ask for, so what we are suggesting is that the second phase of the highway be constructed, which would be an additional 10.7 miles of highway from the Devils Canyon overlook to what is known as Barry's Landing. Barry's Landing will be a concession that the Crow Tribe would have the right to operate under the master concession contract. The cost of construction of this stretch of highway is estimated by the Park Service to be the sum of $4,290,000.

Now then, in addition to this particular stretch of highway that we are asking for, we would like to ask for an additional $1,633,000, which would provide for all the planning of all of the highway from one end of the recreation area to the other. There is a real reason why the Crow Tribe is interested in getting the planning done at this stage. One of the problems that we have faced in the past is that the area being full of buffalo jumps and historic sites is subject to depredation by people. The Recreation Commission of the Crow Tribe, which has the duty of promoting the recreation area, is concerned about the loss of some of these Indian artifacts and things of that nature.

They feel that if the location of the highway, and the planning of the highway could be accomplished as soon as possible, then they may be able to know by virtue of that location ways that they can protect the buffalo jumps and other historic sites, by fencing and so on. That is one of the reasons that they are desperately concerned about getting the planning done as quickly as possible.

We have been assured by the National Park Service that they would be capable of spending these two sums of money then in the next fiscal year, making a total in our request today of $5,923,000. I want to thank you for your time and will turn the mike back to Mr. Lundberg from the Hardin Chamber of Commerce and from the Big Horn Canyon Highway Association.

(Full text of Mr. Stanton's statement follows:)

The distinguished members of your committee have already heard a presentation on the unique beauties and attractions of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area, and you have been most helpful in appropriating funds for beginning the construction of this highway in Wyoming, action for which our association and most particularly the Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana are most grateful.

The situation has changed since last year at this time, when your committees listened to and acted on testimony about the highway. Northern Wyoming and southeastern Montana are still economically depressed areas. The gloom has deepened in the area surrounding Hardin and on the Crow Indian Reservation with the closing of Holly Sugar Corp.'s Hardin plant, which employed many Indian people, and of course non-Indians as well. Other small businesses have closed or are in precarious condition, making it even more difficult to obtain employment, especially for Indian people. Incomes, already substandard, have become even slimmer.

It has now become vital to construct the Big Horn Canyon Highway as soon as possible. Steady construction activity would provide a temporary shot in the arm that has never been more needed. Completion of the highway would open opportunities especially to the Crow people that would augment their incomes and boost Reservation economy.

The Crow Indian Tribe has invested more than $1,600,000 in a motel complex at Crow Agency as well as $490,000 in a marina on the Big Horn Lake. They have little chance to realize a profit on their investments unless traffic can be increased. Providing a through highway along the Big Corn Canyon is certain to accomplish this. It is now impossible to drive through the Big Horn Canyon Recreation Area.

The Crow Indians are master concessionaires in Montana for the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation area. Presently only two sites are available to the public, one in Wyoming and one in Montana—both on dead end roads.

It is impossible to plan, let alone construct the large lodge and other facilities that can become successful for the Crow Indians only with completion of the highway. These concessions would employ at least 300 members of the Crow Tribe, people who desperately need the employment.

Completion of the highway would also funnel more travelers along Highway 212 through the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, where the Cheyenne people are also attempting to build a tourist industry in a lovely and historically fascinating spot. The highway links up well with a visit to one of the Nation's best known historic shrines, Custer Battlefield, near the new Crow Indian Sun Lodge Motel.

The centennial celebration of Yellowstone National Park will portray the vastness of this area and will advertise most effectively that our portion of the American West is the place to vacation. The Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area is a most convenient and attractive midpoint between the Black Hills and Yellowstone National Park. Visitor pressure in these areas is already too high. Opening of the Big Horn Canyon Highway would relieve this pressure and give visitors a chance to vacation in a scenic and historically significant area.

The 100th anniversary of the Battle of the Little Big Horn at Custer Battlefield will be noted in 1976. Completion of the highway by that time would be a great advantage for travelers and also for the members of the Crow Tribe and all other residents of northern Wyoming and southeastern Montana.

We, therefore, respectfully urge authorization and appropriation of funds for the immediate construction of the entire highway at the earliest possible date as the first priority in a network of roads leading into the Big Horn Canyon Recreation Area. It has been estimated by the National Park Service that planning and construction will cost approximately $22,000,000.

Big Horn Canyon Highway Association which includes Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana; Northern Cheyenne Indians of Montana; Hardin, Mont., Chamber of Commerce; Billings, Mont., Chamber of Commerce; Miles City, Mont., Chamber of Commerce; Sheridan, Wyo., Chamber of Commerce; Lovell, Wyo., Chamber of Commerce; Powell, Wyo., Chamber of Commerce; Cody, Wyo., Chamber of Commerce; and many interested individuals representing ranching, business, and recreation interests.

Mr. LUNDBERG. My name is Charles Lundberg. I am a businessman and president of the Hardin Chamber of Commerce, Hardin, Mont., I have filed a statement and I would like that to be in the record, if you would please.

(The statement follows:)

HARDIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Hardin, Mont.

Statement in support of the Big Horn Canyon Highway Association before the Appropriations Subcommittee of the House and Senate Committees on the Interior and Related Agencies in regard to the Big Horn Canyon Highway.

My name is Charles Lundberg. I am a businessman in and president of the Hardin Chamber of Commerce, Hardin, Mont.

I would like to preface my remarks with the reading of an excerpt from the Apr. 15, 1971, Hardin Tribune Herald. The item reads as follows, City Police Cases: Morris Big Lake, obscene conduct, $75 fine and 10 days, may be suspended (sixth offense in 1 year). Mathias Crooked Arm, disorderly conduct, $40 fine and 10 days, must be served (fourth offense). Robert Half, disorderly conduct, $40 fine and 10 days MBS (fourth offense in 1 year). Marvin Stewart, disorderly conduct, $80 fine and 10 days, MBS (eighth offense in 1 year). James Old Bull, disorderly conduct, $25 fine and 10 days, MBS. Tim Lame Woman, minors prohibited in a bar, $25 fine. Gerald D. Walksnice, petty larceny, 90 days, MBS (fourth offense).

These few names account for a loss of 140 working days. If you would only compound this figure by the staggering number of over 600 such cases in Hardin alone in the past year plus double that number handled by the court at Crow Agency, the loss assumes staggering proportions. It would not be fair to say that only the Indian people are concerned in this problem. I would point out that

this particular item appears just as regularly in the Forsyth Independent, the Billings Gazette, and the Sheridan Press, using other names in place of the ones already mentioned.

In talking with law people and judges, it is almost universal agreement that this condition is brought about by complete boredom on the part of the Indian people. Lack of jobs and earning power in the vicinity of their homes and the failure of society to absorb them in the cities contribute to their degeneration and downfall.

The Indian is a hard working and energetic person and should be afforded the opportunity of utilizing his time and earning a respectable income within the vicinity of his home. In this manner he will be relieving the support provided by other agencies and establishing a contribution to the economy and well-being of both Montana and Wyoming and the Nation.

The Hardin Chamber of Commerce heartily endorses the Big Horn Canyon Highway Associations bid to have Congress authorize and fully fund the construction of the Big Horn Canyon Highway. This highway when completed will allow the Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana to complete their plans for building the Pretty Eagle Complex, finish work on the O-Ka-Beh Marina all within the Big Horn Canyon Recreation Area and substantially support the investments the Crow Indian Tribe has already made at Crow Agency, Montana. When completed these projects will provide employment to over 400 Indian people restoring their confidence in themselves and in this great Nation.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES O. LUNDBERG, *President.*

NATIONAL ENDOWMENTS FOR THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

WITNESSES

BARNET FAIN, CHAIRMAN, NORTH AMERICAN ASSEMBLY OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL ARTS AGENCIES
JOHN MacFAYDEN, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATED COUNCILS OF THE ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Barnet Fain, chairman, North American Assembly of State and Provincial Arts Agencies and Mr. John MacFayden, president, Associated Councils of the Arts.

Mr. FAIN. I am Barnet Fain, chairman of the North American Assembly of State and Provincial Arts Agencies. Mr. John MacFayden is chairman and president of the Associated Councils of the Arts. With permission, we would like to testify together before the committee.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee: Thank you for allowing me to testify before the House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies. My appreciation is expressed, in addition, on behalf of the 55 State and territorial arts councils which I represent today as chairman of the North American Assembly of State and Provincial Arts Agencies. The very fact that this organization exists—that there are 55 State and territorial councils, and they are developed enough to meet together, and with the Mexican and Canadian Federal and provincial agencies on matters of mutual concern—is one indication of the substantial success of this Government's previous support of the National Endowment on the Arts. Without the impetus provided by the legislation of 1965, and the leadership and assistance provided by the staff of the arts endowment, I feel strongly that fewer than a handful of State councils would be in existence today.

The endowment exists, and its successes are well documented. The presence of a council in each State and territory is also a matter of fact. Today, it is my intent to justify additional Federal support to the endowment and through this vehicle—to the programs of the several States. It seems to me that there are two questions which should be posed:

1. To what degree is Federal (as opposed to State or local) funding necessary for the continuation and expansion of the State programs?

2. Are the funds provided being effectively utilized in terms of National and State purpose?

Experience clearly indicates that Federal leadership has, and, in all probability, will continue to provide the incentive for State fiscal contributions to the arts. Prior to 1965, the aggregate funding available to the few councils in existence was less than $2,000,000, the bulk of which was allocated in New York and Puerto Rico. By 1966, the first year accurate records were compiled, 23 State councils were funded to a total amount of $2,664,640. During the period 1966–1971, while the Federal Government has increased its contribution to the States from $1,500,000 to approximately $4,000,000, the number of funded State councils has climbed to 48, and, exclusive of the special $18,000,000 grant to the New York council, the State funding has increased to $8,866,942. The 1972 projection, assuming full funding of the endowment, is for a Federal allocation to the States of $5,500,000 and $15,000,000 in allocations by the State legislatures. The emerging pattern is one of action—reaction in proportion to the Federal incentive. It should be noted parenthetically that the same pattern relates to government support providing an incentive for private contributions to the arts. Most State-operated programs have a matching feature, and many are generative, in the sense that without State council support, they would not be operative. Councils, however, do not usually reflect in their budgets the gross cost of the programs supported and consequently this additional effect can only be estimated. If my personal experience as chairman of the Rhode Island Council can be regarded as indicative, each dollar in Federal-State money will generate between $2 and $3 in local or private commitment. It seems, given the increased demand for the arts and the increased gap between earned income and real cost (assuming the partnership role of Government in the support of the arts) that continued and increasing Federal assistance is necessary to obtain proportionally larger increments of support from State and private sources.

My second and more important area of inquiry concerns itself with substance: What are the State councils doing; and are their efforts of such efficacy and importance to merit increased Federal support? First, it should be noted that although there are some clear patterns emerging, the priorities, and consequently the programs vary among the States. One of the great strengths of the State council movement, and its contribution to the Nation is its ability to be flexible in assessing needs and developing varying solutions to similar problems. Instead of attempting to provide a compendium of individual State efforts, I shall try to provide an overview of the general areas which seem to incorporate the greater portion of State council programing and budgets.

1. The availability of the arts: If a map were prepared to show preendowment and postendowment, the distribution of services by profes-

sional arts organizations, it would become immediately obvious that as a result of national endowment programing the arts have moved from the traditional insularity of a few major metropolitan locations to become more available to the entire Nation. Focusing on a more limited geographical area, that of any State or region, it becomes equally obvious how the various State council touring programs have moved the services of orchestras, museums, dance companies, and theaters from the cities to small towns and rural areas. Not only has there been a change in geographic distribution, but as a result of this programing, the arts have become more available to a less traditional segment of the public: the less affluent—including the economically disadvantaged, youth, and the senior citizen. In addition, the presumption that the traditional forms of the arts are valid to the exclusion of the contemporary, or those which are indigenous to the experience of the individual, has been undermined by the ability of the State councils to reconceptualize the role of the arts in society. The State councils are making available touring programs of contemporary music, orchestral music, modern dance, children's theater, and exhibitions of contemporary art. Local sponsorship is generally elicited from community arts councils, schools, libraries, or other nonprofit institutions. To make the arts more available to the disadvantaged, the councils have instituted ticket subsidization programs which provide admission to professional performances at low cost for groups of senior citizens, schoolchildren, and servicemen. There is also an indication that State councils are beginning to cooperate in developing programs of a regional nature adapted to mutual needs, and with a remarkable lack of chauvinism, utilizing the most appropriate resources.

Most State councils are also deeply involved in education. Although initially their efforts were directed toward developing a better understanding and appreciation of the arts, recently there seems to be a tendency to integrate programing more intimately with the educational process with the objective of educating the senses. This evolving redirection may reflect an awareness that understanding the arts per se, and a developing audience for the arts, result from individuals who are visually and aurally literate. In consequence more programs indicate a growing concern with classroom experiences relating specifically to the school curriculum and requiring a direct involvement of the teacher. I suggest that we will gradually see, if present experience is an indication of the future, a reduction of the isolated enrichment program, and, as the arts become more central in the educational process, an assumption by the State council of an even more important advisory and catalytic responsibility to education. I am sure that resource programs such as visiting artists and lecture demonstrations will continue to be available to the schools, but I also believe that there will be additional emphasis on rethinking, along with the educators, the role of the arts in education, and, as a result, more programs which relate the student and teacher in greater depth to the substance of the arts.

I mentioned earlier in this testimony the ever-widening gap between earned income and real expenses. I'm sure that others, in detail, have analyzed the reasons for organizational deficits, and consequently I will confine myself to the State council's experience in this area. More and more often, because private philanthropy is not adequate, local

organizations are turning to the State council for subvention. Because of the qualitative decisions involved, and probably for political reasons as well, most councils have been unwilling to confront this problem directly. I should also note that budgets are totally inadequate to make a meaningful dent in the aggregate operating deficit of the average States' cultural institutions. The pragmatic solution utilized by most councils, consistent with fiscal realities and program objectives, has been to provide support only through subsidization of particular programs or the direct purchase of services. The new reality, however, and that which is perhaps most pertinent to this committee's deliberations, is that many organizations are at a point where unless additional operating income becomes available, their existence is in question. The plight of the major national organizations is public knowledge. Less well known is the dire situation of countless local institutions. It is probably impossible for the national endowment to recognize, evaluate, and assist in each of these situations, nor is this the function of the endowments. However, as recent New York experience indicates, there is an emerging responsibility accruing to the State council, particularly because of the generative effect which State and Federal funding provides, as earlier discussed. I suggest that while present levels of funding may be adequate for aspects of the existing program format, it certainly does not allow the States to meet their additional responsibility of insuring the survival of local and regional cultural institutions.

I would like to summarize the remainder of my statement and rather than deal in generalities of the programs and priorities in the States mention a certain number of specifics which we believe will be of interest to the members of the committee. One of the major priorities of the State councils has been to make the arts more available to more people throughout the States.

As an example of this, to make the resources of the Chicago Art Institute more available to the people of Illinois, the Illinois Arts Council provided one-half of $22,000. I, too, note the generative effect of funds to send a curator-accompanied exhibit by truck of paintings and prints of various types to sponsoring organizations and institutions in smaller communities throughout the State. This result took in an estimated new audience of over 300,000 people who viewed these exhibits.

The North Carolina State Council funded only $7,500 of a total program cost of $25,000 to bring live professional theatre to secondary and elementary school students throughout the State. These professional organizations presented 10 performances a week and resulted in an annual audience of 40,000 young people for professional theatre.

Missouri for only a $500 investment brought an orchestra of 55 black musicians into East St. Louis.

Lest the councils be regarded as presumptuous in supporting only what we might term conventional culture, I think note should be taken of a program in the State of Washington where $1,500 by the Washington State Arts Council developed a program for Indian and Chicago youth. This took place in an isolated camp in the Yakima Valley and it emphasized the traditional Indian concepts of contemplation and fasting, a very unique program, most appropriate to a minority population.

Moving the ethnic arts in the other direction, rather than bringing them into the ghetto or to the ethnic group, the New Mexico Council organized an exhibition of Indian art and made it available to an entire region through the Rocky Mountain States.

In Rhode Island, and I can speak with a personal knowledge of this program, where the geographic problems are virtually nonexistent, the focus has been on bringing new audiences to the arts in the more traditional places of presentation. A ticket subsidization program established in 1968 this last year brought over 10,000 individuals, the economically disadvantaged, senior citizens, young people, servicemen, from more than 20 communities into theatres and concert halls to attend professional performances. The $13,000 expended by the State council in this effort generated $18,000 more, which provided a total of $31,000 in new earned income for the organizations who produced and who performed these particular events.

I mentioned earlier when talking about the statistical growth of State funding for the arts the ever-widening gap between earned income and real expenses of many organizations. I am sure that many other people will come before this committee and make this very obvious and explain it in great detail. I am particularly concerned, of course, about the State council's role in assisting these organizations in meeting these deficits. Throughout the country the problem has been well publicized at these very large major performing arts organizations and museums.

Less well known is the situation of the local community orchestra, the small theatre group, the small museum. My observation has been around the country, and as it has been of the other State council chairmen and directors, that many of these organizations are in dire straits and many of them are in a situation so serious that their very existence is called into question.

I should also like to point out that State council budgets, by and large, are not large enough so that they can act effectively in providing subsidization for these organizations. Most of the State councils have instead opted, whether it is political reasons or for reasons of unwillingness to make a qualitative decision, to bind services from these organizations and to provide funds on a use fee basis. However, the fact of life is that in the near future as private philanthropy becomes less available to the organizations or as their growth becomes greater and their needs become greater, the State and consequently the Federal Government is going to be called upon more and more to meet these responsibilities.

In conclusion, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, let me point out that in 1965 Congress created a rather remarkable and, I think, sort of a rather marvelous institution in the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities. In turn, as a direct result this developed the State council movement. The result has been to encourage, to expand, and I think to revitalize the arts in the United States.

To continue to move forward from this dynamic beginning, the chairmen, commissioners, and directors of the 50 State Arts Councils urge you and urge the Congress to provide full funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities in accordance with the current authorization. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. Mr. MacFayden.

Mr. MACFAYDEN. Mrs. Hansen, very pleased to meet you after corresponding all these years with you. I have submitted a statement for the record and I would simply like to fortify this by giving you the membership of two of these organizations of which I am a member apart from the Associated Councils of the Arts of which I am president. I refer to the Council of National Arts Organization Executives, and the members at the moment of this particular organization include the American Federation of Arts, the American Symphony Orchestra League, the Association of American Dance Companies, the Business Committee for the Arts, Central Opera Service, the Eugene O'Neill Theatre Center, National Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts, and the United States Institute for Theatre Technology. These are people, all of whom obviously have a deep vested interest in the arts.

I would also like to elaborate on what I refer to as the Ad Hoc Steering Committee that is forming a clearing house for information on the arts and humanities for organizations that are not specifically devoted to the arts. Among the people on this committee we have Allison Bell of the American Association of University Women, who is here today and has submitted a statement, Sally Cortner of the Girl Scouts of America, Jack Golodner, the Council of AFL–CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employees, Al Herling, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, and Kenneth Young of the AFL–CIO, who pledged their support for our program, John Hein of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Hyman Bookbinder of the American Jewish Committee, Evelyn Dubrow of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Jane Lewis, National Council of Negro Women, Mary Scarinci of the U.S. Catholic Conference, George Freeman of the Boy Scouts of America, William Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and Richard Carrington of the National Education Association.

I am listing these people because I feel it is important for us to realize the very broad base of interest that we have for this appropriation encouraging full funding.

And, finally, hot off the wire from one of those remote camps that I think you referred to, the President's Conference on Youth I understand has just passed a resolution calling for full funding and permanent authorization from underneath 10 feet of snow.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for appearing today.

Mr. MACFAYDEN. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I may say that I introduced the first Arts Council bill in the legislature of the State of Washington.

Mr. FAIN. You are to be congratulated, Mrs. Hansen.

(Mr. MacFayden's prepared statement follows:)

My name is John MacFayden, I am appearing in support of an appropriation of $60 million for the programs of the Arts and Humanities Endowments plus $3,431,000 for administration costs of the foundation. I am an architect. I am a member of the Council of National Arts Organizations Executives who are specifically devoted to furthering the arts. I am a member of the ad hoc steering committee that is forming a clearinghouse for information on the arts and humanities for national organizations that are not specifically devoted to furthering the arts. And I am here today, primarily, as president of Associated Councils of the Arts, a national membership organization of State and community arts councils, arts centers, and other organizations and individuals devoted to im-

proving the conditions under which the arts must survive and flourish in the United States and Canada.

It is interesting to note that in dealing with organized Government support for the arts in America we are dealing with an idea that has been hesitantly accepted for only about 10 years. My last appearance before a House subcommittee was on February 6, 1962—the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor. I had just completed 1 year as executive director of the New York State Council on the Arts, and I noted then that I was in the peculiar position of being a relative newcomer to the general field of the arts but perhaps the leading veteran in the field of Government support for the arts in the country. The issues in question then were the spector of Government influence on the arts, party political influence, and the mechanics of New York State support for touring and other arts programs.

I was back in Washington some 21 months later, on October 29, 1963. We still had no Federal legislation, and I was about to retire from my job in New York. The committee was the Senate Social Subcommittee on the Arts, and as I reread my testimony the other day. I noticed that I had developed, in those months, a more profound understanding of the economic peril under which the arts existed and of the relative neglect they received from the Federal Government as new partnerships for the development of social and physical sciences and technology proliferated.

That was seven and a half years ago. Today we have a National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. It has survived the incubation period. It has been solidly endorsed by Presidents from both political parties and supported strongly by both sides of the House and Senate. It has a remarkable track record with which you are all familiar. As a citizen I must thank this committee sincerely for its part in making this possible.

In spite of this success, however, I think it is wise to continue to examine the program. The amount of money at stake is modest compared to other Federal budget requests, but the very fact that the program is still experimental justifies the closest scrutiny. What do we mean by the arts and humanities? What is their value to our Nation? What is the role of the artist and the humanist in our society? What should be the Federal Government's appropriate share of the responsibility for funding? These questions have been on my mind for many years, and the answers I give are a result of considerable thought.

First, what do we mean by the arts? For me, the arts are that part of the experience of living that affect, primarily, my senses. We are, after all, only body, soul, intellect, and five senses. Very broadly speaking, public concern for the body is reflected in programs of health, welfare, and physical development. Public concern for the soul—controversial and most difficult to define—is in the non-Government areas of religion, philosophy, et cetera, that are, nonetheless, given a privileged position through protection by Federal action. Public concern for the intellect is in education, and I believe public concern for the senses should be in environmental protection and the arts. The arts affect and are affected by everything we see, hear, smell, touch, and taste. And they are essential tools for the development of the intellect and the soul.

This is a very broad definition, but it is important for it to be broad if we are to permit the inherent exploratory nature of the arts. In any given period of history we have the arts of the past, our arts resources, and the arts of the present and future characterized by experimentation and change. Any program that emphasizes one at the expense of the other is out of balance.

What is the value of the arts and humanities to our Nation? I believe the value is very much like the value of any national resource. Hence, our great museums of art, libraries, theatre, opera and dance companies, symphony orchestras, et cetera, represent the accumulated values of the cultural past, the foundations on which we build our culture of today and tomorrow. No prudent society, we have learned the hard way, can afford to neglect the conservation of its resources in any area. There is a tendency to consider these cultural resources as essentially urban and, in fact, concentrated on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Resources always have location, the Rocky Mountains are where they are, but we also have the Sierra Nevadas, the Smokies, the Adirondacks, the Berkshires, and many other great mountain ranges in this country. The New York City Ballet is in New York, the San Francisco Ballet is in San Francisco, but the Association of American Dance Companies lists 145 dance or ballet companies in 46 of the 50 States. To many of us, theater means Broadway, but the League of Resident Theaters lists 41 professional theater companies in 21 States and the

District of Columbia, and the American Educational Theater Association represents 22 resident professional companies in 18 States. It is the cultivation and distribution of these resources, wherever they may exist, that is the obligation of the national programs of the Endowments. Considering the small sums that have been available for these purposes, the effect has been truly remarkable. This effort is clearly in the best interest of our Nation as a whole.

Parallel to a concern for these cultural resources, the arts of today are searching for forms that will build a changing culture on these foundations, the cultural resources of tomorrow. Since for a number of reasons we live in an age of new consciousness of the senses, it is critical for us to sustain their exploration as characterizing this age.

This brings us to the question, what is the role of the artist in our society? There are many ways of answering this question but fundamental to them all is the concept that the artist and humanist is the custodian of the culture of the past, and the researcher, explorer, and inventor of the culture of today. Our artists and humanists are the sentries for our society, an early warning system against the invasion of values that may subvert our rights to a total experience of living. The British actor, Robert Morley, once characterized the creative artist in this way: "What does the public really know of the despair of those who try to paint its pictures, or compose its music or write its books and plays. It seldom hangs the pictures, or listens to the music or reads the books, it walks out on the plays * * * it tells itself that it is mystified, or bored, or affronted, it drags along behind, reluctant, complaining, pretending to be tired, like a child who's been taken for a walk and cries to turn back and then suddenly it catches up and takes the hand of the one who has gone on ahead and these two stand together to glimpse a view or pick a flower or drink at a fountain which one of them knew was there all the time."

Why should the Federal Government support the arts and humanities? Almost all of the institutions in this Nation having to do with man's body, intellect and senses have begun as "private" and have become matters for Federal concern as it became evident that their broad public availability was essential to the realization of full human potential. The arts and humanities have become matters for Federal concern, for without it, the opportunity to fully experience this essential part of each person's nature will remain exclusive. The arts and humanities, as they are defined at the beginning of this statement will be instruments for change when they become generally available to all our citizens. In a purely sense way, the reason we have become conscious of polluted water is because we can taste it; the reason we have become conscious of polluted air is because we see and smell it. The connections between our senses and our intellect are a powerful force. The more that force is trained, the greater will be the opportunity for us to build a truly human society.

The amount of this Federal support cannot yet be accurately calculated, but its degree is directly related to the proper balance of public and private interest we try to maintain in any national endeavor. Efforts are being made by our organization, Associated Councils of the Arts, and others to eventually supply adequate figures that may suggest appropriate shares for all levels of government and the various parts of the private sector. Meanwhile, we do know that the salutary impact of the national endowment programs to date indicate that increased funding will continue to encourage and develop more and better programs. The awakening awareness and concern on the part of many of our national organizations, the level of crisis indicated by our national arts organizations, and the growth and potential of our State programs as indicated here today by Mr. Barnet Fain, chairman of the North American Assembly of State and Provincial Arts Agencies—an affiliate of Associated Councils of the Arts—all clearly indicate that full appropriation of the funds authorized for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities for fiscal 1972 will be an appropriate and significant move on the part of this committee and the Congress of the United States.

WITNESS

MRS. ALLISON BELL, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Allison Bell of the American Association of University Women.

Mrs. BELL. I am Allison Bell, the legislative program associate of the American Association of University Women, an organization with a membership of approximately 165,000 members, organized in branches in all 50 States.

I understand, Madam Chairman, that you are running a little behind schedule this afternoon so if the association statement can be filed or made a part of the record I will simply say that the American Association of University Women has been dedicated to all those disciplines that are in the humanities for years and has been a strong supporter and very active in arts councils all over the country, and we strongly urge appropriation of the $60 million that has been requested and authorized for the Arts and Humanities Foundation.

Thank you very much for the privilege of appearing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, we welcome your statement and are delighted to have it.

(The statement follows:)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN,
Washington, D.C., April 22, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The American Association of University Women is among the staunch supporters of the Arts and Humanities Foundation. We believe that there has been very substantial artistic and cultural growth in this country which could not have taken place without the act which made possible the many programs and projects that exist in both the arts and humanities.

In our opinion no society can be well balanced without attention to both the arts and humanities. For years we have had a National Science Foundation which has supported basic research in the hard sciences and which has been concerned with improving science education and the training of scientists and science educators. Until recently we have not given the same attention and support to the humanities which we in AAUW feel to be of equal importance to our culture. Without social, artistic and cultural development how well will future citizens be able to employ the leisure time which hopefully they will have? Without historians, theologians and archeologists how well will we understand other peoples and other cultures and how well can we expect to be governed?

For many years committees of the AAUW have been expressing their concern over the lack of financial support for the disciplines commonly referred to as the humanities. Governmental support of the performing and visual arts has a long and culturally profitable history in other parts of the world. Our own members who have been employed or otherwise involved under the arts foundation have reported the progress made under this act in these areas.

Therefore, we are here to indicate full support for the administration's request for the $60 million authorized under the act.

Sincerely yours,

JEAN ROSS,
Chairman, Legislative Program Committee.
JAN HEINICKE,
Area Representative, Cultural Interests.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WITNESS

ROBERT H. SIMMONS, FREELANCE WRITER, FALMOUTH, MASS., AND WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. HANSEN. The next witness to be heard is Mr. Robert Simmons.

Mr. SIMMONS. Madam Chairman, I am Robert Simmons, freelance writer of Falmouth, Mass., and Washington, D.C. My statement, which I would like to submit in its entirety for the record, concerns the Smithsonian Institution's budget for fiscal year 1972. I will read the first page. The rest of it consists of comments on the testimony given by the Smithsonian last year at your hearings here.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

Appropriations of $5,500,000 have been requested for this program that provides "excess foreign currencies" for grants to U.S. institutions for scientific projects aboard. Last year, before this committee, this witness noted that the Smithsonian fiscal year 1970 request had included $687,750 in Yugoslavian money, although the nine listed Yugoslavian grants totaled only $294,000, leaving $384,750 unaccounted for. In 1970, it was learned that Smithsonian vessel *Phykos* was taken from the United States to a Yugoslavian shipyard for renovation at an estimated cost of $250,000 to $750,000 to be performed with "excess foreign currency." No mention of this project is to be found in any Smithsonian Budget Justifications.

This seems to be in violation of United States Code, title 31 (money and finance), section 628 (application of moneys appropriated): "Except as otherwise provided by law, sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others."

It is suggested that this committee initiate a complete audit by the General Accounting Office of this Special Foreign Currency program for the past several years. After such an audit, the committee should recommend a full appropriation of foreign currencies for this most worthy purpose.

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN CONSTRUCTION

$3,697,000 is requested to complete construction of this project. Another hidden construction cost of $1,466,000 is requested over the next 2 years.

This figure is found in salaries and expenses for the Museum. Since this whole project is now under question in both the House and the Senate, it is suggested that the committee withhold approval of further appropriations until various investigating committees have completed their hearings and filed their reports. A recent criticism is published in the Congressional Record, March 29, 1971, page H2096, "Proposed Reopening of Hearings on Hirshhorn Project," remarks by the Honorable Fred Schwengel.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Simmons, if you will pardon me for interrupting, with respect to the issues you have raised relating to the foreign cur-

rency program and the Hirshhorn Museum, I would like to say these programs were rather thoroughly discussed during our hearings on the 1972 budget estimate of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Yates was present, Mr. McDade was present, and Mr. Wyatt was present at the hearings. If you will read the hearing record when it is printed, I think you will find it enlightening. So if you can keep yourself to the 5-minute timeframe without being repetitious we would appreciate it.

Mr. SIMMONS. It is just that this expense has come forward again and I simply recommend that this subcommittee discontinue its recommendation for this kind of an appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you mean, you are recommending that no further funds be appropriated for the Smithsonian?

Mr. SIMMONS. No, no, no, no; for the Hirshhorn Museum, Salaries and Expenses. That is one bureau of the Smithsonian, and they are now operating in New York City with maybe nine people, something like that, on the fifth floor of a small apartment house there and on this expense last year, for example, they requested more money for that little operation than the entire National Air and Space Museum did, which I feel is a little eccentric.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Simmons, as I told you last year, the time to have questioned the construction of the Hirshhorn Museum was during the hearing on the authorizing legislation. The legislative history of the authorization indicates that the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Thompson, and the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations and a member of the Board of Regents, Mr. Mahon, supported it as did many other eminent Members of Congress. Included in the newspaper clippings attached to your statement is a quote that says, "A monument on the Mall." This gallery is not a monument to anybody. It is not a monument. It is just a building.

Mr. SIMMONS. I am sorry; I don't like to contradict you and I don't intend to contradict you, but I feel it is a memorial just as any building that has a name on it is a memorial.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is not a monument.

Mr. SIMMONS. In a sense, the Cannon Building is a monument to Mr. Cannon, very strong sense.

Mr. YATES. Have not all of the newspaper articles which are appended to your statement been made a part of the record before Mr. Thompson's committee?

Mr. SIMMONS. No, not all of them.

Mr. YATES. I have that record before me.

Mr. SIMMONS Some are and some aren't.

Mr. YATES. I think most of them are.

Mr. SIMMONS. Many of them I think were published after the hearings. A couple of them were. These simply support the comments that I made on testimony that was given last year by the Smithsonian Institution officials here at the hearings. They are particularly for your own information.

Mr. YATES. What investigating committees are holding hearings on this now?

Mr. SIMMONS. According to the paper, sir, the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, and the Government Operations Committee of the Senate.

Mr. YATES. Are holding hearings now?

Mr. SIMMONS. Are not holding hearings. They are said to be intending to schedule hearings.

Mr. YATES. Said by whom?

Mr. SIMMONS. By the newspapers.

Mr. YATES. You have copies of the newspapers on every other article. Do you have copies of that?

Mr. SIMMONS. I am sorry. I will submit them, if I may.

(The information follows:)

[From the Washington Star, Jan. 28, 1971]

BILL HITS MALL AS HIRSHHORN SCULPTURE SITE

(By Stephen Green)

The chairman of the House Library and Memorials Subcommittee introduced a bill today that would forbid construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn sculpture garden on the Mall.

Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., Democrat, New Jersey, said his bill implements a recommendation made earlier this month in a subcommittee report on the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. The museum already is under construction.

The bill would order the Smithsonian Institution Board of Regents to find another site for the garden, the sculpture wing of the museum.

Present construction plans call for a reflecting pool to be the focal point of the sculpture garden, bisecting the Mall on a north-south axis between 7th and 9th Streets.

The subcommittee report that was approved by the full House Administration Committee criticized the garden as planned for cutting across the Mall's "unbroken sweep of grass."

When the report was issued, a Smithsonian spokesman said the attack on the sculpture garden might lead to the end of the entire Hirshhorn project.

The report also criticized the "hasty manner" in which the museum was created in 1966, placing the blame on Congress, former President Johnson and the Smithsonian.

Under an agreement signed by Hirshhorn, a New York financier, and the Smithsonian, Hirshhorn was to give the Smithsonian 1,000 pieces of sculpture, 5,000 paintings and agreed to build the museum and sculpture garden on the Mall, name it for Hirshhorn and appropriate $15 million for construction.

Representatives Lucien N. Nedzi, Democrat of Michigan; John Brademas, Democrat of Indiana; Philip M. Crane, Republican of Illinois; and Fred Schwengle, Republican of Iowa, cosponsored Thompson's bill.

A key factor in the fate awaiting the bill may be the House committee to which it is referred.

The Public Works Committee approved the bill which authorized the money to construct the facility. The library and memorials subcommittee later said it should have jurisdiction over the measure.

Thompson said he is "seriously concerned about the advisability of breaking up the sweep of the Mall with any * * * construction in addition to present streets and roadways."

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 20, 1971]

SENATE ASKED TO NULLIFY MUSEUM AGREEMENT

(By Stephen Green)

The Senate has been asked to nullify the agreement that created the controversial Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and sculpture garden on the Mall.

Senator James B. Allen, Democrat of Alabama, yesterday introduced a resolution that would remove the congressional approval of the agreement between the Smithsonian Institution and Hirshhorn, a New York financier.

The museum already is under construction. The agreement calls for Hirshhorn to donate his extensive collection of art and sculpture in return for the Federal

Government's building on the Mall a structure named after him to house the collection.

Allen's proposed resolution is the second legislative attack that has been launched against the Hirshhorn project in the 92d Congress.

Last month, Representative Frank J. Thompson, Democrat of New Jersey, chairman of the House library and memorials subcommittee, introduced a bill that would forbid construction of the sculpture garden.

A report issued by the subcommittee criticizes the "hasty" manner in which Congress originally agreed to the deal between Hirshhorn and the Smithsonian. It also questions the wisdom of intruding upon the open space of the Mall for the project.

Allen said his resolution would relieve Hirshhorn of any obligation to donate his works of art. It would still permit the Smithsonian to build a museum on the Mall site, but only after a new proposal has been thoroughly reviewed and approved by Congress.

Congress, according to Allen, had no right to bind the nation forever to honor the memory of one donor of art works, appropriate funds for a memorial to him and agree to pay for its upkeep.

Mr. YATES. I read in the Congressional Record here the statement that you have reference to in the insertion by Congressman Fred Schwengel. Congressman Schwengel did not say what this would indicate, he said the article that was attached to it was by Clark Mollenhoff respecting a contract by the Piracci Construction Co. You don't contend the Piracci Construction Co. has any relationship with Hirshhorn, do you?

Mr. SIMMONS. No; it is only that they are building the building. They are building the whole thing. If you will refer to the House Report on the hearings that the Subcommittee on Library and Memorials held last July—that report was published at the end of December—you will find an additional comments I think it is called by the minority members—that is the Republican members of the committee—they called for special hearings this year concerned only with the Hirshhorn project.

Mr. YATES. Concerning what?

Mr. SIMMONS. Concerned only with the Hirshhorn project. The oversight hearings were held in July over the whole Smithsonian.

Mr. YATES. Didn't Congressman Thompson's committee go into the matter quite thoroughly?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, they did.

Mr. YATES. That was the committee I referred to.

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN "SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

Mr. SIMMONS. These appropriations, with a request totaling $1,906,000 through fiscal year 1972, are premature. They go toward the operation of Mr. Hirshhorn's limited private offices in New York and for the care of his private collections. They are in apparent violation of the agreement between Hirshhorn and the Smithsonian. Appropriations for this purpose should be discontinued.

(The remainder of Mr. Simmons' statement follows:)

COMMENTS BY THE WITNESS ON TESTIMONY GIVEN BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION OFFICIALS ON APRIL 10, 1970, BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE OF DEPT. OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Page numbers and quotations are from part 4 of Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1971, Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 91st Congress, second session.)

Page 763: "Dr. Ripley. I quote agree with you in that. There has been a signal deterioration in our sense of conservation and preservation of objects and things."

Comment: In May of 1969, against the specific wishes of art authorities, including the Director, of the National Collection of Fine Arts, who were concerned especially for "conservation and preservation of objects and things," Dr. Ripley forced this museum to permit in its Lincoln Gallery a banquet for anthropologists. On that occasion, smoking, drinking, and partying went on until 2 a.m. Works of art which are part of the national treasures were placed in unnecessary danger. This was described in an article in the Washington Sunday Star and corroborated in letters to the editors. In another newspaper article in 1970, another violation of "our sense of conservation and preservation of objects and things" was revealed. Included in the article was mention of two important paintings belonging to the Nation—one by Childe Hassam and another by Thomas Moran—that Dr. Ripley had ordered brought to his private home on Massachusetts Avenue for the decoration of his walls. Most museum professionals consider this kind of usage—placing national treasures outside the controlled conditions of a museum—improper. (See exhibits A, B, and C.)

Page 769: "In the National Gallery of Art the visitor will see a magnificent panorama of the artistic world of 1776, while across the Mall the Hirshhorn Museum will show a similar panorama of the artistic world of 1976."

Comment: There is at the present time rising opposition of Dr. Ripley's proposition that Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn is the proper person to represent and seemingly patronize "the artistic world of 1976" during the American Revolution Bicentennial. (See Exhibit D.)

Page 771: "Also under consideration is telling the story of Washington's life based on these portraits—interspersed with associative material and footage shot on location." (For a popular program for the bicentennial celebration.)

Comment: When George Washington was seventeen he assisted in the surveying and laying out of Alexandria, Va., in 1749. It was probably because of this experience that, after the Revolution, he took such an interest in the planning of the Nation's Capital, on the Potomac in an area that included Alexandria. Since 1967, the Smithsonian Institution has supported, for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge," salvage archeology work in Alexandria, and thereby enriched our knowledge of Washington's home city and his time. This year, apparently because of Dr. Ripley's personal involvement and displeasure, this work will be discontinued from the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. One more year, at an extremely modest expense,

would have completed the project. Thus Dr. Ripley's Institution demonstrates its real feeling for George Washington and the American Revolution Bicentennial. (See exhibits E, F.)

Page 781: "Dr. Ripley. * * * Now that we are unionized, I find that our workers are complaining about the rates of hourly pay for work that they are expected to perform, the kinds of clothes, the kinds of luncheons breaks that they have. We can expect a very considerable added stress and strain in the immediate future. We have no way of knowing to what extent we can be reimbursed for this pay raise, which is in effect now virtually assured, and we may end up in a serious situation by the end of this fiscal year. And so I don't know what to do. I throw myself on your counsel, because we are expecting to have very austere times ahead."

Comment: These "very austere times" did not prevent Dr. Ripley from taking a pleasure cruise in the Greek Isles last August, in part at the expense of the Smithsonian Institution's grants for scientific research. Isn't the truth of the matter that, when the Government authorizes pay increases, Congress follows up with appropriations for covering the increases? A complicating factor in the case of the Smithsonian is that large numbers of employees on private rolls have been transferred to Federal rolls, thus cutting into the increases authorized by Congress. Furthermore, because of poor management under Dr. Ripley's direction, "money-raising" private activities have been losing money over the past 3 years in ever-rising amounts, reaching the million-dollar level last year. These deficits must be made up from somewhere, and one place to start, apparently, has been in the rolls of employees. (See exhibits G, H.)

Page 789: "Fiscal year 1969. The income from endowments and current fund investments was approximately $1,400,000. Roughly one-half of this total was directed to the support of the Freer Gallery of Art." (Information from Smithsonian Institution.)

Comment: This statement is misleading. One hundred percent of the income from the Freer Fund, which is separate and apart from Smithsonian Private Funds, went "to the support of the Freer Gallery," just as it was intended by Mr. Freer when he presented the Freer Fund to the U.S. Government's caretaking facilities. It is improper to suggest that the Freer Gallery is absorbing money from the Smithsonian Private Funds which might otherwise be used for other less-favored but perhaps more worthy, purposes. Prior to Dr. Ripley's stewardship of these funds, the Freer Fund and Smithsonian Private Funds were always listed and discussed separately, with no ambiguity. (See exhibit I.)

Page 790: "Dr. Ripley * * * To the extent that he could, Henry and his successors have attempted to give away collections and exchange them with other museums so that we could more efficiently and appropriately house what we could and show what we could study."

Comment: The giving away of collections is a matter that this witness has been concerned about. It is a suprise to learn, and from Dr. Ripley himself, that this has been a Smithsonian policy since the stewardship of the first Secretary. The suggestion is that the Smithsonian Institution is a gigantic pawn shop and second-hand exchange, through which "public collections" are received, processed,

bartered and sold off. With this as the Smithsonian's policy, it is hardly less than astonishing that donors continue to present the Smithsonian with their precious collections of art and other valuables.

Page 793: "Dr. Ripley * * * I realize that at the moment the idea of a large air and space museum seems relatively extraneous."

Comment: The gift of Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" probably brought greater recognition to the Smithsonian Institution than any other gift in its history. Since the first American success, early in 1958, in placing a satellite in orbit around the Earth, our achievements in space, culminating with the landing of a man on the Moon, have commanded the attention of every man, woman, and child in the world. These have represented the highest technological achievements in the history of mankind. To state that a fine museum—rather than a 40-year-old hut—in which to display the priceless machinery of the American record in air and space "seems relatively extraneous" demonstrates clearly that Dr. Ripley is out of touch with reality. Abundant evidence has been placed before this subcommittee to support the early and proper construction of a new air and space museum. (See exhibits C, J.)

Page 800: *Mr. Bradley.* * * * we put before the Board of Regents all principal actions, policy actions, appointments, finances, position on legislation, policy changes and so forth, new programs, everything is laid before the Board.

Comment: On the other hand, Dr. Ripley's decision of Jan. 22, 1970, to authorize the obligation of $1 million above the amount authorized by Congress for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, was not cleared through the Board of Regents, according to the chairman of the Executive Committee. Furthermore, the Smithsonian Administration's decision that the Board of Regents would act in lieu of a Board of Trustees for the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden was not cleared through the Board of Regents, according to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. It must also be noted that the Comptroller General's Report to the Congress, "Improvement Needed in Financial Management Activities of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C." dated July 1, 1970, is worth special attention by members of the Board of Regents. In view of this report, which cited flagrant violations of U.S. Code, title 31 (money and finance), sec. 628 (Application of moneys appropriated): "Except as otherwise provided by law, sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others," the leniency toward Dr. Ripley's Administration on the part of certain members of the Board of Regents who are also members of the House Committee on Appropriations, is surprising. When a Federal executive deliberately uses money appropriated for one purpose to finance another purpose, the corrective measures are clear: (1) put the money back where it belongs, and (2) get new executive. (See exhibit I.)

Page 800:

Mrs. HANSEN. How often are your activities reviewed by the General Accounting Office or other official investigative staffs?

Mr. BRADLEY. We have most recently, Madam Chairman, had a general review of financial practices during this very past year, and we are in the process now of reviewing and commenting on their draft report, which has not yet been accepted by the Comptroller General.

Comment: This GAO Report draft was reviewed in the Washington Post in January, 1970. Subsequently, Dr. Ripley issued a protest in the Smithsonian house organ, "The Torch," which was quoted in Washington Evening Star on May 18, 1970: "Ripley explained to the employees that the GAO matter was 'leaked' in the form of a preliminary draft before Smithsonian officials had an opportunity to make the customary response. He noted that the fund-use incident at issue occurred in the 'late 59's and early 60's' (before his tenure began in 1964)."

This has the appearance of an attempt to shift blame for the irregularities cited in the GAO draft to the former administration of Dr. Leonard Carmichael. When the GAO final report was published, July 1, 1970, however, it was revealed that the misapplied appropriations alleged were allegedly misapplied by Dr. Ripley's administration. If Dr. Ripley has ever clarified this point publicly, it has been missed by this witness. It can be noted at this point that the accusations of "smear tactics" forwarded by Dr. Ripley in "The Torch" referred to simple disclosures of fact. (See exhibit I.)

Page 801:

Dr. RIPLEY. Our private funds, of course, are completely audited every year by outside auditors.

Mrs. HANSEN. What firm audits your private funds?

Mr. BRADLEY. Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell, and Co.

Comment: In August 1970, the firm of Peat, Marwick & Mitchell was indicted in U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., for providing the Securities and Exchange Commission with "false and misleading statements" re another client. (See exhibit K.)

Page 902: (Information furnished by Dr. Ripley.)

On January 1, 1970, Dr. Joshua C. Taylor, Harper professor of humanities and professor of art at the University of Chicago, became Director of the National Collection of Fine Arts. Upon assuming this position, Dr. Taylor immediately embarked upon a program for improving the storage and management of the collections in order to insure better control and to make the collections more accessible. At the same time, Dr. Taylor began a program for improving the exhibition of the permanent collection, including both rearrangement of existing galleries and opening of additional galleries. Dr. Taylor is also taking steps to strengthen the scholarly staff of the NCFA and to acquire important works of art for the collection.

Comment: The described "program for improving the storage" of paintings consisted of installation of metal storage screens on tracks, a facility that was designed by former director, Dr. David W. Scott, who supervised restoration of the NCFA end of the Old Patent Office Building. At the time of his resignation the screens were expected to arrive from the manufacturer at any moment. Dr. Taylor had nothing to do with this. Indeed, Taylor was an unfortunate choice as director, as he had no museum experience and no administrative experience. As for "improving the exhibition of the permanent collection," Dr. Taylor, almost immediately upon arriving in Washington, closed down two major galleries on the first floor and turned them into offices. The Granite Gallery, excavated by Dr. Scott and his workmen from underneath years of plaster and paint and partitions, and redesigned especially for the exhibition of sculpture, was emptied of sculpture, partitioned and painted brown between the pillars, and hung with

prints. Other first-floor areas, formerly hung with contemporary paintings were given over to the exhibition of drawings and prints. This "rearrangement of existing galleries" was consummated at the express request of Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn, who visited the NCFA in the fall of 1968, did not like what he saw because it had the clean contemporary look that he wanted in "his museum," and thereupon demanded of the Assistant Secretary for History and Art that the NCFA first floor be immediately changed. Although Dr. Scott felt that it was against the Congressional mandate held by the NCFA, and against the responsibilities of the NCFA to the public, to comply with Hirshhorn's whim, Dr. Taylor was quick to acquiesce. And, finally, as for acquiring "important works of art for the collection," Taylor has (1) given away to another museum an important bronze portrait bust by Charles Grafly, the major American portrait sculptor, which was given to the NCFA in 1967 by Grafly's daughter, Philadelphia Bulletin art critic, Dorothy Grafly, who had intended, until thus offended, to present the NCFA with all of her father's plasters and some bronzes, which are now stored in his old studio in Gloucester, Massachusetts; (2) put into storage most of the important "Ash Can" school paintings, including important paintings by William Glackens, thus offending Glackens's son, who had, until this apparently deliberate episode, intended to present the NCFA with a number of his father's most important works; (3) testified to the House Subcommittee on Library and Memorials (Smithsonian Hearings, July 1970, p. 768): "We have no intention of competing with the Hirshhorn Museum. On the contrary, that is a kind of collection we can't possibly begin to build up. Our concern is with the way we study Hirshhorn works, as well as the material at hand." Thus, the Taylor program is in direct contradiction to the congressional mandate for the NCFA (Public Resolution 95, 75th Congress) "to encourage the development of contemporary art and to effect the widest distribution and cultivation in matters of such art," and also "to solicit and receive private donations of works of art," etc. Prior to his arrival, gifts and promises of gifts of important material had been coming in almost daily from citizens eager to make a contribution to their Nation.

Page 903:

Dr. RIPLEY. The Graham Gallery agreed to the arrangement and when they came to Washington Mr. Davis showed a number of paintings which were of foreign origin and which by the terms of the receipt of the paintings in the National Collection, had no legal tie on them; that is, we could dispose of them.

Comment: A General Accounting Office Report of its audit (sampling of 113 paintings of 213 foreign paintings in collection) of "Sale and Exchange of Paintings by the National Collection of Fine Arts" was published July 16, 1970. Of 4 sales/exchanges discovered among the 113 paintings inventoried, 3 were discovered to be irregular. (See Smithsonian Hearings, House Subcommittee on Library and Memorials, July, 1970, p. 466 and subsequent.) For example: "We found that the painting had been sold without obtaining the advance opinion of the Smithsonian's General Counsel as to whether the terms of the bequest permitted its sale." The General Counsel, *ex post facto*, however, "expressed the opinion that the sale of the painting was not prohibited." Little can ever be said to recommend an *ex post facto* legal position, ordinarily, in itself, of legal question. The GAO audited about one-half of the foreign paintings and found three irregulari-

ties. This ratio suggests that 6 of the total actually had been disposed of. The NCFA has a total of 13,000 art objects in its collection. Employing the same ratio, this suggests that 345 objects have possibly been disposed of irregularly. The witness is in process of preparing a memorandum on the GAO Report and will make a copy available to the Appropriations Committee. (See Exhibits)

Page 908:

Mrs. HANSEN. Some Members of Congress have questioned the outlay of funds for the Hirshhorn museum during the interim time since the museum was authorized . . . The contention has been made that the museum as such does not legally exist because it has not yet been built, has no board of trustees, and does not have a collection. Would you please comment on this?

Comment: The Smithsonian administration answered that the museum was under construction it had been begun. No answer was offered to the question of the board of trustees; on this the Smithsonian refused to comment. It admitted that Mr. Hirshhorn owns the collection.

Page 912:

Mrs. HANSEN. I want a legal opinion of this, and if you are not prepared to give it at this time, I want you to have your General Counsel start work on it immediately so that it can be included in this record. The question has been raised as to the legality of expending Federal funds on the Hirshhorn art objects before they actually became the property of the United States.

Dr. RIPLEY. Yes; it will be provided . . . (The information follows:) . . . A case in point is the opening of the National Gallery of Art, where, during construction of the building and prior to the transfer of the Mellon collection to the Smithsonian in 1941, appropriations were authorized and expended for these same purposes in 1939 and 1940. In summary there is no legal bar to the appropriation and expenditure of funds for the expeditious opening and operation of the Hirshhorn Museum . . . (signed) Peter Powers, General Counsel.

Comment: Had the General Counsel consulted Smithsonian Report for 1938, he would have discovered on page 29 the following: "Under the trust indenture of June 24, 1937, between the trustees of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art, the Smithsonian Institution received title to the works of art given by the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, upon the understanding that pending completion of the Gallery, the donor would retain custody of the gift, at its expense, and that upon delivery, the gift would form part of the permanent collection in the custody of the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art."

Mr. Powers apparently gave his misinformation to the House Committee on Appropriations in hopes that it would justify quite a different set of circumstances.

While the National Gallery of Arts was under construction—at the expense of Mr. Mellon—the works of art, to which the U.S. Government gained title in 1937, prior to start of construction, were stored in the Corcoran Gallery at the expense of the former owner. The purpose of this was to assure proper care of the collection but not to bring any expense of such care upon the U.S. Government. The collection had cost the donor $31,303,162.31, and was estimated to be worth around $50,000,000.

Because construction moved rapidly, it was possible to move into the building, in part, in 1939. Prior to receiving Federal support for employees additional to those paid by the donor's endowment, a resolution was sent to the floor of the House requesting such permission.

None of these circumstances prevail in the Hirshhorn case.

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Mrs. HANSEN. I would also like you to insert in the record a complete description of the procedures which were followed in appraising the potential value of the Hirshhorn collection * * *

Dr. RIPLEY. We would be very happy to do this. * * * (The information follows:) * * * to insure expertise and firsthand knowledge of the art market, the method used to determine the current market value of the Hirshhorn collection was that used by established auction houses, dealers' associations, and appraisers in the fine arts, as well as the Department of Internal Revenue, all of whom receive precise, current data from the respected representatives of individual artists and schools of art.

Comment: Mr. Hirshhorn got his appraisals, this information continues, from 148 independent sources.These were, in fact, the dealers from whom Mr. Hirshhorn bought the pieces.

The Washington Post, on June 16, 1966, published an article by Harry Trimborn, entitled "Phony Philanthropists Accused by IRS of Using Art as a Tax Dodge." This article says, in part:

A hitherto secret U.S. IRS report secured by the Los Angeles Times shows that in 400 cases taxpayers claimed tax writeoffs totalling $4,340,406 on gifts of art works that actually cost them $1,471,502 * * * The study, according to the IRS, showed that "many appraisals were made by art dealers who previously had sold the same works of art to the donor" * * * A number of donations are made to "organizations of questionable (tax) exempt status" * * * To avoid placing any one dealer on the spot with a potentially important customer, the (Art Dealers Association of America) gets three secret appraisals on any one work from its members. An average of three appaisals is presented to the taxpayer as the final appraisal. He is not told who made the appraisals.

The method used to appraise the Hirshhorn art collection was apparently in direct contravention of the desired methods recommended by the IRS, the Art Dealers Association of America, and the art authorities of the Smithsonian who were called upon to recommend a proper process.

Mr. SIMMONS. That complete my statement. If there are any questions I would be happy to answer them.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, there are no questions, not by me. Mr. Yates, do you have any other questions?

Mr. YATES. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Simmons.

Mr. SIMMONS. Thank you.

(The exhibits referred to in Mr. Simmons' statement are on file with the committee.)

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

WITNESSES

MRS. ANNIE D. WAUNEKA, MEMBER, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL
ELWOOD J. SAGANEY, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL
HENRY D. BAINBRIDGE, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCILMAN
FRANK LUTHER, MEMBER, TRIBAL COUNCIL
BENJAMIN HOGUE, MEMBER, TRIBAL COUNCIL
ANNA ROSE JONES, COMMUNITY HEALTH COORDINATOR
ROBERT PIRSO, SR., NAVAJO TRIBE

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our old friend Mrs. Wauneka from the Navajo Tribal Council. It was a great privilege

for Mr. Reifel and I to visit with you at the Navajo Tribal Council meeting in Arizona a few years ago.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. Thank you, Madam Chairman. We are very happy to be here and I would like to introduce these gentlemen that are with me. They are members of the Navajo Tribal Council and they are also members of the Navajo Tribal Council Health, Alcoholic, and Welfare Committee. Down at this end is Mr. Elwood Sagancy, and the fellow who is writing, Mr. Henry Bainbridge, and Mr. Frank Luther, our committee chairman, Mr. Benjamin Hogue, and Mrs. Rose Ann Jones, who is on this new program on Indian health, called Community Health Representative from Crownpoint, and Mr. Robert Pirso.

As you will note, I have a speech prepared here and then I have another one here which is really put together and condensed, if I may at least be permitted to read that, and then I have this pink-covered book here for reference in case you have any questions upon reading some of these statements that I will make.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your prepared statement will be interested in the record.

(Mrs. Wauneka's prepared statement follows:)

Distinguished Members of Congress: We Navajo Tribal Council representatives thank you for this opportunity to present our health problems and our additional health program needs.

I have been chosen by my people to make this presentation.

Most of my life I have been involved in the health of my people and know their problems well. To say all I know about the health needs of my people would take many hours, but I will try to do my best in the time you have allowed.

We Navajos remember that only a few years ago, many Navajos became sick and many died each year.

Then in 1955 you the Congress provided the Indian people a new health program.

Much has been accomplished since then and we thank you.

However our level of health is still far below the national average and there are weaknesses in our health program. We come to you to ask for additional help.

We Navajos are getting to know much more about our health problems and our health program because of the involvement of our all Navajo Health Board in the Navajo health program.

Throughout the year the health board meets frequently with the Indian Health Service staff and reviews the program, the problems, the deficiencies, and together we decide what should be done.

All of what I will now present are the latest facts and statistics which we have requested and reviewed with the Indian Health Service staff. We feel that when you have heard our story, you will agree we need additional help. With more help not as many Navajo infants, children, and adults will become sick and die each year.

There are more than 125,000 Navajos living on our reservation—an area larger than the State of West Virginia.

Life on the Navajo Reservation is very hard. The summers are hot and dry—the winters very cold. The people have poor housing and other poor living conditions. Most of our roads are unpaved, and after rain or snow, cannot be used. Transportation problems many times keep sick people from getting prompt medical care. Navajos have walked many miles carrying sick children to hospitals or clinics.

Many Navajos do not have jobs and the average yearly income is about $300—much below the poverty level. The average family of five or six persons live in a one-room hogan.

The health of the Navajo has improved much in the past 16 years, but now is equal only to the health of the general population 25 years ago.

We know the health status of the Navajo people can be measured by comparing death rates and sickness rates with those same conditions in the general population of the United States.

Death rates of the Navajo people are much higher than those found in the general population of the United States:

Death from pneumonia are two times higher.
Death from diarrhea and intestinal infections are 11 times higher.
Deaths from tuberculosis are three and one-half times higher.
Deaths of the newborn babies are two times higher.
Deaths from accidents are three times higher.

The death rate of Navajo infants is 42 for every 1,000 live births. This is two times higher than the infant death rate in the general population of the United States.

The Navajo people have much illness due to infections, and need much hospital and clinic care. There is much sickness from: pneumonia, gastrointestinal infections, ear infections, influenza, throat infections, rheumatic fever, tuberculosis, measles, hepatitis, and meningitis.

The rates of these conditions are very, very high—many are over 10 times, and some over 100 times the rates found in the general population.

Most of these diseases and deaths are related to the poor living conditions and the poor sanitation in the home—and the fact that the Navajo people are unable to get all the medical care they need.

The health problems of mothers—and pregnant women—are also very great. Most women are unable to get care early during their pregnancy because of no transportation or crowded clinics or not wanting to wait many hours.

Another very important health problem among my people is the disease called alcoholism. We have seen how this disease can destroy the person and the family—and be related to many accidents, to poor nutrition, to infections, and how it can cause broken homes and neglect of children.

Many Navajo continue to have poor nutrition, and severe malnutrition continues to be found in Navajo infants and children. Two years ago an average of 16 new cases of malnutrition were diagnosed each month in Navajo hospitals and clinics. So far this year the average has dropped to 11 new cases a month.

Over the past 5 years you have provided the resources to begin to evaluate and treat the mental health problems of the Navajo people. New programs are in operation for the mentally ill and those with alcoholism. For these program improvements we deeply thank you.

Dental problems of the Navajo people are gradually being treated but many people do not get care. Dental care for children is pretty good—but care for adults is poor. Only about 16 percent of the total dental health need is being met.

It is estimated there are about 20,000 Navajo homes.
46 percent of the homes have only one room.
Only 23 percent of the homes have running water to a sink.
Only 16½ percent of the homes have flush toilets.
Only 8½ percent of homes have bath rooms with hot and cold water.
Only 25 percent of homes have electricity.
Only 20 percent of homes have refrigerators to store food.
Much of our poor health is related to these poor housing conditions.

Now I would like to mention some important problems in providing medical care. Over the past 8 years more and more Navajo people have visited the hospitals and clinics requesting care. The Navajos have been requesting more and more care when they are sick, but also are now requesting preventive care for their children and themselves when they are well. They are also seeking more health care because they like the care given by the Indian health staff.

Hospital admissions have increased 28½ percent in 8 years.

Outpatient visits have increased 77½ percent in 8 years.

There is not sufficient health staff, and there is not enough hospital and clinic space to provide quality care to all the Navajo people needing care. The present hospital staff-to-bed ratio is only 1½ to 1 for all the Navajo Indian Hospitals. The minimal acceptable staff-to-bed ratio agreed to by experts is 2½ to 1. The national average staff-to-bed ratio is 2¾ to 1.

As you can see, the number of staff in Navajo Indian Hospitals is far below even the minimal acceptable level. Recent nursing staff studies show our hospitals need 373 more nurses.

Because of these heavy workloads—the shortage of doctors and other staff—and not enough space in the hospitals and clinics, many patients have to wait for a long time—sometimes hours—before being examined. Most of the time the physician has only about 5 minutes to examine the patient. Some patients

with chronic conditions must be denied admission to the hospital because there is no room and not enough funds to purchase care in a private hospital.

There are still 13,500 Navajo homes which do not have running water or toilets. Since 1961 the Public Law 86–121 program improvements have been made in 4,560 homes, and projects approved for another 1,170 homes.

The Navajo people are very concerned about the new policy of all Public Law 86–121 funds going only to new housing projects. This is keeping existing Navajo homes needing these improvements from getting them.

Many home health services are needed by the Navajo people, however there is not enough field health staff. There are only one-third the number of public health nurses needed—only about one-third the number of driver-interpreters needed—only about one-third the number of licensed practical nurses needed. There is less than one-half the minimum health education staff needed. There are not enough other field medical staff to provide the health services needed.

The mental health program staff, even with the increases provided last year, is unable to provide the services needed.

Tuberculosis control, the care of ear disease, and the control of venereal disease are very inadequate and program increases are needed in these programs also.

I want you to know the increases in our program you made possible this present fiscal year are deeply appreciated, and many Navaho people were helped. However, as you can see from what I have presented, additional staff is needed in all hospital programs and in all the field health programs. The additional staff we are requesting are staff who can be utilized now—in the present Navaho hospital and clinics—and in the field health program.

We need an additional 146 positions in hospitals and 124 positions in field health.

The present Navajo area Indian health staff is 63-percent Indian employees—with 50 percent of the total staff being Navajo Indian. The 270 positions would provide approximately an additional 170 Indian people with jobs.

The community health representative program is providing many needed services to the Navajo people and the increases you provided last year are very much appreciated. We need an additional 28 community health representatives, to have at least one in each Navajo community.

Increases in the budget are also needed for equipment, supplies, travel, motor vehicle rental, and other expenses—to support the current staff and any increases in staff, and the increased costs due to inflation. Increases in the maintenance and repair budget are also needed. There is a great need for new hospital construction and hospital alterations; also housing for the staff.

A more complete document of the health problems, health programs, health program deficiencies, and the justification for increased fiscal year 1972 resources, was prepared at the request of the Navajo Tribe by the Navajo Area Indian Health Service staff.

The Navajo Health Board has reviewed this document with the Indian Health Service staff, and I will leave copies with you.

A summary of the additional resources that can be utilized now are:

Hospital health	$2,223,432
Field health	1,379,273
Contract health services	1,495,700
Total increase requested	5,098,405

We again thank you for allowing us to present our health problems and the needs of our health program to you.

We know you will do your best to help us.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. So, Madam Chairman, I guess I will go ahead and read my statement here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. The Indian Health Service program for the Navajo people has greatly improved their health, but many program deficiencies still exist, and Navajo death and sickness rates are many times higher than those rates in the general population of the United States. Additional resources are urgently needed to improve the health services and the health of the people.

1. Additional hospital and field health staff—
   a. 146 additional positions in hospitals,
   b. 124 additional positions in field health.
2. Funds to hire 28 additional community health representatives.
   At this point I would like to make a little statement on that No. 2. These community representatives are out in the field and they are Navajos and they are doing some health field work in the area.
3. Additional funds for maintenance and repair projects.
4. Additional funds for equipment and supplies.
5. Additional contract health service funds.
6. Funds for new hospital construction and major alterations.
7. Funds for staff quarters.

The additional staff, the equipment and supplies and contract health services funds are all additional resources that can be utilized now, in the existing Navajo hospitals and clinics and the field health program. The totals of these are as follows:

Hospital health	$2,223,432
Field health	1,379,273
Contract health services	1,495,700
Total increase requested	5,098,405

THE REPORT

We Navajos remember that only a few years ago, many Navajos became sick and many died each year. In 1955 the Congress provided the Indian people a new health program, and much has been accomplished since then. However, the level of Navajo health is still far below the national average, and there are deficiencies in our health program. We know much about our health problems and our health program because of the involvement of the all-Navajo health board in the health program. The health board meets frequently with the Indian Health Service staff and reviews the program, the problems, and together we decide what should be done. With additional health program resources, not as many Navajo people will become sick and die.

There are more than 125,000 Navajos living on our reservation, an area larger than the State of West Virginia. Life on the reservation is hard. The summers are hot and dry and the winters very cold. The people have poor housing and other poor living conditions. Most of the roads are unpaved, and after rain or snow cannot be used. Transportation problems many times keep sick people from getting prompt medical care. Navajos have walked many miles, carrying sick children to hospitals or clinics. Many Navajos do not have jobs and the average yearly income is $300, much below the poverty level. The average family of five or six persons lives in a one-room hogan.

Yesterday we were testifying in the Senate to Senator Bible's committee. He didn't know what a hogan looked like but I am quite sure Mrs. Hansen knows what a hogan looks like.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, I know very well.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. The health of the Navajo has improved greatly in the past 16 years but now is equal only to the health of the general

population of the United States 25 years ago. Death rates of the Navajo people are much higher than the rates for the general population. Deaths from pneumonia are two times higher, deaths from diarrhea and intestinal infections are 11 times higher, deaths from tuberculosis are 3½ times higher, deaths of newborn babies are two times higher, and deaths from accidents three times higher. The death rate of Navajo infants is 42 for every 1,000 live births, and this is two times higher than the infant death rate in the general population of the United States.

The Navajo people have much illness due to infections, and need much hospital and clinic care. There is much sickness from pneumonia, gastrointestinal infections, ear infections, influenza, throat infections, rheumatic fever, tuberculosis, measles, hepatitis, and meningitis. The rates of these conditions are very, very high, many are over 10 times and some over 100 times the rates found in the general population. Most of these diseases and deaths are related to the poor living conditions and poor sanitation in the home, and the fact that the Navajo people are unable to get all the medical care they need. The health problems of mothers and pregnant women are also very great. Most women are unable to get care early during their pregnancy because of no transportation, or crowded clinics, or not wanting to wait many hours.

Another very important health problem is the disease alcoholism. We have seen how this disease can destroy the person and the family, and be related to many accidents, to poor nutrition, to infections, and cause broken homes and neglect of children.

Many Navajos continue to have poor nutrition, and severe malnutrition continues to be found in Navajo infants and children. Two years ago an average of 16 new cases of malnutrition were diagnosed each month in Navajo hospitals and clinics. So far this year the average has dropped to 11 new cases a month.

Over the past 5 years you have provided the resources to begin to evaluate and treat the mental health problems of the Navajo people. New programs are in operation for the mentally ill and those suffering with alcoholism. For these program improvements we deeply thank you.

Dental problems of the Navajo people are gradually being treated, but many people do not get care. Dental care for children is pretty good but care for adults is poor. Only about 16 percent of the total dental health need is being met.

It is estimated there are about 20,000 Navajo homes, and 46 percent of the homes have only one room. Only 23 percent of homes have running water to a sink, only 16½ percent have flush toilets, and only 8½ percent have bathrooms with hot and cold water, only 25 percent have electricity, and only 20 percent have food refrigerators. Much of Navajo poor health is related to these poor housing conditions.

Over the past 8 years, more and more Navajo people have visited the hospitals and clinics requesting care. The Navajos are requesting more care when they are sick, but also are now requesting preventive care for their children and themselves when they are well. They are also seeking health care more, because they like the care given by the

Indian health staff. Hospital admissions have increased 28½ percent, and outpatient visits have increased 77½ percent in 8 years. There is not enough health staff and not enough hospital and clinic space to provide quality care to all the Navajo people needing care. The present hospital staff-to-bed ratio is only 1½ to 1 for all Navajo Indian hospitals, and the minimal acceptable ratio agreed to by experts is 2½ to 1; the national average is 2¾ to 1. Recent nursing staff studies show Navajo hospitals need 373 more nurses. Because of the heavy workloads, not enough staff, inadequate space, many patients wait many hours, and the physician has only 5 minutes to examine the patient. Some patients with chronic conditions must be denied admission to the hospital because there is no room and not enough funds to purchase care in a private hospital.

There are still 13,500 Navajo homes which do not have running water or toilets. The Navajo people are very concerned about the new policy of all Public Law 86–121 funds going only to new housing projects.

I am very sure you are familiar with this because this new law is funded, and it used to go to the existing individual Navajo homes, but it just has been going to the new housing development which neglects the existing individual homes, and we are very much concerned. I hope something can be done about this.

There is not enough field health staff. There are only one-third the number of Public Health nurses needed, one-third the number of driver-interpreters needed, and only one-third the number of licensed practical nurses needed. There is only one-half the health education staff needed. There are not enough field medical staff, mental health staff, tuberculosis control staff, and venereal disease control staff. Additional staff is needed in all hospital and field health programs.

We thank you for allowing us to present the needs of our health program, and we know you will do your best to help us.

I am quite sure, Mrs. Hansen, that you would like to hear one of these members here if you will permit us to do so, and I will call on Mr. Ben Hogue.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. Mr. Hogue.

Mr. HOGUE. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I would like to just make a short comment. I understand that the total money that they are requesting at this time is only 14 percent of the total $137 million that the U.S. Public Health Service is requesting; and our population is, I would say, about a fourth of the whole Indian population that is under the jurisdiction of the United States, not the Indians of India. To me, if that percentage is used, we would be entitled to $34 million, and I think we are about $14 million short, so we would like to have your favorable consideration of our request. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. Dr. George Buck tells me to give you his best regards.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you so much.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please give my greetings to all your people.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. Thank you.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

WITNESS

DR. CARL MUSCHENHEIM, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN HEALTH OF THE ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Carl Muschenheim, the chairman of the National Committee on Indian Health of the Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc. It is nice to see you again, Doctor.

Dr. MUSCHENHEIM. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I want to first of all thank you for the opportunity to appear again on behalf of the Association on American Indian Affairs and its health committee. I have filed a statement and, with your permission, I would just like to summarize it.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can insert your prepared statement in the record and summarize it for us.

(Dr. Muschenheim's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Carl Muschenheim. I am a practicing physician and clinical professor of Medicine, Cornell University Medical College.

I wish first of all to thank you for the opportunity to appear on behalf of the Association on American Indian Affairs and its National Committee on Indian Health.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Analysis of the 1972 appropriations request indicates a program activity budget for the Indian Health Service in the amount of $137,576,000, representing a net program increase of approximately $6 million after allowance for mandatory pay increases and other statutorily required costs. The appropriation request for Indian health facilities construction totals $19,861,000, including $18,450,000 for sanitation facilities.

Despite the great strides made by the Indian Health Service since the transfer in 1955, American Indians and Alaska Natives are still far from attaining a health status equal to the population as a whole, which was then stated by the Congress as the objective. The major factor limiting more rapid progress toward a goal no one questions is the lack of adequate funding. It is entirely within the power of the Congress to hasten the attainment of its original objective.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After a thorough review of the proposed budget, the Association on American Indian Affairs and its National Committee on Indian Health respectfully recommend to the subcommittee that the 1972 appropriation request for the Indian Health Service be approved.

We further recommend:

1. An appropriation of $15 million for sanitation construction for existing housing;

2. An increase of $4 million over the 1972 appropriation request for program activity, for the following purposes

(*a*) $500,000 for the program in otology,

(*b*) $700,000 for improved eye care programs,

(*c*) $1 million to increase special maternal and child health services,

(*d*) $500,000 to broaden mental health services available to American Indian communities,

(*e*) $1,300,000 for increased programs in health education and expansion of the program to train and employ community health representatives;

3. Funding for the staff positions necessary to carry out the increased activities in Indian health services and Indian health facilities construction.

We believe these recommendations are fully justified in view of the prevailing health conditions among American Indian and Alaska Native citizens.

In appearing before the subcommittee today to comment on the budget request of the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1972, I wish to emphasize in particular the deficiencies in the appropriations for construction of sanitation facilities and the gravity of the problems of middle ear disease among American Indians and Alaska Native peoples.

SANITATION CONSTRUCTION

Comment

The appropriations request for fiscal year 1972 includes $18,450,000 for the construction of sanitation facilities. Of this amount $16,500,000 is for sanitation projects to serve approximately 7,100 units of new or improved housing. This is the same amount appropriated for new housing in fiscal year 1971 and should enable the sanitation program to keep pace with the greatly accelerated Indian housing construction program.

However, the fiscal year 1972 request provides only $300,000 to serve existing housing units—specifically, a number of homes in Kotzebue, Alaska, that will benefit by an addition to the overall city water and sewer systems project. In fiscal year 1970, $3,775,000 was budgeted for projects to serve existing dwellings and in fiscal year 1971, $1 million.

Despite the stepped-up pace of Indian housing construction and sanitation construction to serve new or improved dwellings, there has been a sharp decline over the past 2 years in the total number of dwelling units receiving safe water and sewage disposal facilities. In fiscal year 1970 a total of 10,161 units were served including 4,699 existing dwellings, but in fiscal year 1972 only 8,000 units will be served, with no existing dwellings served (outside of Kotzebue). This represents a decrease of more than 20 percent, a decrease which threatens to undermine the Indian Health Service's general program of disease prevention.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates there is a current need of 60,500 new or improved housing units, including 12,000 units for families that now share a dwelling with others. The Indian Health Service estimates that in order to provide sanitation facilities for existing units that will not be replaced by new construction it would need an annual expenditure of $15 million for a 7-year period. Thus there are identified needs for sanitation construction relative to existing housing that amount to more than $100 million.

The virtual elimination of the regular sanitation construction program in the budget request for fiscal year 1972 will contribute to the continued high incidence of preventable disease and needless premature deaths, particularly among infants, and it will have a direct impact on the patient load on Indian Health Service hospitals, clinics, and contract facilities, at a heavy cost to the Federal Government.

Recommendation

When Public Law 86–121 was enacted in 1959, it was envisioned that the grave deficiencies in water supplies and human waste disposal would be largely corrected within a decade. We are now into the second decade, and we are still far short of the original goal. Approximately $60 million has been expanded to date in the regular program, and perhaps twice this amount is currently required just to serve existing dwellings.

It is urgently recommended, therefore, that an additional $15 million a year be appropriated over the next 7 years, together with the funds needed to hire the personnel necessary to get the job done. Failure to do so will commit the thousands of Indian families who will not be served by new housing to continued exposure to extremely hazardous health conditions.

OTITIS MEDIA

Comment

This association shares the deep concern of this subcommittee and of the Indian Health Service over the tragic human consequences of middle ear disease and its great prevalence among American Indians and Alaska Natives. Beginning in March 1969, we have urged the establishment of a special program to combat this disease through prevention and treatment and through the provision of restorative surgery and rehabilitation.

We were especially gratified that in fiscal year 1971, $1,300,000 was made available for an otitis program by the action of Congress and by President Nixon's reallocation of other funds. This is in addition to $1,035,000 programed out of

the regular funds of the Indian Health Service. We hope this program will be continued and expanded to provide funds for unmet program needs.

Since 1964 otitis media has been the most frequently reported disease. In the 5 years from 1962 to 1967 it has more than doubled in frequency. In 1967 there was a total of 30,211 cases of otitis media reported.

Children are hardest hit by this disease. Of the total cases noted above, 21 percent were in children under 1 year of age, and 59 percent were children under 5 years of age. Thus in 1967 approximately 18,000 Indian and Eskimo children in their prekindergarten years incurred the risk of hearing impairment.

Children crippled by partial-to-complete deafness tend to learn more slowly and may exhibit psychological and behavioral abnormalities. When they grow to adults they may suffer from severe social and vocational handicaps.

Data developed by the Indian Health Service based on its otology program in Alaska indicates the cost of a prevention and treatment program is a small fraction of the cost for welfare support for those disabled by middle ear disease.

Recommendation

In fiscal year 1971 the Indian Health Service had available to it approximately $2,335,000 for its middle ear disease program. In fiscal year 1972 budget only $1,473,000 is programed for this purpose. The estimated annual cost to close the substantial gap that exists in the program is approximately $3,335,000.

We urge the subcommittee that it explore with the Office of the President whether or not he plans once again to reallocate funds to the otitis program as it did in 1971, and to appropriate whatever funds are needed to assure the Indian Health Service that it may really mount a thorough and comprehensive otology program. If the President makes additional funds available in an amount equal to that of the last fiscal year, then we would recommend that the subcommittee add an additional $500,000 to the budget for fiscal year 1972 and another increment of $500,000 in the budget for fiscal year 1973.

These funds will enable the Indian Health Service to improve and increase preventive services, provide for earlier detection procedures, and for nonsurgical rehabilitation as well as special services such as vocational counseling. In addition, it will make available services to Indians living in States not covered by presently projected figures, namely: Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Nevada, and California. Increased services—beyond the functional coverage projected—are also required for Indians living in Utah, Colorado, and Kansas.

CONCLUSION

The Association on American Indian Affairs is a national voluntary organization founded in 1922 to assist American Indian and Alaska Native communities in their efforts to achieve full economic and social equality with other American communities. Its national committee on Indian health, composed of physicians, anthropologists and tribal and public health workers, has as its particular concern the physical and mental health of the Native peoples and actively encourages the development of programs serving to promote an optimal level of health and well-being among them.

In recent years our association has appeared before committees of the Congress in support of such measures as the transfer of health services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Public Health Service in 1955; Public Law 86-121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act; the establishment of preventive mental health programs, beginning with a pilot project at Pine Ridge, S. Dak., during fiscal year 1966 and in Alaska in fiscal year 1967; the initiation of a 5-year comprehensive trachoma control program, also in fiscal year 1967; an increased annual appropriation for the construction of sanitation facilities in fiscal year 1967–71; and the creation of a special otology program, begun in Alaska during fiscal year 1971.

Once again we wish to congratulate the subcommittee for having authorized the funding of pilot programs in the field of preventive mental health, the first such services to be directed to the needs of Indian and Alaska Native populations, for having launched an effective attack against the ravages of trachoma and of middle ear disease among the Native peoples, and for having increased appropriations for sanitary construction fourfold over the last few years.

Dr. MUSCHENHEIM. I will summarize it starting perhaps with our recommendations. We approve of the request and wish to support the total request amounting to $137.5 million which has been mentioned previously. We would like to recommend in addition an appropriation of $15 million for sanitation construction for existing housing and, if I may, I should like to add a word of explanation. The appropriation request includes an amount of $16.5 million for sanitation projects to serve approximately 7,000 units of new or improved housing, and this is about the same as it was in fiscal 1971 and keeps the program well abreast of the new housing.

However, the fiscal 1972 request provides only $300,000 to serve existing housing units and these are a number of homes in Kotzebue, Alaska, which would benefit by an addition to the projected city water and sewer systems which I believe are to be extended. So that in contrast to nearly $4 million that was budgeted for projects to serve existing dwellings in fiscal 1970 and $1 million last year, this part of the sanitation construction project has come virtually to a standstill.

When Public Law 86–121 was enacted in 1959 it was envisioned that the deficiencies in water supplies and waste disposal would be largely corrected within a decade, and we are now into the second decade and are still very far short of the original goal.

The Indian Health Service has identified needs for sanitation construction relative to existing housing which is not likely to be replaced by new housing in the amount of $100 million. This is the basis of our recommendation for $15 million for this year and it will be needed for 7 years to come.

The other principal recommendation is for an added $4 million over the appropriation request for various projects. The one which I would like to emphasize in particular is the one for the otology program. Now, there was an amount of something over $1 million added by President Nixon last year allocated from other sources, and if this is done again there will still be a deficit of a half million dollars of what is needed.

Then the others I will just name briefly, the eye care program, which is growing out of the trachoma program, which you may recall we recommended 5 or 6 years ago and which has been in operation for 5 years with great success and the need now is to expand this for general eye care.

There are added needs for maternal and child health care, the mental health services, and for increased programs in health education and expansion.

And this is really all I have to recommend at this time, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for all the work and interest you have shown over the years toward the Indian people.

Dr. MUSCHENHEIM. Thank you.

WITNESS

JOSEPH E. CLOQUET, HEALTH ADMINISTRATOR, SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Joseph E. Cloquet, the health administrator from the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington.

Mr. CLOQUET. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Joseph E. Cloquet. I am health administrator for the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington. A proposal by the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington to fund certain badly needed social and health services for the benefit of a group of often neglected and unrepresented Indian people. The funding requests include reactivation of a dental clinic, emergency food, medical and optical relief, an alcoholism program, a community health representative program and a narcotic's information program.

The programs I am proposing to you today are on behalf of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington. STOWW, as we call ourself, is an organization of 16 small tribes banded together to make ourselves strong and our voices heard.

Our member tribes are: the Cowlitz, Chinook, Chehalis, Jamestown Clallam, Lower Elwha, Marietta Band of Nooksack, Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Nooksack, Port Gamble, Sauk Suiattle, Snohomish, Suquamish, Squaxin Island, Stillaguamish, and Skokomish. These tribal areas cover western Washington north and south from the Columbia River to the Canadian border, east and west from the Cascade Range to the Pacific Ocean. They represent a population of from 8,000 to 10,000 people.

Indian leadership in the past in this State has been controlled and dominated by the larger tribes. They have been described as condescending and paternalistic toward their small counterparts and consider them only when there is a common need, or when support or endorsement might benefit the larger groups too. The STOWW communities, functioning individually, were not able to make much impact on Federal agencies, nor have they had the people or financial support to articulate their needs.

Understandably, it has been easier and cheaper, on a per capita basis, for the Department of Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Congress to heed the needs of the larger tribes, and overlook the need of, for example, the 122 members of the Marietta Band.

Eight of our member tribes are nonreservation, nonfederally recognized Indians. They are Indian tribes that were never allotted lands or reservations. For these Indian people there is no Government aid. The Public Health Service (IHS) cannot assist them in any way. We at STOWW are working to change this and feel that it is time our Government recognizes its responsibility to all Indians.

The population of the Small Tribes Organization is more representative of hardcore needs than any other group in Washington (a State that itself is faced with an economic disaster). Our over 8,000

people are indeed, the most invisible of the invisible poor, and in a desperate, almost hopeless situation.

We therefore petition this committee to come to the aid of the population of our 16 tribes and bands by approving the programs we have submitted for them.

I—DENTAL CLINIC

To reactivate and staff the old Skokomish dental clinic to serve all tribes of western Washington. There is no dental care provided for the population of the STOWW Tribes over the age of 19. The priority set by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with their limited budget, is on-reservation Indian children of school age.

II—EMERGENCY FOOD, MEDICAL, OPTICAL AND HEARING RELIEF

Poverty, hunger, and illness are very real things, and largely a fact of life among the population of STOWW.

This program would alleviate hunger, malnutrition and starvation for all member tribes providing food for the ill, needy and elderly. In times of disaster, accidents, fire and flood, to which Indian people are often the victim, emergency foods will be distributed.

Emergency grants for medical, optical and hearing services will be provided in cases of critical need when services cannot be obtained through any other means, resulting in the reduction of much unnecessary human misery.

There is no Indian hospital in the State of Washington.

III—ALCOHOLISM

STOWW Tribes have suffered serious problems related to alcoholism. Tribal leaders are deeply concerned over problem drinking and have long recognized the seriousness of chronic alcoholism and the toll it is taking in their midst. They feel that the problem is of such dimension that the cycle must be broken before any poverty relieving or general health improvement program can hope to succeed.

Other alcoholism programs have had very little impact on STOWW country because community and personal motivation is hard to instigate when the relationship is that of the non-Indian working with the Indian in this very sensitive area of alcoholism.

IV—COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVES

These community health representatives will be tribal employees trained in a variety of health related skills, who are dedicated to improving the health of their people and who know how to help solve the problems of their areas.

It is the feeling of STOWW member tribes that this can be better achieved through STOWW, because we are Indian people, working with other Indians, on an Indian project. We can relate to fellow tribesmen with a personal knowledge borne of experience and a cultural rapport, in a way that no non-Indian can.

V—THE NARCOTICS INFORMATION PROGRAM

Again, it is strongly felt by the tribal councils that the STOWW communities are seriously threatened by the actual, but especially the potential drug abuse problem. We are proposing a program that will study and deal with narcotic's abuse by setting up five outreach centers in STOWW country where young people and their elders can meet, share ideas and plan activities which will fill the void which leads to playing with drugs. In this instance also, the new Indian consciousness demands that Indian solutions be found to our problems.

Our concern is with living people, not a theoretical reconstruction of Indian society. We are Indians, working with Indians on Indian programs. We at STOWW understand that like all Americans, the Indian people want health care for their families, education, social justice, and a chance to choose his own kind of life.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, the amount of money requested here ($948,955) is small compared to the large amount of good that can be achieved through these Indian programs.

We respectfully request funding for fiscal year 1971–72.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to have had the opportunity to speak before you today and I thank you ever so much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Cloquet. The committee will discuss with the Indian Health Service this problem. Thank you very much.

Mr. CLOQUET. Thank you very much.

(Additional materials submitted by Mr. Cloquet were filed with the committee.)

CAVE RUN RECREATION PROJECT

WITNESSES

HON. CARL D. PERKINS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY
HON. CASWELL LANE, JUDGE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, KY.
CALVIN S. SCHNEIDER, DIRECTOR, GATEWAY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, INC., KENTUCKY

Mrs. HANSEN. We now are very pleased to welcome our distinguished colleague Congressman Perkins of Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. I have with me two distinguished gentlemen, the county judge of Montgomery County, Ky., Judge Lane, and the director of the Gateway project, Carl Schneider.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate very much your indulgence in hearing me and other Kentuckians today who are interested in the Cave Run recreational project in my congressional district.

As you know from previous consideration, the project is being undertaken jointly by the Forest Service and the Army Corps of Engineers, with the Forest Service being assigned the responsibility for the recreation aspects of it. As originally conceived, the project is designed to stimulate the economy of an area that has lagged badly behind the rest of the Nation in recent years. Construction of a major flood control reservoir on the Licking River provides an opportunity to create a recreation facility that will add greatly to the resources of the Nation.

Now, Madam Chairman, the subcommittee understands, and the Congress understands, that once we have committed ourselves to a project in connection with a reservoir, we must be mindful of the water level. Certain facilities have to be installed and in place before closing of the dam gates. Otherwise, it will be too late; and the opportunity to develop a modern, durable recreation project will have been compromised.

Unfortunately, the Office of Management and Budget doesn't understand that. They just can't get it through their heads.

Last year, the Office of Management and Budget sent up a budget that included $100,000 to develop the recreation facilities at Cave Run—notwithstanding the acknowledged need to spend $800,000 in fiscal year 1971 in order to keep up with the reservoir construction schedule. The subcommittee, to our everlasting gratitude, approved an $800,000 line item for the Cave Run project.

The Forest Service has been able to make good use of the funds appropriated, providing for various water and sewer lines to two of some 13 sites to be developed; three fishing piers; 2,600 feet of beach; three two-lane boat ramps at one site; location and marking on the ground of fish habitat zones to be inundated subsequently; construction design for a major development site including 280 camping units and a beach; construction of a 2.9 access road and roads for two campground loops; continuation of work started in fiscal year 1970 on a sewer plant; and planning and construction design for other ramps and facilities.

This work had to be undertaken before the Corps of Engineers closes the dam gates, scheduled in December 1972, with recreation pool created by the spring of 1973.

Now comes the Office of Management and Budget with its recommendations for fiscal year 1972. A line item of $102,000 is recommended for Cave Run recreation project.

That, Madam Chairman, comes in the face of a finding that $966,000 worth of projects are nondeferrable during fiscal 1972.

The Forest Service assures me that this is the funding that must be available to permit the agency to complete the following work before the reservoir fills:

(1) Construction of 10 two-lane boat launching ramps, $530,000.

(2) Construction of 450 feet of beach at the Zilpo Point site, $389,000.

(3) Construction design for 2,500 feet of beach and one two-lane ramp at site 1, Caney site, $47,000.

These three items total $966,000. These are facilities that cannot be properly installed at some later date. They must either be built in the coming months, or the job will have been irretrievably botched.

I would like to quote at this point a paragraph from a letter I have received from Mr. M. M. Nelson, the deputy chief of the Forest Service:

> In addition to the above $966,000, and of critical importance, is the need for $400,000 of forest road and trail (F.R. & T.) money in fiscal year 1972 to allow construction of two roads: (1) Road No. 1018—0.66 mile to provide access to the concessionaire development area and access and parking to a boat launching ramp on site 2. The estimated cost of this road is $300,000; and (2) $100,000 is needed to construct Road No. 1019—0.34 mile to the beach area and to provide parking at the beach on site 2.

Madam Chairman, I hope that the subcommittee would look favorably upon this request for $966,000 for recreation facilities at Cave Run

in the "Construction and land acquisition account." And that you can see your way clear to make an additional $400,000 available to the "Forest roads and trails account" to carry out the needed roadbuilding described above.

I also hope that the subcommittee can be mindful of the needs of the Cave Run project in fiscal year 1973—in view of our experience with the fiscal year 1971 and fiscal year 1972 budgets.

The Forest Service places the nondeferrable items required during fiscal year 1973 at $887,000, a breakdown of which is included in a letter from the Forest Service which I ask leave to append to this testimony.

Even this will not fully prepare the area for public use before the reservoir is filled, but it represents a minimum to get the project in operation.

If the subcommittee can go along with us and approve the additional sums requested for fiscal 1972, and can give some indication of its views about the nondeferrable costs in fiscal year 1973, we will be most grateful to you all.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1971.

Hon. CARL D. PERKINS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PERKINS: This is in response to your letter of March 30 asking for the breakdown on fiscal 1972 money the Forest Service can utilize in the development of the Cave Run recreational project in Daniel Boone National Forest, Ky.

We have made good progress during fiscal year 1971 on the Cave Run Reservoir project, Daniel Boone National Forest. By June 30, 1971, the following projects will have been completed, or will be under contract:

(*a*) Portion of water and sewer lines to site 2 (Cogswell) and waterline from site 2 to site 4 (Zilpo) that will be below recreation pool level.

(*b*) Beach (2,600 feet) at site 2.

(*c*) Fishing piers (3) at site 2.

(*d*) Three (2) two-lane boat ramps in vicinity of site 2.

(*e*) Location and marking on the ground of fish habitat zones within lake.

(*f*) Construction design for site 4, which provides for 280 camping units and a 450-foot beach. (Note: Construction design for site 2, which will provide 578 camping units, was completed last fiscal year.)

(*g*) Construction of Road No. 1017 (2.9 miles) which provides access to site 2 and roads for two campground loops.

(*h*) U.S. Forest Service commitment to the U.S. Soil Conservation Service for site 14, which will provide a recreation pool on the Clear Creek Public Law 566 project.

(*i*) Sewer plant (continuation of the sewer plant started in fiscal year 1970).

(*j*) Planning and construction design of 10 boat ramps and related recreational facilities.

We believe the above accomplishments exceed the commitment that was outlined in the Congressional Record for fiscal year 1971. The amount allotted to the Forest Service for Cave Run in fiscal year 1971 was $800,000.

In the Forest Service 1972 budget presentation, there is a recreation construction line item appropriation of $102,000 for the Cave Run project. This amount represents about 20 percent of the Forest Service allowance for the entire country for water resource development construction. This amount will not, however, allow us to complete construction of those faci ities that will be underwater when the lake fills.

It is our understanding the current Corps of Engineers construction schedule for Cave Run calls for closing the dam gates in December 1972, which will create a recreation pool by the spring of 1973. Therefore, all underwater facilities should be in place prior to March 1973.

To meet this schedule, the following funding would be necessary:

Fiscal year 1972:

(*a*) Construct 10, 2-lane boat launching ramps	$530,000
(*b*) Construct beach (450 feet) site 4	389,000
(*c*) Construction design for beach (2,500 feet) and one 2-lane ramp site 1 (Caney)	47,000
Total	966,000

In addition to the above, and of the critical importance, is the need for $400,000 of forest road and trail (F.R. & T.) money in fiscal year 1972 to allow construction of two roads: (1) Road No. 1018—0.66 mile to provide access to the concessionaire development area and access and parking to a boat launching ramp on site 2. The estimated cost of this road is $300,000; (2) $100,000 is needed to construct Road No. 1019—0.34 mile to the beach area and to provide parking at the beach on site 2.

Fiscal year 1973:

(*a*) Grade beach (2,500 ft.) at site (Caney)	$420,000
(*b*) Waterline from Morehead City water treatment plant to site 2. This line will also serve Corps of Engineers administrative site and new Kentucky fish hatchery	214,000
(*c*) Construct 1, 2-lane ramp, site 1	53,000
(*d*) Construct main sewer transmission lines to serve concessionaire development and Forest Service campground at site 2	200,000
	887,000

I believe the above covers our accomplishments, plans, and needs on this very important project. I am fully aware that the work listed for fiscal year 1972 and fiscal year 1973 does not fully prepare the area for public use. It would, however, accomplish the jobs that should be done before water fills this reservoir.

Thank you for your continuing interest.

Sincerely,

M. M. NELSON,
Deputy Clerk.

Mr. PERKINS. I do want to point out, Madam Chairman, in conclusion that it will take $1,356,000 to do this job, if it is going to be done, before the water is placed in that reservoir.

I want to thank you very much and Judge Lane and Mr. Schneider will carry on from here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman. We appreciate your testimony.

Judge LANE. Madam Chairman, I am Caswell Lane, chairman of the Gateway development district in the Appalachian region of Kentucky described by the Congressman.

Mr. Perkins has most adequately explained our situation. I want to make a few additional comments.

As you recall, we were here last year on the same point.

The development district that I represent is composed of several counties and he pointed out we are in an economic depressed area. But we have a very cooperative group of local county and city officials, business people in the area working in this development district.

The development district has proposed and planned several projects we believe will add to the area several thousand jobs over a period of years. All of these hinge upon the proper development of Cave Run Reservoir. We have proposed a major industrial development which will be exchanged by the recreation facilities and we are proposing to be the concessionaire on some of the recreation facilities in our development district.

It is absolutely necessary that these projects described by the Congressman today be completed before the water is in the lake as it cannot be done at a later time.

We are in the late stages of planning on several of these projects, one of which is one of the new cities proposed, which has obtained considerable publicity. Without the proposals that have been made here today we would be unable to complete our project.

I submitted a formal statement but I just wanted to add these comments.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

(The statement follows:)

GATEWAY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, INC.,
Owingsville, Ky.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies.

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

1. Request an additional appropriation of $1,751,000 to the U.S. Forest Service to construct nondeferrable recreation-related facilities around Cave Run Reservoir, Ky. Request covers 2-year program (fiscal years 1972–73) because U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has stepped up their funding program for construction of Cave Run Dam.

2. Request that the U.S. Forest Service be relieved of construction responsibliity for recreation facilities around Cave Run Reservoir and the construction program turned over to one of the following two agencies:

(*a*) The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with adequate funding for the recreation component.

(*b*) A local public recreation authority including a grant-loan guarantee package which would end up costing the Congress nothing in less than 15 years and the public would receive recreation facilties valued in excess of $35 million.

CASWELL P. LANE,
Judge, Montgomery County,
Chairman of the Board.

Madam Chairman, it is with a great deal of frustration and embarassment that we appear before you today to once again ask for additional recreation funds for Cave Run Reservoir, Ky. Last year, we appeared before you backed by a promise from Mr. Edward Cliff, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, that if Congress appropriated the additional funds, then the Forest Service would do its part and see to it that funds would be provided to complete the project.

You may recall the reasons for our concern.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is progressing rapidly on Cave Run Reservoir with the pool scheduled to be filled by the summer of 1973. The corps received an additional $1 million this year which will speed up their timetable.

Prior to filling the reservoir, boat ramps, beaches, and other specific nondeferrable improvements directly affected by the pool must be installed by the Forest Service.

Budget conditions for Cave Run nondeferrables are as follows:

	Required funds for nondeferrables	Forest service budgeted	Required additional Congressional appropriations
Fiscal year:			
1971	$800,000	$100,000	[1] $700,000
1972	966,000	102,000	[2] 864,000
1973	887,000	?	?

[1] Revised.
[2] Needed.

The recreation facilities budget of the Forest Service was severely cut by the Office of Management and Budget; subsequently the Forest Service reneged on its promise to fulfill its obligation on Cave Run.

The Gateway area development district has projects in the final stages of planning which will generate several thousand new jobs in the Cave Run Reservoir area. Gateway is a depressed poverty area in desperate need of new jobs. The recreation facilities around Cave Run Reservoir are an absolute necessity if our development program is to have any meaning.

Madam Chairman, how long are these Federal agencies going to continue playing games with projects like Cave Run Reservoir? Once the nondeferrables are in, we still will not have any usable recreation facilities on the reservoir nor will we be provided with access to the reservoir.

We ask that you appropriate additional funds for the remaining, nondeferrable facilities in the amount of $1,751,000 to take care of the 1971 and 1972 fiscal years. Unless this is done, the nondeferrables scheduled for 1972 will not reach the construction stage because of the Corps of Engineers accelerated funding schedule.

Secondly, we strongly urge you to give serious consideration to removing the U.S. Forest Service from the continuing responsibility for developing the recreation facilities around Cave Run Reservoir and place the responsibility with an agency who is responsive to gettting the construction job completed.

We recommend that the authority for building the approved level of recreation facilities be delegated to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and, once constructed, the facilities should be turned back to the Forest Service for management. The facilities should be built to the specifications set by and in conformance with the approved development plan adopted by the U.S. Forest Service.

If this alternative is not workable, then we suggest consideration be given to turning the whole project over to a local public recreation authority. Using the U.S. Forest Service's $25 million first-stage development plan, the public authority would build the same facilities with a block grant of $12,500,000 and a companion 100-percent loan guarantee for $25 million. Congress would realize an immediate net savings on the project of $12,500,000. The recreation facilities developed under the loan guarantee will bring in sufficient revenues to retire the principal and interest on the loan, and the permanent jobs created will bring in sufficient Federal income taxes to return the $12,500,000 block grant inside of 15 years.

Thank you.

CASWELL P. LANE.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESSES

HON. JOHN MELCHER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA
DOROTHY SMALL, CHAIRMAN, ROCKY BOY RESERVATION SCHOOL BOARD
ALICE RUSSETTE, MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD
BERT CORCORAN, SUPERINTENDENT, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mrs. HANSEN. We are pleased to welcome again Congressman Melcher, from Montana, to present a group of his Indian constituents.

Mr. MELCHER. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to introduce two ladies and one gentleman to you from Montana.

I have on my left Mrs. Dorothy Small, who is the school board chairman of School District 87 and on my right is Mrs. Alice Russette, a school board member, and Bert Corcoran, the superintendent of the elementary school district on Rocky Boy Indian Reservation.

They are all Chippewa-Cree Tribe members and we have the privilege and opportunity of being the mainstems of one of the few

all-Indian schools conducted by an Indian school board in their own school district. They have 432 students, altogether. Thirty-eight of them are starting kindergarten and 274 in grades 1 to 6.

These students are in 12 classrooms at Rocky Boy, but 120 students have to attend school at Box Elder.

There is need for seven additional classrooms now and there are no 815 funds available.

Mrs. Small will give you the details.

Mrs. SMALL. Mrs. Hansen, I know you are tired after hearing all of these long hearings. From the Rocky Boy Indians, thank you for your patience. I will be very brief.

My name is Dorothy Small. I am the chairman the school board at Rocky Boy Reservation in Montana. I am here today to ask you to help us with some school construction that we badly need at Rocky Boy.

Last year my tribe was one of the first Indian tribes in the United States to set up our own school system. We set up a new public school district for our reservation. Now our school is run by a school board, which is elected by the Indian people.

It hasn't always been this way. Since 1960 the school on our reservation was run by the school board in Havre, Mont. There was no Indian on the Havre School Board, and we never had a chance of electing one.

Between 1960 and 1970, only five Rocky Boy children graduated from Havre High School. The Havre School Board and school superintendent just could not understand our people or our problems. Havre School didn't make any effort to teach our children about our own history and our own Indian culture. One or two teachers they did hire who tried to teach something about Indian history were fired.

Our people finally got tried of having no voice in the school, and last year we set up a new school district for our reservation.

The Havre school people said we were not capable of running our own school. So far we think they were wrong—we are succeeding. In our written statement we tell you about some of the things that we are doing.

However, I can't say we don't have any problems. We are running into problems because we don't have enough classroom space and teacher housing. For our children we need this construction very much. There is no place we can turn except to you people for the money we need.

Our school building just will not hold all of our children. About 30 percent of our children must attend class in other school districts or in a temporary classroom. All of our seventh and eighth graders must go to class in other towns. Soon, some of them may have to go to Havre, where they are almost sure to drop out.

The children who must go to other schools have to travel an extra 50 miles on a schoolbus everyday. This is very difficult in wintertime when we often have temperatures of 30 degrees below zero.

We are trying to start new programs which will help meet the special needs of Indian children. The children who cannot go to school at Rocky Boy miss out on these programs.

In addition, we need money to build housing for our teachers. We are working very hard to make our school part of our community. Our teachers should live on the reservation, with us and go to tribal

festivals. They should get to know us and our children. Right now this is impossible since most of them must commute from Havre. Havre is 26 miles away.

I have given you the plans and budget for our construction.

We hope you will give careful consideration to our request for help. You are the only people who can help us. If you have any questions, Mr. Corcoran, our school superintendent, and I will be glad to answer them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

(The full statement of the Rocky Boy School Board follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee: Our school board is here today to ask your help in providing money for school construction we badly need at Rocky Boy. With us is Mr. Bert Corcoran, our school superintendent.

Last year, the Chippewa-Cree Indians of Rocky Boy became one of the first Indian tribes in the country to set up our own school system, controlled by Indians. We established a new public school district for our reservation, and now our school is run by a school board elected by the Indian people. Our efforts were in line with the unanimous recommendations of the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education which released its report last year. The subcommittee found that everywhere in the Nation our people have no voice in the education of our children and that everywhere in the Nation our Indian children are failing in school. They recommended that immediate steps be taken to give us a much greater voice in the education of our children. The Nixon administration has indicated its support for Indian self-determination in education.

We can tell you what happens when Indian people don't have any say in the education of our own children. Until 1960, the Bureau of Indian Affairs ran the schools on our reservation. Then in 1960 the Bureau turned their responsibility over to the Public School System of Havre, Mont., 26 miles away from our reservation. An elementary school for grades 1–8 was built on the reservation with Federal funds from Public Law 815. Our reservation school was 100 percent Indian. Yet it was run by the white people of Havre. There was no Indian on the Havre School Board. High school students were bused into Havre.

During those years the dropout rate for Indian students from the Havre high school was almost 100 percent. The Havre School Board and school superintendent just could not seem to understand our people or our problems. When we would go down to school board meetings, we had the feeling that they just were not interested in listening to us. Havre didn't make any effort to teach our children about our own history and our own culture, and the one or two teachers they did hire tried to teach something about Indian history were fired.

Our people finally got tired of having no voice in the school system, and last year we petitioned Hill County to create a new elementary school district for our reservation. In our efforts, we had the help of many people and organizations. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Education gave us financial assistance and encouragement.

The Havre School people said that we were not capable of running our own school. So far, we think they were wrong—because we are succeeding. We have hired two Indians to be the superintendent and the principal of our school. Our superintendent, Bert Corcoran, who is here with me today, is a member of our tribe and has a lot of experience as a school administrator. He understands our people, our needs, and our ways. They are working with our teaching staff to help the teachers understand the children they are trying to teach. We have started bilingual classes in the evening and both the Rocky Boy children and their parents come to these classes. We have classes in the evening for Indian parents on school finance and school administration so that the parents can understand the problems that a school board is up against. We are trying to develop materials which will help the children to learn more about their own Indian history. At the same time, we are making strong efforts to see that our children have the skills which they will need to compete in today's world. We believe that a child needs to have self-respect if he is going to succeed, and we are trying to give him that self-respect.

Our budget depends completely on State aid and Federal aid which comes to use mainly through the impacted areas program. These sources provide enough money for our operating budget.

However, we can't say that we don't have any problems. Our efforts to provide our children with the best education are running into serious problems because we don't have enough classroom space and teacher housing. We don't have any taxable land on the reservation which could be bonded for a building program, and even if the land were taxable, the income of the people living on the reservation is too low to support any building program. We believe that if our efforts are going to have a fair chance to succeed, we have to have funds for construction. That is why we are here before you today requesting a direct appropriation in the budget of the Interior Department for school construction at Rocky Boy. This is the procedure that was followed to fund school construction for the Indian people at Sisseston, S. Dak.

Our new school district is for grades kindergarten through eight. Our building just will not hold the 432 students in those grades, and our school population is expanding every year. At present we have only 12 classrooms. Those will hold only 274 students in grades 1 through 6. (Class sizes in grades 1–6 range from 39 to 54, requiring two classrooms per grade level.) About 30 percent of our students must attend class in other school districts or in a temporary classroom. Our kindergarten students attend school in a temporary classroom. All of the seventh and eighth graders and 20 fifth and sixth graders are unhoused at Rocky Boy and must attend school in nearby communities, where we have no voice in school policies. Box Elder, where most of them go, is getting very crowded for space and won't be able to take our seventh and eighth graders much longer. Then we will have to pay tuition for them to go to Havre, where, from past experience, they are almost sure to drop out.

The children who are squeezed out of the Rocky Boy school must travel an extra round trip of 50 miles each day. This is very difficult in the wintertime when we frequently have temperatures of –30° and below. These children must miss out completely on extracurricular activities as well.

A new experimental program of individualized instruction, funded by the Office of Education (title III, ESEA), is being used at Rocky Boy. Our children are so far behind in education that special efforts like this are really needed. This new program emphasizes work at the student's own pace. The students work alone and in small groups. This type of program requires much more space than the usual kind of educational program, and we cannot carry it on in crowded classrooms.

The children who must be transported to other schools miss out on this program, as well as the new programs we are trying to start to meet their special needs as Indians.

Seven additional classrooms are needed to meet our immediate needs for the kindergarten program (two classrooms) and the 120 presently unhoused students in grades 5–8 (five classrooms).

We are working as hard as we can to make our school a part of our community. This is an important change from the past, when it was run by people from another community 30 miles away who had no contact with us. If the teachers of our children are going to understand us and our children and be able to communicate with our children, they should be able to live in our community. They should attend our religious and tribal festivals, get to know us and our children, and participate with us in our activities and community life. At present, this is impossible because most of the teachers must commute from Havre, 26 miles away. The housing we now have on the reservation for teachers will house only five teachers and one principal. We badly need 10 additional units of teacher housing.

We have requested an architect to draw up plans for a proposed addition to our school building and for teacher housing and to estimate the cost. I am attaching copies of his plan and cost estimates to this statement.

Our proposed building project has a total budget of $1,047,920. Of this amount, approximately $600,000 would go for school construction, $300,000 would go for the construction of faculty housing, and $100,000 would go for the miscellaneous costs of construction, such as the utilities, sewer, administrative expenses, and site improvements.

We are attaching to this statement some excerpts from the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education which was issued last year. We think these will help to show the importance of what happened at Rocky Boy last year.

We hope you will give serious consideration to our request for help. We have looked everywhere we could think of for help, and we are afraid that you are the only people who can help us. What you decide may determine the future of our children. If you have any questions, Mr. Corcoran, our school superintendent, and we will be glad to answer them. Thank you for hearing us.

ATTACHMENT A.—COST ESTIMATES AND PLANS FOR PROPOSED ROCKY BOY SCHOOL ADDITION AND TEACHER HOUSING, ROCKY BOY RESERVATION, MONT.

PREPARED BY AMUNDSON, BEER, LUND ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, PLANNERS, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Topographical survey	$600
Foundation investigations	1,300
Demolition	2,000
Total	3,900
Construction, 23,844 square feet:	
Academic addition, 16,872	
Administration addition, 2,379	
Passageway, 561	
Food service, 4,232	
23,844 times $22 per square foot	524,568
Miscellaneous remodeling	8,432
Faculty housing (10 units)	250,000
Total	783,000
Utilities:	
Sanitary sewer	26,500
Water	35,700
Total	62,200
Site improvements:	
School addition: Playground, curbs, walks, drives, and parking	24,220
Faculty housing: road, curbs, and driveways	13,600
Total	37,820
Plan preparation and construction supervision:	
School	39,400
Faculty housing	16,600
Site improvements	4,540
Utilities	7,460
Total	68,000
Project representative: (12 months at $1,400 per month)	16,000
Legal administrative	2,000
Furnishings	25,000
Project contingency	50,000
Total project budget	1,047,920

ATTACHMENT B—EXCERPTS FROM "INDIAN EDUCATION: A NATIONAL TRAGEDY—A NATIONAL CHALLENGE

THE 1960 REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, U.S. SENATE, SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN EDUCATION—REPORT NO. 91-501

One theme running through all our recommendations is increased Indian participation and control of their own education programs. For far too long, the Nation has paid only token heed to the notion that Indians should have a strong voice in their own destiny. We have made a number of recommendations to

mended: that local Indian boards of education be established for Indian school districts; and that Indian parental and community involvement be increased. These reforms, taken together, can—at last—make education of American Indians relevant to the lives of American Indians.

We have recommended programs to meet special, unmet needs in the Indian education field. Culturally sensitive curriculum materials, for example, are seriously lacking; so are bilingual education efforts. We have developed proposals in all these fields, and made strong recommendations to rectify their presently unacceptable status. (pp. XIII–XIV)

At the heart of the matter, educationally at least, is the relationship between the Indian community and the public school and the general powerlessness the Indian feels in regard to the education of his children. A recent report by the Carnegie Foundation described the relationship between white people, especially the white power structure, and Indians as "one of the most crucial problems in the education of Indian children." The report continued: "This relationship frequently demeans Indians, destroys their self-respect and self-confidence, develops or encourages apathy and a sense of alienation from the educational process, and deprives them of an opportunity to develop the ability and experience to control their own affairs through participation in effective local government."

The subcommittee uncovered numerous instances of school districts educating Indians with no Indian members on the school board.

The subcommittee does not mean to suggest that Indians are never on public school boards or that a board will necessarily be effective if it contains Indian members. There are a number of public school districts in which Indians exercise some influence in school decisionmaking. But the point is that there are far too many instances of school boards in districts containing Indians making policies which adversely affect Indian students. This is sometimes due to a willful intent by the board to keep Indians in check, but more often to a lack of understanding about the Indian community and the special needs of Indian students. (pp. 24–25)

SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS OF THE MINORITY MEMBERS

For too many years study after study and report after report have been issued looking toward improvement of the lot of our Indian citizens which, while resplendent with promise, have come to naught. We stress realization over promise, especially as concerns what is perhaps the most important recommendation contributed by the Republican membership of the subcommittee; namely, a means to achieve the guidance by Indians themselves of the education of their own children through national and local Indian boards of education. (pp. 219–220)

Bureau of Indian Affairs

WITNESSES

PETER MacDONALD, CHAIRMAN, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL
CARL TODECHEENE
WILSON C. SKEET
EDWARD T. BEGAY

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Peter MacDonald, chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council.

Mr. MacDonald. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I have here with me to my right the vice chairman of the Navaio Tribal Council, Wilson C. Skeets, and to his right Mr. Edward T. Begay, members of the Navaho Tribal Council. To my left, Mr. Carl Todecheene, member of the Navajo Tribal Council and chairman of the Resources Committee.

I have a statement here I would like to read at this time. I am pleased with the opportunity to appear before this committee. I would like to bring to your attention the status of the Navaio Indian irrigation project, what the Navajo Tribe is planning for its development and use, and how we propose to implement these plans.

We believe that it is now reasonable to expect the delivery of irrigation water to the first 10,000 acres in 1975 contingent on construction appropriations. The sum of $12 million was requested and only $9 million has been approved. In order for water to be available to the lands in 1975, the sum of $12 million is needed for fiscal year 1972. It is planned that an additional 10,000 acres will be added to the project annually, until the authorized total of 110,630 acres is reached. Accordingly, our planning is being done on an incremental basis.

In order to be adequately prepared for all phases of the operation of the first unit the Navajo Tribe is now operating the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry near Shiprock, N. Mex. We are cultivating over 700 acres and will bring the total to 2,450 acres within 2 years. Our operation has been underway for 2 years and is operating at profit. To date, we have produced generally livestock feed-crops for sale. We are operating under an approved plan of operation. Among other things, the plan provides for a board of directors composed of three knowledgeable Navajos; six other members with considerable experience in the fields of business, agriculture, and related agri-business. Not only is the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry a practical operating unit, it is also providing training for Navajo people in skills that will be required on the Navajo Indian irrigation project. At present, on-the-job training is underway as a part of the farming operation. About one-half of this training is financed by the Navajo Tribe through the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry. The other portion is financed by a grant to the Navajo Tribe from the Four Corners Regional Commission. Some $50,000 will be expended on this training during the current year and will produce competent, skilled workmen in agriculture and other activities related to the operation.

During the present year we intend to place into operation a livestock feedlot of 5,000 animal capacity. Plans for the establishment of this companion operation are now underway. The feedlot will provide a direct outlet for much of our agricultural production, indirectly producing higher prices, and in addition will provide employment opportunities as well as training opportunities for Navajo people. Additionally, a firm market will be available for Navajo and other livestock in the area. At this time the potential of an egg-laying operation and a broiler production operation is being analyzed.

We are fortunate that the Navajo Indian irrigation project has been the subject of an economic study by personnel of New Mexico State University. This study was funded in part by the university and in part by the Four Corners Regional Commission. The study is nearing completion, and is providing definite information, both in planning for the overall operation of the Navajo Indian irrigation project, the staging of various cropping patterns, and the introduction of allied industries such as dairies, canneries, feedlot operations, and egg production units. It is important that the information furnished by this study be kept current on a continuing basis as the project develops.

Detailed analysis and comparison of all components of the operation of the units of the Navajo Indian irrigation project strongly indicate the need to operate on a sound financial basis. Accordingly, we propose to bring the first 10,000-acre unit into production as a Navajo tribal enterprise, under the direction of the board of directors and the plan of operation of the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry. We

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believe that the development of the total agri-business complex should be undertaken by the Navajo Tribe. Also, we were careful to design the provisions for flexibility into the plan of operations of the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry. Thus once the complex has been established, various components can be decentralized to individual or Navajo group operation. The degree and scheduling of decentralization will depend on the interest and abilities of the individuals concerned.

In addition to our plans for the ultimate use of the Navajo Indian irrigation project, and our current agricultural operation; we are greatly concerned and involved with necessary actions to be ready for the project lands as water becomes available to them.

The road network for the first three units has been planned and field located. It is now a proposed integral part of the roads program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The operation and maintenance facilities are likewise included within the Bureau of Indian Affairs program. Facilities for the training of Navajos in skills needed throughout the project operation are generally available, and special emphasis will be applied in selecting trainees interested in becoming a part of the project operation.

The need for education at the professional level, in the agricultural, business, and marketing fields can be generally satisfied by institutions in the general area. Qualified applicants can receive such educations under University, Navajo Tribal, or Bureau of Indian Affairs scholarships. Terminal training programs offered by universities are recognized as an important tool in the training process. For example, three Navajo students are participating in such a program at New Mexico State University. This particular program will qualify them to operate, repair, maintain, and sell farm machinery. Not only will individuals with such training be essential in our operations, but employment in other areas is available also. Joint planning by the Navajo Tribal Housing Authority and the Area Branch of Housing is underway to provide necessary housing for personnel in the Navajo Indian irrigation project area.

Also, the Area Office of Urban Planning is preparing alternate site selection and basic layouts for community development.

The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority is involved in providing utilities to the developing areas within the project. Planning is now underway in this direction.

Many processing operations will be established to refine raw agricultural products. These industries will increase the values of our products as well as materially increase employment opportunities for Navajo people. We anticipate that the completed Navajo irrigation project and its associated industries will provide over 8,000 employment opportunities.

Originally, development of the project envisioned the delivery of water to the first unit of land in 1970. During the late 1960's, it appeared that water might be delivered sometime in the late 1970's. Now, it seems reasonable to expect the water in 1975. We are basing our planning on this date.

Lack of definite scheduling tends to disenchant the younger Navajo people. Firm scheduling dates are necessary so that education and

training can be completed concurrently with development of the project.

The full development and utilization of the Navajo irrigation project is the No. 1 priority of the Navajo Tribe. We view this project as the major vehicle for bringing industry to the Navajo Reservation area, providing employment opportunities for Navajo people, and alleviating poverty for many people in the Four Corners area.

Madam Chairman, let me say in conclusion that my support for increased appropriations for programs vital to Navajos should not be seen as implying criticism of the level of budget request. We realize that there are many competing needs and that funds are scarce in these areas. However, I came some distance to appeal before this committee for the addition of $3 million to the irrigation project appropriation.

As you may recall, the Navajo Nation has 65 percent unemployment; and it is rising each year, with at least 2,000 more. Navajo men and women entering the job market each year. So it is very important that this project be moved along as fast as possible.

Two additional major items of need for us are education and highways, and the two are related.

The budget request carries provision for $670,000 for Navajo scholarships. Yet we estimate a total need of $3.5 million to provide college educations for one-half of our graduating high school senior class of 2,000 young people. At present, only 500 of them can go on to college because of lack of adequate Federal assistance. We would justify $3.5 million figure on an estimate of $3,500 to provide 4 years of higher education. Every year that we delay meeting these needs has a measurable long-range effect on the ability of our people to achieve true self-determination; for without education as a foundation, we are handicapped in economic development and leadership capacity. We also have a critical need for $3 million for business development loans to create the kind of economy that is going to mean jobs for many people, and to move into an ownership economy that we thoroughly need on the reservation.

Related to the critical education need is the matter of highway construction. At present, our children have to attend boarding schools far from home because there are no roads to reach scattered settlements. The budget request is for a scant $9 million, which by current costs would build about 450 miles of new roads. The reservation covers 25,000 square miles. We have an immediate need for 1,000 miles of new road, which would cost $25 million at current estimates. The long-range need is so much greater that I hesitate to even mention the figure, but we easily have need of $90 million over the next 5 years. Roads are the lifeblood of achieving economic sufficiency for the reservation. I know that you, Madam Chairman, are sympathetic to our needs and can see the integral relation which exists between the construction of roads and the education of our children, as well as our ability to maintain the proper home environment for children now forced to be away from their parents.

I pledged to my people that I would fight for additional Federal assistance whenever and wherever it is necessary to go after that assistance, even if it is relatively small in comparison to the size of the Interior budget before you. That is why I am here today. Every dollar you provide us means real and tangible expansion of opportunity for

people, and I would hope that you have that in mind in considering those parts of the Interior budget request which affect American Indians. For too long my people have been, in the estimation of many officials in Washington, part of the natural resources "scenery" and not real people with real problems. We have lost in the competition for funds with resource management and land interests; we have had our human needs thought of as if they were the needs of our forests, waterways, and lands. This cannot continue.

Mrs. HANSEN. The BIA budget has increased to a larger percentage than almost any other item in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill.

Mr. MACDONALD. We are very thankful for that and appreciate that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you so much.

Mr. MACDONALD. Thank you for allowing us the time.

Mr. TODECHEENE. Madam Chairman and honorable members of the committee. I would like to call to your attention that the Navajo people are at a standstill in one of their economics. The committee might be aware we are producers of about 2 million pounds of wool bringing us an income of over $10 million.

Now the wool market, the bottom has fallen out of it and we cannot sell our wool. So we have come to this Capital of this Nation to call your attention to that.

Now the traders can't buy the wool from the Navajo people. I think that this is also an overall national problem. Because of this we are very much interested in your additional consideration of $3 million to develop the Navajo irrigation projects because one of the major economic factors of the Navajo people, namely, wool, is now at a standstill.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESSES

IVAL V. GOSLIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UPPER COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION

I. J. COURY, INTERSTATE STREAM COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Ival V. Goslin, executive director, of the Upper Colorado River Commission.

Mr. GOSLIN. Madam Chairman, my name is Ival V. Goslin. I am executive director of the Upper Colorado River Commission, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Upper Colorado River Commission is an interstate administrative agency created by the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948. The commission represents the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming in matters pertaining to the development, utilization, and conservation of the water resources of the Colorado River Basin.

Madam Chairman, our commission appreciates the opportunity to support appropriations to continue the construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

When the first construction funds were appropriated in 1964, the Navajo Indian irrigation project was scheduled for completion in 14–16 years. Delivery of the first water to project lands was supposed to occur in 1970, a year ago. It now appears that the availability of only limited funds has stretched the completion date into the indefinite future. The President's budget for fiscal year 1972 contains an item of $9 million for this project. While this amount is an improvement over the amounts recommended in previous years, it is apparent that it is still not sufficient money for the most progressive and orderly program.

We recommend that this committee increase the appropriation for fiscal year 1972 to $12 million for the following reasons:

The sum of $9 million would permit the initiation of construction of 3.4 miles of canal system. Construction of the distribution and drainage system for the first block of lands to be irrigated must be completed prior to the delivery of water. With $9 million the construction program might provide for the schedule of water delivery to the first block of project lands in 1976. On the other hand, an appropriation of $12 million for fiscal year 1972 would allow for the awarding of contracts for the construction of an additional 9.2 miles of canal system. This would permit earlier completion of the canal system to the first lands to be irrigated. The construction program for future years could then be adjusted to advance the first delivery of water by 1 full year, to the spring of 1975.

The Navajo Tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Reclamation have made great strides in all phases of work in preparation for operation of this project as an Indian enterprise. The Bureau of Reclamation is establishing an apprenticeship training program in conjunction with its construction. The purpose of this program is to train young Indians for responsible positions in the construction industry. It will also provide an increased supply of skilled men who will be qualified for positions in the operation and maintenance of the Navajo Indian irrigation project. The first trainees under this educational program are expected to be ready to work in the construction industry beginning early in 1972. The program will be expanded in future years.

Last year the Congress approved Public Law 91–406 which, in effect, revised the plan of development for the Navajo Indian irrigation project. The act increased from 8 to 16 the number of townships of federally-owned land outside the boundaries of the reservation that are to be held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the Navajo tribe, if such lands are found to be susceptible of irrigation as part of the project. The act also provided for an increase in authorized funds to be appropriated from $135 million to $206 million based on the April 1970 prices. Part of this increase has been due to economic inflation, part to changes in the physical plan of the project, and part to refinements in engineering studies during the preconstruction period.

Since Congress authorized this project in 1962, only $38,146,000 or 18 percent of the total appropriations authorized, $206 million has been appropriated. The rate of construction progress has consequently been unreasonably slow and expensive.

The Navajo Dam and Reservoir, which will furnish an adequate and regulated water supply for the Navajo Indian irrigation project were completed in 1963. This dam, reservoir, and appurtenant features have cost over $44 million to June 30, 1970. This reservoir is not serving the primary productive purpose for which it was constructed—the storing, conservation, and delivery of water to the Indians' lands. An investment of over $82 million is nonoperative, constructed, and partially constructed facilities cannot be good business.

The development of the natural resources of the Navajo Indian Reservation is an integral and vital part of the Nation's program to eliminate poverty for our original native citizens. In recent years the American people and the Congress have been keenly aware of the necessity for improving the living conditions for the Indians of the United States. The Colorado River Storage Project Act of 15 years ago and the subsequent Navajo Indian irrigation project legislation of 1962 are predicated upon this concept. Section 4(d) of the Colorado River Storage Project Act says:

> * * * as to Indian lands within, under or served by any participating project, payment of construction costs within the capability of the land to repay shall be subject to the act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 564).

Section 6 of the Colorado River Storage Project Act provides that:

> In the event that the Navajo participating project is authorized, the costs allocated to irrigation of Indian-owned tribal or restricted lands within, under, or served by such project, and beyond the capability of such lands to repay, shall be determined, and, in recognition of the fact that assistance to the Navajo Indians is the responsibility of the entire Nation, such costs shall be nonreimbursable.

This committee is requested to carefully weigh all pertinent factors and to exercise sympathetic understanding of the problems of the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the need to expedite its construction. We urge full consideration of our recommendation that this committee add $3 million to the $9 million in the President's budget. Making available $12 million for fiscal year 1972 would constitute a real step in meeting the urgent national responsibility to the Navajo Indians.

Madam Chairman, on behalf of the Upper Colorado River Commission and its member States, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, thank you for granting this opportunity to express our support for appropriations of funds for continuing the construction of this important participating irrigation project of the Colorado River storage project.

I have with me Mr. I. J. Coury, who is the chairman of the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission, and I would like to say a few words on behalf of Gov. Bruce King, of New Mexico.

SUMMARY

Mr. COURY. This statement is submitted in support of appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to continue construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project which was authorized in recognition of the obligation of the United States to the Navajo Tribe. The project in the northwestern corner of New Mexico will furnish water for irrigation of 110,630 acres of land and will provide an adequate standard of living for 33,000 Navajos. The President's budget proposes $9

million for fiscal year 1972. A total of $12 million of new money could be effectively spent in fiscal year 1972. An increase of $3 million over the amount proposed in the budget would advance the date for delivery of water to the initial block of lands from 1976 to 1975. I strongly urge that appropriations for fiscal year 1972 be increased to $12 million for timely construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

STATEMENT

The 1868 treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo Tribe of Indians provides that any Navajo being the head of a family and desiring to commence farming shall have the privilege to select 160 acres in the Navajo Reservation to be held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it and of his family so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. The treaty also provides that any person over 18 years of age not being the head of a family may in a like manner select and hold 80 acres within the reservation for purposes of cultivation. The treaty further provides that the Navajo head of family is entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements to help him get started in his farm enterprise. Even a casual examination of precipitation records shows that irrigation is essential if these treaty provisions are to be given effect of much significance.

The law which authorized the Colorado River storage project in 1956, Public Law 84–485, explicitly recognized that assistance to the Navajo Tribe in the form of an Indian irrigation project is the responsibility of the entire Nation. The Navajo Indian irrigation project was authorized in 1962 by Public Law 87–483 to meet the obligation implied in the 1868 treaty and explicitly recognized by the Colorado River Storage Project Act.

The desperate needs of the Navajo Tribe have been the subject of much concern to the people of the United States. Construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project could do much to alleviate the grinding poverty being suffered by the 120,000 people of the Nation's largest Indian tribe.

The project would furnish water for the irrigation of 110,630 acres of land. Project construction will generate an estimated 8,750 man-years of work at the project site. Navajo people are qualified and capable of handling approximately 30 percent, or 2,625 man-years, of the construction jobs.

Employment opportunities associated with full development and operation of the irrigation facilities would have a great beneficial impact. The local annual payroll associated with the agricultural phases of the project is estimated at $41,980,000. Of this total, some $33 million would accrue to Navajo people.

Studies show that jobs would be created for about 850 farm operators and 2,500 farm laborers. An additional 70 employees would be needed to operate and maintain project facilities. Jobs associated with full development of the project—including related off-farm employment—are estimated to total 8,841, of which an estimated 6,626 would be filled by Navajo people. Directly and indirectly, the project would provide an adequate standard of living for about 33,000 Navajos. Also, there would be school benefits resulting from the resettlement of Navajos in the project area; these benefits alone have been estimated at about $1 million annually.

The studies of the Four Corners Regional Economic Development Commission have shown that accelerated completion of the Navajo Indian irrigation project would do more than any other measure to alleviate the problem of chronic economic distress that the Commission was created to solve.

The Navajo Indian irrigation project construction schedule was initially framed by the Bureau of Reclamation so that the first delivery of water to the lands would be made in 1970 and construction would be completed in 1980.

Through fiscal year 1971 $38,146,000 has been appropriated for the project. This represents only 18 percent of the $206 million authorized to be appropriated.

The rate of appropriation has been so low that the goals of the initial construction schedule are now unattainable. Continuing this slow rate of progress will cause overhead costs including interest during construction, to mount out of proportion to what they should be. More importantly, the benefits to the Indians from project operation will be delayed.

Construction completed and in progress in fiscal year 1971 totals 20.2 miles of the 43.2 miles of the canal system required to be constructed to irrigate the first block of lands. If construction proceeds with the $9 million appropriation for fiscal year 1972 as proposed in the President's budget and future appropriations are made according to schedule, water could be delivered to the first block of project lands in the spring of 1976.

An appropriation of $12 million for fiscal year 1972 for the project would provide for award of contracts to begin construction of the additional 9.2 miles of the main canal needed to bring water to the first 10,000 acres of land to be irrigated. This acceleration in the construction program would make it possible to complete the distribution system for the initial block of lands so that water can be applied in the spring of 1975, a year earlier than with an appropriation of only $9 million.

I submit that it is of transcending importance that the United States restore the faith of the Navajo people in our Government by fulfilling its commitments to the Navajo Tribe.

I strongly urge that appropriations for fiscal year 1972 be increased to provide $12 million for timely construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

I appreciate this opportunity to present my views on appropriations for this project.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee increased irrigation funds last year and the budget request for fiscal year 1972 hasn't incorporated that increase.

Mr. GOSLIN. That is correct, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is well aware of the problem and well aware of the need to complete that irrigation project.

Mr. COURY. You heard the chairman make the statement of the poverty and the increased people on their rolls every year. This is one project that really should have been completed as scheduled instead of delaying it. As it goes, it gets more expensive.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you both.

Mr. COURY. Thanks, Madam Chairman.

WITNESS

DENNIS J. LEHR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Dennis J. Lehr.

Mr. LEHR. I am Dennis J. Lehr, a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Hogan & Hartson. Our firm is acting without fee in an of-counsel capacity, representing 21 Yakima Indians, who together with their families consist of more than 100 individuals who reside on three so-called in lieu fishing sites along the Columbia River in Skamania County, Wash. California Indian Legal Services and Seattle Legal Services have developed the fact that formed the basis of this testimony. We also appear on behalf of the Skamania County Parks and Recreation Board which has expressed its concern about the present condition of these sites and supports the Indians' plans to improve them.

In essence, we seek appropriations of approximately $212,0000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide sanitary facilities for these sites, and we ask this committee's help in recommending to the Bureau of Indian Affairs that it rescind regulations which in their present form would require these Indian families to leave their homes on this land.

The sites on which our Indian clients reside, and two other locations on the Oregon side of the river, were acquired for the Indians by the Army Corps of Engineers to replace traditional fishing sites, established by treaty, destroyed in 1937 by construction of the Bonneville Dam.

For centuries prior to 1937, members of the Yakima and other Indian tribes in the States of Washington and Oregon fished and resided at various sites along the Columbia River. For hundreds of years the fish from this river has been the mainstay of the Yakima's diet. In 1855, a treaty with the United States secured to the Yakima tribe and its individual members "the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places" along the Columbia River and its tributaries, even though these sites were not located on the Yakima Reservation established by the treaty.[1]

As they had done before the 1855 treaty, the ancestors of our present clients fished continuously at certain spots along the Columbia River and constructed homes along the river's bank. In 1937, when Bonneville Dam commenced operations, it flooded three of these fishing sites in Skamania County, Wash. In recognition of the Indians' treaty rights to reside and fish along the Columbia River, the Corps of Engineers, beginning in 1937, repeatedly promised that new sites would be obtained to replace the flooded locations, and that homes, sanitary facilities and running water would be provided at the new sites.

Not until the 1950's were three sites acquired for the Indians. The Army Corps of Engineers even then did not honor its promises to rebuild the Indians' homes. A number of families live all year round in houses that they themselves built on the three sites. The Indian population is doubled during the summertime when additional tribesmen come to fish.

[1] Treaty of June 4, 1855, 12 Stat. 952 (1855).

Despite the fact that Congress in 1955 specifically authorized the Corps of Engineers to supply running water and construct sanitary facilities on these sites, and appropriated funds for this purpose, the corps has never done so. Naturally, their failure to act has resulted in increased cost estimates of the work to be done. We have assurance from the Portland office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs that if the appropriations are now made, the Bureau will supervise their use.

At the Cooks site, on the Little White Salmon River, the water system consists of a one-half-inch steel pipe serving as a community faucet. A pail with a tin dipper provides drinking water for each house. The sites have only a row of outhouses without sewage units or septic tank, and no bath facilities. The sanitary conditions on the sites have deteriorated throughout the past decade.

Our clients' need for running water and sanitary facilities is made even more urgent by the adoption of BIA regulations which authorize the Bureau to remove our clients from their homes and destroy all permanent dwellings on the sites. The purported justification for these regulations is that, because the sites lack running water and other sanitary facilities, they constitute a health hazard. Yet any health hazard which exists is the direct consequence of 30 years' neglect by the U.S. Government to honor its promises to the Indians. Because of their manner of adoption, we believe that certain of these regulations are probably illegal.[2]

Rather than resisting the enforcement of these regulations—which we also believe to be in conflict with past treaties and promises by the Federal Government—our clients urgently request that funds be appropriated for the construction of needed sanitary facilities on the sites. The most urgent and immediate need is for running water and sewage treatment and disposal facilities. The Portland Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that these can be constructed on the Skamania County sites and one Oregon site for $212,000.[3] We ask that this sum be appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs specifically for that use. In addition, there are needs for improved drainage, construction of all-weather macadam access roads and cleaning up of the shorelines of the sites and finally construction of decent housing as promised by the Corps of Engineers. These improvements—promised to the Indians over 30 years ago—will not only restore to them a minimum level of sanitation—but will rectify a long-standing wrong of our Government.

I appreciate this opportunity of appearing before you.

(The attachments follow:)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oreg., April 2, 1971.

Mr. REID CHAMBERS,
School of Law, UCLA,
Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR MR. CHAMBERS: This is in response to your request for estimated costs for developing running water, restrooms, and sewage systems on the Columbia River in lieu fishing sites. We had done some preliminary investigation toward modernizing some of the sanitary facilities but had decided not to proceed because of the extremely high costs that would be involved.

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[2] Part 255, Title 25 C.F.R., as amended.
[3] Submitted herewith is a copy of that estimate.

Simple septic tanks are out of the question because the sites are, with one exception, perched on rocky ledged on the edge of the river, meaning the effluent be such that it can be put directly into the river. This means that minimum acceptable standards for sewage are rather expensive sewage treatment plants. The plants require electric powers. Power is also required for three of the four water systems.

Since you required the cost estimates immediately, we hurriedly put together estimates to equip the four sites with these minimum facilities. These are based on familiarity with the sites and past experience in constructing similar facilities, and are not a result of detailed, itemized costs developed from design and engineering. We feel confident they are realistic costs for the locations and conditions that will be encountered on the sites.

The estimated cost for facilities at each site is as follows:

Little White Salmon:	
Sewage treatment plant	$25,000
Restroom building and fixtures	5,000
Water pump, pumphouse	3,000
Power (under tracks), transformer	5,000
Leveling for treatment plant and restroom	5,500
Total	43,500
Big White Salmon:	
Sewage treatment plant	25,000
Restroom building and fixtures	5,000
Waterlines to treatment plant and restrooms	500
Power—transformer and underground line through railroad right-of-way	5,000
Leveling for treatment plant	4,000
Total	39,500
Lone Pine:	
Sewage treatment plant	25,000
Restroom building and fixtures	5,000
Water system—install main and lines to existing water system	25,000
Powerline and transformer	3,000
Total	58,000
Wind River:	
Sewage treatment plant	25,000
Restroom building and fixtures	5,000
Water system—pump, pumphouse, line	3,000
Powerlines, transformer, right-of-way	18,000
Total	51,000
Subtotal	192,000
Contingencies, 10 percent	19,200
Total	211,200

In addition, maintenance costs will be about $24,000 annually for personal services, repair and upkeep of the equipment, electric power, vehicle rental, etc.

You should be aware that the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not consider that construction of the above will solve all the problems associated with use and maintenance of the sites. Many of the complaints stem from the clutter of shabby structures, the litter, abandoned vehicles, stench of processing fish, crowded conditions during the fishing season, and other problems related to maintenance of permanent residences on sites not suitable or intended for such use. We are continuing to work with the individuals and tribes involved in an effort to formulate a satisfactory solution.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD M. BALSIGER,
Assistant Area Director (Community Services).

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Lehr, this should be funded from the public works appropriation and not the BIA. It is part of the Bonneville Dam cost.

Mr. LEHR. Madam Chairman, I certainly don't wish to take issue with you. It was the feeling of the group that we are working in conjunction with the California Indian legal services and Seattle legal services and the Portland office of BIA, you had the authority to do this.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have the authority but the Army Engineers have the responsibility.

Mr. LEHR. Madam Chairman, we are asking funds directly for sanitary facilities rather than construction of homes. The Army Corps of Engineers proposal was a broad one that included not only homes but sanitary facilities. I would urge on you again to examine the legal authority. We believe it is proper to ask this authorization before this committee for the sanitary facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. We had quite a long discussion of this matter the other day when the BIA was before the committee. It just might be the Army Engineers could reimburse the BIA for it.

Mr. LEHR. Quite obviously the human beings concerned really don't care where it comes from. They feel most put upon and have been for over a generation.

Again, I do not wish to quarrel, but we firmly believe that the authorization can legally come from this committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is a complicated matter. That is our problem. Thank you very much.

Mr. LEHR. Thank you.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESS

J. ALAN GALBRAITH, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. J. Alan Galbraith.

Mr. GALBRAITH. My name is J. Alan Galbraith. I work here in town, but I used to work for California Legal Services, and I am familiar with the housing needs in California of the Indians and I appear on their behalf.

I don't intend to read through the statement. I would invite the committee's attention to the photographs which are attached to the back of this report. I think more than my words they graphically indicate the need for an emergency housing program under the Bureau's housing improvement program for California.

As part of the record I would ask the committee to attach the resolution of the California Indian Legal Services Board of Trustees concerning rural California Indian housing needs.

(The statement and resolution follow:)

Decent Homes

A Report on the Need for an Emergency Housing Grant for Rural California Indians

INTRODUCTION

Tarpaper shacks with leaking roofs. Cramped, decaying trailers. Four children, of both sexes and varying ages, in an 8 by 10 room. Frayed and exposed electric wiring (or none at all). No privacy. No place for the young to study. No place for the sick to rest.

Such is the degrading squalor of most Indian housing in the Golden State today. Why do such conditions exist in the wealthiest State in the richest Nation in 1971? What can be done to alleviate them? This report briefly explores the history leading to this situation, documents present needs, and offers a realistic first step in bringing a measure of dignity and shelter to the original Californians, whose land underlies the prosperity of California today.

OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND

Most Californians know little about California Indians. There are many Indians in the State—over 100,000, including tens of thousands brought here from other States over the past two decades by the Bureau of Indian Affairs under its job training and placement programs. California is now the first or second most populous Indian State in the country. But in a State so large and dazzling, the Indian population, particularly the 40,000 or so native Californians who live in rural areas, tend to be all but forgotten. Rural California Indians are tucked away in remote areas, often on tiny, impoverished reservations and rancherias far from the cities, suburbs, and freeways of the Golden State. Rural California Indians suffer many ills; by all measures of social well-being they are at the lowest rung of society.

The history of California Indians is one of terror and tragedy. Hunted down like animals, they were literally decimated in the 19th century, decreasing from 150,000–200,000 to 150,000–20,000 [1] in 50 years, through encounters with white settlers, loss of food supplies, and white-imported diseases. Later experienced with the U.S. Government were only slightly less traumatic.

Over the years the Federal Government has provided far less assistance to California Indians than to Indians in other States. Ironically, even in California most BIA funds are spent for the benefit of Indians from other States brought here by the Bureau for employment. And until a year or two ago, Sherman Institute, the only BIA school in California, was closed to California Indians. Even now the majority of students there are from out of State. Yet the cost of maintaining Sherman—several million dollars—was deducted from the 1944 California Indian claim award.

U.S. treaties with California Indians are a history of treachery and duplicity; none have ever been ratified by the United States, although the Indians gave up their land in reliance on the treaties. To this day, little land has been set aside for California Indian groups; most of the land that has been set aside is either very remote and poor or came too late as a half-hearted afterthought; and some has been lost because of the ill-conceived Federal termination policy of the 1950's and 1960's in California. A great many California Indians have never received any land at all.

The ambivalence and inconsistency of Federal Indian policy during the last 100 years in California—now assimilationist at any price, now ineffectually paternalistic—has left the Indians confused, embittered and in harsh poverty.

ESTIMATED NEEDS

For most rural California Indians, safe and adequate housing does not exist. Out of a rural Indian population of about 40,000, at least 70 percent, and probably closer to 90 percent, are ill housed. At present, there is no hope for improvement. During the last 3 years, the Bureau of Indian Affairs in California has had an

[1] Since the turn of the century, they have increased to something over 40,000, owing to the highest birth rate in the State, longer life span and lower infant mortality (despite a present life expectancy of 44 years and the highest infant mortality rate of any group in the State).

annual housing budget of about $300,000 per year. Basically this money, which is funneled through the BIA's Housing Improvement Program (HIP), serves as an emergency fund to extricate a handful of families whose housing is so deteriorated as to be uninhabitable or whose homes have been destroyed by fire. (Fire is very common among rural Indians, mainly because many of the houses are improperly wired and unsafely heated. If building codes were enforced against them, most would be homeless.)

The Bureau's annual $300,000 housing budget represents about 1 percent of the money needed to substantially improve the overal lhousing picture for California Indians. It is far from enough to even maintain existing conditions, as depressing as they are, let alone make any advances. The present money is little more than a token fund. It is estimated by Bureau officials that to substantially correct the situation, about $30 million would be needed in California.

For the purpose of estimating rural California Indian housing needs, it is useful to divide the State into three areas: northern, central and southern. In those areas the estimated needs for Indian housing are as follows: In northern California, an area which for this purpose includes the five counties of Humboldt, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Shasta, and Trinity, it is estimated that there are about 11,200 Indians either on or near the reservation (the "on or near" classification includes all Indians except terminated groups). A fairly accurate survey conducted, in part, by the Hoopa Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs indicates that in this area about 250 new housing units are needed. The new units include those houses which are beyond repair and additional housing for those Indian families now living doubled up with other families. About 500 existing units are in need of major repair. It is estimated that to meet the northern area housing need would cost approximately $4 250.000.

The central portion of the State, which for the purposes of this report includes significant Indian population in the counties of Mendocino, Lake, Glenn, Sonoma, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Fresno, Tulare, Alpine, Mono and Inyo, has an Indian population of approximately 20,500. In this area it is estimated that at least 500 new units are needed and 1,000 houses need major repair. The total cost is estimated at about $8,500,000.

In the southern part of the State, including significant Indian populations in the counties of Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego and Imperial, there are approximately 10,095 Indians living on or near Indian reservations. In this area it is estimated that about 300 new houses are needed and about 470 houses require repair. The total projected budget for this work comes to approximately $4,975,000.

Adding the three areas together there is a total State need for "on or near" a reservation housing of $17,725,000. However, that figure does not include terminated Indians. There are probably at least 5,000 terminated Indians in California, most of them in the northern and central parts of the State. The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates it would cost approximately $12,275,000 to meet their housing needs, making a statewide total of $30 million. These estimates are based on simple, decent housing, without frills.

WHO SHALL BE SHELTERED?

As indicated above, many California Indians surrendered their land in reliance on the unratified treaties but were never given the reservations promised in the treaties. Therefore, they have never lived on Federal trust land. In addition, thousands of the Indians who were belatedly given small parcels (known as rancherias) in the northern and central parts of the State, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, to salve the troubled white conscience, were stunned to find those lands being terminated (that is, losing their Federal trust status and the attendant services, such as they were) in the 1950's and 1960's. Because of termination, some of those Indians have lost even those token lands. Others remain in total oblivion so far as the BIA is concerned, while Indians in other States have been provided greatly increased Bureau assistance in recent years. However, termination should no longer be an excuse for such neglect. As President Nixon stated in his message of July 8, 1970, to Congress on Indian policy:

"This policy of forced termination is wrong, in my judgment, for a number of reasons. First, the premise on which it rests is wrong. Termination implies that the Federal Government has taken on a trusteeship responsibility for Indian communities as an act of generosity toward a disadvantaged people and that it can therefore discontinue this responsibility on a unilateral basis whenever it sees fit. But the unique status of Indian tribes does not rest on any premise

such as this. The special relationship between Indians and the Federal Government is the result instead of solemn obligations which have been entered into by the U.S. Government. Down through the years, through written treaties and through formal and informal agreements, our Government has made specific commitments to the Indian people. For their part the Indians have often surrendered claims to vast tracts of land and have accepted life on Government reservations. In exchange, the Government has agreed to provide community services such as health, education, and public safety, services which would presumably allow Indian communities to enjoy a standard of living comparable to that of other Americans.

"The second reason for rejecting forced termination is that the practical results have been clearly harmful in the few instances [1] in which termination actually has been tried. The removal of Federal trusteeship responsibility has produced considerable disorientation among the affected Indians and has left them unable to relate to a myriad of Federal, State, and local assistance efforts. Their economic and social condition often has been worse after termination than it was before."

Thus as a matter of meeting the real needs of the people and not making false distinctions based on historical inequities, it is essential that housing be provided to rural California Indians on a nondiscriminatory basis, that is, without regard to whether they live on Federal, State, or private land, whether on reservations, rancherias, allotments, or individually owned property, whether they are terminated or unterminated.

HOW SHALL HOMES BE PROVIDED?

With the multiplicity of existing housing programs, it is disappointing to find none that is tailored to meet the unique situation confronting California Indians. Yet generally speaking that is the case. Many California Indians are dispersed in small, remote groups, often with weak governing bodies and a membership consisting largely of disabled and elderly people, or a disproportionately high number of children. Unterminated people reside on trust land which cannot (and should not) be mortgaged. Annual total family incomes of less than $2,000 are typical. In light of all of these factors, the usual housing programs, which often require mortgages and monthly payments, simply are generally unworkable. For the small, poorly organized groups which predominate in northern and central California, the same is true of housing authorities. In the southern part of the State, however, there is a Mission Indian Housing Authority covering about half a dozen reservations which have sufficient area, population, and functioning governing bodies, to justify such a pilot project. Several other large reservations, else where in the State, may lend themselves to such efforts and the Mission project will be an important test for them. It should be given full Federal support.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Housing is, of course, a vital necessity in itself. However, it is also the key to many other problems confronting rural California Indians. The lack of decent shelter creates health and safety hazards. It does not provide room for study, with resulting educational problems. Psychological studies have documented the adverse effects of sustained overcrowding. Dignified housing is also essential for Indian self-respect and the respect of neighboring non-Indian communities.

An Indian slum on the edge of town breeds contempt and erects barriers of bias against Indians seeking employment, social contact, education, and all of the services, private and public, they require. It is a constant, visible reminder of the failure of the Federal Government. New or improved housing can restore a sense of hope to the Indian people.

In light of the above factors, if housing is to be made available to rural California Indians in the near future, the only practicable program for most of them is the Bureau of Indian Affairs' housing improvement program (HIP). This program has been functioning, although at a token level, for some time. It is flexible in that it permits construction of new homes or repair of repairable old ones and it need no tbe limited to Indian trust land. It also makes housing available to those most badly in need of it, those who simply cannot make monthly

[1] Thirty-six rancherias have been terminated in California and a number of others are in the process of termination.

housing payments. Many of them can barely find enough money for food. HIP is a grant program and does not require any payments.

Although it may not be possible for Congress to appropriate at one time the $30 million needed to make rural California Indian housing adequate, a minimum emergency appropriation of $5 million should be made immediately. Congress should expressly provide that these funds shall be used to meet the needs of the Indians regardless of the type of land upon which they live or whether they are terminated or unterminated. Indians shouold be involved as such as possible in planning their new homes or repairs to existing ones.

The present condition of rural California Indian housing is comparable to that which would exist if all of the Indians lived in an area devastated by some great natural calamity. The fact that the shacks are remote and out of sight should not obscure the fact that the great majority of California Indians live in such conditions. An emergency housing grant is just as essential for them as if they were in a federally-declared "disaster area"—perhaps more so as they have lived in these squalid conditions for so long and the Federal Government has a special obligation to them.

Prepared by California Indian Legal Services, 2527 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Calif., February 1971.

RESOLUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA INDIAN LEGAL SERVICES BOARD OF TRUSTEES CONCERNING RURAL CALIFORNIA INDIAN HOUSING NEEDS

The majority of the California Indian Legal Services Board of Trustees are Indians who represent a majority of rural California Indians. They have first-hand experience with the conditions of their people.

Throughout the State of California the great majority of rural Indians live in dilapidated houses, shacks, trailers, and other structures which are a constant threat to the health, safety, and emotional well-being of their occupants. These substandard housing conditions lead directly to illness, fires, educational problems, demoralization, and despair.

For historic and demographic reasons, the only feasible housing program for most rural California Indians, particularly the small, scattered groups in the northern and central parts of the State, is the housing improving program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. At present only token funds are available through the program with the result that improvement in rural California Indian housing is at best keeping pace with deterioration in existing housing.

In order not to perpetuate past inequities resulting from the Federal Government's illegal taking of 70 percent of California in 1853 without providing the lands it had promised in return; the allotment policy of the late 19th and early 20th centuries; and the termination policies of the 1950's and 1960's improved housing should be made available to rural California Indians solely on the basis of need, without regard to artificial, unfair distinctions of trust or nontrust, terminated or non-terminated status.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that $23,500,000 is required to bring rural California Indian housing up to minimal standards of decency.

Wherefore, the California Indian Legal Services Board of Trustees urges Congress to begin to meet the long-neglected housing needs of rural California Indians by appropriating $5 million for unrestricted use by the Sacramento area office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to improve rural California Indian housing in fiscal year 1972. The only condition on those funds should be that rural California Indians should be involved in housing improvement plans and activities to the greatest possible extent.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by a vote of 23 to 0 on March 13, 1971.

DAVID RISLING, Jr.
Chairman of the Board.

Mr. GALBRAITH. My purpose here if I may, is to make a couple of additional remarks.

In California there are about 40,000 rural Indians of which somewhere between 70 to 90 percent are ill housed.

The low-income housing bulletin of the Rural Housing Alliance in its October 1970 issue on page 4 said, "The small Sacramento office now has the dubious honor of the highest instance of need with 89 percent of its 1,600 families living in substandard or overcrowded housing."

For fiscal 1972 I understand the Bureau is requesting appropriation in the neighborhood of $400,000. I have read through Mr. Peak's testimony before the Senate committee and he admitted there that that level of appropriation did not keep pace with population growth. That means that more people are going to live in the substandard housing, and there is going to be a deterioration even more so than there already is. It simply underscores the fact to get on top of the problem more money has to be funneled through the Sacramento office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Also, I understand, too, that the Bureau can spend $5 million next year along the lines that we request; that if the money is appropriated, the $5 million can be spent under the Bureau's program.

There is one further series of remarks I would like to make. That is why the HIP housing improvement program. The fact of the matter is there is no real alternative for California. The HUD program just won't suffice, particularly in the northern areas of the State. The Indians live on small rancherias. They are highly dispersed and it is not practical to form the kinds of organizations, housing authorities that are required under the various HUD programs. HIP is direct, highly adjustable, it meets the needs of the people with a maximum of impact and speed.

So I would ask the committee to seriously consider an emergency appropriation of $5 million for the California rural Indians.

As I said, the situation is deteriorating. There is no other source of funds but the Congress. The Bureau is in a position to spend the money through the Sacramento office. I don't think anybody would dispute the fact that the housing is very substandard and that if the housing problem isn't attacked, it is really not possible to attack in a meaningful way a whole variety of other problems either.

So I would ask the committee to give its attention to this request and hopefully to report favorably on it. It is really a very serious need.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. GALBRAITH. If there are any questions, I know that the California bands are very small and scattered and they haven't made their voice known in Congress the way the larger tribes in the Southwest and the West have. This has been to some extent an aspect of Federal policy in the 1950's, it has to some extent been a historical factor that the Californians never got a land base the other Indians got, so their needs in the Halls of Congress have had a very low priority.

But the needs there are exceedingly real. In terms of California population, obviously, and even in terms of other Indian populations, their needs require the attention of this committee and the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have a problem in connection with all the nonreservation Indians. In most States Indians who are not on a reservation are entitled to the same benefits that any other American is. Several States do not follow this practice. This is one of our real problems. It is presenting an increasing problem to us financewise. If we are going to reach out and encompass the affairs of each and every Indian in the United States, then we have to remember that we are going to have to multiply the budget I would say 100 times.

Mr. GALBRAITH. I appreciate that problem. I think it is a very serious one. In California you do have at least 7,000 people that live on Federal lands and their housing needs aren't being met either.

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It is my understanding that the Bureau has said it will require $15 million to take care of their needs alone and the $5 million for next year could go into the houses for the trust Indians, the Indians that live on the executive order rancherias in California. Admittedly, somehow we are going to have to think about how at least in California we tackle the nonreservation Indians.

Again the reason he has been excluded from Federal service is really a historical problem because of the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty in the 1850's and that problem has persisted.

The State of California off and on does express an interest in California rural Indian problems and yet to my knowledge nothing of any import has really happened.

I just don't expect it is going to happen in California because the Indians are too scattered, they don't have a great deal of political punch, and the State also has an enormous welfare load, and it has some other minority populations who are simply more numerous and better organized. I hope you keep those factors in mind.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee does understand the problem very thoroughly.

Mr. GALBRAITH. Thank you very much. I appreciate the opportunity to speak before the committee.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITNESS

CHRIS McNEIL, DIRECTOR, STANFORD UNIVERSITY AMERICAN INDIAN PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chris McNeil, director, Stanford University American Indian Program.

Mr. MCNEIL. Madam Chairman, my name is Chris McNeil. I am a Tlingit Indian. I am presently the director of the American Indian program at Stanford and next year I will be the educational coordinator for my tribe in Southeastern Alaska.

Before I start my presentation I would like to thank the members of this committee for the opportunity to appear here before you.

The action proposed to this committee is to increase the per capita amount allocated to American Indian students to pursue higher education. In particular, these funds should be redirected in such a manner that highly talented Indian students are able to pursue their education in institutions which have the most selective admissions criteria. These funds should also be increased to include graduate students so that they may pursue professional training.

THE BASIC NEED FOR A WIDER DIVERSITY OF INDIAN PROFESSIONAL SKILLS

Like other communities, American Indian communities, both on and off reservations, have a wide variety of needs which have to be met in order to be viable and progressive. One of these needs is to have a wide diversity of occupational skills and professional talents among members of American Indian communities. It is not enough to have the greater proportion of occupational talent concentrated in the areas of vocational training. There must be greater emphasis on the education

of professional talent such as managers, lawyers, doctors, and teachers. American Indian communities need these talents not only to become more viable, but for greater self-determination. At the present time, the professional talent needs are not being met.

LACK OF ADEQUATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL GRANT AND AID FUNDS

A basic reason for this lack of numbers and diversity among the professions is that American Indians are vastly underrepresented in higher education of all types. A recent Ford Foundation study gave a clear indication of this fact. According to this study, if American Indians were to be represented in colleges and universities in proportion to their percentage of the population, the American Indian college enrollment would have increased by 725 percent from approximately 4,000 to 33,000. One of the primary reasons for this underrepresentation is that up to now Indian students typically haven't had the money to attend. Last year the Bureau of Indian Affairs through its higher educational grant-in-aid program provided an average grant of $882 per student at a time when the average cost at even the least expensive State colleges ran at about $2,000. For most Indian students, the Bureau Grant-in-Aid program is their only chance to be able to go to college. When one places these figures in the context of American Indian communities it is most understandable. For instance, there are few opportunities for American Indian youth to find work and pay for their own education. According to a BIA reservation development study in 1968, the average unemployment on reservations ran approximately 42 percent, in some areas ranging as high as 60 to 70 percent. According to the Senate subcommittee report on Indian education of last year, the average per capita income for American Indians for the entire country was about $1,500, but the aforementioned 1968 BIA study for reservation areas indicated that the average per capita income was $869. So a situation exists where the average reservation income is less than half of what it would cost for an Indian student to attend the least expensive State college.

NEED FOR MORE TRAINED AMERICAN INDIAN PROFESSIONALS

As indicated before, if Indian communities are to become viable, a prime component of that viability will have to be the generation of a wide variety of professional skills among American Indians. The most salient reason for the generation of these professional skills is of course that we Indians would like to be able to take care of our own affairs. That is important, but of at least equal importance is that it is only rarely the case that an outsider really understands the culture of specific reservation areas. They rarely understand what program component mix will work to solve problems. Reservations are not like uban America, nor are all reservations alike. The people who best understand what it will take to make reservation communities more viable and progressive are American Indians who have professional skills. As a result of this lack of understanding many Government programs either fail or don't bring intended results. This is a severe waste of Government funds. Furthermore, it is rather doubtful whether or not an increased level of funding alone will resolve the many problems which face

American Indian communities. Trained American Indian professionals would surely do a lot more to actually solve the problems and do so more efficiently with less waste.

HIGH DROPOUT RATES AMONG INDIAN STUDENTS

Several things are fairly apparent insofar as American Indians in higher education are concerned. One prime problem is that there is an inordinately high dropout rate for American Indian students once they do gain admission to college. According to the Senate subcommittee report of last year only 3 percent of those Indian students who start college ever finish. There are no indications as to how they made those calculations, but I suspect that in 1971 there will be more than 3 percent of the Indian students graduating who started in the academic year 1967–68. According to the latest data by the BIA, 26 percent is the highest possible percentage that could graduate in 1971! That is to say, at best, 74 percent of the Indian students dropped out between the time they started in September 1967 and the time they were to graduate in June 1971. There is no indication given in their data whether or not all of the students who will graduate in June 1971 are the same ones who started out in their program as freshmen. If this is not the case, then the real dropout rate has to lie somewhere between 74 and 97 percent. I would suspect the actual dropout rate to be over 80 percent, but considerably under 97 percent. There has to be a more extensive and accurate compilation of the data in order to find the exact dropout rate. (See appendix A.)

Even within the range between 74 and 97 percent, the dropout rate among American Indian students is an ominous sign. What this means to the American Indians is that we are severely underrepresented, very few of our number make it through 4 years later with a bachelor's degree. One study has indicated that a reason for this dropout is that Indian students don't have enough money to continue through with their education once they start. Another reason is that they have often received inadequate high school preparation. However, at least as important as these two reasons is that the colleges that Indian students now attend haven't been doing enough to create an atmosphere which is supportive of staying in college and subsequently finishing.

INDIAN STUDENTS DO BETTER AT HIGHLY SELECTIVE COLLEGES

If one looks to see where most American Indian students are attending college two things are apparent. One is that Indian students tend to attend college near their home. The second is that although Indian students can be found in a wide array of colleges and universities around the country, the large majority of them tend to be enrolled in the schools with the least selective or moderately selective admissions criteria. An unusually small number of American Indian students are enrolled in institutions of higher education which have very selective admissions criteria. According to the HEW *Report on Higher Education* of March 1971, these facts are highly significant. One finding they made was clear; minority students in the most selective institutions tend to persist better than those enrolled in less selective

institutions. In the most selective institutions, over 85 percent graduate within 4 years. Whereas, in the least selective institutions, only about 20–25 percent graduate. Persistence rates become increasingly better for students as they approach the most selective institutions, but minority students tend to do exceptionally better as they approach the most selective institutions. This happens in part because better students are selected to go to the most selective institutions, but also because there is a high expectation of success there, whereas dropping out is the norm at unselective institutions. The sample used for this report was overwhelmingly black and Mexican-American, but the limited data we have indicates that this is also true for American Indians. We know that most of the American Indian students in college are attending colleges which are in the least and moderately selective category and that the dropout rate can be no less than 74 percent and probably over 80 percent. At the other end of the spectrum the data is limited because of the small numbers and the short duration the students have attended these colleges, but the data correspond closely with the HEW *Report* findings. There has been only a 7-percent dropout among the sample of 73 students at three colleges which are highly selective and also have a great enough Indian undergraduate population to sample groups. It is also noteworthy that two of the five dropouts transferred to other colleges (See appendix B.)

Although 58 of the sample are freshmen and there is some possibility that some of them might still drop out within the next 3 years, the greatest Indian dropouts occur during the freshman year, so it is probable that most of the dropouts have already occurred.

I think it would be safe to say that Indian students are persisting better in the most selective institutions. There is a general myth around that Indians can't make it at the tough schools or if there are any, there will be only a few around who could qualify for admission. The indications at the three sample colleges have come a long way to disprove the first assertion. The admissions for freshmen and transfer students for the fall of 1971 at Stanford disproves the latter. Even though that particular program is only in its second year, it will have to turn down a number of applicants not because they lack academic qualifications, but because there is not enough financial aid for them. I'm sure that more students could be admitted to both Stanford and other institutions like it if more aid were available through the BIA grant-in-aid program.

Besides the significantly better success rates at the most selective institutions, there are other strong reasons for American Indians to attend these colleges. One is that they offer a unique kind of education where there is generally more attention given to each student, more encouragement to do individual research, more academic resources, and they tend to offer a different perspective than the more regional colleges. Second, it is a good investment of resources to send Indian students to these colleges since you know that there is a very high probability that almost all of them will make it through. Most importantly, it will fulfill a tremendous need with American Indian communities. The students who attend these colleges tend to have the greatest access to the best graduate and professional schools around the country. Up to now only about 1 percent of these Indian students

who have graduated from college have gotten master's degrees. And according to a recent Ford Foundation study, there are only about 10 American Indian Ph. D.'s in the entire country. Needs are not being met at all levels of higher education, but there is no doubt that the limited amount of talent which is being generated through professional schools is not coming anywhere near meeting the needs of law, management, medicine, and college teaching that will be necessary to make Indian communities more viable. With the approximate half-billion dollars per year that the Government agencies are pouring into reservation areas, there is a desperate need for trained Indian professionals and leaders who will put those funds to better use. We cannot afford to ignore professional training for American Indians, but rather we must aggressively encourage talented Indian students to attend these academically tough institutions. There is no easy solution to all of the problems which face American Indian commmunities, but a strong focus on highly selective colleges is going to give results in a relatively short period of time.

PRESENT BIA POLICY

Unfortunately, the Bureau of Indian Affairs policy in regard to these schools has been something less than encouraging. Since many of the highly selective institutions tend to be private they also tend to be expensive. The average yearly cost is between $4,000 to $5,000 per year. Public universities also tend to be more expensive and remote from reservation areas. As a general rule, the Bureau will support a student who wants to attend a private institution only in light of anticipated financial support he will derive from the institution he will attend and funds may be committed only to the extent of the cost of a student attending a State-supported institution. Exceptions to this rule are made only in the case that the proposed field of study is unavailable within the State. Therefore, unless a talented Indian student receives aid from the particular institution, his chances of attending a highly selective institution are almost nil. He cannot afford the high educational costs nor do people encourage him to try. If there are to be more American Indians in these highly selective institutions, then this policy will have to be changed to encourage these talented Indian students to attend and provide adequate funding for them to attend.

Many Indian people that I have spoken to while on recruiting trips on reservations have expressed their interest and agreement on the need for Indian students to go to these tough academic institutions and go on to graduate and professional school. In particular, the Navajo Tribe has agreed to pay one-half the cost of every Navajo who is admitted to Stanford. That is how important they feel it is for their students to attend highly selective, competitive colleges and go on for graduate training. Unfortunately, few other tribes have the resources to be able to make such a commitment to their students, but undoubtedly many would if they had the funds.

GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

A major reason for encouraging talented Indian youth to attend highly selective colleges is that it gives them better access to graduate

schools. As shown in the first part of this paper, there is a clear and imperative need for more trained professional Indians among Indian communities. Past policy has placed most of its focus on vocational training and as a result has created a situation where few of the Indians with training have it in the areas of law, management, medicine, and college teaching. There is more probability of leadership coming from these professional areas than vocational training. It is also significant that there is new and progressive tribal leadership emerging and many of them have graduate training. Every now and then self-made men emerge to leadership, but the problems facing Indians can't wait for those few, nor can these men make enough headway alone.

Unfortunately, the BIA higher education grant-in-aid program has not actively encouraged Indians who graduate from college to seek further training. In 1970 only about 1 percent—46—of the funded students were in graduate programs. The policy on this matter has been that only after all the needs of undergraduates have been met will they provide assistance to needy graduate students. Since the needs of undergraduates have never been met, the graduate students have had to remain a low priority. There is no doubt that more Indian college graduates would extend their education into professional training if there were more funds available.

The decision this committee will make in regard to the funds for the higher education grant-in-aid program for American Indians is of critical importance to American Indian communities. I have not been talking about the frill or luxury of going to a highly selective college for undergraduate and graduate education, but the imperative needs within American Indian communities throughout the country which haven't been met. We can solve these problems with this type of trained Indians. I hope this committee will give this subject its deliberate consideration.

(Attachments follow:)

APPENDIX A.—DROPOUT RATES FOR SINGLE CLASSES OF BIA FUNDED STUDENTS

Year of graduation	Number started as freshmen	Number senior students who graduated	Percentage dropout
1968	860	171	80
1969	975	240	76
1970	1,271	293	77
1971	1,238	[1] 317	74

[1] Estimate.

APPENDIX B.—INDIAN STUDENTS ENROLLED IN 3 HIGHLY SELECTIVE COLLEGES 1970–71

	Total started	Drop	Transfer	Freshmen	Sophomore	Junior	Senior
Macalester College	22	1	1	13	5	1	1
Dartmouth College	25	2	----------	20	2	----------	1
Stanford Univeristy	26	----------	1	21	2	1	1

Mrs. Hansen. I understand the problem and the hope to encourage them to go perhaps to some of the special schools, the kind of colleges that will offer more individual attention.

The budget this year does propose an increase in scholarship funds. When we had our hearings the hope was expressed that more of these young people would go on to receive their master's and doctor's. The Department tells me they plan to offer married young people scholarships also. We do understand the problem and appreciate your appearing today and giving such an excellent statement.

Mr. McNeil. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

WITNESSES

DILLON PLATERO, DIRECTOR, ROUGH ROCK DEMONSTRATION
YAZZIE BEGAY, VICE PRESIDENT, ROUGH ROCK SCHOOL BOARD
ASHIE ISOSIE, PRESIDENT, ROUGH ROCK SCHOOL BOARD
RAYMOND SELLS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ROUGH ROCK DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL

(Mr. Begay's comments are translated from Indian by Mr. Platero.)

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Dillon Platero, director of the Rough Rock Demonstration School.

Mr. Platero. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I would like to introduce the other members of the delegation here.

We have at the far right Mr. Ray Sells who is the principal of the high school and the deputy director. Then the president of our school board at Rough Rock is Mr. Isosie and the vice president of our school board, Mr. Yazzie Begay.

I would like to make a brief statement and I would like to have Mr. Yazzie Begay also make a brief statement to supplement our written testimony.

First, Rough Rock Demonstration School is an experimental school where the Indian people, the Navajo people actually control and operate the program. We are all Navajos and we are all bilingual. We feel there are new ways in which to work with Navajo children.

The usual ways which have been the ways of the Bureau of Indian Affairs I think is of the past as far as we are concerned. We would like to experiment in various areas, we would like to do new things. We like to try areas concerned by bilingual education where the Navajo language is used as the medium of instruction.

We think that it will work, and we think that it is working.

What we are requesting here is that we be permitted to be flexible in building a new high school, not the way it has been done in the past in which the Bureau Indian Affairs and their staff usually plan and they do the drawings, and they do the letting of bid for construction.

We have planned at Rough Rock with the maximum of community involvement, people who do not speak any English at all, but they have a great interest in what kind of schools they would like to have, and the design which might take after the hogan or shade house or a sweet house.

The other point is that they have spent endless numbers of hours to try to come up with a design. So that the planning phase of the program is just about over with. Now we come to the preliminary drawings and the second phase of the program prior to construction.

We have asked the people from Massachusetts Institute of Technology to work with us as our architect. We have asked outside firms to work with us as educational consultants, so that we are right now near the point where we do the preliminary drawings, and for this we are asking that $200,000 be added to the Bureau budget which was not earmarked for the 1972 fiscal year budget.

I might indicate that in the high school construction we have no dormitories.

Mrs. HANSEN. We discussed this project with the BIA this year at their budget hearing. Congressman Udall also wrote me a letter concerning this project. It was explained that this was a proposal for a group kind of living with supervision. The committee was very interested in the entire project.

Mr. PLATERO. Thank you.

I would like to elaborate, but I know you are pressed for time, and we certainly have an exciting program which is planned and being implemented by the Navajo people there.

So I would like to have Mr. Yazzie Begay, the vice president of the Rough Rock School Board at this time make his comment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. You may proceed.

Mr. BEGAY. Thank you very much. I want to call you mother even though I am about the same age.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. BEGAY. I was supposed to have caught a plane at 5 but this is more important to me.

Mrs. HANSEN. We had hoped to get out to Rough Rock, when we were on the Navajo reservation a few years ago, but a blizzard came up and we didn't get a chance.

Mr. PLATERO. We at Rough Rock Demonstration School are very interested in the education program of our children.

Right now we have an elementary school, and at the present time we are working on adding to this the high school. It is for this high school that we need the assistance of people like this committee.

We are interested in the progress being made by our children. Our school is a Navajo school. You see us here, the president of the board, the vice president, the director of the school, and the deputy director. We are all Navajo people. So that the leadership of that school is totally Navajo.

I ask your assistance in trying to make this school a success because we feel that it can be.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. The committee is deeply interested in the Navajos.

(Mr. Platero's full statement follows:)

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF ROUGH ROCK'S REQUEST FOR PLANNING FUNDS FOR ROUGH ROCK HIGH SCHOOL

SUMMARY

In brief, the Navajo people of the community of Rough Rock are seeking $200,000 for planning for their own high school with the following points in mind:

(1) Their plan of action is orderly, well reasoned, and purposeful.

(2) Their reason for construction is to serve the entire adult community, both in the construction process and in the utilization of the facility when completed.

(3) Their commitment to innovative concepts may be most clearly seen in the matter of housing construction in the community proper rather than building yet another enclave whose inhabitants become in the area but not of the area.

For these purposes does our community seek the $200,000 requested.

The entire concept of a high school at the community of Rough Rock arises from the success the Navajo people there have had in the past 5 years in operating their own elementary school.

As more and more of our students complete the course of study offered, and move into secondary education, the concern of our local people has become increasingly more pronounced for a facility in which a continuation of the philosophy of Navajo direction and control of educational facilities can be maintained.

Accordingly, the people of Rough Rock, through their local school board, have taken the initiative in beginning an orderly, well reasoned, and purposeful program of planning for our high school.

First, they contracted with the vice president of Arizona Western College to conduct a feasibility study. Next, they engaged a consultant in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to undertake preliminary planning of physical facilities (to the extent of the meager funds available).

Community concern not only gave the fillip to the School Board to make such concrete commitments to the idea of a high school but has continued in each step of the way to be manifested by the deep concern and active participation members of the community take in the formulation of plans.

In each of three segments of implementation: designing/planning, construction, and utilization, has there been, and will there be, community involvement to a degree previously not found on the Navajo Reservation.

The ultimate result will be a facility which will serve all youth and adults of the community. We anticipate a student maximum of 200 persons pursuing both high school and adult education curriculum.

Realizing the need for orderly growth and for the establishment of priorities, the Board has developed a master plan for construction which foresees systematic growth as permitted by funds available.

It is an inescapable fact of life on the Navajo Reservation that schools play a tremendous economic role in any community. Rough Rock High School's manner of construction and operation is designed to deliberately seek the maximum economic benefit. We feel that improvement of the entire community, not only educationally but in the matter of roads, housing, etc., will be a logical outcome of the construction and operation of Rough Rock High School.

Lest local intentions be misconstrued, let it be made perfectly clear that Rough Rock Demonstration School has been, from its beginning, an experimental situation which maintains an inherent responsibility to attempt new things and new ways of doing old things. There is a commitment to Navajo people, by Navajo people, to continue to show others how new ideas can work.

The entire operation at Rough Rock in no way disparages the efforts of other agencies, communities, and peoples to improve their own lot in life. Rather Rough Rock would display its experiences for what they are worth to others who may wish to emulate and adapt portions best fitted to their communities.

Of special significance in our plan for the local high school is the lack of dormitory space. A fundamental tenet upon which the school is based is its community orientation i.e. that only community children will attend it. Thus the need for expensive dormitories and their attendant staffs will be obviated and the "saved" moneys put into housing construction in the community.

The tradition on the reservation thus far has been for agencies to build housing for their employees in isolated clusters and then to wonder why a community does not actually feel the closeness to the school that is needed. Prime examples of such groups are the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Public Health Service, and the public schools located on the reservation.

Although aware of some of the arguments they may espouse for such construction, the fact remains that by so doing, a subtle (and sometimes not so subtle) alienation of the Navajo people from the agencies whose sole purpose is to serve them, has taken place. At Rough Rock such will not be the case.

At the present time our high school (the ninth grade) is operating out of a 1936 vintage Bureau of Indian Affairs building which has been remodeled. To provide for the addition of another grade next year, the Navajo Tribe has been asked to construct a temporary six classroom facility which will later be available for use in attracting local industry.

For these reasons do the Navajo people of the community of Rough Rock seek $200,000 for planning for their own high school.

Various Interior Budget Items

WITNESS

GEORGE ALDERSON, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR OF FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. George Alderson, legislative director of Friends of the Earth.

Mr. Alderson. Thank you, Madam Chairman. The presentation of the preceding witnesses reminds me that the Friends of the Earth would also like to express support for the Navajo school program. We are in the process of publishing a book which will contain the composite creation myth based on Navajo culture. Is it vital to the environmental movement to foster the relationship to the land which is embodied in Navajo culture.

My testimony is directed to three specific agencies. Before proceeding, I would like to say we specifically, strongly oppose the administration's proposal to divert the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purposes quite remote from those the fund was intended to serve. As committee members will recall, before the Land and Water Conservation Fund was established, the acquisition of lands for open space purposes in national parks and State parks was being done on an inadequate basis because we were trying to get along on nickels and dimes when the land cost more than that.

The Golden Eagle passport began as a source of funds for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and we later went to the off-shore oil revenues.

These funds are really the only source that we have to depend upon for acquisition of park and forest lands for outdoor recreation. We think it would be a basic mistake to divert the funds from this purpose. The urban parks, which we also support, can be funded under the Department of Housing and Urban Development programs. We are preparing testimony for the Subcommittee on Independent Offices which will urge increased appropriations through that channel for urban parks.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Friends of the Earth strongly support the budget request for increased funding of management and protection. We particularly urge that increased emphasis be placed upon the interpretive program. Enough funds should be provided to insure that mechanized interpretive techniques do not replace the in-person interpretation that has distinguished the National Park System as a principal source of environmental awareness in the United States. The understanding of ecological principals that citizens derive from the interpretive program is basic to the change in our national approach to technology and the environment. The trend away from well-qualified naturalists and historians contacting the public in the parks can only hurt the program, and lower the importance of the parks in our national perspective. Funding must be adequate to maintain high standards for

interpretive personnel, and to provide plenty of personal contact with visitors. We would be pleased to see the National Park Service increase its request substantially in this area.

Acquisition of authorized park areas continues to be a major problem. Inadequate funding has already delayed acquisition of several of the parks and seashores enacted during the past decade. The five additional units authorized in 1970 mean that more funds will be required. Yet we have before us a budget that proposes a cutback in the appropriations for this purpose, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, amounting to a reduction of $26.6 million. More is needed here, not less. We urge that not less than $125 million be appropriated from the LWCF for National Park Service acquisition in fiscal 1972. The only way we are going to meet the backlog of authorized parks, and also create the new parks that are yet needed, is to maintain a consistent and practical level of funding.

Major savings could be realized in the area of parkway and road and trail construction, through more careful scrutiny of the budget on a project-by-project basis. In some parks, the National Park Service has persisted in proposing roads that neither the visitors want, nor the local citizens have asked for, and that clearly would hurt rather than protect the park resources. Fortunately, this year we are able to applaud a glimmer of a change in the Park Service transportation policy, as evidenced by the well-advised endorsement of the Circle-the-Smokies Parkway and the abandonment of the formerly proposed Transmountain Road in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. A similar step forward was the adoption of public transportation in part of Yosemite National Park. Friends of the Earth strongly support the National Park Service in these actions.

Additional scrutiny should be devoted to the problem of pollution control in the national parks. A particular problem of national concern at this time is the seepage of sewage effluent into the Flint Ridge Cave System at Mammoth Cave National Park. This problem was first brought to the attention of the Park Service more than 3 years ago, and yet the sewage is still entering the cave, according to observations this winter by the Cave Research Foundation. If additional funds are needed, we urge that they be granted to end this problem.

FOREST SERVICE

Basic changes are needed in forest policy, going beyond the questions before this subcommittee. However, cuts in certain items and increases in others will help get the forests onto a track that will more realistically serve the public needs of the 1970's.

Friends of the Earth urge disapproval of the proposed $34 million increase in funding for forest roads and trails. The work done with these funds is one of the principal causes of the disappearance of the remaining de facto wilderness on the national forests. Although justified in many cases as recreation roads, the purpose of the work is to provide access for more logging of areas that deserve protection We believe that further cuts would be amply justified.

We also do not endorse the use of increased timber management funds simply for accelerated timber sales or for intensified management practices at this time. However, accelerated reforestation is defi-

nitely needed to restock large acreages of national forest lands. Friends of the Earth favor increasing funding above the budget request in the following areas: Recreation management, wildlife habitat management (insofar as this does not include clear-cutting or other logging practices justified as wildlife measures), soil and water management, forest fire protection, and pollution abatement. We specifically endorse increasing the range management item to $29.5 million, to make a beginning toward restoring overgrazed rangelands. We also urge an increase in the funds for research on recycling of forest products, such as that conducted at the Madison, Wis., laboratory.

Further appropriations are also needed for acquisition of forest inholdings, yet here again the land and water fund money, according to the budget, would be diverted from its intended purpose, leaving the Forest Service with $13 million less than they had this year. We urge that not less than the current $32.7 million be appropriaed for this item.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Friends of the Earth believe that a thorough reexamination of the Division of Wildlife Services is needed at this time. The Division's predator control program is both wasteful of Federal funds and destructive to the ecology of the land. We urge denial of the increases proposed in fiscal 1972, and we would urge that the budget be cut well below even the 1971 level.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

I don't know what you are going to do about fighting forest fires if you have no roads and trails. I have to ask that, having lived in the forest country all my life.

Mr. ALDERSON. Madam Chairman, I was born in Ellensburg and grew up in Portland and was all over the Northwest myself. The Forest Service's justification for the road program has not generally, in my experience, been on the basis of the increased fire protection.

Mrs. HANSEN. You haven't grown up in an area of real bad forest fires, years before there weren't any roads in these forests .It was very bad.

Thank you very much.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WITNESS

EDWIN E. MARSH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Edwin E. Marsh, executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

Mr. MARSH. Madam Chairman and Mr. McDade, I promise you I will be brief.

For the record, I am Edwin E. Marsh, executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

My purpose in appearing before you today is in behalf of appropriations both for predator control work of the Bureau of Sport

Fisheries and Wildlife, and also in behalf of appropriations for research into more refined and more selective control methods.

I attend meetings of our affiliated sheep-producer organizations throughout the country each year and I can state unequivocally that sheep and lamb losses from predator depredations have continued to increase annually during the past 10 years to the point where they are without doubt the sheepman's No. 1 problem.

In my prepared statement I have cited losses in 1969 of ewes and lambs from predator depredations in Utah, Wyoming, and Montana amounting to $2,454,000.

A meeting called by the National Wool Growers Association in Denver last month to discuss the serious predator prob'em reveals the same pattern of heavy losses throughout the western range States.

A survey we made recently in 12 Western States indicates that the Federal Government is providing 36 percent of the predator control expenditures in these 12 States while non-Federal sources are providing 64 percent of the total.

In order to update the Federal program on the basis of today's costs and today's increasing needs for predator control, we would strongly recommend to the subcommittee that the Federal funding of the predator control program be increased by $1 million with the following breakdown:

First, $250,000 for purchase of additional selective control tools and supplies needed in control work.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for needed additions in equipment, including pickup trucks, jeeps, and aircraft and $500,000 for employment of additional field personnel. We would strongly recommend that provision be made in the use of such additional funds that not more than one district supervisor be employed for every 10 additional hunters employed.

We would also recommend that part of the funds be used in a training program for hunters, either through the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, or the Federal manpower development and training program.

We also strongly recommend to the subcommittee an increase of $500,000 for research looking toward more refined and more selective control tools. For example, we would like to see the research on reproductive inhibitors brought to a successful conclusion.

We feel this research is necessary, both to improve our control program and to meet growing criticism of present control methods.

In spite of decreases in sheep production since 1960, the total value of stock, sheep, lambs, and wool in the United States in 1969, the latest data available was over $500 million. The sheep industry is important to many of our western communities that depend on the industry to provide taxes for schools, roads, and other necessities.

Therefore, the sheep industry is worth saving and we respectfully urge your consideration of our recommendations looking toward more effective, more refined, and more selective control of predators.

I would appreciate it if my complete statement could be put into the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Without objection, it will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The complete prepared statement follows:)

SUMMARY

Statement requests increase of $1 million in fiscal year 1972 appropriations for predator control program of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and proposes following breakdown:

$250,000 for purchase of additional selective control tools and supplies.
$250,000 for additions in equipment.
$500,000 for employment of needed field personnel.

Statement also requests:

$500,000 for research to develop more refined and more selective control methods.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Edwin E. Marsh. I am executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. Our organization is composed of 23 sheep producer organizations with membership in 25 States where over 90 percent of the Nation's lambs and wool are grown.

Each year I attend a substantial number of meetings of our affiliated State sheep producer organizations throughout the country. In the 12 Western States and Texas, where over two-thirds of the Nation's sheep are produced, I can state unequivocally that sheep losses to predators have continued to increase annually to the point where they are, without doubt, the sheepman's No. 1 problem.

In my own State of Utah, one of the larger range sheep-producing States, a study of death losses due to predators was made by Darwin Nielson, associate professor of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Utah State University. Professor Nielson has calculated from this study that the total loss of ewes and lambs from predator depredations in Utah in the fiscal year 1969 amounted to $1,109,374. Out of the 48,035 ewes and lambs killed in Utah during that fiscal year, 71 percent were killed by coyotes. The remaining losses were caused by cougars, dogs, and bears.

In Montana, another of our large range sheep-producing States, the Montana Crop & Livestock Reporting Service issued a report stating that sheepmen in Montana lost a total of 68,000 head of ewes and lambs to all predators in 1969, with a total value of $1,375,000. In Montana coyotes accounted for 57 percent of the ewes and lambs lost, with eagles, foxes, bears, dogs, bobcats, and other predators accounting for the remainder of the loss.

In Wyoming, the Nation's second largest sheep-raising State, the United States and Wyoming Departments of Agriculture have compiled statistics on the number of head of sheep lost, and their value, to predators in Wyoming for the past several years. The losses in 1969 were practically double what they were a year earlier. In 1969 predators claimed 140,100 sheep and lambs valued at $2,454,900. Of this total, losses to coyotes accounted for 94,900 head valued at $1,678,400. Approximately two-thirds of the sheep lost in Wyoming in both years 1968 and 1969 were to coyotes.

A meeting called by the National Wool Growers Association in Denver last month to discuss the serious predator problem faced by sheep producers reveals the same pattern of heavy losses throughout the western range States.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, in cooperation with various States and counties, and with ranchers and farmers, attempts to control predators so that losses of domestic livestock and game animals will not be of such magnitude. However, you can see from the data I have quoted that losses have been on the increase and have been so serious that they have forced some of our sheep producers out of business.

One reason for increasing losses from predators is the fact that rising costs the past few years have reduced the manpower of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Also, some of our members attribute growing losses from predators to the fact that too much of the funding is going for supervisors and not enough for hunters out in the field.

In a recent survey made by our association, we compiled data received from 12 Western States and find that in those 12 States, the Federal Government is currently providing 36 percent of the total expenditures in those States for predator control, while non-Federal sources are providing 64 percent of the total. The non-Federal sources include funds primarily from sheep ranchers and farmers, as well as from States and counties.

In order to update the Federal program on the basis of today's costs and today's increasing needs for predator control, we would strongly recommend to the subcommittee that Federal funding of the predator control program be increased by $1 million, with the following breakdown:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of additional selective control tools and supplies needed in control work.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for needed additions in equipment, including pickup trucks, jeeps, aircraft, horse trailers, camp units, and all-weather snowcraft equipment.

Five hundred thousand dollars for employment of additional field personnel. We recommend that a part of this be used for hiring additional district field assistants. By district field assistants, we mean hunters. We would strongly recommend that provision be made that in the use of such funds, not more than one additional district supervisor could be employed for every 10 additional hunters employed. We would also recommend that a part of this $500,000 be used in a training program for hunters, to be established through the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, or in connection with the Federal manpower development and training program.

We also feel quite strongly that it is important to expand research activities looking toward more refined and more selective control tools. Any new control methods developed should be compatible with current environmental needs. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has been conducting research on reproductive inhibitors as a means of an improved control program. We would like to see this research program brought to a successful conclusion. Some preliminary work has been done on repellents to be applied to sheep in an effort to keep coyotes and other predators away from the sheep flock. In fact, following our testimony before the Subcommittees on Appropriations for Agriculture last year, an additional $100,000 was provided for sheep production research. We recommended that this be used for further research on repellents in predator control. However, we are advised this increase was placed in budgetary reserve and will not be used.

We feel that because of increases in predators the last 10 years, especially in coyotes, as well as growing criticism of present control methods, it is imperative that there be an expanded research program to develop more refined and more selective control methods. We strongly urge that an increase of $500,000 be provided in funds for this important research.

Some critics of the predator control program have questioned whether the sheep industry is worth saving. It is true that we have seen a substantial decrease in sheep numbers during the past 10 years and I know that one important factor in the decrease has been increasing losses from predators. In spite of these decreases the total value of stock sheep, lambs, and wool in the United States in the year 1969 (the latest data available) amounted to over $500 million. Furthermore, a number of small communities in our Western States are dependent on the sheep industry for the taxes to provide roads, schools, and other necessities. Our industry is able to utilize many semiarid regions of the West not suitable for grazing by other species—land that would lie idle and be wasted if sheep were not there to convert the grass into food and fiber. Also, where sheep and wildlife graze on the same ranges, it has been proven beyond doubt that they are most compatible.

In closing, I would like to thank the subcommittee for the time provided for me to present our views and I respectfully urge your consideration of our recommendations looking toward more effective, more refined, and more selective control of predators.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

The committee will adjourn until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1971.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SHAY D. HUFFMAN, DIRECTOR, SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS, SAN BERNARDINO OPERATIONS, AEROSPACE CORP.
WALTER BREWER, AEROSPACE CORP.
DAVID COHN, AEROSPACE CORP.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Pettis this morning.

Mr. PETTIS. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I appreciate more than I can say the opportunity to be here this morning. This is a program of great importance to me and to my district. I represent a group of six California Congressmen who are vitally interested in efforts to utilize all available resources and technology in combating forest and brush fires. We know of the U.S. Forest Service's outstanding job against often overwhelming odds of protecting the forests. We are here today in support of a program to improve these odds in the areas of fire control and fire detection. When Forest Service and private contractor capabilities are exhausted we must be able to call in military assistance to bring a massive force to bear against a wildfire, and that is what we are going to talk about here this morning.

During the fires which struck southern California last fall, I was able to view the fire and the firefighters from the air. Like an army on the attack, the fast-moving fire combined with dense, choking smoke, inaccessible to rain, and tremendous Santa Ana winds to force the fire crews to withdraw to a defensive position, made it almost impossible to combat those fires.

It is my personal belief that if we had had the military resources, which were just within a mile or two of the fringes of that fire, we might have been able to cut the terrific loss of life, property, timber, and watershed.

With that brief introduction I would like to now turn the presentation over to Mr. Shay D. Huffman, who is the director, Systems Applications, San Bernardino Operations, of the Aerospace Corp. Mr. Huffman has worked with the Forest Service, the Air Force, and the California Division of Forestry in developing what you are going to see here this morning in the way of a proposal for bringing into this

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equation something we have never had before, and that is the making available of military equipment and technology to aid in a practical program of firefighting.

With that, Mr. Huffman, why don't you go ahead?

Mr. HUFFMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Pettis. Mrs. Hansen, it is my privilege to appear here today. I would like to just mention one or two things in starting. I am from the Aerospace Corp. We are a nonprofit corporation. We produce no hardware. What we do is planning, studies, and systems engineering for the Air Force and space and missile programs.

As Mr. Pettis mentioned, some of these major fires occurred quite close to us and with emphasis on his part and interest on his part we did look into some of these studies.

Incidentally, this is one of the fires that Mr. Pettis is referring to and at the time this photograph was taken the fire was burning at the rate of 1 acre per second. The essence of the plan that we would like to talk with you about today is one which has been prepared in cooperation with and the assistance of the Forest Service and the Air Force and, as Mr. Pettis mentioned, with the California Division of Forestry. It is basically a technology transfer program and an attempt to make double duty or dual usage of military aircraft in combating these forest fires.

In trying to come to grips with the extent of the problem we looked at some of the statistics and, as you are more well aware than I am, there is in excess of 4 million acres burned annually. In 1970 both you and Mr. Pettis had significant problems. Already in 1971 there have been fires in Arizona and also fires that you are aware of in the Everglades in Florida.

In the discussions with the Forest Service we have been alerted to a problem that they concern themselves with quite deeply and that is the potential problem in the Great Lakes area which this past summer had rather high fire danger ratings and very dry conditions. As a result of looking at this problem we tried to put into perspective the current annual damage, and according to the Forest Service the damage is in the order of $300 million to $600 million annually. Now, in combating this there is about $4 million annually spent on research and development. This $4 million is spent quite well.

We would like to try, with your assistance and approval, to augment that over an immediate action 1-year effort and a longer term 5-year effort, and we have defined out and detailed the first year and will define the long term 5-year program as part of the first year activity and do it in conjunction with the Forest Service, and it appears that the total cost of this program will be of the order of $150 million.

To give you an indication, I understand that approximately 50,000 acres of valuable Douglas-fir timber if it were to be saved would more than cover the cost of the program.

Specifically, the program that we propose is one which has two goals; first, prevention of fires, and if they cannot be prevented, then early detection, coupled with a massive all-weather day/night air delivery. We propose that this program be a joint program between the Department of Agriculture and Department of Defense.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think some difficulties might result from this type of joint funding between the Department of Defense and the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, considering the attitude of some people toward the Military Establishment.

Mr. HUFFMAN. I understand that, Mrs. Hansen. The specific proposal is that the Forest Service should be the prime mover. It should continue in its prime role and the funding should be allocated to the Forest Service. The things that the DOD can, I think, contribute to the problem, after receiving requirements from the Forest Service, are in the areas of several places—advanced technology transfer on which the Department of Defense has spent millions.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know Senator Proxmire has been studying wasteful spending in the military.

Mr. PETTIS. I discussed this with him. He thinks this would be a great way to take a little of the heat off of what we call wasteful spending in the military.

Mr. BREWER. This kind of transfer, once accomplished, can be applied to any other equipment.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am interested in this project but I am also trying to point out the drawbacks that you might face because at the present time the Military Establishment is not very popular with some people.

Mr. PETTIS. There is another thing, Madam Chairman, that we can do. We haven't talked about it nor will we in the presentation, and that is in the light of the terrible national losses that we suffer we could take out some of this military hardware on a purchase basis. I mean, if we can give this away to other countries we could eliminate that and have this equipment so that it was not DOD equipment, and I think the President and the Secretary of Defense might buy that idea. I know today we use military equipment in fighting fires even though it is old fashioned.

I think one would be pretty hard put to say we shouldn't use sensing equipment, this new electronic sensing, to fight a forest fire just because it was born out of the military R. & D.

Mr. HUFFMAN. I might mention one tangible item that has occurred to date as a result of Mr. Pettis and the group of Congressmen, he represents, that is a transfer of 25 P–2V's to the Forest Service for modification.

Mr. PETTIS. That is completely out of the military inventory.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; I am just trying to point out some of the difficulties you might face.

Mr. HUFFMAN. We propose that the money that you would appropriate would be added to the Forest Service budget, not to the military. They in turn would only pay the military for the use, the adaptation of some of the equipment. The other items are the industrial base, which is represented by various aerospace industries such as Boeing and many others, and we do think, Mrs. Hansen, that there is an opportunity here to do some good.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. HUFFMAN. We propose that this be done in two phases, an immediate action phase and a long-term phase, as I mentioned.

Our concept of this massive delivery is somewhat shown here and I admit that it has the military flavor. It does, in fact. In order to attack some of these fires before they grow to be large fires, to stop them very rapidly, one must get on the scene quickly with an aircraft which can provide to the men on the ground, the first boss, the necessary data, and

we propose to put infrared sensors in here, a technology which is being worked, and to also fly rather large numbers, 10 or 20, large capacity aircraft under the control of the ground. Now, Mrs. Hansen, as we look at the overall Forest Service problem and the areas that they have identified for us we see in this white area (indicating) ones where we feel that some DOD industrial base and its technology could be transferred and be made available to the Forest Service. We have such things as weather modification and we have looked at items with the Forest Service on that. In the detection of fire we have the use of this IR surveillance, a dispatch computer resource allocation for rapid response to stop these fires before they become large, and the major fire suppression roles to come to grips with, actually using surveillance systems and rather advanced retardant delivery systems. I would like to try to move through this rather quickly and give you an example of some of these systems.

In the area of lightning detection and modification the Forest Service has developed certain equipment, sky fire equipment. We believe this can be adapted to use on military aircraft which would give them more capability. Today they are limited by the structural capability of the aircraft to fly near the thunderstorms. We believe this can be adapted. We believe we can adapt FLIR units to provide real time data to the ground and, if you wish, the television stations to alert the public to impending danger. Our basic proposal is that the contract air tankers, the people who now do the major role of forest fighting from the air under contract with the Forest Service, would do this, augmented first by the Air National Guard and finally by active military aircraft as the fire danger rating went up, fire hazard index, or as the level of the fire line increased. In other words, if the contract air tankers could not meet the threat of the actual fire we would augment them first with the Air National Guard. We believe this is a reasonable use of these aircraft, put them to double duty during times of high danger.

Mr. PETTIS. One of the problems we have with these old aircraft is that, say a B–17 has limitations structurally. It can't fly in close in high turbulence. It can't fly close to mountains because it doesn't have terrain-avoidance capability. This modern technology that they have on the Phantoms and the C–130's has never really been applied to these old airplanes because it wouldn't do any good to put it on these old kinds of airplanes.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mrs. Hansen, I will march quickly through this. Then using IR and existing area navigation systems one can plot the coordinates of a fire at the instant it starts, transmit this to a station, which would then relate the location to the inventories of personnel and equipment and finally make assignments.

At the same time we have looked at the question of a typical fire in heavy timber under certain conditions, say 25 miles an hour, and we find that the time to respond to this, under reasonable conditions, is less than an hour and a time like 30–35 minutes would take the equivalent of 68 TBM's of retardant or; for example, 10 C–130 aircraft. I will try to show you that on this page and try to make just a couple of other key points.

These are the capacities of aircraft. The TBM, the PBY, and the B–17 are those as used today. We have looked at conceptual designs of

aircraft such as the F–4 and C–130 and, for example, the C–130 can carry 4,200 gallons of water. The Boeing 747 can in fact carry essentially an acre-inch of water. That is a lot of water. One wonders what adaptations could be done to these aircraft. Then one looks at the way people drop retardants these days, they have to drop from low altitudes because the retardant drifts away or evaporates on the way to the ground. This low-altitude delivery, generally of the order of 75 to 150 feet, prohibits them from flying over many types of terrain or in any wind conditions or at night. We believe that by going to more advanced retardant delivery techniques these aircraft can deliver from altitudes of 400 to 1,000 feet. We have talked with the military pilots. They say with the necessary nighttime visibility equipment they would be willing to make drops in mountains and high winds and at night using that sort of equipment.

Basically, then, our proposal is that we could try to modify military aircraft or Air National Guard aircraft and contract air tankers to give them additional capability.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much will this proposal cost per year?

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mrs. Hansen, the program we are going to propose to you costs $10.1 million the first year and we estimate the cost of $30 million annually for each of the next 5 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is an annual cost?

Mr. HUFFMAN. Yes, ma'am; for each of the next 5 years. This number may be large but when you consider that it can be recovered very rapidly if you could just stop a few of these fires in their first 30 or 60 minutes and, as I mentioned, just 50,000 acres of Douglas fir could cost——

Mrs. HANSEN. I know, but sometimes it is hard to convince the Office of Management and Budget to reforest just 500 acres of forest land.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Again, if you really want to come to grips with this, we recognize that this is a significant amount of money.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has been trying to come to grips with this program for the last 8 years. One of the major problems is to convince the Office of Management and Budget that forest rehabilitation funds are as necessary as fire suppression funds.

Mr. PETTIS. I might add there, Madam Chairman, we talked to General Lincoln about this who, as you know, represents the administration. He said that the administration would not oppose. In fact, we talked to him about getting some seed money and, of course, he said, "We don't have any," but then we attacked the thing the way you did, "Well, what would the Office of Management and Budget do to this if it came down," thinking that maybe it would be kind of an exercise in futility if you appropriated and then they wouldn't use it. We were told very explicitly that they would not oppose this, if that is any encouragement.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, it isn't, because it seems that every time this committee adds funds they end up in the deep freeze.

Mr. HUFFMAN. We have had some limited contact, Mrs. Hansen, with the Office of Management and Budget and left them a copy of the program that we are discussing with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. They don't seem to be interested in properly managing our forest lands.

Mr. PETTIS. You know, when they have a national catastrophe all of them jump quickly on an airplane and go out and deplore it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. I am just pointing out the practicalities. I wouldn't be a very good chairman if I didn't point out some of your difficulties.

Mr. PETTIS. That is true, and you know them better than anybody.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have struggled with the Office of Management and Budget for a long time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. This program that we are talking about of $10.1 million for the first year, and your retardant delivery program is approximately one-third of that, the products would be aircraft modified to deliver improved retardant techniques, both containerized and improved cascades.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have that broken out item by item for the committee.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Yes, ma'am, I do have. I do not have it with me.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please supply the information for the committee.

Mrs. HUFFMAN. Yes, ma'am, I will be happy to.

(The information was filed with the committee.)

Mr. HUFFMAN. In order to move rapidly through this, let me just go to a couple more items. There has been considerable interest on the part of many people, including the people who are currently under contract to the Forest Service, the contract air tanker people, and again let me point out that they are the keystone in this program and that they are only augments as the threat or the actual danger in fact increases, and they have a very strong role in the overall program, both in the operations and the research and development—we must rely on their demonstrated efficiency.

Mr. HANSEN. I can see the military would be very interested in this project.

Mr. PETTIS. I think we could keep this out of the hands of the active military.

Mrs. HANSEN. If it isn't, I doubt if this committee would be inclined to appropriate funds for this project.

Mr. PETTIS. That is right, but by using these contract pilots which they already have, plus the Air National Guardsmen who are insurance salesmen except when they are needed in an emergency then you might allay a little——

Mr. BREWER. May I say I think we could help reduce the visibility because our company works with the military in this overall management role. On the other hand, we are a private company so that it is a nonmilitary joint venture with the Forest Service.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mrs. Hansen, because I know you are running short of time I will go at this point to a summary. As I mentioned, we have proposed a program of 1 year's duration, a total of $10.1 million. This is broken into retardant delivery systems which I have detailed out in some fair detail, a surveillance and detection system using the advanced technology that the military has available, and a basis data acquisition. This is data on large fires and things the Forest Service needs.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Forest Service has a great deal of data.

Mr. HUFFMAN. This is particularly at their request. They lack data on such things as the environment when these fires create their own winds and their own tornadoes, and I am sure you have seen pictures of those. Finally, part of the effort is devoted to such things as the lightning detection and modification and the planning for the long-

range program, and again the estimate is that this would run in the order of $30 million annually.

Mr. PETTIS. Shay, you haven't told the chairman all of this is in this book which you have for her.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Yes, we are giving you 10 copies for your record. There is a 4-page summary.

Mrs. HANSEN. Fine.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Let me tell you the proposed plan has been talked about with both the Air Force and the Forest Service. The Forest Service is, of course, in charge of the program. The facilities of the State and local agencies would have the major control of the program. The Air Force, through the Director of Military Support, would supply test facilities and aircraft which could be used in the test program, the industry base again the people like the Boeings, the Lockheeds, and the existing aircraft people would be down here (indicating). This is a pie chart of how the funding would be broken up. We would like to play the same role in this program that we currently play with the Air Force, that of architect-engineer, if you wish.

Basically, three-quarters of the funding of this program would go to the aerospace industries to develop the equipment which would in fact be used to fight these fires.

In summary, we would respectfully request that you consider this program and the dollar tab we have detailed out, and I will be glad to provide you for the record the details of it beyond what I have shown here. This is an augmentation of the existing and ongoing Forest Service research and development funding for firefighting.

Mr. PETTIS. Will you put that last slide back on? I want to show Mrs. Hansen one thing. Along with our sick aerospace industry in Seattle, and so on, this might be an attractive thing from the standpoint of using some of these technical people who are now unemployed.

Mr. HUFFMAN. It certainly should because these people would be doing the same thing that they have been trained to do.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. PETTIS. We might emphasize, say, the Boeing side of it and not the military.

Mr. BREWER. The bigger fires we would rather put out.

Mrs. HANSEN. I appreciate your presentation and I am glad you could be here today, Congressman Pettis.

Mr. PETTIS. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I only point out to you the hazards because I would be less than frank if I didn't.

Mr. PETTIS. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman, and at any time you wish more information please let us know. Now, you will provide the committee with this data which they asked for?

Mr. HUFFMAN. Yes, I will, very early next week and I will leave you copies of the presentation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Fine.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. PETTIS. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for appearing today.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Thank you.

WITNESS

DR. NORMAN P. NEURITER, FOR EDWARD E. DAVIS, JR., SCIENCE ADVISER, WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Norman P. Neuriter of the Office of Science and Technology.

Dr. NEURITER. I greatly appreciate the chance to be here, Mrs. Hansen, and insert a statement into the record on behalf of Dr. David.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. NORMAN P. NEURITER OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Madam Chairman: I greatly appreciate the chance to appear before this distinguished subcommittee. The following statement is offered in support of the fiscal year 1972 special foreign currency program requests of: Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, $500,000; Smithsonian Institution, $5,500,000.

The Office of Science and Technology believes that fiscal, scientific, technical, and foreign policy considerations justify approval of both requests.

One function of the Office of Science and Technology is to examine the research and development activities of the Federal agencies in order to maximize coordination among programs and to optimize the use of the Government's financial and human resources.

In the course of our review of the special foreign currency programs of all agencies, we have concluded that this mechanism offers us unique, but at present underutilized, opportunities both in research and in the conduct of foreign policy. Furthermore, use of this mechanism entails little or no dollar cost to the United States. Since such "triple-benefit" opportunities are very rare in Government, it seems to us judicious to try to exploit them to the full.

First, consider the financial issue. Because these budget requests are denominated in dollars, the erroneous impression is created that they represent potential dollar expenditures. They clearly do not. The appropriated dollars are used to purchase the excess currencies from the Treasury. The dollar receipts are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation, thereby reducing its appropriation request by an equal amount. Overall, this is a "wash-transaction" for the U.S. Government with little or no effect on either total budget levels or dollar outlays.

A second fiscal factor is that the depository balances of these nonconvertible currencies, which cannot be spent outside the country of origin, draw minimal or zero rates of interest. Delay in their use results in erosion of their value through local inflation. In some cases loss rates have reached 12 or more percent per year. Hence, it is almost a question of "use these assets now or lose them forever."

We have concluded that cooperative research programs offer us excellent opportunities to obtain scientific results of direct benefit to the United States through use of these funds. Our analysis has convinced us that the excess currency countries, despite their relative underdevelopment, do possess outstanding institutions and scientists in selected fields and that they also offer unique field research opportunities to American specialists. Israel (unfortunately soon to go off the excess list). India, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, and Poland have been sites of considerable excellent work.

Details of the projects for which funds are now being requested have already been submitted by the agencies. We believe that each of these proposals is of high technical quality and that each can yield scientific returns to the United States as well as the other country.

I will only mention two kinds of examples. Many of the proposed projects of both Interior and the Smithsonian this year relate directly to environmental problems. The environment is an issue of crucial concern both nationally and internationally. The Natural Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law

91-190) directed all Federal agencies to "support * * * international cooperation in * * * preventing a decline in the quality of mankind's world environment." The proposed projects will contribute to that end at no dollar cost to the United States. Specifically, one Interior project on the microbiology of crude oil could contribute to a means of oil spill cleanup. The Smithsonian ecological study on Lake Skadar in Yugoslavia relates directly to environmental problems of Chesapeake Bay. Furthermore, several of the Interior projects will contribute to more efficient use of our own dwindling natural resources.

Finally, let me mention the foreign policy aspect. Science and technology have taken on a new meaning in the last decade in both national and foreign affairs. Our scientific and technical preminence makes us a sought after partner of many nations. The enduring ties which are built up between cooperating United States and foreign institutions by carrying out joint projects with these excess currencies contribute to good foreign relations. Moreover, these programs have also provided the President with a foreign policy initiative. During his visit to Yugoslavia last year it was agreed with President Tito, that expansion of scientific and technical cooperation would serve our mutual interests by facilitating Yuoslav development and strengthening their national independence. Much of the proposed program of Interior and a significant part of the increase in the Smithsonian's request over last year are direct results of that Presidential initiative. The office of Science and Technology worked closely with both agencies in developing these requests.

In conclusion, then, it is our firm belief, that when properly managed, when coupled with domestic research programs and priorities, and when consistent with our general foreign policy interests, these special foreign currency programs can be a small, but highly effective instrument for achieving our national goals—in science, in technology, in foreign policy and in sound fiscal management. We believe that the present Interior and Smithsonian requests meet these criteria and merit your support.

Dr. NEURITER. As you know, we are interested in the Special Foreign Currency Program in the case of both——

Mrs. HANSEN. I received a letter from the White House on this matter and I wrote back to them and suggested that they need to get the support of their own party.

Dr. NEURITER. I saw your letter and I wanted to ask what names you particularly mention in that regard.

Mrs. HANSEN. You should know. You read the Congressional Record.

Dr. NEURITER. All right. I think we are prepared to do that. The Office of Science and Technology attempts to look at the overall Federal R. & D. programs, research and development programs, of the Government and to maximize coordination and optimize the use of the resources in them. We have taken a look at the Special Foreign Currency Program and our conclusion is that we have here a really exciting and unique but unfortunately somewhat underutilized mechanism for doing some good and in really three ways.

One, you can get good scientific results done.

Two, you can do some foreign policy things which are very interesting and beneficial.

Three, it doesn't cost really any dollars.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. You don't have to convince me.

Dr. NEURITER. OK. Well, on the dollar side, it is a washed transaction and the dollars you appropriate just go back to the Treasury.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yesterday the committee heard testimony from Mr. Simmons, a free-lance writer of Falmouth, Massachusetts, and Washington, D.C. I wish you would look at the first paragraph of his statement on the Special Foreign Currency Program.

Dr. NEURITER. Do you want me to comment on this specifically?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Dr. NEURITER. I am not sure I am prepared with all the details. I know that they have done this. This was proposed in previous years and presumably had been approved in previous years. Now, there is money requested this year for the ship to begin visiting in the Mediterranean area and it is our belief that this is a meritorious marine sciences research program in cooperation not only with the Yugoslavs but other Mediterranean countries. If you would like, I would be glad to look into this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

This committee has asked the Smithsonian to give us a one- or two-line statement about each one of their proposed foreign currency projects so that the value of this program is understood. Even though this committee is well aware of the value of the scientific input it is not apparent to many individuals.

Dr. NEURITER. That has been a problem for all the science agencies for at least a decade. People love to jump on the National Science Foundation for that same reason.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Dr. NEURITER. Now, I think one of the important elements is these two agencies' programs this year is the environmental and the natural resources element. Interior is slanted very heavily toward the environment nationally and the new Smithsonian programs, particularly in Yugoslavia, are related to ecology environment, and we think they are very important and can produce some result of real domestic benefit to us as well as to the Yugoslavs.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more. I hope you will send the committee a good explanation of each one of the proposals.

Dr. NEURITER. And to insert it in your record before your report comes out?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Dr. NEURITER. All right; I will get with them on that.

(The information was filed with the committee.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you ever watched the House in session when these items are discussed?

Dr. NEURITER. No, I haven't.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a very interesting spectacular.

Dr. NEURITER. Let me say a word about the foreign policy aspects. It now appears that a scientific cooperation gives a really unusual instrument for conducting foreign policy. Can you imagine the President went to Yugoslavia and he and President Tito sat down and they said, "Scientific cooperation is of great importance to both our countries. It strengthens our relations, contributes to our development, and it makes us more independent." And so he came back and said, "All right, let's develop these programs there and we can use dinars at no dollar cost and accomplish these purposes." And so many of these requests this year are directly related to that initiative of the President.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let me read to you some of the campaign literature used in the last election: "Prepared under the direction of the Republican National Committee, 1625 Eye Street NW. Proposed expenditures in Democratic budgets: $23,700 for a study of the life cycle and behavior of ostriches in Africa; $15,000 for Norwegian psychiatrists

to determine the geographical movement to Norway of mentally unstable persons."

Dr. NEURITER. This must have been a dollar expenditure.

Mrs. HANSEN. "$11,000 for Canadians to make a study of fish odors; $40,000 for Australian scientists to discover why Australian aborigines perspire the way they do; $35,800 to study Mexican flies; $33,000 to study Australian crickets." This goes on for a couple pages.

Dr. NEURITER. Suppose Darwin had put in for a research grant to go to Galapagos to study turtles. Wouldn't they have said he was crazy?

Mrs. HANSEN. Doctor, you are correct. The document continues "Restore common sense to your Federal taxing and spending programs. Vote Republican. Be sure you and your friends are registered to vote."

Now the Republican administration is requesting funds for the same programs. This kind of document was scattered around my district.

Dr. NEURITER. You know, we need it, but I think what you are saying is the agencies have to state why they want to do it in very clear terms, and we agree with them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Even if you do explain these projects I think this type of thing will still be continued. The project, "Australian scientists to discover why Australian aborigines perspire the way they do", was an Army study to find some answers on how to survive in a desert situation for long periods of time. This is very valuable information for our armed services, but that didn't get into the Republic literature. The Australian crickets project was a very sensible proposal, also, because they come in through the ports in luggage and they can cause great disaster to our fruit industry, but this document didn't say that. This document went into almost every congressional district in the United States.

Dr. NEURITER. It got into the newspapers, too.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Dr. NEURITER. I think the key thing is it really doesn't cost us any dollars, and dollars are disappearing through inflation, anyway.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee understands.

I think all of us have enough issues to talk about that are sensible issues without getting into nonsense like this document.

Dr. NEURITER. Yes, and problems we need to address, too.

Mrs. HANSEN. I had many people ask not to have this program funded because of the trouble this campaign document caused, even though these projects are very valuable.

Dr. NEURITER. Archeology is good stuff and I think defensible on its own ground. You can't explore the history of the human race without this type of information.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know. The University of Washington is deeply involved in this program. I couldn't agree with you more. That is not the point. The Republican National Committee has to agree, that this is important.

Dr. NEURITER. I wouldn't make much of this, but I could even argue there is a technological employment problem in this country which is partially addressed by using non-dollars to keep these people busy.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. You know, we don't always confine ourselves to common sense in this country. Thank you so much.

Dr. NEURITER. Thanks very much.

WITNESSES

OLIVER C. BOILEAU, VICE PRESIDENT, AEROSPACE DIVISION, THE BOEING CO.

EDWARD R. WILEY, PROGRAM MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS, THE BOEING CO.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Oliver C. Boileau, vice president, Aerospace Division, the Boeing Company. Good morning.

Mr. BOILEAU. I am Oliver C. Boileau, Group Vice President for Aerospace, for the Boeing Company in Seattle, Washington and, Madam Chairman, I am pleased to be able to appear before this committee to tell you briefly of some activities in which my company is engaged. They relate directly to our forest and water environment, which I know is a matter of real interest and concern to this committee.

I have with me Mr. Edward Wiley, our Program Manager for Airborne and Environmental Systems.

Madam CHAIRMAN. I would like to tell you about an idea which has been the subject of discussions among engineers of the Boeing Co. and representatives of the Forest Service and other interested Government agencis. We call it the Environmental Air Service.

Results of feasibility studies so far indicate that a specially equipped fleet of jet airplanes would be more effective and economical in putting out forest fires and containing oil spills than methods in use today.

Forest fires and oil spills have two things in common. They happen unexpectedly and they spread rapidly. An airborne protection force would be able to detect these potential disasters early and respond quickly.

An airborne fire detection and suppression fleet would be especially effective in Alaska, for example, where there are few roads and where 9 million acres have burned in the past 2 years.

A typical fleet would consist of a surveillance aircraft and a number of 707-type aircraft with fire-fighting capabilities on alert on the ground. The number of alert aircraft in an area would depend upon the fire danger at the time.

One of these modern jet transports would be able to survey 180,000 square miles—more than Oregon and Washington combined—in an hour, or the entire Southeastern United States in a single workday.

As we see it now, a patrolling aircraft might function like an airborne command post. Using infrared sensors—some of which are so sensitive they can detect heat from a charcoal briquette burning a mile away—crew members on board the airplane could detect fires in their earliest stages.

After detecting a fire, experts aboard the craft would compute information on the location and extent of the fire, and assess such factors as the direction and velocity of the wind and the best means of getting to the fire.

On the basis of that assessment, ground crews could be sent recommendations for fighting the blaze.

If fires could be detected soon enough—before they had a chance to spread—and if 707-type aircraft were on patrol—the aircraft itself

would be used in suppressing the fire. Making a run over the fire, the aircraft would drop water—or even ice pellets manufactured on board the airplane by compressed air generated by the engines. The advantage, of course, is that the blizzard of ice would penetrate the forest's canopy to get down to the fire.

If a larger force was needed to contain the fire, the flying command post would dispatch other 707's to the scene. These airplanes would be placed on alert by the Forest Service during periods of high fire danger and would be loaded with nearly 50 tons of water. On the way to the fire, the water could be changed into snow or ice.

Because frozen particles can be dropped with precision and little evaporation, the aircraft would fly at a relatively high altitude. That way, it would avoid treacherous updrafts and heat generated by the fire.

Mountainous terrain would not be the constraint on a mission it is today where fire fighters have to make low-altitude dumps of water or borate from old B–17's and Catalina flying boats.

If all of this sounds farfetched, you know, Madam Chairman, that each year the United States suffers enormous losses in natural resources from tens of thousands of individual forest fires. Advance warnings of fire from a fire-detection aircraft patrol would limit those losses. Someday, the great fires, like those of Tillamook, Sundance and Yacolt, may become a thing of the past, held in check, of all things, by an airplane loaded with a heat sensor, a computer, and tons of ice cubes.

If we really think big, imagine a 747 carrying enough water in a single load to put 1 inch of water or 10 inches of fluffy snow on an acre of forest.

The Environmental Air Service's ability to respond quickly to an emergency also would be very useful in containing oil spills. Our engineers are exploring the feasibility of air-dropping long sections of plastic tubing around oil slicks. This tubing—which would look something like a concertina bellows—would be dropped from a plane in interlocking patterns. It would act as a barrier to contain the spill until the oil could be soaked up. We also are looking at some of the new and promising absorbent materials which can be deployed from aircraft quickly and in massive amounts.

Even using today's method of applying straw as an oil blotter, we believe aircraft can deploy the straw faster and cheaper than surface craft. The faster the straw can be applied, of course, the smaller the area that needs to be covered.

Last year's devastating fires in the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington State and the Santa Barbara oil spill in California are two incidents which might have been brought under control rapidly with such an airborne fleet.

The Wenatchee fires destroyed more than 122,000 acres of forest in a battle which lasted several weeks. Cost of controlling the fires was about $13 million, and damage to resources such as trees and watershed was estimated conservatively at $9 million. Over the next several years, reforestation will cost about $4 million, and more than four generations of man will have come and gone before those trees are marketable.

It is difficult to affix a price to the problems we are addressing here, but the cost of fighting this type of fire in the United States has been running more than $300 million a year. The Santa Barbara oil spill has generated hundreds of millions of dollars in lawsuits.

We also believe there are opportunities for nongovernment parties to take advantage of this new technology to streamline old, oftentimes cumbersome ways of doing things. We at Boeing are studying this type of airplane for fertilizing and reseeding forests and rangeland in different parts of the world. We are working on the idea of putting seeds in cone-shaped ice cubes and dropping these seed-cones from high altitudes. The cones would penetrate the soil when they hit the ground and the buried seeds would be free from the hazards of foraging birds and adverse surface conditions.

Infrared sensors the heat-sensing devices I talked about earlier in connection with the environment air service—have proven effective in detecting diseased vegetation from the air before the disease is noticeable on the ground. We believe we could use airplanes equipped with these devices to pinpoint diseased trees or crops, and by using a programed flight plan spray only those areas needing treatment. In that way, massive spray applications would be unnecessary and we could reduce costs and chemical pollution.

Preplanning is the key to maximum utilization. Preplanning would assure that both government and commercial airplanes would be available during periods of emergencies so they could be mobilized quickly, ready to respond to a forest fire in Georgia or a runaway brush fire in Los Angeles.

Wildfire driven by high winds through parched forest lands creates a raging inferno releasing energy equivalent to that of an atomic bomb. It can alter the delicate ecological balance of an entire State for generations to come. The big fire in the Florida everglades is the most recent example of a disastrous blaze burning out of control.

An uncontrolled fire demands all of the power, skill, courage and ingenuity that man can muster against it. And for the past 30 years, aircraft have played an increasingly important role in fire suppression. But the aircraft in use today are, in the main, a product of World War II technology. The aerospace industry has come a long way since then. There are much more effective tools available. Today's jet transports are significantly more productive than those of the piston-propeller era. Consider the Berlin airlift, a task requiring more than 250 four-engine transports.

Today, we could have done the job with only seven of our 747 commercial transports. We feel that it is in the national interest to apply this technology in the battle against wildfire, oil spills, and other enemies of the environment.

Thank you, Madam Chairman, for this opportunty to acquaint you and your committee with some of the work underway in the area of environmental protection.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do you propose to do this, buy a fleet of airplanes?

Mr. BOILEAU. No, I think the first step would be to go through and prove the feasibility of the ideas that we have generated. We have made such a proposal to the Forest Service. Then, once having proven

the feasibility, augment the existing fleet with either used commercial aircraft, military aircraft, whatever.

Mrs. HANSEN. How long do you think it will take to prove your concept?

Mr. BOILEAU. The first phase that we have proposed is about a 6-month study, just to prove the feasibility, and then the prototype demonstration would take maybe a year or year and a half after that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is there in your opinion a high technological risk?

Mr. BOILEAU. None whatsoever.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has the Boeing Co. done to date in this field?

Mr. BOILEAU. We have done some very simple experimental testing of our ideas of using eyes versus water, shaped pellets to aerodynamic disperse the eyes, and have made this proposal to the Forest Service, to continue that work.

Mrs. HANSEN. You speak of an Environmental Air Service. Would this service be developed from public or private sources?

Mr. BOILEAU. Both. I envision if you like the fire protection, the fire company being a Federal force run by the Forest Service, and then the additional commercial airplanes that are used in fertilization or reseeding of forests coming in to aid in periods of high danger.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very good presentation.

Mr. BOILEAU. Thank you, ma'am.

NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY

WITNESSES

HON. JAMIE L. WHITTEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
HON. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
HON. ROBERT E. JONES, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA
HON. WILLIAM R. ANDERSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE
HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
TRENT LATT, REPRESENTING HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
WILLIAM BRAWLEY, REPRESENTING HON. RICHARD H. FULTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE
RALPH L. LANDRUM, PRESIDENT, NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY ASSOCIATION
HARRY MARTIN, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY ASSOCIATION
MRS. WILLIAM D. LUM, NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. We are very pleased to have a very distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee, Congressman Whitten, present this morning, along with Congressman Griffin, Congressman

Jones, Congressman Montgomery, Congressman Anderson, and Congressman Abernethy. We are also particularly happy to welcome Mr. Ralph L. Landrum, the president of the Natchez Trace Association, Mr. Martin of Tupelo, Miss., and Mrs. William D. Lum from Port Gibson, Miss.

Mr. WHITTEN. We appreciate your kind statement. You are an outstanding Member of Congress. We do know some of the problems you have when it comes to dealing with this subject, as well as many others with all the demands for finances.

Not because of age does it give me the privilege of speaking first, but because I am on the Committee on Appropriations. I don't know how they wish to present their case, Mr. Abernethy, Mr. Jones, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Anderson, as well as many others who are interested. Unless some of my colleagues feel differently, I feel such time as we have should be given to our friends from Mississippi. You know of our interests, and we will have time privately to remind you of it and file statements with you.

Mr. Landrum and Mr. Martin, if it suits my colleagues, would strike me as being the best people to start the presentation.

Mrs. HANSEN. That would be fine.

Mr. LANDRUM. I don't often get to talk to such a prominent group as this. I will take advantage of it. I want to thank our Congressmen from Mississippi for inviting you and getting you to come to Mississippi and bring with you Mr. Hartzog, Mr. Thompson, and the others. It was wonderful of you to come down there and give us your time.

Mrs. HANSEN. The pleasure was all mine. I have never had a finer trip in my life than the trip to Mississippi. I enjoyed seeing your State. I enjoyed meeting your people, visiting your legislature, going over the Natchez Trace Parkway, and I also enjoy the hospitality of your very fine Congressmen.

Mr. LANDRUM. We just appreciate so much your coming. It was an honor to us, and we are so happy that you know about Mississippi and the parkway, because we feel when you know it and see it, you will realize the importance of it and the worth of it. We feel kind of like the young man down in our State who was about to be tried for a felony. The judge said, "Young man, I can appoint an attorney for you. Do you want an attorney?" He said, "No, sir, Judge, I have a mighty good friend on the jury." We feel we have got a wonderful friend on the jury.

Mrs. HANSEN. The ranking majority member on the Appropriations Committee is also from Mississippi.

Mr. LANDRUM. We have several friends, but we have one from a long way off, from a wonderful State that we love who has been a very good friend of ours.

Natchez was supposed to have representatives here, but yesterday morning they were unable to come. They called us after we got to the airport. We in Mississippi have been working on the parkway since 1916. We had a corporation formed back then that worked on it for a few years, and then this group started about 1932 or 1933, which is almost 40 years. We appreciate what you have done for us. We think it is wonderful.

I was just talking to Congressman Jones, from Alabama, and I said, "Mr. Jones, what will it cost now to build the TVA if you hadn't built it when you did?" He said, "Seven times what it cost then."

We are working as a group. We have help from Alabama and Tennessee, and we are going to get it from Louisiana. We are just so happy that we have a united front. Eleven million people used the Parkway last year, and when it is completed it will be twice that number. We had a little book that is to be brought up,and we were going to give each member of the committee one on Natchez. It is a wonderful little book. Most people can't conceive of what Natchez is, and I am glad you have been there because you can tell them, but when they see that book, they are all going to want to come.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is one of the most charming places I have ever visited.

Mr. LANDRUM. We extend an invitation to each and every member of the committee to come down there at any time, and we will give them the sixty-four-dollar tour and the royal treatment. We just think that when you see the parkway and what it means—the parkway is for everybody, the black, the white, the Indians, the Mexicans, and everyone else. We don't have but two other national parks in the State. One is at Vicksburg and recently one has been established on the Mississippi coast. The parkway is the greatest recreational facility we have in the State of Mississippi, with the possible exception of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. It means a lot to us. We need it completed. It is just like a man with his shoes cut off, his head cut off or something like that. We want to complete this.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many miles are not completed?

Mr. LANDRUM. 127 miles are uncompleted, and 317 miles are completed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't part of the uncompleted section in the corner of Tennessee?

Mr. ANDERSON. That is right, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. How long is that strip?

Mr. ANDERSON. I would guess around 40 to 50 miles. That would be, of course, the northern terminal of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the reason that section of the trip takes so much time?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. LANDRUM. It is uncompleted around Port Gibson, it is uncompleted into Natchez, it is uncompleted around Jackson, and from Tupelo north and then the two stretches in Alabama that are uncompleted. The plans have been drawn. We are asking for an appropriation for everything for which plans have been drawn. The association had nothing to do with the drawing of the plans, but we are going to ask our friends to start drawing some plans for Tennessee, because nothing in this is for Tennessee.

Mr. ABERNETHY. There is an unfinished strip out of Nashville, another in northeast Mississippi, and another near Jackson and down near Natchez. There are five unfinished strips.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Abernethy isn't the parkway completed in your district?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Yes, but I want to go the rest of the way.

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Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total cost of this project?

Mr. LANDRUM. The estimated cost is around $60 million, and $15,500,000 to complete a fourth of it. The unfortunate situation is that each year the cost goes up. We could have built the whole thing for less than a third of that amount originally. That is the reason we are so anxious to get it completed.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a beautiful parkway.

Mr. LANDRUM. Yes, ma'am; and it is used so much. We are sorry you didn't get to stop. You were generous to give us as much time as you did but we wish you could have seen Little Mountain and several other things on there. You are going to have to come back and stay a week.

Mrs. HANSEN. Unfortunately Congress doesn't adjourn for very long periods.

Mr. WHITTEN. I want to say for the record I have had any number of comments and quite a number of letters, Madam Chairman, and I know you enjoyed the trip, from start to finish, especially in Natchez. But you really gave them a show in Jackson. The State legislature still talks about it. Of course, I knew you would and they did, too, but they certainly appreciate it.

Mrs. HANSEN. They were one of the nicest legislatures I have ever talked with.

Mr. LANDRUM. What you should have seen was her holding court in Natchez. She was in Stanton Hall, and the hall is almost this wide and about 100 feet long, and she was just sitting there like a queen, and people were just coming up and paying homage to her. It was a show worth seeing, and they enjoyed it.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very interested in this program. I know that Congressman Whitten agrees with me, and it is our hope that we can complete this program as fast as possible.

Mr. LANDRUM. We feel that actually the money spent on the Natchez Trace shouldn't be classified as an expenditure. It should be classified as an investment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Funds this committee appropriates for our national parks, forests, parkways, and the Indian people are all investments.

Mr. LANDRUM. Pardon me for saying this, but you ought to change your way of bookkeeping. You show this as an expenditure when it is an investment which will repay itself.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more. Congressman Jones as a ranking member of the Public Works Committee knows that these things are investments.

Mr. LANDRUM. But a lot of the investments that you make evaporate as soon as you have made them, but this one will be there 100 years from now. We certainly appreciate your letting us come before you, and thank you so much. We want to extend to you and all the members of your committee an invitation to come to Mississippi at any time, and let me or Mendell Davis or Harry Martin or Mrs. Lum at Port Gibson or Kenneth Jones at Natchez know, and we will give you the royal treatment, and if we don't we will give you your money back.

Mrs. LUM. You were so charming, and you won everybody's heart in Port Gibson.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was so sorry that I missed the Rosalie Tea.

Mrs. LUM. I was sorry. We missed having you. You would have added so much.

Mr. ABERNATHY. Madam Chairman, while the sugar is on everyone's tongue, may I say a word. I would like to have about a minute.

Congressman Jones and I have lived closer and longer to this situation than any in the room, because we have represented the parkway area longer. As late as the early 1950's none of the parkway had been completed, although much of dirt work and bridges had been constructed. We got a stop order because of World War II and then we got another during the recovery period and then again because of the Vietnam war. Then the administration about 1954 ordered a cancellation of the entire parkway program, even though a tremendous amount of the dirt and bridge work had been completed.

Mr. Jones and I went to Congressman Ben Jensen, who was chairman of this subcommittee at that time, and Congressman Bill Norrell of Arkansas, ranking minority member. They agreed to put just enough money in the bill to save this wonderful parkway. The parkway was originated, as Mr. Landrum has stated, by a group in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama over 40 years ago. The bill was introduced by a former Representative from my congressional district, the Honorable Jeff Busby, who is now deceased, for which the Little Mountain Park that Mr. Landrum referred to is named. It is a very beautiful spot and I wish you might have had the time to visit it.

We treked along with construction and in 1958, 1959, or 1960 the Department assured us the parkway would be finished in the Mission '66. We looked forward to completion in 1966. As things turned out, it was the same old story, just as it was in 1954 or just as it was in 1941 or 1942, with World War II. I do not mean to be critical of anyone. We are probably as much responsible, our own delegation for this situation as any. But our Government has piddled along with this thing for 40-odd years. It is actually very embarrassing when we go home and somebody always inquires, "Tom, do you think I will live long enough to get to ride on Natchez Trace from Natchez to Nashville." I have been here a long time and I would like to see this thing finished before I leave as some sort of a monument to our service. I have a letter in my hand, from a person at Michigan State University. It reached me just a few days ago. He had traveled over this trace, and he couldn't understand why it is unfinished. The letter is from a one who is interested in the development of our national parks, Mr. John E. Carrol.

I have a resolution from the Mississippi State Legislature that you recently addressed and I have a newspaper statement from our colleague Richard Fulton of Tennessee made back in January which he concluded by saying, "If we can build thousands of miles of Interstate System in less than 15 years, then 38 years is a little too long to complete the Natchez Trace." I thoroughly agree with him. Personally I want to thank you on behalf of my constituents and my people. All of the trace is finished across my district. The upper part of it which is now Mr. Whitten's district is unfinished. I am going to say that might not have been entirely the fault of the Government or the fault of this committee. It might have been our fault, although we have tried time and time again. We appreciate your allowing us to appear and we hope that when you have concluded your hearings you will at least let us make some headway this year that will carry us to a point where we can see the end of construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do deeply appreciate what the parkway means.

Mr. WHITTEN. Following up, if I may on what Tom has said, there are certain factors involved that don't exist in some of the public works projects that you are so much interested in, and that Bob Jones has done so much for, and that we have tried to help with. In the first place we are having trouble with the Office of Management and Budget in freezing around $10 billion or $11 billion for such public works projects. But in that area, and wrongfully in my opinion in certain instances, it is being done under the guise of changing the environment without studying how much improvement it does for the environment. But on this project there is only one side to this proposition. It is all on the plus side, because it does not create any environmental problems to cause objection that is being sponsored by those who are giving us some problems in connection with the usual public works projects.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Madame Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, I greatly appreciate this opportunity to appear and testify before your committee regarding appropriations for the Natchez Trace Parkway in fiscal 1972.

I will not burden you with any extensive retelling of the history of the Natchez Trace or of its creation and implementation as a Parkway. These facts you are more than familiar with from these recurring hearings since its creation in 1934.

Suffice to say, the Natchez Trace was the principal land route for communication, and for general commerce and military travel to the Old Southwest since the earliest years of our Republic and remained so until the widespread use of steamboats in the 1830's and 40's. The historical value of the trace was recognized in 1934 by Congress when it was made a part of our National Park System for the use and enjoyment of all Americans.

The Natchez Trace Parkway encompassed the creation of a scenic roadway of 443.42 miles running from Natchez, Miss. to Nashville, Tenn. Making this dream a reality has been a long and difficult matter.

Only 311.37 miles of the parkway's proposed 443 miles have been completed since 1938. That is, of course, 75 percent of the total, but it has taken 33 years to do it.

There remain 132 miles of this roadway uncompleted. The 311 completed miles are disconnected and are distributed through three States. The result is that, while the completed portions are very beautiful and provide good travel, the lack of continuity of the roadway does not promite full use and enjoyment of the parkway.

Significantly, in the face of these obstacles, some 10.2 million visits were made to the parkway last year by persons in 3.7 million vehicles.

With the exception of certain portions totalling some 34 miles, all land, along the 443 mile route, on which construction is not finished has now been acquired by the respective States in preparation to being turned over to the Park Service or has already been turned over.

59.06 miles of roadway is now ready for construction. These 60 miles include 47.71 in Mississippi, 11.35 in Alabama, but none in Tennessee. Those 60 miles amount to nearly half of the remaining 132 miles.

The chief matter this year, as always, is money—specifically, the lack of it.

The President recommends $1,252,000 for parkway construction for fiscal 1972. I urge this committee to approve this recommendation in full—and I respectfully request that it be increased. The requested appropriation will provide, essentially, funds for a mere maintenance holding action.

I submit, for the record, a recapitulation of appropriations for the Natchez Trace Parkway for the 10-year period from 1961 through 1971. Of course, this is all familiar to you, but a certain trend is clearly recognizable, and I would like to discuss this point for a minute. You will see, from this data, that the level of appropriations during the last 4 years of the period, 1968–71, dropped to a level of some 15 percent of the previous years. In 1 year—1969—it was all but eliminated.

During the 7-year period, from 1961 through 1967, the average appropriation was $4,211,643. The highest appropriation was $5,667,000 in 1964 and the lowest was $3,058,200 in 1967.

During the 4-year period, from 1968 through 1971, that average was drastically cut to $563,625 per year. The highest level during this period was $1,737,100 in 1968 and the previously mentioned year, 1969, it was only $54,000.

Of course, these recent years have been the Vietnam war years and we have had to cut back many domestic programs. Now, however, when we are winding down the war, and when we are also attempting to spur our economy back into high gear from its recent recession, it is time for us to move back to previous levels of funding. From the standpoint of the economy, the standpoint of the budget, and from the standpoint of 3⅓ decades of work on this project, I believe the time is ripe.

I respectfully submit that there is yet another vital reason for us to begin to move toward swift completion of the Natchez Trace Parkway—that is inflation.

I have been advised that $79,417,000 has been provided since 1938. Needless to say, the 1961 appropriation of $4.570,500 would have built a lot more miles then than it would now in 1971.

Conversely, the $273,000 appropriated in 1971 would have built quite a few miles of highway in 1961 but how much would it build now—very little I'd say.

The point is, the longer we wait in today's accepted inflationary economy, the much more it is going to cost to complete the trace. Three hundred and eleven miles of parkway have been built for $80 million, in the 33 years since 1938. Will it cost that much to build the last 132 miles over the next 4 or 5 years? More importantly, if we string out the completion over 10, 12, or 15 years from now, how much more than that will it cost?

Madam Chairman, I earnestly and respectfully suggest that we get this subject off the backburner and back on the road to completion and that you recommend to the House sufficient funds to complete the trace in 5 years.

Again, I thank you for affording me this opportunity to present my views to your committee.

(Additional material follows:)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATCHEZ TRACE FOR THE 10 YEARS 1961–71

Year	Roads	Buildings	Total
1961	$4,393,100	$171,400	$4,570,500
1962	3,857,100	17,000	3,874,100
1963	4,468,400	91,200	4,559,600
1964	5,423,300	243,700	5,667,000
1965	3,887,300	148,800	4,036,100
1966	3,479,800	116,500	3,596,300
1967	3,058,200	114,700	3,172,900
1968	1,678,600	58,500	1,737,100
1969	54,400		54,400
1970	200,000		200,000
1971	273,000		273,000
Total	30,773,200	967,800	31,741,000
1972 [2]	1,247,000	5,000	1,252,000

[1] Received from Mr. Bob Whitman, National Park Service.
[2] Indicates President's budget request for funds. Additionally, W. A. Pugh, also of the Park Service informs that a total of $47,678,000 have been appropriated in years prior to 1961. Thus the total of funds appropriated is: $31,741,000 plus $47,678,000—total appropriations since 1938: $79,417,000.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Madam Chairman, I would like to second the remarks of the officials of the Natchez Trace Parkway Association and my colleagues concerning the need for funds to complete this important historical road.

The Natchez Trace Parkway has been a long, long time in the making, and I respectfully urge your favorable consideration of the $15.5 million request for funds for fiscal year 1972. These moneys would be for six projects in the State of Mississippi that are ready for bid letting.

The completion of the Natchez Trace Parkway will be an important addition to our Nation's parkway system and the preservation of routes of historical significance.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will do our very best. Mr. Martin, I know you probably want to make a comment.

Mr. MARTIN. Just a few words, Mrs. Hansen. May I say we appreciate your coming to our section of the State and bringing Mr. Hartzog and all the other fine delegation. For fiscal year 1972, in our request we have six projects. This request would enable us for the first time to connect all three States. We only have two of the three States involved connected at the present time, and that is the States of Alabama and Tennessee. The connection between Alabama and Mississippi is not yet complete. We think that that would be important to a regional project like this. We also think that since it is in Appalachia, that this has some merit as far as development is concerned, even though we do not look at this as an economic development project. We think that it will have some plus on the development of the region. It would help our growing number of unemployed.

I noticed in our whole town that we had 600 more unemployed people now than we had 30 days ago, so this type of thing would no doubt be beneficial in providing employment in service-type industries. We are aware, and we hope that after your visit you are, that the very information of the parkway was a part of the preservation of the history of the formation of the American Republic; and not only was it the route that the early settlers took for the development

of that region of the country, but it has also served in the early days of our country as a route where we had protection for some of our military movements in that section. We hope that these six requests here in the amount of $15,500,000 could be considered this year; and if so, we will have several of the disconnected links put together involving the connection with three States.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let me explain. The planning and surveys is the first step in a construction project. When Mr. Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service, testifies before this committee, we will ask him for a breakout of the planning costs. In other words, there is no use appropriating Federal funds for construction until the plans are completed.

Mr. MARTIN. We appeared last year, I appeared as part of a delegation of three people, and I want to say not only do we appreciate the hospitality that you have given us this year, but also we appreciate very much the fine planning appropriation you gave us last year, which will enable us to get a link of this completed at the present time. We do have some construction programed for that section already, and we appreciate it very much.

Mr. WHITTEN. I want to make this suggestion. Presuming on our long friendship, that you recess the committee if necessary for about 5 minutes so that this group can have their picture taken with you.

(Short recess.)

(Additional statements and information follow:)

STATEMENT OF NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY ASSOCIATION

For over a generation, for almost 40 years, the Natchez Trace Parkway has been under construction. It is time to complete it. It runs from Natchez, Miss., to Nashville, Tenn. Its length is 444 miles of which 317 miles are complete and 127 miles remain to be finished. It connects the first settlers with the present day. It is a great historical monument and, by far, the oldest and most famous road in this section of the South. In 1970, over 11,000,000 people got great joy, pleasure and satisfaction by visiting it. Even more will enjoy its beauty and usefulness this year.

No billboards; no stop lights; no shabby or run down buildings; no sharp curves; no buses or other commercial vehicles; no fast, wreckless, or speeding drivers; no junk yards or other unsightly areas interfere with its beauty and enjoyment.

The Natchez Trace Parkway Association urges the speedy completion of the entire parkway in each State through which it passes. For fiscal year 1972, we recommend the following:

1. Construction of parkway section 2–4–1 in Alabama, 6.9 miles, $3,300,000 (construction cost including plans, surveys, and supervision).
2. Construction of parkway section 2–D–2 in Alabama, 4.5 miles $2,500,000 (construction cost including plans, surveys, and supervision).
3. Construction of parkway section 3–U–2 in Mississippi, 1.8 miles, $700,000 (construction cost including plans, surveys, and supervision).
4. Construction of parkway section 3–V–1 in Mississippi, 8.1 miles, $5,000,000 (construction cost including plans, surveys, and supervision).
5. Construction of parkway section 3–V–2 in Mississippi, 2.4 miles, $1,000,000 (construction cost including plans, surveys, and supervision).
6. Construction of parkway section 3–C in Mississippi, excluding major structures, 15.9 miles, $3,000,000 (construction cost including plans, surveys, and supervision).

The total sum requested for fiscal year 1972 is $15,500,000. This will complete all of the work which the National Park Service has ready for letting at present.

This will connect certain vital segments of the Natchez Trace Parkway and greatly increase its effectiveness.

For fiscal year 1972, we respectfully request and urge that the Congress appropriate $15,500,000 for the Natchez Trace Parkway; this being the estimated amount it will cost to place under contract those portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway which are now ready for bid taking. We are aware that this is in excess of the amount recommended by the Office of Management and Budget. We believe OMB may not be aware of all of the reasons why a more substantial sum should be in the fiscal year 1972 budget. The Natchez Trace Parkway Association is at least partially responsible because we failed to present to OMB at the proper time, supporting facts favoring a larger sum. Within the bounds of proper procedure, we intend and hope to remedy this error on our part.

We urge favorable action upon this appropriation by this committee for the following reasons:

1. The Natchez Trace Parkway, although incomplete, is already attracting each year the second largest number of visitors of any of the Nation's parkways. The official annual visitor tabulations of the National Park Service show the taxpayers and citizens of the Nation enjoy and appreciate the parkway; they visit it by the millions and they want it completed. Over 11 million visited it last year.

2. Money appropriated for the Natchez Trace Parkway generates new tax revenue for the Federal Government. As one example, during calendar year 1970 the automobile count on the Natchez Trace Parkway was 4,020,000 cars. Assuming each car used only 10 gallons of gasoline on its trip to and on the Natchez Trace Parkway, this unrealistic, low trip estimate would produce 40 cents per car in Federal excise taxes, or an annual Federal gas tax return to the treasurer of $1,608,000 on that part of the parkway now complete. This sum will easily be doubled when the parkway is completed, but multiply this by other visitor expenditures on which Federal taxes are paid—tires, motor oil, etc.—and Natchez Trace Parkway appropriations are actually an investment and not an expenditure. On this investment, the Federal Government receives substantial revenue and the value of the investment continues to increase.

3. Father Time, he of the beard and scythe, cries out in behalf of the Natchez Trace Parkway. Forty long years ago, planning on this relatively minor public works project started. Since then, it has been a stepchild and has been delayed by wars, declared and undeclared, by projects of greater emotional appeal but of less basic value to the average American, and, sad but true, lack of progressive citizen support. This problem has been solved. Henceforth, the needs and potentials of the Natchez Trace Parkway will become a byword in the Nation's Capitol and on Capitol Hill.

4. Ecology is one of the magic words of today. The Congress and the executive department are both properly concerned about improving the atmosphere in which our people work and play. This parkway, when complete, will offer clear, clean air; beautiful and attractive parks; recreation areas; and will be the perfect place for a week, or a weekend, outing. It appeals to, and offers something for, every segment of our diverse population and all use it peacefully and joyfully together.

5. Each recent national administration, and the two major parties, by their official platforms and statements have favored improving the economic situation of those peoples and areas which are at the bottom of the economic ladder. The largest portion of the mileage of the Natchez Trace Parkway lies in Mississippi, although significant portions lie also in Alabama and Tennessee. Unfortunately, by all economic yardsticks, Mississippi is the poorest State in the Nation in per family and per capita income. If consistency truly is a virtue, Congress and the executive department can support this parkway with adequate, massive, and not token, funding. We reiterate, we desire and are working toward the completion of the entire parkway from Natchez to Nashville.

6. Certain news media are somewhat unfriendly to the South, but all who want the poor aided should be, and we are sure will be, the first to plead for this increased appropriation. They want the so-called downtrodden lifted up, money distributed to the needy, and work made plentiful; and we know of no more appropriate way for this to be accomplished: Such a large part of this

appropriation goes to unskilled labor, the poor will receive the money and have a beautiful, cool, restful, inexpensive, nonpolluted parkway almost at their doors which they may enjoy during their leisure time. Also, their friends, their families, and their loved ones, and every other citizen or resident of this part of the country, together with tens of thousands of visitors from other States, will enjoy it. Many in our State and other Southern States do not have such a retreat, playground, or parkway now, and this is their sole opportunity for such a wonderful one.

The Natchez Trace Parkway is providing first-class integrated areas for the blacks, the white, the American Indians, Mexicans, and other minority groups, and this at no cost to them.

We invite and urge you to visit this parkway any day, but preferably on a holiday, and see the enormous groups of blacks and whites, and occasionally groups of Indians and Mexicans and other minority groups, who use it so profitably, peacefully, and happily together.

When those of you have not had the opportunity, see the Natchez Trace Parkway and realize what great value the Government has obtained for its money; how very little it cost originally, and how much more it is worth now than when the segments were built, and how much greater the use and benefits are than anticipated, we feel certain that you will be as interested as are we and will work toward the speedy completion of the Natchez Trace Parkway. There is nothing else like it in the country, as far as we know, and we predict that when the country becomes familiar with it, that there will be a wonderful parkway such as this built in every State of the Union. It will be an auxiliary and supplement to the Interstate Highway System because it will furnish recreational facilities; slow, pleasant, and safe driving; and a park for each and every citizen and resident of this great country of ours, and a showplace for visitors and all.

We know that the Natchez Trace Parkway will be completed. We feel that the early completion of the parkway is an absolute must: Delay is expensive, is disheartening, and is not really necessary.

We, therefore, plead with you and urge you to appropriate the entire amount asked; but if that cannot be done, do all you can for the Natchez Trace Parkway and accept our sincere thanks for whatever you see fit to recommend for us. The expenditure will be one the wisest and the best. It will enable this great Nation to have a more healthful, a happier, a better educated, and more appreciative population. We will know each other better and appreciate each other more.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH L. LANDRUM,
President.
MENDELL DAVIS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LETTERS SUPPORTING NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

Gov. John Bell Williams, of Mississippi.
Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce.
Mayor L. W. Davis, Ferriday, La.
Mayor W. P. Gordon, Port Gibson, Miss.
Bellevue Historical Society, Bellevue, Tenn.
Mayor Solon Mulholland, Carthage, Miss.
President Mott Headley II, Claiborne County, Miss., board of supervisors.
Chancery Clerk Gene Gray, Prentiss County, Miss.
Chancery Clerk Derwood McCullough, Chickasaw County, Miss.
Chancery Clerk Otis E. Sikes, Leake County, Miss.
Mayor J. H. Adams, Ackerman, Miss.
Mayor Tony Byrne, Natchez, Miss.
Mayor James L. Ballard, Tupelo, Miss.
Mayor M. W. Smith, Booneville, Miss.
Mayor Russell C. Davis, Jackson, Miss.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Jackson, Miss., April 21, 1971.

Hon. JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Your committee on April 23 will hear a request from citizens of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, in which they will be joined by Louisiana interests—requesting that the Congress appropriate approximately $16 million for construction on the Natchez Trace Parkway during the next fiscal year.

I am aware that this is considerably in excess of what the Office of Management and Budget has recommended. However, I hope that you and your colleagues on the committee will give serious consideration to the following matters, which seem to me would encourage you to act favorably on this request:

(1) The Natchez Trace Parkway—even before being completed—has for a number of years been the parkway in the Nation visited by the second largest number of persons each year. This would suggest that if the remaining portions were completed, the number of citizens benefiting from the expenditure of Federal money, would be even greater.

(2) As you know, the national press, radio, and television have presented to the public a highly prejudicial and quite distorted picture of race relations in the State of Mississippi. Without commenting on this further, I would invite any Member of Congress to visit the Natchez Trace Parkway on any weekend, and observe the large numbers of black Mississippians who are properly utilizing the recreational areas which the parkway provides. Our white citizens, and white and black visitors from all parts of the Nation, enjoy in complete freedom the recreational facilities of this parkway.

(3) The $16 million being requested would fund those portions of the parkway which are completely ready for construction. A number of miles of the parkway would still remain in various stages of planning and right-of-way acquisition. Planning and construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway has been underway nearly 40 years. Funding at the rate requested for the next fiscal year would probably complete the project in about 5 years.

Favorable consideration by you and your colleagues in this matter will be appreciated.

Thanking you, and with warm personal regards, I am.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, *Governor.*

NASHVILLE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Nashville, Tenn., April 19, 1971.

Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House Appropriations Committee,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: I understand that on Friday, April 30, representatives of the Natchez Trace Parkway Association will be appearing before your subcommittee on the Department of Interior seeking funding for completion of the Natchez Trace Parkway project.

The Nashville area chamber of commerce is officially in support of the development of the parkway and urges you and your colleagues to give the request of the parkway association your early and favorable consideration.

One of the South's most distinguished journalists, the late Charles M. Moss, who was vice president and editorial director of the Nashville Banner, provided great leadership in the Natchez Trace Parkway project and was largely responsible for developing tremendous local interest in the parkway.

Should it be required by your subcommittee, we will be happy to have our research department furnish you additional data documenting the importance of the parkway to the metropolitan Nashville area.

Sincerely,

EDWARD F. JONES,
Executive Vice President.

TOWN OF FERRIDAY,
Ferriday, La., April 20, 1971.

Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: We in Louisiana who have seen the Natchez Trace Parkway in its beauty and have seen the many thousands of people who each year migrate to Natchez, Miss., to visit the many historical sights left of the Old South would like to see the expansion and extension of the Natchez Trace Parkway to support this migration.

The interest and enthusiasm shown by these tourists cannot be properly described; one has to see it to believe it. With the completion of the trace and proper publicity to this fact, the interest would increase, the enjoyment and pleasure afforded by the trace would be extended to many millions more of our citizens in these United States.

We, therefore, support the request of the Natchez Trace Parkway Association for funds to complete the trace and add another source of tourism, to supply more sources of recreation, and another display of the natural beauty of the South and these United States of America.

Sincerely yours,

L. W. DAVIS, *Mayor.*

TOWN OF PORT GIBSON, MISS., *April 12, 1971.*

Congresswoman JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: We are very interested in getting the Natchez Trace Parkway completed as soon as possible.

Port Gibson, being the third oldest town in Mississippi, has much to offer tourists. We have many antebellum homes, beautiful old churches, Windsor ruins, and Grand Gulf Military Park. Port Gibson is also the home of Gen. Earl Van Dorn. His home still stands and he is buried in our beautiful Wintergreen Cemetery along with many more prominent personalities.

As the Natchez Trace Parkway is situated on the edge of our town, it is a great value to our particular area for the tourist trade. It offers historic and recreational facilities that no other highway in Mississippi can claim.

We will deeply appreciate your efforts in getting the necessary funds appropriated in the 1972 Federal fiscal budget to complete this project.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. P. GORDON, *Mayor.*

BELLEVUE HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY,
Bellevue, Tenn., April 9, 1971.

Re Natches Trace Parkway.

CONGRESSWOMAN JULIA HANSEN,
Chairwoman, Appropriations Subcommittee for the Interior,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: Being a resident of Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County, and actively engaged in the preservation of the historical heritage of our community and State, I would like to request your kindest review of the requests for appropriations of funds with which to complete the Natchez Trace Parkway.

The community of Bellevue is located near the projected northern terminus of the parkway in the Harpeth River hinterland lying in the southwestern tip of Davidson County, bordering Williamson County. The old Natchez Trace (or Chickasaw Trace) entered Davidson just below our community and snaked along Backbone Ridge toward Nashville, passing near the southern boundary of Bellevue (one of our Harpeth tributaries, Trace Creek, was named for its crossing the old path).

The Natchez Trace was the major link between Nashville and southern civilization, and its importance to the development of the Cumberland country cannot be stressed too strongly.

Besides the many gruesome tales of adventure and violence associated with the old Trace (and with the Natchez Road completed in 1802 by "Federal troops", which became generally known as the Natchez Trace after the early 1820's), the establishment of regular mail service via Natchez Trace between Nashville and Natchez in 1800 strengthened and maintained the ties of communication and commerce which began in the late 1780's. A record of this mail service is found as early as 1793; a small log cabin, once part of Dunham's Station, stands today which was used for a "post office" when Col. Benjamin ("Old B.J.") Joslin held the contract for carrying the Natchez mail.

Tennessee furnished military volunteers, dispatched to our southern States, which marched over the Natchez Trace many times; Andrew Jackson's army also traveled this route on several occasions (the most lasting impression seems to have been of the battle of New Orleans).

The Natchez Trace Parkway would, I feel, preserve the historical heritage which we hold dear. Additionally, conserving vast stretches of wooded terrain, lush sloping hills and the vegetation native to this region would forever preserve our natural heritage.

My friend and fellow society member, the late Charles M. Moss, summed up our feelings regarding the Trace Parkway when he said, "This magnificent parkway, when completed, may well be a last oasis in the commercialization and suburbanization of our southern States!"

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ilene J. Cornwell, *President.*

City of Carthage,
Carthage, Miss., April 9, 1971.

Congresswoman Julia Hansen,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Madam: I serve as mayor of the city of Carthage with a population of 3,031, the county seat of Leake County. The Natchez Trace crosses the western side of Leake County. Very little has been done in the county to develop historic and scenic places adjacent to or near the Trace. This situation is rapidly changing.

Recently the Leake County Historical Society was organized and work is underway to determine the historical and scenic places in the county and hopefully these can be developed into tourist attractions.

I will outline by item points of historic and scenic interest in Leake County:

1. Thomastown area has several old homes that should be preserved and would offer tourist attractions.

2. One of the oldest cotton gins and grist mills is located off the Trace on Highway 35. This is reported to be the oldest gin in the State of Mississippi.

3. A number of cemeteries are located in the county and has a vast amount of history related to the Trace in the early period of development of Mississippi.

4. Several hundred Choctaw Indians live on the reservation just north of the city of Carthage and their history offers the tourist many attractions in the way of historic customs and culture.

5. The Corp of Engineers in cooperation with Pearl River Waterway District have completed studies and propose to build three reservoirs, two of which will be in Leake County and one will be adjacent to the Trace. These reservoirs when constructed will be outstanding tourist attractions.

6. We have many legal documents dating back to the territorial government. One such document indicates that a large tract of land was put up as security for a loan from a French firm in France.

With the completion of the Natchez Trace, the historic and scenic value to Leake County will show an increase as we develop in the county and open for tourist our scenic potential.

Sincerely,

Solon Mulholland, *Mayor.*

CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISS., BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
Port Gibson, Miss., April 7, 1971.

Congresswoman JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: This statement is being given in the form of a letter on behalf of Claiborne County, Miss., regarding the request for the funds for the Natchez Trace Parkway.

As you know, a portion of the Trace crosses through this county, between Hinds and Jefferson Counties.

We feel that the completion of the Trace is an urgent matter. As it is presently in use, it is an attraction for recreational purposes and for tourists in this area; and would be much more so if it could be completed with the various sections connected; as the last section in this county has no southern connection and requires that a tourist get back on the regular highway. We feel that a tourist using a parkway like this likes a continuous drive; and having to get on and off again and again is a definite deterrent to its use by tourists, particularly by those making long trips. This "off and on" is often complicated by the fact that highway maps are not too clear as to the status of interchanges nor the condition of the roads; and any tourist seeing an uncompleted highway or road is hesitant to use it unless they have local information about it.

In this county up to the present, the Park Service has developed the Rocky Springs Park area, which is a recreational area much in demand, and of which there is a great amount of usage during the months when it is open. Tourists who have mobile homes, campers, or similar vehicles are frequently in this area and make great use of it; and this would be even greater were the Trace completed in its entirety.

In this area are other sites of historic and other values. This being near Vicksburg, and where General Grant with the Union Army landed and marched toward Jackson and Vicksburg for the seige of Vicksburg, there are attractions for tourists of battlefield sites and the Grand Gulf State Park which attract enthusiasts who study this period of history. There are numerous antebellum homes in the area, some of which are open to tourists and particularly in the spring season are much visited. Nearby also are the ruins of Windsor, an old antebellum home which has received much publicity and is well known, and which tourists often seek out.

The completion of the Trace would not only improve the use of the recreational facilities; but would make it much more attractive to any traveler or tourist who likes and looks for the other type of attractions which we have outlined above.

Yours very truly,

MATT R. HEADLEY II, *President.*

BOONEVILLE, MISS., *April 7, 1971.*

NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY ASSOCIATION,
Jackson, Miss.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in regards to the Natchez Trace that is being built in northeast Mississippi.

I have lived my entire life in northeast Mississippi. I have visited up and down the Natchez Trace many times but to me the most beautiful place, when it is completed will be in northeast Mississippi.

It has ridgy hills, streams of water, large rocks, gravel pits, tall pines, and above all is the Indian Mounds at Pharr Town which could be a large recreation park. This is near two large bottom forests, Big Brown and Mackey's Creek.

The land has already been bought or leased for a large waterfowl reserve which will be the largest in the South.

When the Tombigbee River comes through you can be in the park and see the ships go up and down the river.

This will be one of the most beautiful parks and recreational centers anywhere in the world.

About a mile away is Marietta Springs. There are seven different kinds of water. People come from long distances to get this spring water for their health. The springs are very, very old.

I believe this highway should be completed as soon as possible, because of the beauty and recreational places it holds. It will be a lot of enjoyment to so many people.

Sincerely yours,

GENE GRAY,
Chancery Clerk, Prentiss County.

CHANCERY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CHICKASAW COUNTY, MISS.,
Houston, Miss., April 6, 1971.

Re Natchez Trace Parkway.

Hon. JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: On behalf of the board of supervisors of Chicasaw County, Miss., permit me to submit the following statement in reference to the Natchez Trace Parkway.

This parkway has beyond question been the greatest asset our county has ever had. It has opened our county to tourists who would never have come, and historic and cultural values which otherwise would have been unexplored. The parkway has in our county several historic locations showing old trading posts, the old, original Trace Road, the Bynum Indian Mounds, and fossil exhibits.

In addition to this, the parkway runs through the Tombigbee National Forest, and we are now undertaking a study for the utilization of this area as a national park and recreational complex.

The Trace improved the quality of living in our county, has given us insight into our past, and its true worth and value is just beginning to be recognized and appreciated.

If the Trace can be completed, it will be a national monument which generations of Americans can enjoy and appreciate. It should be improved, expanded, and enjoyed by all Americans for what it is, a national heritage, a national shrine.

Respectfully yours,

DERWOOD MCCULLOUGH,
Chancery Clerk.

OFFICE OF CLERK CHANCERY COURT LEAKE COUNTY,
Carthage, Miss., April 5, 1971.

Congresswoman JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: On behalf of Leake County, through which the Natchez Trace Parkway Association traverses, I have been instructed by the board of supervisors to urge that you give favorable consideration to including funds in the 1972 budget toward the completion of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

One who has not traveled along this parkway cannot appreciate the natural beauty existing along it. It is one of the more heavily traveled parkways in the country today surpassed only by the Great Smoky Mountains and possibly the Yellowstone National Park.

The redwood and dogwood in the spring and the leaves on the trees in the fall, together with the many varied trees and tourist attractions, simply makes one forget himself and feel that he is close to nature.

We feel that the Federal Government has done a good job in our county in completing this parkway through it and look forward to the time that the entire project may become a reality.

It is my opinion that this is the best kept parkway from a cleanliness standpoint in the Nation.

May we count on you in your assistance in helping fund the remainder of this project?

Very truly yours,

OTIS E. SIKES,
Chancery Clerk.

TOWN OF ACKERMAN,
Ackerman, Miss., April 2, 1971.

Hon. JULIA HANSEN,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Ackerman is the county seat of Choctaw County. The Natchez Trace Parkway runs the entire width of the county from French Camp to Mathiston. French Camp was the boyhood home of the noted Choctaw Indian Chief Greenwood LeFlore. A few miles northeast of French Camp will be found the Little Mountain recreational area, named for former Congressman Jeff Busby, now deceased, of this District. It is one of the highest points and one of the most beautiful areas of Mississippi, extensively used for recreational purposes. Still further east, but in Choctaw County, is the native home of the famous chief, David Folsum.

While the parkway has been completed through our county we feel that its use as a historic, scenic, recreational facility will never really come into its own until the entire parkway shall have been completed.

We are most grateful to you for the interest you have personally shown in this important matter.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. ADAMS, *Mayor.*

CITY OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., March 26, 1971.

Congresswoman JULIA B. HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: This letter is in support of the Natchez Trace Parkway Association's request that funds be appropriated to complete the Natchez Trace Parkway. We would like to see at least 20 percent of the funds needed to complete the trace included in the 1972 fiscal budget.

The Natchez Trace Parkway is one of the most beautiful and scenic sights in the entire United States. Historical value of the trace is so great that it is even hard to describe. The City of Natchez is known throughout the world for its historical antebellum mansions and we have thousands of tourists visit us each year. The completion of the trace would be an added attraction and encouragement for more tourists to travel in their own United States and to see the history that has made our Nation so great.

The recreational opportunities that could be offered with the completion of the trace would be extremely beneficial not only to the tourists but to our local population as well. The country has become more conscious of outdoor recreation and camping and the trace offers these facilities in a natural historical setting.

The City of Natchez is so anxious to see the completion of the trace that we have offered the Interior Department the land owned by the city overlooking the Mississippi River which was the actual beginning of the Natchez trace. We urge that funds be appropriated and that a realistic target date for the completion of the trace be made a part of the master plan.

Sincerely,

TONY BYRNE, *Mayor.*

CITY OF TUPELO,
Tupelo, Miss., March 25, 1971.

Congresswoman JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: With a keen awareness of the urgent need for the completion of the Natchez Trace Parkway, I wish to add my plea to the countless others who are concerned about this much needed project.

Tourists who pass this way always take advantage of the sections of the Natchez trace that are paved, in order to enjoy the great beauty of nature and to visit the historic spots that mark the way of this scenic and interesting passageway stretching across a large section of our Nation.

The Natchez trace affords the interested passerby with the rare opportunity of examining nature at its best, and provides historic information that might

never be known by the average person who has not come into contact with the manner in which it is presented for them along this wonderful avenue of travel.

Not only does the Natchez Trace provide information and recreation to tourists of our area, but it is the means of helping to educate travelers from near and far to the opportunities that are available to people of this Nation through the interest and concern of our U.S. Government.

We are deeply grateful for the privilege of using the Natchez Trace, and certainly look forward to its completion for the mutual benefit of everyone.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES L. BALLARD, *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOONEVILLE, MISS.,
March 19, 1971.

Congresswoman JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Your recent visit to our section of the State to get a first hand look at the Natchez Trace Parkway Project was deeply appreciated by all of our citizens.

We have been waiting a long time for the completion of this scenic and historic highway and certainly I look forward to its early construction, that is, completion of construction.

We believe that the Trace brings lots of people to our area for its historic, scenic, and receational assets, as well as serving a most useful purpose for our own citizens in a historic and recreational measure.

We would certainly appreciate your efforts to be continued toward the securing of appropriated funds to complete this historic project.

Sincerely yours,

M. W. SMITH, *Mayor.*

CITY OF JACKSON, MISS.,
March 23, 1971.

Congresswoman JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: As mayor of the city of Jackson, Miss., I cannot begin to tell you the many merits of the Natchez Trace Parkway. For visitors entering our city, the parkway exhibits quite a favorable impression. The drive around the Ross Barnett Reservoir is one of incomparable beauty. Besides being one of the most scenic and memorable drives in the United States, it provides easy access to nearby recreational facilities. While the connecting highways are plagued with the pitfalls of all national highways, the trace retains its natural beauty with tasteful signs and an absence of litter.

In this day and time when so much attention is focused on the preservation of our land, I can think of no more worthwhile project that would preserve our natural surroundings while providing recreational facilities and retaining the historical significance of the area at the same time.

As mayor of the capital city of the State of Mississippi, I urge you to consider the request of the Natchez Trace Parkway Association. I hope that you will see fit to extend the funds needed to complete the trace. This is truly one of the most beautiful areas in the country, and with your help, I feel sure that we will have the project completed. It is something we can all be proud of in the United States.

Sincerely,

RUSSELL C. DAVIS, *Mayor.*

STATEMENT OF KENNETH JONES

Chandler Jordan's statement would have been as follows:

Natchez, the terminus of the Natchez Trace, was founded in 1716 (2 years before the founding of New Orleans) by Bienville who established "Fort Rosalie" atop a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River at a site previously visited by DeSoto in the 16th century. After an Indian massacre in 1729 Fort Rosalie was rebuilt because of its important geographical and political location and the settlement rapidly grew as a trading center for the whole territory. This fortunate geographical aspect was further augmented by the "Natchez Trace," a route which began in pre-history as animal trails, interconnected, and broadened

into foot paths by the Indians, becoming eventually the only overland commercial route into the territory from the north-east for white traders, travellers and troops. And extending from a point of access at Nashville to a terminus on the bluff at Natchez. Throughout the 18th century travellers on the trace, laden with goods for trading in Natchez, or returning with the proceeds, were beset by, and had to fight off, a succession of murderous outlaws who had safe haven in the wilderness on either side of the long and lonely route from which to strike. Similar hazards from river pirates beset the keel boat and flatboat men who floated their hunter's goods and produce down to Natchez on the shallower waters of the upper reaches and tributaries of the great river extending and fanning into the vast wilderness.

Later, as the number of settlers increased and their land and water traffic grew, Natchez in the Mississippi territory became of more and more importance. The settlers floated their products by water to Natchez and beyond to New Orleans where the flatboats were sold as building material. The river men then came to Natchez, where they gathered into parties of five to 25, and started on foot or wagon back to their homes. At Nashville, they were able to break up their parties as they did not need the protection in the more settled sections north of Nashville.

With the advent of the "steamboat era" (that brought travel upstream as well as downstream) and because of the need of faster post routes between Washington and New Orleans, the Natchez Trace fell into disuse. However, from its founding in 1716 on the tragic Civil War, under the flags of the French, Spanish, English, Americans, and briefly, the Confederacy, Natchez grew and prospered first as a trading center and then as a wealth center of education and culture, surrounded in time by great plantations of fabulous wealth, managed by cosmopolitan owners from masions of palatial scale, most of the great dwellings still preserved or restored as fine architectural specimens; many still occupied by descendants of the original owners, hosts through the centuries to the greats of all nations who contributed to the discovery, growth, development, and administration of the great river valley territory.

This preserved emblem of our great American heritage lies tucked away in a remote section of the South to attract tourists, historians, artists, and those who seek culture as a final reward of their journey down the Natchez Trace.

Good luck.

KENNETH JONES.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE AND THE FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

MISS CYNTHIA E. WILSON, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mrs. HANSEN. Miss Cynthia E. Wilson, Washington representative, of the National Audubon Society.

Miss WILSON. I am Cynthia Wilson, Washington representative of the National Audubon Society, a private citizen-conservation organization with more than 160,000 members.

We appreciate the invitation to testify on the proposed appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Forest Service, for these agencies have a key role in managing and protecting our natural resources. Since it would be impossible to comment in 5 minutes on the myriad programs under your consideration, I will highlight a few of the needs which we believe merit the committee's attention.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, WILDLIFE RESEARCH

The administration has requested $100,000 for expansion of endangered species research and management at the regional level. This sum would be divided among the five regions and used to study the dis-

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tribution and movement of endangered species and to identify habitat vital to the species survival. We urge the committee to fund this request, better yet increase it, so that this important work can move ahead promptly.

Unlike some problems, saving our vanishing species of wildlife cannot be delayed without disastrous consequences. With every passing year, the populations dwindle, and without an increased effort and funds the Bureau is unable to carry out programs that could save some of these species.

The proposed budget for the endangered species research program at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center is the same as it was in 1968, about $552,000, but inflation has shrunk on-going research activities and prevented new projects from being undertaken. We urge the committee to increase funds to $1.5 million.

Although it can be fairly said that many endangered species have little economic value, their esthetic and scientific value is great. The American people are interested in preserving them, and our Nation's efforts to prevent the extinction of additional species are an indicator of our concern for life itself and of our system of values.

There is one wildlife program of the Bureau for which we feel funds should be drastically cut, and that is the predator control program, euphemistically called "Wildlife Services." This program is ecologically unsound, and a perfect example of overkill. While we would certainly agree that wild predators sometimes cause damage to livestock, that is no excuse for a widespread, costly eradication program that kills many non-target species as well as the predators and rodents it allegedly controls. Some of the non-target species which are killed, such as the black-foot ferret, are endangered. It is ironic that one division of a Federal agency is trying to protect wildlife, while another is imperilling its existence.

The "varmint" mentality which this program exemplifies belongs in the pioneer days, not in the 1970's. Predators have long been persecuted, while the useful role they play in controlling prey populations is ignored. The noted author Philip Wylie summed up the reason for preserving predators and other wildlife in an article in the New York Times. He wrote:

> If all the ecologists could pool all they know and add up all the data from every science, they would be unable to say what life forms and life systems are essential for man's survival. We know too little about the intricate, living understructure supporting our species to risk losing any wild living form, weed or pest or predator, lest one break in the planetary, life-sustaining system bet fatal.

Despite scientific knowledge of predators' usefulness and the recommendations of the prestigious Leopold committee, the predator control program continues. We strongly urge that it should be strictly limited to situations of demonstrated need, with the aim of controlling specific nuisance animals and not every creature that has the misfortune to wander by.

Management and enforcement.—We enthusiastically support the request for $225,000 for enforcement of the Endangered Species Conservation Act. We also support the item of $200,000 for existing enforcement programs, and $50,000 to develop manuals for enforcement personnel to use in identifying foreign endangered species imported into this country.

National Wildlife refuge system.—The proposed budget shows an increase of $573,000 for the refuges, but this figure still falls short of the needs. Last year, nearly 18 million people visited the refuges, yet the total funds requested is only some $23 million. Because of the increasing demands for recreation, we strongly urge the committee to increase operating funds for the refuges so that visitors can enjoy them but the primary purpose—wildlife preservation—will not be destroyed.

FOREST SERVICE

Before commenting on some specific programs of the Forest Service, I wish to mention that the National Audubon Society supports the request made by industry and our conservation colleagues to increase the overall appropriations of the Service to $552.3 million, in order to provide a truly balanced program, with adequate funds for recreation, wildlife and research, as well as timber production.

Wildlife habitat research.—The research division is carrying out on a modest scale some wildlife research which has important implications for not only endangered species but also game species and for the recreationist. Forty-seven of the rare and endangered native species are found in our national forests, and in some areas Forest Service personnel work with Interior personnel on special projects (i.e. the California condor).

There are many unanswered questions concerning the interaction between timber harvesting, recreation and wildlife. For example, how does the widespread use of snowmobiles affect the timber wolf and the white-tailed deer? How does the planting of conifers instead of hardwoods affect wildlife? How can wildlife habitat be managed to enhance the wilderness experience of the visitor? The Forest Service has more than 150 million visitor days per year, and we should be devoting attention and funds to solving the problems which intensifying use is creating.

One research project that could help answer some of these questions is a request for $180,000 to expand habitat research in the North Central States. This item was cut out of the budget by the Office of Management and Budget. In this project, one biologist would conduct field and laboratory research on carnivores, another on herbivores, and the results would be integrated by a systems analyst. I have a copy of the proposal which I would be happy to leave for the committee's files, if you are not familiar with it.

Other research priorities which Forest Services scientists feel should be undertaken are a research program in Alaska on the relationship between wildlife and logging, other development activities and forest fires. Fire and development pose unknown hazards to the forests of interior Alaska, and knowledge is needed to guide development so that it has a minimum impact on the unique wildlife resources of the State.

Another important area is research on the genetics and improvement of western shrubs. Superior strains of native and exotic shrubs are needed for improvement of wildlife habitat, for landscaping of recreation areas and for soil stabilization on disturbed areas. An additional $200,000 could be used to carry out this program.

Summary: We support and/or urge increases in funds for wildlife research by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the

Forest Service; for the operation of wildlife refuges; for enforcement of the Endangered Species Conservation Act, and for multiple-use programs of the Forest Service. We urge a reduction in appropriations for the Division of Wildlife Services.

That concludes my comments. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very excellent statement. The committee feels the budget has been seriously curtailed in many of the research areas.

Miss WILSON. Right, and it is a shame and I know you are sympathetic to the problems and the many demands that you face.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you again for appearing today.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENTS FOR THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

WITNESS

MARQUIS VON WAGNER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES CENTER OF LOS ANGELES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Marquis Von Wagner, the executive director of the Arts and Humanities Center of Los Angeles.

Mr. VON WAGNER. I suppose you have read my request. I am not oriented in your ways, but I have tried to present everything as much as possible.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are here today supporting the arts and humanities.

Mr. VON WAGNER. Yes, I am supporting the Arts and Humanities Center of Los Angeles in this respect. We are program designed for integration of the environment of creative, functional living, using this as a vehicle to restructure human beings back into the mainstream of life. As interpreted by the law, I am here like everybody else, trying to get money. I am not trying to put down the appropriation. I am hopeful they will get their full appropriation on the national endowment of arts, but all I want to do is to be able to be heard so that some of this money will be channeled in the right directions.

In my letter that I sent quite some time ago, the questions that I asked were researched quite well. It was based on the information from the annual report for fiscal 1968 through 1969, and I haven't been able to get anything later on than that.

In a couple of the areas, if you will notice in my particular letter, from the breakdown it is quite obvious, from $623,000 to $29,000, as low as $3,000, the way the appropriations went. Realizing, of course, I am stepping on a few toes, but when I see a couple of million dollars being used for in essence 60 students, when I put out over $120,000, and am working right now with 47 students, putting them back into the mainstream of life, which is what everybody is crying about. It is not equally divided, when the American Film Institute in particular gets $1,300,000 from the Federal Government and $1,300,000 from the Ford Foundation, and $1,300,000 from private organizations, then they split it up, and what have they done to benefit the arts? What have they done for the human beings we are dealing with? This is all stated.

Ironically enough when I was here last month in Washington, I was on a United Airlines plane, and this particular pamphlet about the movies was being shown. It shows on the other side where they made this statement; $400,000 of all of that money has been used for students. I verified it through their catalogs, and I referred to their report here. I am quite sure you are more aware of those things than I am. There are so many of these little things that crop up. A year ago last January, this was in 1970, I went to the National Endowment of the Arts with a proposal, and a meeting with Mr. Clark Mitze who is, I guess, one of the head assistants to Miss Hanks. He said that the National Endowment could use a program such as the arts to strengthen their programing. I have repeatedly sent letters to them but have received no answer. I asked what can be done. I received one answer which recommended that I go to the California Arts Commission. I wrote to the California Arts Commission and they say, "We don't have any money." That seems to be the general cry. Everybody likes what is being presented but nobody has any money to do anything.

Another area, I noticed Stanford Research was given $19,000 at one time. I think this was in 1968 though I am not certain. This was to make a research study.

Mrs. HANSEN. You understand that the National Endowment for the Arts makes the grants.

Mr. VON WAGNER. I understand; yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee does not make the grants.

Mr. VON WAGNER. I understand that, but you see if the appropriation of, what is it, $60 million or $40 million?

Mrs. HANSEN. $30 million is being requested for the Endowment for the Arts and $30 million for the Endowment for the Humanities. But you understand that only about $15 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1971 for the Arts and about $13.5 million for the humanities.

Mr. VON WAGNER. Yes, but my objection is if that money is being appropriated, if it is tax money, then why shouldn't it be split up a little more equitably?

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you should discuss this problem with the National Endowment for the Arts.

Mr. VON WAGNER. That is a pretty hard thing for me to get into and fight, because they have their people trying to get that money. I am not a lobbyist. I don't have lobbyists to get in there.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee appropriates the funds but it is up to the discretion of the National Endowment of the Arts how the funds are spent.

Mr. VON WAGNER. My question is, don't you think if even $15 million is going to be put out, shouldn't it be dispersed properly? Look at the poor Indian here, for example, $3,000 in one incident. Arts of the American Indian $3,000, as opposed to dance, $623,000. Education only $181,000. If the law passed by Congress says that it should be used to enhance our art abilities throughout the United States, then I think education should be on top.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you for or opposed to the $30 million request for the arts?

Mr. VON WAGNER. I am for the $30 million provided it is dispersed properly.

Mrs. HANSEN. But Congress does not make the grants.

Mr. VON WAGNER. I felt if I could be heard before Congress that in this way somebody would hear and at least listen.

Mrs. HANSEN. We ask very sharp questions of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities when they appear before this committee. Congress has never appropriated the full amount that the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities have requested.

Mr. VON WAGNER. I believe they should have it, because as they said, the United States, one of the leaders of the world, gets the lowest endowment for arts. Germany is getting 2½ percent of the budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do want to correct a mistake in your statement. Mr. Roger Stevens is not Chairman of the Endowment for the Arts.

Mr. VON WAGNER. That was a mistake. It was supposed to have been Mr. Roger Stevens of the National—what is the other?

Mrs. HANSEN. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Mr. VON WAGNER. That was a mistake that was supposed to have been rectified before it was sent in.

Mrs. HANSEN. On the comment in your statement about artists housing, the committee authorized reprograming at one time for this project in lieu of individual grants. It has been a very successful program.

Mr. VON WAGNER. The reason I brought that up is because I have a program called a subsidy equity that I have been shouting all over the place about trying to get somebody to help me. There are a lot of cries about housing and money. The Westbeth Co. will prove me out. Using the Arts and Humanities Center as a vehicle or a pilot program, we can take an individual who needs restructuring and retraining, put him into a studio apartment while in this training course for a year or 2 years. Say this person is a girl who has been on welfare with $75 a month allocated for her rent. The same $75 could go for this apartment.

Going a step further, each month I am always looking for motivation within my programing because we have to motivate these persons 24 hours a day. Within this work studio apartment, as I prefer to call it, we are going to give her or someone will, an escrow of say $25, $35, or $40 a month. Each month she is there it keeps accumulating until the time she finishes in a year, a year and a half or 2 years. We place her into this position where we are training her. She has acquired $500, $600, or $700. That is a piece of paper. I don't know how else to describe it at this point. This is in essence a condominium in which she is living. She has to decorate and do all of the work there, and she is maintaining that apartment all the time she is in school. When he or she goes out and is placed in a job in say 30, 60, or 90 days, she has this paper, she is well established, she sees a house over here in California for $18,000 or $20,000, she has a piece of paper which is equal to a down payment.

Mr. HANSEN. The Westbeth project is a rental project.

Mr. VON WAGNER. This is why I want to get this out about this subsidy equity, to show the validity. This Westbeth Corp. is working so well. This is whereby strengthening with a subsidy equity program, giving this person a decent home, but she is actually paying for it in the long run. This in essence would all be returned because it would be put on to the mortgage.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your statement that, "according to the endowments brochures, the Westbeth Corp. in New York received

$750,000 for artists' housing." It is anticipated that eventually all of the funds invested in this project will be returned through rentals.

Mr. VON WAGNER. I said the Westbeth Corp. has this project and what is transpiring. I wasn't fully aware, but I knew it was being successful. That is why I asked the question. The fact is that for the lack of a better word, I say subsidy equity, because there has been so much crying about welfare and where this money is going, I am trying to show how money could be channeled into a good thing, and yet get it back. Here is some material on our organization if you care to look at it.

(The information follows:)

THE ARTS & HUMANITIES CENTER,
Los Angeles, Calif., April 23, 1971.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
House of Representatives,
Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: My respects to the Congress—not being oriented to your ways of procedure. I will try to state facts which I believe to represent the subject as true as possible, thus, hopefully enlightening the committee in their judgment when appropriating the moneys asked for.

Our request in accordance with the Public Laws as passed by Congress is to share in the proposed funding now up for your consideration. We have for the past 2 years been searching through the various Federal agencies for help in our ongoing program of "* * * the study and application of the arts to the human environment."

The Arts and Humanities Center of Los Angeles is a program dedicated to the use of the arts as a vehicle to reconstruct and rehabilitate the shattered lives of drug abusers, alcoholics, dropouts, and to aid in a nonpunitive fashion, criminal justice systems. Our present program action is the training of professional artisans with placement and followups, and channeling the artisan into skills such as moldmaking, patternmaking, stained glass, foundry, etc. where vacancies are prevalent due to retiring artisans. Many unemployed aerospace professionals in our geographic area are ideally suited to be utilized as instructors with little or no training.

In view of the past grants from the National Endowment of the Arts, it is our feeling that funds could have been more appropriately allocated, especially when considering our present national turmoils (unemployment, welfare, etc.)

Repeated requests, both verbal and written, have brought unanimous recognition and agreement with our program, both as it exists and as to its eventual aims. Yet none of the avowed assistance has been forthcoming. We hope this will change as a result of this hearing.

Our ongoing program of developing arts has been in existence for more than 3 years. Frustration is a very weak word in expressing our feelings after we have seen so much resulting from our efforts when so much more could be accomplished in the same milieu with the financial endorsement of this committee.

It is our proved observation arrived at through expenditures of over $100,000 that through artisanship training we have launched an assault in a micropopulation on three socially dominant problems—drug abuse, alcoholism, and dropouts, all of which are parallel to crime. This has been, and can continue to be the most cost effective use of the tax dollar.

If the National Endowment for the Arts is organizing new programs, we feel as Mr. Clark Mitze (assistant to Miss Hanks) once told us in his office, January 1970 "* * * we could use AHC/LA's program to strengthen the National Endowment." Our program could very definitely be the catalyst. AHC/LA's program is already in action. All we need are the funds to be totally functional operation as a guilding light piloting aspects of the arts in returning a vegetable into a human being. There has been too much talk and very little action to the needed answers to the problems facing us today. Isn't it the goal of the National Endowment to help stimulate the arts? What better way is there than to use this proven method. Realizing, of course, this is no panacea. At least it is one solid step in the right direction.

At first we had an ax to grind. But now we are concerned with hundreds of persons that could be helped and we stand helpless turning them away and

forcing us into marking time watching pseudo-organizations eat up money that could be put to practical use.

We wish to refer to AHC/LA's telegram March 6, 1971, to congressional Appropriations Subcommittee and AHC/LA's letter to the chairman of the subcommittee, March 20, 1971.

We think there are some important questions to be asked of the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts in relation to the coming congressional Appropriations Subcommittee hearings.

First, we must be emphatic in stating our position that we are in full favor of the full amount of appropriation (note letterhead), providing, of course, assignment of these funds will be dispersed to the deserving and not to a select few.

Referring to these important questions, the following are a few we feel should be asked:

What has the American Film Institute done in the way of producing and furthering the arts to the general taxpaying public?

How much money has the National Endowment for the Arts given the American Film Institute?

How many students or trainees (whatever name is used) have completed an AFI program and what is their functional position today? Is it true, as stated in the AFI brochures, that $400,000 was awarded to students?

How much of the money ($5.2 million) given to the AFI has gone to salaries?

How much has the Indian segment of the United States received from the National Endowment for the Arts? Endowment brochure shows $32,000; is this true?

How much has the Chicano and Oriental benefited from NEA money?

Is it true that the AFI leases the Doheny Estates mansion for $1 a year from the city?

According to the endowment's brochures, the Westbeth Corp. in New York received $750,000 for artists' housing. Has this project been completed? If not, why, and what is transpiring now?

What is the relation between Roger L. Stevens, chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, and George L. Stevens, director of the American Film Institute?

In observing a comparison of reports published by the National Endowment for the Arts, is the following correct?

Dance (received)	$623, 699
Education	181, 595
Public media (which included A.F.I.)	2, 903, 805
Arts of the American Indian	3, 000
Institute of American Indian Arts (1966 Festival of Performing Arts of the American Indian in Washington, D.C.)	29, 000

Were the two Indian projects mentioned above actually Indians or were they organizations presenting Indian lore?

If the National Endowment for the Arts was established for the furthering of the American arts, why are so many foreign artists and their works represented in areas such as Federal buildings in Washington, D.C., Lincoln Center,[1] New York, and Los Angeles County Music Center,[1] to mention a few?

According to the Endowment for the Arts, Stanford Research Institute made a study for $91,019. Stanford Research gave AHC/LA a price of $25,000 to do a study and AHC/LA did it for $12,000.

Is the information compiled at A.F.I. available to other nonprofit organizations dealing in related areas?

References to the foregoing were obtained through the annual report, fiscal 1968, National Endowment for the Arts and National Council on the Arts and programs of the National Endowment for the Arts through March 1969. We have been unable to get a later published report. Maybe it will be available for the committee.

We realize that asking these questions puts us in a vulnerable position for future funding from the arts, but in the interest of all concerned, the unfortu-

[1] Lincoln Center used the British sculptor, Henry Moore; Los Angeles Music Center used Jacque Lipshitz, French sculptor. In this case, he returned to Pietrasanta, Italy to have the foundry work done. He said we didn't have the facilities.

nates with whom we are working and their desire to learn more about the arts, justice will win out.

Yours in humanity,

MARQUIS,
Executive Director.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. VON WAGNER. Thank you very much for your time.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

GEORGE SHIRK

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. George Shirk.

Mr. SHIRK. I am George Shirk, a practicing attorney in Oklahoma City. I am a former Mayor of Oklahoma City, but my hobby as well as my consuming interest is history, as a layman. Congress made a wonderful contribution to the cause of heritage in the passage of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and that is why I am here today. It is now in its sixth year. Up until now it has been primarily a planning and inventory program across the State. Our plan as with some 43 States is now in. We are quite proud of our Oklahoma plan. This is what it looks like. Washington's plan is equally dramatic. I submit that now the States are down to the brick and mortar stage. As we know, the program is administered through the States by State liaison officers. We are primarily people, and I am the liaison officer for Oklahoma. We have organized ourselves into a national conference of liaison officers, and I appear today officially representing our conference.

The thrust of what I would like to plead with the subcommittee is to go up to the authorization of $10 million for the grants-in-aid program. The present budget request is identical to that of last year, slightly less than $6 million. For example, in my own case out of that $6 million Oklahoma receives some $30,000. We are now in a position, our plan has been approved, which you are looking at, where we are ready to go into some acquisition and development programs. We have cajoled, we have scratched and worried getting the local matching share. For example, most of the States either use appropriated money, contributions, or whatnot for the local share. We are ready to implement our plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is a very interesting and excellent presentation.

Mr. SHIRK. Thank you very much, Mrs. Hansen. I am quite proud of it. Without the act, this document would not have existed. There would have been no encouragement, no thrust upon us, no challenge for the States to make. This was written by laymen. We did it as a public service, as a love.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is lovely.

Mr. SHIRK. There is not 10 cents worth of money in it except for the printing and such as that.

The present budget request for grants-in-aid is some $6 million, identical to last year. The authorization for fiscal 1972 is $10 million. Hopefully it will be possible to reach that. I can think of nothing

anywhere that will come nearer to keeping the present enthusiasm on the State level that was generated by Public Law 89-665 than to go to a good, solid down to earth beef-and-potatoes, brick-and-mortar program. We can do it in Oklahoma. I mentioned Washington, of course, because of your interest, but it is certainly strong there. I attended every conference of our liaison officers. I love it. It means nothing to me except as a way of life to preserve what I think is a glorious heritage. I haven't used my 5 minutes. I would rather answer questions if I could.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think all of the people who work on this have made a tremendous contribution, and I do compliment Oklahoma particularly on this volume. I want to compliment you on taking your time to appear today.

Mr. SHIRK. Thank you. I am grateful that you would let me speak. I come as a lay person. I come with no axe to grind, except to say please let's keep the program flying. Of course we extend Public Law 89-665. The first year organization is now complete, and with the current budget request of $8 million, which includes all five programs, engineering survey, archeological, it won't quite stretch to do all that our plans urge us to do.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert your statement in the record.

Mr. SHIRK. Thank you so much.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is George H. Shirk and I am an attorney in Oklahoma City. My lay interest is the preservation of the heritage and the development of a broad concern for the history of my State. I am president of the Oklahoma Historical Society, the State agency designated by statute to perform this function on behalf of the State of Oklahoma. In addition, I am State liaison officer for Oklahoma under the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665). In 1969 the State liaison officers organized a national conference to seek solutions to their mutual problems as well as to speak to the Congress in one unified voice. It is my pleasure this year to represent the conference and I appear before you today in those two capacities.

Unless someone over a period of years has been close to the problems connected with the perpetuation of our State and national heritage, especially as such may involve the preservation of the tangible evidence (whether the same be a structure, a ruin or only a site) of that heritage, it is impossible to appreciate the tremendous forward thrust and impetus given to those of us on the State level by the Congress in the enactment in 1966 of the National Historic Preservation Act. I will be ever grateful to every Member of the Congress for this legislation. Without it so much that has been done in Oklahoma within the last 2 years would remain as yet undone.

In the passage of this act, the Congress clearly established a new policy and found:

"(1) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past; and

"(2) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people."

This new national policy is now given due consideration by those many governmental agencies which fund and license various projects. Until now it has been difficult to give historical preservation the proper perspective it deserved in overall planning. It is hard to express the feeling of satisfaction given to myself and the other lay members of our board of directors when, because of section 106 of the act, it is necessary for the State highway department, for example, to consult with us before designating a highway corridor or an intersection realinement.

On the national level the thrust of the act has been equally dramatic. The Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation is now fully organized within

the National Park Service. It is a viable, articulate, and persuasive catalyst in the formulation and implementation of the work within each of the States. For my own State without such impetus so very much less would have been accomplished.

The Congress has recently extended the initial 5-year provision provided by the 1966 enactment. I join my fellow liaison officers in expressing gratitude and appreciation for this, and we interpret this extension as an indication of the approval of the Congress for all that we are doing.

This program appears in the 1972 budget of the United States under the denomiation "Preservation of historic properties" and within this category are several additional but related items, such as the "Historic American buildings survey," the "Historic engineering record" and "Aid for archeological investigations and salvage." My principal concern, and the reason why I felt it of sufficient urgency to come to Washington and to plead with you today, is the need to increase the 1972 budget request for grants-in-aid to the present authorization of $10 million, with a proportionate increase for the National Register staff whose job it is to administer the program, plus a corresponding increase for the archeological aspects of the preservation program.

Thanks to previous appropriations some 43 States have now completed the first edition of their inventory and survey of historic properties and sites, and have filed the first edition of their statewide comprehensive plan. I am particularly proud of our own State plan; and I assure each member of the committee that except for Public Law 89-665 this document would never have been conceived, let alone brought into existence.

With this preliminary survey and planning work out of the way (thanks primarily to the fiscal 1970 and 1971 funding levels) the States are now to a great degree ready for the brick-and-mortar stage of the program. Here is where the grants-in-aid program becomes of such paramount importance. The President's 1972 budget request for grants-in-aid to the States is slightly less than $6 million, more than $4 million short of the authorization for fiscal 1972.

The preparation and approval of the State plans, plus the continuing process of the States in nominations to the National Register have created a tremendous momentum. This momentum may only be met if there be sufficient matching funds for each of the States brick-and-mortar programs.

The present budget request for fiscal 1972, as mentioned, is less than $6 million. This is the same as last fiscal year. This would be used against matching State funds estimated in excess of $27 million. For example, in my own State our allocation out of that sum was a few dollars in excess of $30,000.

With this sum as seed money, we have been able to institute an on-going program for additions to the National Register, for the preparation, publication, and distribution of our first edition of the plan, and for enthusiastic embarkation upon brick-and-mortar projects. With concern, I have a feeling that with the budget request staying at last year's funding level, Oklahoma may expect little or no increase. Without such an increase I see many of our projects, for which we have pleaded, cajoled and struggled for the local matching share, remaining on the drawing board. It is of sufficient concern to me, and I express equal concern from the other State liaison officers, to appear before you today with the request that the authorized 1972 program level be increased by this committee to its $10 million authorization.

As mentioned, the grants-in-aid program is administered by the staff of the National Register. As the old chicken and the egg adage, neither can take precedence over the other. Without the National Register staff there could be no grants-in-aid program; and likewise without grants there would be less need for the staff. This being true, my request to you today of course requires an increase from the 1971 funding level of $199,300 and I urge that that increase be proportionate with whatever increase in the grants-in-aid program that your committee may view with favor.

There is another portion of the program that must not be overlooked. I refer to the archeological aspects of the budget request, which as it appears before you now remains as last year, $1,189,000. This I compare with concern to the 1972 proposed program level of more than $2.2 million. Identical to the general grants-in-aid program, the archeological program is of equal importance to the States. Several recent incidents in my State that were of especial concern to several of your Oklahoma colleagues in the House illustrate the point.

In conclusion my I apologize for more than one reference to the State of my birth and residence. I do so only because I am more familiar with it and with

the concern we know and feel. My fellow liaison officers report to me, and I speak here officially for them, the same situation in each of the sister States.

There is a word upon the lips of all of us now that expresses well a vital segment of our national sense of purpose. The word is "ecology" and what it represents is now a way of life with us. I can think of no other program that would be of greater assistance in giving an about face to our crisis of decaying environment than a generous application of the National Historic Preservation Act. Our environment means more than pure water and clean air—which resources may sustain our lives—but also a concern for the visual and historic works and aspects of our heritage—for these enrich our lives.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I ask with the greatest of concern, yet cognizant of the many requests before you, that you do more than appropriate the $8,096,000 budget request for the preservation of historic properties, but that you increase the grants-in-aid portion thereof to the current authorization of $10 million, with a proportionate increase for the administering staff, plus a further $1 million to the archeological investigations and salvage program. With these increases, the thrust and impetus that has been generated by the passage in 1966 of the act and which has overcome decades of inertia, could move into our eagerly anticipated acquisition and development stage. Thank you so very much.

Forest Service

WITNESS

KNOX MARSHALL, VICE PRESIDENT, WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Knox Marshall vice president of the Western Wood Products Association.

Mr. Marshall. I submitted a statement of James O'Donnell who was scheduled this afternoon. He had to go back to Tacoma.

Mrs. Hansen. We will insert that statement in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

Statement by James F. O'Donnell, Manager, Forestry Affairs and Environmental Improvement, American Plywood Association, Tacoma, Wash.

My name is Jim O'Donnell and I'm a forester for the American Plywood Association, an organization whose membership includes 85 companies, with 144 producing mills which represent approximately 80 percent of all softwood plywood production in the United States. The geographical distribution of these mills is as follows:

Alabama	6	Michigan	1
Arkansas	5	Mississippi	7
California	9	Montana	3
Colorado	1	North Carolina	4
Florida	2	Oregon	60
Georgia	3	South Carolina	1
Idaho	3	Texas	4
Louisiana	10	Virginia	1
Maryland	1	Washington	23

In this past year, many questions have been raised, both in and out of government, about the forest products industry's ability to effectively meet the demands which will be placed on it to help provide housing for our Nation's people. The question raised most often deals with the availability of raw material for processing into lumber and plywood.

HUD has leaned heavily on the issue to justify emphasis in Operation Breakthrough on development of nonwood substitutes. The forest industry's position, as related to domestic supply and the need for more realistic harvest quotas, will be covered later in this statement. However, some mention must be made of the needs related to utilization of foreign woods.

The huge forests of Central and South America, as well as those of the Far East, suffer from the same problems of overmaturity as do domestic forests that are not properly thinned, cultivated and harvested under good forest management. To effectively utilize this resource, a significantly increasing volume of foreign woods is entering domestic commerce in both log and veneer form for further processing and use in American markets.

In almost all cases, this foreign timber comes with a lack of adequate information on strength and durability as well as finishing and weathering characteristics. Both consumer protection and best utilization of the foreign resource rely on understandable nomenclature, good identification, and reliable properties data.

Because of its involvement with product standards, wood properties and the relationship with foreign counterparts, the Forest Products Laboratory is the logical choice for collection, development and dissemination of data on the foreign woods entering domestic commerce. However, its ability to respond to that public need is severely handicapped by present manpower and budget restrictions.

This necessity to assure an adequate timber supply cannot continue to be met only part way. There must be total commitment, as will be discussed later, relative to more intensive management of Federal timberlands and by increased staffing and funding at the Forest Products Laboratory to develop the necessary information on foreign timber.

As we noted in these appropriations hearings a year ago, the need for improved design methods for housing systems must also be considered a No. 1 national priority. While this may to some degree be reflected in the efforts of Operation Breakthrough, the emphasis has clearly been directed at nonwood substitutes. This Federal inequity can and should be corrected through broadened support of Forest Products Laboratory research projects to develop more efficient basic methods of designing light frame construction systems. This requires testing and analysis of full scale structures to determine how the various parts of houses (the floors, walls and roofs) work together to resist loads imposed by man and nature.

The present testing facilities of the Forest Products Laboratory are not adequate to carry out the type of full-scale structural testing that is required if improved design methods are to be quickly developed and the benefits fully realized. If this information gap is filled, houses can be designed for more efficient performance consistent with human comfort needs, thereby minimizing cost and stretching the utilization of our available resource.

The cost of a new structural laboratory has been estimated to be $1,500,000. Considering the benefits such capital expenditure can produce, we urge you to appropriate the necessary funds to initiate construction during the coming fiscal year.

The 1972 budget proposed for forest products engineering and research is $9,000 less than called for in 1971. Obviously, with increased salary costs, there is no provision of a new structural facility and increased operating funds such as we have proposed. This will not help to satisfy the need for an assured timber supply base, and improved residential design methods.

As a forester I want also to delve into appropriation of money for various operations in the Bureau of Land Management (Department of the Interior) and the U.S. Forest Service (Department of Agriculture).

I am personally familiar with the majority of BLM lands in Oregon and recommend that their management functions be fully funded. At present there is a serious question whether the recommended reduction of 151 million board feet of allowable cut on BLM lands in western Oregon is justified. The 48-million-foot reduction for environment reasons appears to be a sound move and the plywood industry wishes to support it. We are waiting, though, for the Bureau of Land Management to furnish data supporting these reductions.

After thorough study we feel the proposed 151-million-foot reduction is unjustified. We recommend that BLM conduct studies that might lead to further intensified forest management practices * * * for instance, combating growth practices, such as genetics and thinning; reconsidering greater thinning opportunities; reexamining the even-flow concept; and studying optimum growing stock levels. In addition, we suggest they look at the possibility of increasing forest benefits by coordinating management activities with other forest ownerships.

In the case of the proposed Forest Service appropriations, the Plywood Association has the following comments:

This year, as in previous years, the proposed budget fails to appropriate the full $20 million amount for the Clarke-McNary cooperative fire control fund. According to the Clarke-McNary Act, the Federal Government can match State expenditures for cooperative fire control. In fiscal year 1969 these State expenditures totaled $85 million. However, Federal authorization at this time has a limit of $20 million. The amount appropriated in fiscal year 1969 was $14,396,000. This was increased to $16,396,000 in fiscal year 1970 and to $16,469,000 in 1971.

The American Plywood Association was one of four associations that undertook a study of forests in 12 Southern States which led to the establishment of the Southern Forest Resource Council, of which I am a member. Approximately one-third of the Clarke-McNary fire control funds go to the 12 Southern States involved in this study.

The second of the 14 recommendations which resulted from this study was a proposal to maximize economically justifiable investments in fire, insect and disease control to reduce losses and protect investments.

Fire control has a major impact on southern forests and will be a major factor in realizing the goals of the Southern Forest Resource Council.

During the 1931–35 period, there was a 38-million-acre average annual burn in the 12 Southern States. In 1961–65, less than 2 million acres were burned annually. At a cost of approximately $350,000 over a 35-year period, a value of $1,500 million dollars has been added to timber supply. The one to four cost-benefit ratio amply justifies the program for wood values alone. When improvement of other forest values—air, water, forage, soil, wildlife, recreation and esthetics are included, the values saved may be reasonably doubled.

According to our study, the South's average fire control cost was 15 cents per acre in 1967. It has been estimated that an expenditure of 30 cents per acre will be required to reduce the average burn throughout the South to two-tenths of 1 percent. To achieve all these goals in fire control it is important that the Clarke-McNary Fund be fully appropriated at $20 million.

The forest management and protection functions of the Forest Service are extremely important to the members of American Plywood Association. Almost all members mills in the Western States are partly dependent on public timber for their raw material supply. In the South, where over 1 billion feet of U.S. Forest Service timber is sold annually, many members also depend on it for part of their raw material for veneer.

In the Forest Service budget estimates for 1972, we note an increase over 1971 of $6,711,000 in the area of sales administration and management. We support this and feel it is necessary because of the necessity for leaving the sale area in better condition than it was before timber harvesting.

The second item under "Timber Resource Management" * * * Reforestation and Stand Improvement * * * we note an increase of $7,158,000. This is not enough to do the job and I presume everyone in this room realizes that. If we are to properly reforest and improve the existing timber stands, the total figure of $27,075,000 is going to have to be substantially increased.

We notice the approximate 23-percent increase in the appropriations for wildlife habitat management in the Forest Service budget for 1972. Recently I have had occasion to delve deeply into the wildlife management aspects of Forest Service operations on two national forests in the State of Washington. As a result of this, I feel confident that the Forest Service must greatly expand its activities in the management of the wildlife resource. Many will tell you that good wildlife management just means good timber management. I do not agree with this philosophy and feel there is much more to habitat improvement for wildlife than harvesting timber.

From my experience in Washington and Oregon, and in the past 3 years with my travels in the southeastern part of the United States, I think the critical need within the Forest Service as far as wildlife management is concerned is trained wildlife biologists. To adequately staff the national forests in this function, the present restrictions on job ceilings will have to be changed. This is going to be necessary to really manage the resource as it should be.

We note the decrease in the funding for insect and disease control and wonder why there has been a reduction in the overall budget in this area at a time when we are restricting the use of various pesticides and herbicides for control measures. It would seem to me that while adjusting to new methods of insect and disease control an expanded budget would be needed.

We notice a $20 million increase for forest roads and trails and I feel this is well justified. My experience in the area of wildlife management on two national

forests in the State of Washington has shown that one of the wildlife resources * * * mountain goats * * * is drastically underutilized because of the lack of access to the areas these animals inhabit. The present harvest is around 5 percent of the goat population. If the area were adequately roaded, the State game commission feels that harvest could be doubled without danger to the population. Also, last summer the tragic fires in the State of Washington could perhaps have been kept to a much smaller acreage if the areas that were burned had had adequate roads.

To summarize our position regarding funding of Federal land management programs:

We believe that priority should be given to intensive forest management on those lands designated as commercial forest land.

We believe that the other resource management functions should be fully funded. These are: wildlife habitat management, recreation, public ues, range resource management, soil and water management, timber management, minerl management, and land use management.

For the State and private forestry function of the Forest Service we are looking forward to a more effective porgram, especially in the South, to insure realization of the goals of the Southern Forest Resource Council and "The South's Third Forest." These goals can be achieved by protecting the land with adequate fire control and by offering technical assistance to the small private owners that make up approximately 70 percent of the timber owners in the South.

In reviewing past Forest Service budgets I note that under timber resource management, sales administration management has been generally funded to approximately 90 percent of request while reforestation and stand improvement items have been funded down in the 30-percent category. The Forest Service can't stand a reduction in the sales administration and management function, but I do feel they are greatly hindered by a lack of funds in their reforestation and improvement programs.

Funding for all other resource functions is necessary and we recommend it although we do not go along with the idea that any cuts be made proportionally across the board. Obviously, some resource management functions are far more important than others to meet our national goals.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee.

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam Chairman and subcommittee members, my name is Knox Marshall and I reside in Portland, Oreg. I am a professional forester, and I have held positions of responsibility with Federal and private forestry agencies in various regions of the Western United States for 34 years. I am vice president in charge of forestry services for the Western Wood Products Association. Its member mills, located in the 12 Western States, produce 55 percent of all the softwood lumber output from the West. Our membership includes not only manufacturers who are private tree farmers but also manufacturers totally dependent upon Federal timber for raw material. All but one or two of our members are dependent on timber supply from Federal lands to a significant degree.

I have come here to express the urgent need for providing a dependable and continuous supply of wood fiber from the Federal forests. These forests in the national forest and Bureau of Land Management systems contain 60 percent of the Nation's standing sawtimber inventory and have the growth capacity to furnish substantially increased supplies of wood on a perpetual basis. Action to finance improved forest management would surely be in the public interest in view of the thoroughly documented national need established by Congress in 1968 to provide 26 million new and rehabilitated dwelling units in the ensuing decade. The compelling need to achieve this goal was established by population projections of the Bureau of the Census, analyses by the National Association of Home Builders, and many other thoroughly qualified social and economic analysts. This need

for housing and attendant building materials was also borne out by subsequent studies of the administration's task force on softwood lumber and plywood supply.

In spite of these expressions of legislative concern for shelter requirements and administrative intent to achieve shelter goals, the record for the first 2 years of this important decade of progress finds us providing barely half the 2.6 million units necessary annually. The problem will be compounded because the flow of timber from national forests is diminishing rather than increasing in all six western Forest Service regions. This is true not because of a lack of standing timber but because the Forest Service is not adequately funded to offer timber for sale or provide for its regrowth.

The following summation as of March 24, 1971 shows the timber sale progress in each of the six western Forest Service regions toward meeting announced timber sale goals for this fiscal year:

(The chart follows:)

Region	Allowable annual cut, MMBF	Financed to sell, MMBF	Sold as of Feb. 19, 1971, MMBF	Percent sell accomplished	Estimated sold by Apr. 1, 1971, MMBF	Balance remaining 4th quarter sales, MMBF
1. Missoula	1,669.2	1,700	632	37.2	1,037	663
2. Denver	610.1	290	96	33.0	115	175
3. Albuquerque	409.2	420	93	22.1	126	294
4. Ogden	740.4	531	154	29.1	200	331
5. San Francisco	1,948.7	2,038.9	1,040	51.1	1,100	939
6. Portland	4,372.2	4,680	2,250	48.0	2,400	2,280
Total	9,749.8	9,660	4,265	44.2	4,978	4,682

Mr. MARSHALL. This check was made in response to member inquiry from several regions where it appeared that timber sale activity was seriously delayed. It is expected that regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 will fall substantially short of timber sale goals. Regions 5 and 6 may fall behind to some degree.

The general cause for delays in the inland regions appears to be environmental concerns and withdrawal proposals. It is reported that shortage of funds for necessary culvert pipe, other road supplementation, and right-of-way acquisition is delaying sale preparations in regions 5 and 6.

Our association employs 11 professional foresters who reside in, and serve our timber operators throughout, the six western national forest regions. In recent weeks, these men have been literally overwhelmed with requests to find some means to reverse the declining availability of Federal timber supply. A common element in these requests is that the Forest Service must be given sufficient funds to meet authorized timber production levels. There are two vital programs for which appropriations are needed—road development and timber management. I cannot overstate the necessity for immediate progress in these two programs.

Forest roads provide access to the national forests for a variety of public purposes, including recreation. Without access, public forests cannot provide the products which the American public expects and demands. Without access, public foresters cannot manage and protect timber resources from fire and insect depredations. Some 10 billion

board feet of timber are lost each year in the West for lack of roads to provide access to fight the enemies of the forests and to salvage dying and dead timber.

This 10 billion feet annual loss is roughly equal to the annual allowable cuts in the six western regions. This is enough timber to build 1 million houses each year. Moreover, roads into all the classified commercial timberlands would permit dispersal of tree harvesting and avoid concentrated logging activity in the well-traveled valleys where it is increasingly the object of public criticism.

In addition to road access, the professional managers of Federal forest lands must be given funds to intensify timber management practices. This includes money for reforestation, thinning, genetic selection, and all the other research-proven means of increasing forest productivity. Forest Service research through sample plot tests has shown that commercial timber growth on Federal lands can be doubled over present rates in many forests of the West. New Forest Service management plan calculations on several national forests in the Rockies have documented that optimum utilization of modern forest management practices would increase timber yields two to three times present available volumes. Similar large increases could be grown in Bureau of Land Management forests on the O. & C. lands of western Oregon.

Our public forests constitute one of the Nation's most valuable and useful resources, uniquely nondepletable under proper management. This public timber deserves the best management the Nation can afford. As a professional forester, I am appalled by the gigantic waste of public timber which is unmanaged and inaccessible. It is clear and our Federal forests are not meeting their true capability to provide the wood needs they were set up to provide. The United States, as a matter of public policy, must reverse this trend by allocating sufficient funds to the Forest Service and the BLM to make the forests more accessible, and to utilize the knowledge and timber management tools which public foresters already have at their disposal to achieve true multiple use and increase the yield of goods and services so necessary for our society.

We are concerned among our members. There are many reasons why this is falling short; but we are concerned about one serious aspect of it now, that instead of increasing the flow of replaceable growing materials from the public lands, the supply is decreasing. This is diminishing rather than increasing in all six of the western forest regions. There is a summation on page 3. You can see that there is almost 5 million feet that has to be sold this last quarter from now until the end of June in order to make the goals. There are strong indications from the regions, that regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 are going to fall substantially short. Regions 5 and 6 may fall behind to some degree. The Forest Service is aware of this. We talked to them just 2 days ago, and they are sure they are going to make 95 percent of it. It is a struggle with them; but I don't think they are going to make it, and neither do our people who are closest to the region.

To get this sort of information our association employes 11 professional foresters who reside throughout the six regions in the West. In recent weeks these men have been overwhelmed with requests to find some means to improve this timber supply picture and reverse

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this declining availability of Federal timber. I would like to point out two elements in this. I am not going into detail or be a sophisticated budget expert or anything, but the two elements are these: No. 1, access road development. There is a need everywhere, even in a well developed region such as region five in California. The next is improved financing for timber management, intensified timber management. I can't overstate the necessity for immediate progress in these two programs, if we are going to accomplish this national goal, which it has been so well agreed is well justified as a national program.

I will skip forest and access roads because you know as well as I one of the things that catches our attention through this lack of roads and lack of access is this continuing loss of about 10 billion board feet every year from the public lands of the West. Very little is salvaged because there is just so much of this public forests that is undeveloped, inaccessible, and unmanaged. When you think of it in comparison to what we are trying to get in the housing program, for example, this 10 billion feet, as I said, would build about one million houses each year, which would be a substantial part of the whole program.

The other thing these roads would do would be to allow access for management. Another thing we think they would do is allow dispersal of timber operations in a more dispersed manner through the whole commercial woods area, and avoid some of the concentrations that the public foresters have had to have in some of the well traveled valleys. I am thinking of the Bitter Root Valley, although there are many reasons for doing what they did there. They had to do what they did, but still cutting could be dispersed and avoid the public objection, I think, if we have complete development of access.

I won't dwell on this because this is in the statement, the need to give funds to the professional managers of these Federal timberlands, the wherewithal to intensify timber management practices. This includes the proven things, money for reforestation, thinning, genetic selection, all the other proven means for increasing forest productivity.

It has been stated many times by research people, both private and public managers, and it is true, if anyone wants to analyze the latest of the national forests management plans, for instance, the Flat Head Forests of Montana, with optimum management can produce 500 board feet per acre. Their current level is less than 200, because they don't have the wherewithal to practice that optimum management. One of the new plans is on the Beaver Head National Forest, which is a pretty shaggy forest compared to some in your district, but with optimum management that forest can produce 300,000 board feet every year in perpetuity. Right now it is about 50. This point can be made time and time again. My whole purpose is that with these public forests, BLM is much the same way. We have had a consultant, Wesley Rickard, who is well known in your State, working for us on the O. & C. lands in Oregon, Dr. Carl Newport working for the O. & C. counties, to check what is possible there. We testified to the Sloan Commission in Oregon, and our findings show that without a doubt production there could be increased 25 percent rather than cut.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is well aware of these needs, I can assure you.

Mr. MARSHALL. I am glad you are because if you like I could offer some of our consultants to document this, but you have a lot of that.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have had excellent testimony this year.

Mr. MARSHALL. Have you had any testimony in favor of the forest engineering laboratory of Seattle, at the University of Washington?

Mrs. HANSEN. We have received a great many letters on its behalf.

Mr. MARSHALL. As I said, I wasn't going to get into detail, but there are two things, that and the residue utilization study.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESS

FRED CUTLIP, SENIOR RECREATION ADVISER, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Fred Cutlip, senior recreation adviser, Governor's Office, State of West Virginia.

Mr. CUTLIP. Good afternoon, Madam Chairman. I have a written statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert the statement in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and distinguished committee members: I am appearing today to disuss with you the concerns of Governor Arch A. Moore, Jr. relative to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

The land and water conservation fund program is performing admirably in West Virginia at this time. With increased funding it will prove to be an invaluable catalyst in meeting many of the documented needs for outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

However, if the program is to continue to be sucessful, it is necessary to safeguard those aspects of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act which contribute to its success.

On this matter, Governor Moore has expressed concern over the implications of H.R. 4705 and how it affects (1) the apportionment of funds to the States, and (2) the respective State's prerogative to establish their own priorities on the basis of their statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plans.

I will now convey to you West Virginia's position relative to H.R. 4705.

1. *Indoor facilities*

The State is in agreement with the section of the bill that would allow 25 percent of its annual allocation to be utilized for indoor recreation facilities.

We are well aware that there are times in which it is obviously desirable to provide indoor facilities to meet documented recreation needs. We think that the 25 percent limitation is a reasonable one to use on a trial basis.

2. *Proposed apportionment factor*

West Virginia opposes the language of H.R. 4705 which changes the apportionment formula from "two-fifths (of funds for State use) shall be appropriated equally among the several States" to "20 percent shall be apportioned equally among the several States."

This proposal would allow greater funding to the more urban States at the expense of those less populated. In our opinion, Congress should concentrate on funding specialized recreation needs for urban areas through increased funding to programs such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development's open space program.

It should be noted that West Virginia has received only one small open space grant totaling less than $5,000. However, we recognize the intent of that program to meet urban needs. On the other hand, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act goes a long way to satisfy recreation needs for our municipal and county agencies as well as our State recreation areas.

Based upon figures available to us at this time, we project that the proposed new apportionment factor wuold reduce West Virginia's and approximately 18 other States fiscal year 1972 allocation by one-half of what they would receive under the current funding formula.

Regardless of the final dispostion of H.R. 4705, West Virginia strongly supports the administration's request to make available to the States $280 million in fiscal year 1972 through the land and water conservation fund program.

3. *Legislative language regarding the use of funds*

Experience gained in administering the land and water conservation fund program leads me to conclude that this program's success and popularity are due in large part to the fact that funds are utilized in accordance to the State's outdoor recreation planninf program.

We oppose the language of H.R. 4705 which legislates the use of the land and water conservation fund. Language that enables Interior to withhold payments until they are satisfied that the States "consider preservation of small natural areas, especially near cities" is completely unnecessary.

It is undesirable to dictate by legislation that the Secretary of the Interior can withhold payments to any State until he is satisfied that the State has taken appropriate action toward ensuring recreation areas and facilities are being located "* * * especially in and near cities * * *" Such language makes it possible to usurp the State's prerogative to establish its own priorities on the basis of its planning efforts and its uinque situations.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation currently funds projects on the basis of State plans which establish individual State projects and priorities. Periods of eligibility are established by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation after reviewing each plan. There is a requirement for an annual update of each State's schedule of acquisition and development. It is my opinion that Federal control over State priorities is quite sufficient without adding legal status to the highly biased language of lines 16 through 24, page 3; and lines 1 through 7, page 4 of H.R. 4705.

In summary I will reiterate the position taken in this statement. The land and water conservation fund program should be funded at the requested $280 million level for States' use. Discretionary powers for the State to use up to 25 percent of its apportionment for indoor facilities should become a reality. The proposed apportionment factor and additional language of H.R. 4705 are not in the best interest of the intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act as it was conceived.

It has been my pleasure to appear before this distinguished committee and present the views of Governor Arch A. Moore, Jr., in behalf of the State of West Virginia.

Mr. CUTLIP. What I would like to do is merely reflect on about four points relative to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, those four points being: First of all the level of funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. We would like to go on record supporting the administration's request for $280 million to be used by the States for matching through this program in this coming fiscal year. As you know, last year the fund got a significant increase, and it was a real jolt, if I can use that term, that provided a great many more facilities throughout the Nation, and we feel that if the fund gets adequate financial assistance in the coming years, that we are really going to see the results that we anticipated earlier in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, but which has never really been given an opportunity to perform until recently. We are going on record in support of the $280 million level for State use.

There are three items in H.R. 4705 that have caused us some concern in West Virginia, and we feel there are other rural States that will be in the same category we are. Those are basically the amendment proposing a new apportionment factor of the land and conservation water fund program. Our interpretation of the new formula proposed in H.R. 4705 is that basically it will cut in half the amount of funds available to many rural States. For instance, in the case of West Virginia, if we were funded at the $280 million level in the total program, our allocation this year would be a little over $2 million. If

this apportionment factor is put into effect, the new formula, this would reduce our allocation by over $1 million. We are not the only State in that category. There are at least 18 other States, and there might be more. I haven't had a chance to check the validity above and beyond 18.

I would like to say that we are not opposed to the urban States getting more money, but we feel that this should be accomplished through additional funding. We also have reason to believe that various States are going to have some difficulty in obligating these funds in these amounts of money. What we are advocating is that we maintain the status quo, that we appropriate the funds as we have in the past, to give it a chance to work out. If there is a really high obligation rate in the urban areas or any other areas we feel the contingency funds could be put in on those projects.

We are also opposed to language in H.R. 4705.

Mrs. HANSEN. That bill is before the authorizing committee. That isn't before this committee.

Mr. CUTLIP. Would I be out of place then to go into it at this point with you?

Mrs. HANSEN. It is fine to have the information in the record, but this committee will have to be governed by the current statute.

Mr. CUTLIP. Are you suggesting that House bill 4705 will not be enacted?

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't know. That is still before the authorizing committee, so as we mark up our bill, we will be basically thinking in terms of the current authorizing bill.

Mr. CUTLIP. Very good. With that in mind, I really see no need in going into this any further. This will be part of the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. We do understand your problems.

Mr. CUTLIP. We certainly appreciate the opportunity to be here. I would like to relay greeting to you from Governor Moore, one of your former colleagues.

Thank you again for the opportunity.

Mrs. HANSEN. We appreciate your appearing today. Please give your Governor my personal regards.

Mr. CUTLIP. I will do that.

COAL RESEARCH

WITNESS

A. M. BENTON, CHEM SYSTEMS, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. A. M. Benton of Chem Systems, Inc.

Mr. BENTON. I have about a 5-minute summary.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please proceed.

Mr. BENTON. I am appearing here for Chem Systems, Inc., a privately owned consulting engineering firm with offices in New York City, Hackensack, N.J., Houston, Tex., London and Paris. Chem Systems has carried out projects for chemical, petroleum, natural gas, and other energy-oriented companies, as well as for Government agencies, including the Office of Coal Research of the Department of Interior.

I wish to discuss today the need to spur the development of technology to make synthetic natural gas and crude oil from coal.

Natural gas

A serious shortage of known natural gas reserves has developed. Meanwhile, natural gas—also referred to as "pipeline gas"—demand still continues to rise at a fairly steep rate.

Although some people believe that price increases or even decontrol of natural gas will result in ample new gas being found, the preponderance of opinion is that this will not be the case or at least that, regardless of selling price, the shortage of natural gas will continue. Although some minor relief will be obtained from imports of LNG, and Canadian and Alaskan gas, there will still be a large shortfall. Since, from a pollution control standpoint, as well as other considerations involving existing use patterns, natural gas will have a high demand for a long time to come, it is becoming a foregone conclusion that a synthetic natural gas will have to be manufactured from other fossil fuels. Only coal offers a long-term, economical solution to the manufacture of synthetic pipeline gas.

Switching to crude oil

The U.S. consumption of petroleum products now stands at about 14,000,000 barrels per day (b.p.d.) and is increasing at a rate of 3.5 to 4 percent per year.

Up to very recently, the United States has been in a position where it was well able to fulfill its domestic requirements of crude oil from indigenous sources. However, we are now entering a period of change. Authorities agree that the production rate of crude oil in the 48 States will probably peak out at a level of about 10,000,000 b.p.d. and will then slowly decline, regardless of vigorous continued exploration efforts. Alaskan oil is expected to contribute about 3,000,000 b.p.d. by 1980. Meanwhile, petroleum products demand will rise to about 21,000,000 b.p.d. by that time. If a significant amount of the natural gas demand were somehow to be switched to liquid fuels, crude requirements might rise to 24,000,000 b.p.d. by 1980. At that point, over 40 percent of U.S. crude would have to be imported, and this raises some serious questions of national policy, particularly in consideration of the hard line being taken by a number of oil-producing countries in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Hydrocarbon products now obtained from crude oil can also be made by conversion of solid fossil fuels, including shale oil, tar sands, and coal. In fact, a synthetic crude can be made from all three of these materials.

It is therefore seen that in the case of both natural gas and crude oil, alternate sources of fuel/energy supply exist, and of these, coal is undoubtedly the most logical because of its availability in many parts of the country and because it can most readily be converted into synthetic crude oil and/or pipeline gas equivalent to natural gas.

The technology required to convert coal to these liquid and gaseous products has been under development by the Office of Coal Research and by the Bureau of Mines. What I want to emphasize here today is the seriousness of the problem and the need to accelerate Government funding of this effort.

Private industry has so far taken only a rather limited role, as far as financial participation in coal conversion development is concerned,

although many private firms have worked on this problem under limited Government contracts. The main reasons for lack of industry sponsorship of this research effort are mainly:

(1) Up to now, petroleum companies have always had a good return on their oil (and gas) exploration investments, both here and abroad. Thus, confronted with the option to spend several hundred million dollars for oil exploration and production versus a coal conversion refinery (including necessary pilot planting and demonstration plant), the petroleum companies have chosen to keep on drilling for oil.

(2) The amount of money that will be involved in this technology effort will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars and there has been an understandable reluctance for any single company to undertake such an effort. Worries about possible antitrust action has probably kept oil companies from major cooperative research efforts.

The development of coal conversion technology will remain, for the time being at least, a responsibility and now increasingly urgent problem of the Government of the United States.

Chem Systems has recently finished the first phase of a study on a so-called COG (coal-oil-gas) refinery, conducted as a subcontract for the Pittsburgh & Midway Coal Mining Co. (division of Gulf Oil), which has a prime contract with the Office of Coal Research. P. & M. has done small scale pilot plant work on a process to make a very low ash "liquid coal" product, which can be hydrogenated to produce a synthetic crude oil. In the COG refinery, the above process would be carried out on a large scale to make synthetic crude oil and to supply a pollution-free fuel also needed in the refinery. In addition, a coal gasification unit, based on the OCR-sponsored bituminous coal research process, would make hydrogen and pipeline gas. The COG refinery at a commercial scale would produce 100,000 b.p.d. of synthetic crude oil and 366 million sq. cu. ft. per day of synthetic natural gas. This would be enough to fill a pipeline.

The investment for the COG refinery is estimated at $600 million at that production rate.

Although the project shows an attractive return, at synthetic gas prices lower than those for imported gas, the level of capital required is large. Consider further that a COG refinery would supply one-half of 1 percent of the crude oil and a pipeline gas estimated to be required in 1980. By 1980–85 coal may have to supply as much as 25 percent of the pipeline gas demand and 10 percent or more of the crude oil demand in the United States. This means that many billions of dollars will have to be spent on various coal gasification and liquification plants between now and then. In Chem Systems' judgment, the amount of research work and funds devoted to the development and piloting of processes in this area is drastically insufficient to assure the country that coal gasification plants and coal refineries can be built starting, say, around 1980. Too many problems remain to be solved. For example, all gasification processes require a step called methanation, which converts low B.t.u. gas into pipeline gas by chemical reaction. Our company recently submitted a promising new concept in this area to the Office of Coal Research and have been advised that the $360,000 required for the initial work on this project may be difficult to obtain in the near term. On a larger scale, a pilot plant for the COG refinery should be constructed in the near future, at a cost of $20 to $30 million, but it is by no means sure that money will be available for this project.

Many other promising research and development concepts and partly developed processes for coal conversion will remain unsupported due to similar lack of funds.

In our judgment, the funding for solid fossil fuel conversion processes should be stepped up several fold. Working backward from the 1980–85 period when coal gasification and liquification plants will be required, we should determine, based on industry experience, what level of development effort is required for the necessary technology to be there when the country needs it.

In conclusion, let me add that while industry people may differ on both the numbers I have presented here and on the emphasis I have placed on different items, the consensus is very close to what you have just heard. I hope that I have not painted either an overly drastic nor partisan picture. I will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very excellent statement. The committee had a thorough discussion of our energy needs when the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, the Office of Oil and Gas, and the Office of Coal Research testified before the committee. I can assure you we are very troubled by what we see ahead.

Mr. BENTON. That is right. There is a big gap between where we have to be and where we are today.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. BENTON. And there has been experience developed in the petroleum industry for commercializing such ventures but the risks are too great, we feel, at this point for a given industrial company to be able to bank on one or the other of several of the processes which are involved here. So they are not going to commit their resources until they are not able to get their own requirements of crude and natural gas by their own exploration efforts, and meanwhile in this period if we could be continuing to develop the technology at a greater rate, then it would be there when we are going to need it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you so much.

Mr. BENTON. My pleasure.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

WITNESSES

ALBERT WING, CHAIRMAN, UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBE
RAYMOND EYETOO, COUNCIL MEMBER
ESPEEDIE G. RUIZ, SUPERINTENDENT
DR. K. KASUGA, DIRECTOR, ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN HEALTH CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wing, the chairman of the Ute Mountain Tribe. We will insert your statement in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

Proposed Indian Health Service Assistance for the Ute Mountain Tribal Health Program for Fiscal Year 1972

OBJECTIVES

1. Provide financial relief for the medical care program of the Ute Mountain Tribe.
2. Improve the status of health of the Ute Mountain people.
3. Provide an opportunity to develop and evaluate a program of health care administered cooperatively by the Ute Mountain Tribe and the Indian Health Service.
4. Provide a period for data collection to develop the statistical base for a long-term Ute Mountain health program.

BACKGROUND ON TRIBAL MEMBERS AND COMMUNITIES

The people of the Ute Mountain Tribe reside primarily at two communities on the reservation. About 75 percent of the members live at Towaoc, Colo., the location of the tribal and governmental offices, while nearly 25 percent live at White Mesa, Utah, 90 miles from Towaoc. This separation from tribal headquarters diminishes somewhat the political influence of the residents of White Mesa, and necessitates special consideration to insure benefit from any program.

Young people comprise a large and growing proportion of the tribe. The tribal census indicates that 62 percent of the members are under 22 years of age. Recent trends in births and deaths point to continued growth of the proportion of tribal members who are young.

The Ute Mountain Tribe and individual members face financial problems in the future. Current average family incomes of $6,000 will likely be reduced as the tribe is forced to cut its per capita payments of $1,000 per year to members. Although the tribe's capital resources from land settlements and mineral wealth once totaled $32 million, recurring budget deficits, for example, $1.5 million in 1970, have reduced the total to $10 million. Since per capita payments represent the largest single expenditure, the tribe faces strong pressure to lower these payments substantially.

Any such reduction of per capita payments probably will affect adversely the standard of living of tribal members. Unfortunately, there are few jobs available, and few people trained to handle jobs that might offset this loss of income. Currently, approximately 45 percent of the potential work force are unemployed. Many of the 55 percent who are employed work at part-time or seasonal jobs. Thus, reduction of per capita payments will cause severe financial burdens for some members.

Near the time of its acquisition of substantial financial resources, the tribe provided modern housing for most of its members. In the 15 years since those houses were built, however, many families have outgrown the living space provided and inadequate maintenance has caused many houses to diminish in livability. In short, despite the pleasant external appearances of houses in the communities, tribal members acknowledge the need for additional houses and improvements to existing houses.

A history of unsatisfactory relations between the Ute Mountain Tribe and both governmental agencies and some other outside groups, ranging from bitter rejection of farming practices forced on them to economic exploitation by neighboring commercial enterprises, has made the tribe, particularly the elected tribal council, cautious in its dealings with all outsiders. While this attitude sometimes causes delay or discomfort to those proposing certain changes, one should not conclude that all proposals will be rejected or resisted. Indeed, the enthusiasm of many tribal members for certain changes surfaces in their formal and informal discussions with outsiders. One should not overlook this enthusiasm when dealing with the deliberative tribal council.

TABLE I.—POPULATION DATA (TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF 1,179)

Age groups	0 to 5	6 to 15	16 to 21	22 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 plus
Number of members	207	394	131	279	96	40	32

HEALTH CARE PROGRAM PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1970

I. Facilities

The Ute Mountain Tribe owns and maintains a modern, spacious, equipped health clinic at Towaoc, Colo. The majority of outpatient care for the people living in Towaoc is provided at this clinic. The clinic consists of a :

Modern two-chair dental department with X-ray which has never been utilized ;

Two examining rooms ;

Pharmacy-laboratory ;

Record room, and

Doctor's office.

The tribe provides a full-time receptionist, two ambulance drivers, janitorial services, and a person who administers insulin injections from 7 to 10 a.m., Monday through Friday. The tribe owns a fully equipped ambulance.

II. Services

Most health care is on a fee for service basis with the exception of a contract health care physician, Dr. Maxwell of Cortez, Colo., who staffs the Towaoc Health Center 2 hours a day, 5 days a week. At no additional cost Dr. Maxwell also offers medical care to any tribal member, 24 hours a day, at his office in Cortez, Colo., plus seeing hospitalized patients at the Southwest Memorial Hospital at Cortez.

For comparison to possible Indian Health Service assistance the following three medical diversions are also delineated :

A. Inpatient services : These are contracted to several community hospital facilities with the majority being admitted to Southwest Memorial Hospital, Cortez ; approximately 500 admissions result.

Both radiological and pathological services are provided here, the latter being only part-time from Farmington, N. Mex.

B. Outpatient services : The contract physician, Dr. Maxwell, provides at his office in Cortez and at the Towaoc center the primary outpatient care for the Ute Mountain Tribe. In 1969 he had 7,695 outpatient visits (Towaoc clinic 5,950, office 1,745).

Although on contract, the tribe is not restricted to sole utilization of the physician. Two physician groups, one in Delores, Colo. (three general practitioners, and one general surgeon) and another in Cortez (three general practitioners) also provide outpatient care. The White Mesa community, 60 miles from Towaoc is served by two general practitioners.

C. Field health services : Prior to October 1, 1970, this is the only area of care that the Indian Health Service offers to the Ute Mountain people.

1. Public health nurse : The Indian Health Service contracts for a half-time public health nurse from San Juan Basin health unit. This nurse has an office at the Towaoc Health Center.

2. Environmental health : The Indian Health Service currently has a field sanitarian and a field engineer stationed in Durango, Colo. The field engineer in addition to the Ute Mountain people serves the Southern Ute and the Jicarilla-Apache communities, while the field sanitarian is assigned part-time to the Zuni service unit. An 86–121 water and sewage project has been completed at Towaoc.

3. Dental services : There are five private dentists practicing in Cortez. Approximately 56 Ute Mountain children and two adults were seen by the dentist.

4. Eye program : Three adult and 171 children were seen by an optometrist.

PARTICIPATION BY INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE STARTING OCTOBER 1, 1970, FOR REMAINING FISCAL YEAR 1971

October 1, 1970, the Indian Health Service after discussion with Chairman Wing and other tribal and BIA officials, funded the following services :

a. The remaining 9 months of Dr. Maxwell's contract with the tribe ($15,000).

b. The supplying of up to $6,000 worth of Santa Fe Hospital formulary drugs to the Towaoc Clinic.

c. The services of a PHS dentist and dental assistant for 10 working days at the Towaoc Clinic.

d. The services of a PHS optometrist for 5 working days at the Towaoc Clinic.

e. The inclusion of the Ute Mountain Tribe in the contract with the American Optical Co. for purchase of prescribed glasses at a reduced rate, approximately average of $9 a pair. This is for both adult and children.

The above services will cost the Indian Health Service approximately $22,750 and save the Ute Mountain Tribe approximately $40,750 (cost to the tribe if the same services were purchased on the open market).

At the time participation by the Indian Health Service was discussed with Mr. Wing and other officials, it was realized by both tribal members and the Indian Health Service participants that increased participation, by the Indian Health Service, would be required in future years.

PROPOSAL FOR INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN THE UTE MOUNTAIN HEALTH CARE PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

At the present time an accurate evaluation of the medical care needs, morbidity figures, and so forth, are not available. This proposal is just for fiscal year 1972, to allow time to collect data from the last 9 months of fiscal year 1971, and the first 3 months of fiscal year 1972, so that a more sound proposal for fiscal year 1973 and beyond using a good statistical base can be developed.

PROPOSAL OF INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE PARTICIPATION

I. Medical and Dental

A. The Indian Health Service will contract with Dr. Maxwell of Cortez, Colo., to provide outpatient services at the Towaoc Health Clinic, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Monday through Friday, to see patients who wish to come to his office in Cortez during office hours, to provide emergency outpatient services as necessary and to provide inhospital services to patients he admits to his care at the Southwest Memorial Hospital in Cortez, Colo.

Dr. Maxwell will be required to keep records (and submit them monthly) on all patients seen as outpatients, inpatients, and referred to other physicians, so that an accurate data base can be developed.

Dr. Maxwell will be responsible for ordering and dispensing of drugs to be supplied by the PHS up to $8,000. The Indian Health Service will provide up to $50,000 of inpatient hospital care during fiscal year 1972. Any inpatient care required over $50,000 will be provided by the tribe. These funds can only be utilized through prior authorization by Dr. Maxwell and the SUAO, Santa Fe service unit.

B. The Ute Mountain Tribe will make available the health clinic at Towaoc at no charge to the Indian Service or Dr. Maxwell. The tribe will provide maintenance and supplies, other than PHS supplied drugs, as necessary for the smooth functionary of the health clinic.

C. The tribe will provide a clerk to staff the health clinic during the time the health professionals, Dr. Maxwell, PHS dentist, and optometrist, are at the clinic.

D. The Indian Health Service will provide a dentist and dental assistant to perform dental work according to the Indian Health Service dental priority system up to 20 working days during fiscal year 1972. The dental team will bring the equipment they need to supplement the equipment available at the health clinic.

E. The Indian Health Service will provide an optometrist to perform refractions up to 10 working days, depending upon need as determined by the optometrist, in fiscal year 1972. The optometrist will bring all the necessary equipment to perform his services. The tribe will purchase the glasses as needed by the tribal members. The Indian Health Service will assist the tribe in utilizing the Indian Health Service contract with the American Optical Co. to obtain glasses for tribal members at substantial savings to the tribe.

F. The Indian Health Service will provide pharmaceutical and medical supplies to the clinic at Towaoc. The value of these drugs and supplies may not exceed $9,000 (8,000 drugs—1,000 supplies) for fiscal year 1972. Only pharmaceutical items listed in the Santa Fe service unit formulary and supply items carried in stock at the Santa Fe Indian Hospital may be ordered. These Indian Health Service supplied drugs will be ordered, prescribed, and dispensed by the contract physician. Any drugs, other than formulary drugs, ordered by the contract phy-

sician and all drugs and supplies over the $9,000 limit will be purchased by the tribe.

G. The Indian Health Service will continue its contract with the San Juan Basin health unit for Public Health Nursing Services at Towaoc for fiscal year 1972.

II. Environmental health

The Indian Health Service will continue its provision of services of a sanitary engineer and sanitarian from Durango up to the resource limits of the program and personnel available.

III. Community health representative program

The Tribe and the Indian Health Service will proceed with plans to acquire community health representatives for Towaoc and White Mesa. The program of activities for the community health representatives will be developed by the tribe with assistance as the tribe deems necessary from Indian Health Service.

TABLE II.—ESTIMATED WORTH OF SERVICES ON OPEN MARKET, SAVINGS FOR TRIBE OVER FISCAL YEAR 1970 HEALTH BUDGET, ADDED COST TO PHS OVER FISCAL YEAR 1970 BUDGET

	Worth	Savings to tribe	Cost to PHS
(a) Contract physician	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000
(b) Optometrist	13,500	[1] 10,700	[2] 300
(c) Drugs and supplies	27,000	27,000	[3] 9,000
(d) Dental team	4,000	[4] 4,000	[5] 1,000
(e) Inpatient care	50,000	50,000	50,000
(f) PHN	5,000		5,000
Total	119,500	111,700	85,300

[1] Estimated at 30 refractions per day times 10 days times $15 per refraction, $4,500; 300 glasses times $30 per pair, $9,000; less 300 glasses times $9 per pair (paid by tribe), $2,800.
[2] 10 days per diem at $25 per day plus mileage (GSA car).
[3] PHS can purchase drugs and supplies at approximately ⅓ the cost the tribe can on the open market.
[4] Estimated at 10 patients per day times 20 days times $20 per patient, $4,000.
[5] Per diem at $50 per day (dental and assistant) times 20 days plus mileage, $1,000.

Mr. WING. First of all, I wanted to introduce myself as the chairman of the Ute Mountain Tribe, and this is one of my members of the council and our Superintendent, and also we have Dr. Kasuga here with us.

Dr. KASUGA. How do you do, Mrs. Hansen.

Mr. WING. First of all, I would like to present this great seal of the Indian people of the Ute Mountain Tribe that we first came out with.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. WING. We never had one before.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you located in the Four Corners area?

Mr. WING. Yes, right at the heart of the Four Corners. Now, at this time I would like one of my boys to just read his testimony to you, and that is about all we have unless there are any questions that I or Dr. Kasuga or the Superintendent could answer, if it is all right with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

PROPOSED INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES ASSISTANCE FOR THE UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBAL HEALTH PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1972

Mr. EYETOO. Greetings to our brothers in Washington from the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Council and the Ute Mountain Ute Indian people. We Ute Mountain Utes stand almost 1,200 strong, proud as the first Americans, proud of our Indian heritage, and proud of the contributions our people have made to this great Nation.

Our people are faced with grave and serious financial problems in the maintenance and continuous effort to provide adequate medical care to our people. Your examination of the attached Ute Mountain Ute tribal health program for fiscal year 1972 illustrates the nature of the medical and dental services we have provided our people.

Unfortunately, our resources are no longer adequate to provide the necessary services without the direct assistance of the U.S. Public Indian Health Service.

As Americans, we would prefer to pay for our own needs, but practical consideration of our needs in the light of our resources, will not permit.

We, therefore, as a proud but needy people invite your understanding of our problems, and your assistance in providing the necessary funds for this much-needed health program. We know that you will not forget us in this hour of need; and we pray that you will include this program, so vital to the Ute Mountain Indian people, in the budget for fiscal year 1972.

May the blessings of the Almighty Spirit aid and assist you in your decisions. Thank you for your kindness.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. Does the Indian Health Service serve the Ute Mountain Tribe?

Mr. WING. Well, I think that Dr. Kasuga here, if you don't have any objection, might have something to say on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. That would be fine.

Dr. KASUGA. Madam Chairman, I am not representing the agency at this time because this is a special hearing, but I am here at the request of the chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Dr. KASUGA. To answer any questions that you might have. I would just like to make that clear at the beginning.

We do provide a very limited amount of service this year, this fiscal year, for the first time, taking away the funds allocated to the Albuquerque area office. In other words, we do not have any special funds for the Mountain Ute Tribe this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the Indian Health Service budget?

Dr. KASUGA. No, ma'am; so we are providing care from the available resources that we have at the area office and giving that money that we have for the people who were getting services—we are taking that much away.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say you have a health clinic in Colorado?

Dr. KASUGA. Yes; the tribe has.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who operates that clinic?

Dr. KASUGA. The tribe does.

Mrs. HANSEN. But they say they can't afford to continue to operate that facility.

Dr. KASUGA. This is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why hasn't the Indian Health Service provided health care in this area before?

Dr. KASUGA. Because the Mountain Ute Tribe on their own wished their own service because they had the resources to provide that care, and so we ceased to provide care. That was some years ago. I don't know how many years ago it was, but approximately 10 years ago?

Mr. WING. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, the tribe doesn't have the funds to operate this clinic and they are looking to the Indian Health Service for assistance?

Dr. KASUGA. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have contract medical service?

Dr. KASUGA. Yes, ma'am. We are providing three-quarters of this year with a contract physician service through the Indian Health Service resources. That is for this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the population and the size of your reservation?

Mr. RUIZ. The size of the area, Mrs. Hansen, is 549,000 acres approximately, and we have the main reservation at Towaoc and then a group of people living at White Mesa in the Utah area.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the population?

Mr. RUIZ. The total population is approximately 1,179 people.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Indian Health Service has funded the remaining 9 months of Dr. Maxwell's contract in fiscal year 1971. That amount is $15,000.

Dr. KASUGA. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have also funded a supply of up to $6,000 worth of Sante Fe Hospital formulary drugs to the Towaoc clinic.

Dr. KASUGA. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. These funds are for the remaining part of fiscal year 1971.

Dr. KASUGA. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much will you need in fiscal year 1972?

Dr. KASUGA. This is in here on page 9.

Mrs. HANSEN. The total amount of funds needed in fiscal year 1972 is $85,300?

Dr. KASUGA. Yes, ma'am. This will be a partial program. It will not be a comprehensive program. Would you like to know the program that we propose?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Dr. KASUGA. The contract physician will provide 2 hours of service every day at the clinic, plus any outpatient visits at his own office for the rest of the day and weekends. We will provide $50,000 worth of contract hospital care and that will take care also of the doctor's visits to the patients while the patient is in the hospial.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that adequate?

Dr. KASUGA. I would think it is probably minimum. We have no real good experience and for that reason we are unable to really say whether this will be adequate or not, but we think that it will, probably a minimum cost.

Then if you go down the line, the rest would be optometrist service 20 days, the $300 for the travel, and so on, $9,000 worth of drugs and medical supplies, $1,000 for the travel cost for the dental team, the $50,000 I have already mentioned, and $5,000 for public health nurse and travel for the supervisors from the Santa Fe service unit.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this amount in the Indian Health Service fiscal year 1972 budget?

Dr. KASUGA. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a well prepared statement.

Mr. WING. Thank you for taking your time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for appearing today.
Dr. KASUGA. Thank you.

VARIOUS BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HARRY B. CRANDELL, DIRECTOR OF WILDERNESS REVIEWS, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Harry B. Crandell, director of Wilderness Reviews, the Wilderness Society. We will insert your statement in the record and if you want to summarize it for us please do.

(Mr. Crandell's statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, I am Harry B. Crandell, director of Wilderness Reviews, the Wilderness Society, a national nonprofit citizens' conservation organization with headquarters at 729 15th St. NW., Washington, D.C. I appreciate very much the opportunity to appear before you today in support of budget requests of the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, for fiscal year 1972.

The Wilderness Society, with a membership of over 70,000 persons, is committed to the preservation and enhancement of our environment with primary emphasis on protecting the Nation's wildlands. In supporting a national policy of wilderness preservation, the Wilderness Society sees the relatedness of the spiritual and natural resources of wilderness to the structure of the whole environment, especially as related to the public lands and a broad spectrum of wildlife species who share this planet with us. Thus, the Wilderness Society, on behalf of its members, is committed to continued support of adequate funding for those agencies whose primary functions is the administration, management, and preservation of our public lands and the diversified human environments they encompass.

We wish to call particular attention to those parts of the appropriation requests which have a direct bearing on the Federal Government's urgent task of maintaining and enhancing this country's natural resources, of providing the basis of healthful outdoor recreation, and protecting the public's irreplaceable open space from exploitation and unwise use. This is a part of what conservation is all about. The crisis in environment and pollution which is on everyone's mind these days has brought about a fresh awareness of the part of Americans everywhere of their own vital need for an adequate resource of wild, unspoiled country, to be enjoyed by the public now in a way that will not impair its future wilderness use.

The tools we have available for acquisition of new parks, wild and scenic rivers, wildlife refuges, rare and endangered species of wildlife and outdoor recreation areas are sound, but the amount of funds made available to date may not be sufficient to accomplish the needed task. Skyrocketing land values and rising acquisitions costs, coupled with a growing population which is placing an ever increasing recreational and economic exploitation upon the land, could jeopardize the splendid goals enunciated in a variety of conservation laws unless the moneys allotted for these programs are increased substantially. Specifically, we strongly urge that the Land and Water Conservation Fund be increased to its full funding as authorized by law in order to permit an accelerated acquisition of lands now and in the immediate future before land costs become prohibitive. Farsighted investment in land now—especially lands near our crowded urban areas—should pay great dividends in the future as the national demand for more places to breathe, stretch and feel the influences of the natural world increases, doubtless in an exponential manner.

Therefore, The Wilderness Society is encouraged to see that the Administration is seeking full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to help finance State recreation programs as well as the Federal acquisitions. And we are extremely pleased that this committee has recognized the need to acquire lands as quickly as possible. We urge you to continue to approve full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund programs.

With regard to the budget proposals for the Interior Department agencies and for the Forest Service, The Wilderness Society would like to make the following comments:

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has historically been concerned with the environment and we are pleased to see that their budget request for this year reflects that concern. The Wilderness Society supports this request in its entirety, and wishes to draw the attention of the committee to certain items of special concern:

First, we are pleased to see expansion of the Bureau's wilderness review program, which under the wilderness law must be completed by 1974; the Bureau still has more than 40 wilderness studies comprising some 20 million acres to complete within this timetable. We are happy to see they are asking for an additional $100,000 to get on with this effort.

This agency has done an outstanding job thus far in reviews of wilderness potential within the national wildlife refuges, but as we understand it, due to insufficient funds and shortage of personnel, the Bureau has concentrated on smaller, less controversial refuges in the past. Now the Bureau is confronted with a situation where the study of large multipurpose refuges and ranges in the West and Alaska must be completed prior to September 1974. Detailed field studies leading to recommendations at public hearings will require an accelerated effort by the agency, and need for more funds as requested this year. The Wilderness Society strongly recommends that the budget request be appropriated for the wilderness study effort of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Otherwise the mandatory time schedule of the Wilderness Act may not be met.

This year we note that the Bureau is requesting funds to expand its activities in Alaska. The protection of the fish and wildlife environment in Alaska is of special concern to the Wilderness Society because it is mainly wild in nature and has great potential for wilderness preservation. We strongly support the expansion of wildlife refuge and fishery service functions in Alaska.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Wilderness Society supports Bureau of Land Management budget requests and urges particular attention to the needs of Alaska where a difficult, technically demanding job must be done by the Bureau's land managers to safeguard the public lands now under massive attack by overeager developers. We implore the Congress and this committee to assure the funds requested to develop a land-use plan in Alaska be expanded to permit development of a comprehensive plan for the entire State.

The Bureau of Land Management functions relating to range management, soil and watershed improvements, and range improvements must not be neglected.

Fire protection on BLM lands and the proper management of freewheeling recreationists in certain desert and beach areas are important parts of the Bureau's budget for which The Wilderness Society would support increased funding. There is need for long-range planning for ever-increasing recreation use, and such planning should include classifications ranging from the heavily traveled campgrounds with all the amenities, to primitive areas where elaborate developments are prohibited but which are available for access on foot or by horseback.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

We understand that because of inadequate funding there has been a critical lack of progress made by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in meeting the requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542.

As you are no doubt aware, Congress imposed a 5-year moratorium on any Federal water resources projects which would have a direct and adverse effect on the values of the 27 rivers identified for study in section 5(a) of the act. Therefore, all studies should be completed within that time.

According to the budget documents for fiscal years 1970 and 1971, the Bureau has allowed $468,000 and $506,000 respectively, for its resource area studies programs. With all the other demands for studies to support a position on legislation, investigate urban needs, evaluate possible NRA's and answer presidential, secretarial or congressional requests, the wild and scenic rivers studies have fallen behind. The studies of the Suwannee and Upper Iowa Rivers are

behind the 2-year congressional mandate and several others have progressed only by using funds from other sources within the Bureau. For fiscal year 1972, the administration's budget requests only $206,000 for the total resource area studies program which includes rivers, trails, special requests like Lake Tahoe, and the review of wilderness proposals. It would appear that such limited funding would allow only token efforts and practically no meaningful progress. As we see it, this is adequate justification for Congress to increase this item by several hundred thousand dollars for fiscal year 1972 for the wild and scenic rivers program.

In summary, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, other agencies of the Department, and the Forest Service have worked diligently to respond to public and congressional interest in a new policy for preserving some of the Nation's free-flowing rivers. Congress has approved this policy but the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has been unable to carry out the mandate due to insufficient funds. We urge the committee to increase the funding level of this vital program to assure completion of studies on schedule.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Wilderness Society is especially concerned at this time with certain operations of the National Park Service and we wish to lend our support in favor of adequate appropriations therefor.

We have long been concerned about the unsatisfatcory situation caused by the presence of privately owned property within the boundaries of national parks and monuments. There is only one sure way of eliminating the problems of inholdings and that is for the Government to buy the properties. We urge that the full sum requested by the National Park Service for fiscal 1972 for this purpose be approved by the committee.

We are pleased to note that the National Park Service is planning to accelerate wilderness reviews of qualified areas as required by the Wilderness Act and a budget item of $105,000 is included in the budget request. The agency has been seriously in arrears in meeting the review time schedule of the Wilderness law and we strongly urge approval of this item so that wilderness reviews may be completed on schedule.

Also, we would request that the committee give most favorable consideration to approving the full amount sought by the National Park Service for the normal management and operation of the national parks and monuments. It is especially essential that the interpretive programs of the Service—by which programs the millions of city-dwelling Americans who visit the parks annually are given the opportunity to understand and to more fully enjoy the natural beauties and environment of the parks—be fully funded. Too many Americans come to our national parks each year without knowing how to enrich their lives by opening their eyes and ears to the wonders of a forest, flowing stream, the flight of a bird, the call of a wild animal. The Park Service is especially fitted to give to millions of Americans some personal understanding of the meaning and the need of a healthful, pleasing environment for man to live in.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service has performed well in the task of meeting the schedule of wilderness review hearings, and the society strongly supports the budget requests for purposes of field study and preparation of recommendations for wilderness designation, conduct of public hearings and the followup investigations that are sometimes necessary.

With regard to other items in the Forest Service appropriations request, The Wilderness Society is in agreement with the testimony presented by other conservation groups relating to wildlife research stands in need of increased funding to balance the longtime overemphasis on commercial timber production in National Forest lands. More specifically, we urge that this important research program, some of which involves habitat needs of rare and endangered wildlife species, be funded at a level of at least $1.4 million.

One area of the Forest Service budget which should be scrutinized closely by the committee is the $170 million request for forest roads and trails. Earlier this month (April 5, 6, and 7) the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs conducted detailed hearings on certain aspects of public land management with special emphasis on Forest Service timber cutting practices. These hearings revealed that a serious problem exists

in the national forests specifically involving forest harvest practices. The budget request for forest roads is directly related to this problem since roads open up wildlands to questionable harvest practices. We urge the committee to defer all but the most necessary (health and safety of persons, for example) of this request until such time as a complete evaluation can be made based on testimony presented at the Senate hearings. Funds detered could be transferred to other programs such as the wildlife research program.

In conclusion, I must reiterate a fact that I am sure this committee knows—that our Nation's priorities have apparently shifted. The American people are now demanding that attention be paid to environmental quality. It is no longer taken for granted, but is seen by people everywhere as the true basis of our survival as a species.

This recognition of priority must be followed up by governmental action in the most positive way, that is by apportioning the national budget to assist it wherever possible. Otherwise we stand to lose the impetus of public interest that will help us fulfill our promises of a new environmental conscience.

Thank you for the privilege of presenting the views of the Wilderness Society.

Mr. CRANDELL. Thank you very much. My name is Harry Crandell, Madam Chairman. It is a real pleasure for me to be here today. I have been with the Wilderness Society since last September after a career of 19 years in the National Wildlife Refuge System in the Department of the Interior, so I am very interested in these processes from a different perspective than in the past.

I believe I can summarize this in this fashion. I think the Wilderness Society is supporting the budget requests of the various public land agencies pretty much as presented with a few exceptions. One is that according to some of our members, and the reports that have been received in our headquarters office, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is falling behind in their national wild and scenic rivers study, quite possibly due to lack of personnel and funds, and we would like to urge you to consider an increase in this area. We have no specific amount to recommend but it is rather obvious from the reports we receive that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Forest Service may not be able to meet the requirements of the law to complete the studies within a specified time period.

We are pleased to see the wilderness review agencies, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife having funds earmarked for these studies. As you know, this also has a time requirement of 1974 and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Forest Service have been keeping pretty well on schedule, whereas the Park Service, again due to lack of funds and personnel, has been lagging behind, and we are hopeful that this money requested this year, which is we understand the first year that they have had money specifically earmarked for wilderness reviews, will get them back on schedule.

The Bureau of Land Management has an item in the budget for land use planning in Alaska and we are very interested in this item. We would like to encourage you to at least investigate the possibility of enlarging this to include the whole State rather than the northern part of the State. We have been very interested for a number of years in development of a comprehensive land use plan for Alaska, particularly regarding public land, of which Alaska is mostly public lands, so we can have a planned approach to the development of Alaska and the preservation of the wilderness and wildlife and its numerous resources in a practical and systematic way.

The Forest Service has an item in the budget of $170 million for road and trail development and at a Senate hearing 2 weeks on public land management practices it was brought out that the Forest Service is in difficulty in several parts of the country, mainly regarding clear-cutting practices in the national forests, and this road development we feel is geared very closely to this method of management of the forests which a number of people are questioning. There have been some bills introduced in the Senate to place a moratorium on this practice until such time as the Congress can investigate it more closely, and we do question whether this entire amount should be allotted at this time and we suggest that perhaps there may be some other areas where the Forest Service could use it more effectively.

I have one other item, if I may, and that is the Park Service and its continual problem of acquisition of inholdings. We would hope that they can be encouraged to pursue this and preserve some of these great national parks that we have from unfortunate developments within these privately owned inholdings. We were very, very pleased to see the committee last year recommend and see the full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund——

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee had to do a little prodding to accomplish this.

Mr. CRANDELL. I am sure you did, and we encourage you to do it again this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We appreciate having your statement.

Mr. CRANDELL. Thank you.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Joseh Prendergast, executive director, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Mr. PRENDERGAST. Yes, ma'am. I have a full statement but I only have a short one here.

This is a brief summary.

My name is Joseph Prendergast. I am the executive director of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States and I am appearing before you in place of Gordon Gray, the chairman of our board of trustees, and James Biddle, our president, who are not able to be present.

As you know, the national trust is an educational, nonprofit corporation established by an act of Congress dated October 26, 1949. The Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the National Gallery of Art are ex-officio trustees, and there are 30 other trustees selected from outstanding leaders in the field of historic preservation in all parts of the country.

The national trust now has 1,079 member organizations in 539 communities, in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as approximately 25,000 individual members,

in all parts of the Nation, dedicated to the protection of our historic and cultural heritage. The membership organizations of the national trust referred to above have over a million members and administer over 2,250 historic properties throughout the United States.

I am appearing before you today to support the request of the National Park Service for a fiscal year 1972 appropriation of $8,096,000 for historic preservation of which $5,980,000 will be used for matching grants-in-aid to be apportioned among the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

With the permission of this committee, I will only emphasize three points at this time:

First, we are now well into the second phase of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act's implementation. In the past 4½ years, the States and the national trust have demonstrated their support of the partnership with the Federal Government created by this act. The operational machinery for implementing the act in Washington, at State capitols, at the national trust, and in communities throughout the country has been established, and programs are now in the early stages of implementation.

Second, it is most important that the Federal Government take appropriate action to sustain the momentum that has been established in the States and by the trust through adequate appropriations for the 1972 fiscal year. If our historic and cultural heritage is to be saved, it will be saved during the next few years, or not saved at all.

Finally, the appropriation request by the administration of $8,096,000 for fiscal year 1972 for the preservation of our Nation's historic properties is a minimum request. The budget request of $5,980,000 for grants-in-aid is the same as last year, although $10 million has been authorized by the Congress for the 1972 fiscal year and the need, as measured by presently available matching funds of the States and the National Trust is almost $27 million for 1972.

It has been suggested that additional funds beyond the request of the Department of the Interior for historic preservation in the 1972 fiscal year, but within the $10 million authorized by Congress for 1972, are needed to strengthen the work of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation of the National Park Service, and particularly for the administration of the National Register and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as well as for State and National Trust historic preservation grants and projects. This suggestion has the National Trust's full support.

This year, fiscal 1971, the National Trust requested $2,094,801 in matching grants-in-aid but was allocated only $1,042,023. The entire amount allocated to the trust in 1971 has been matched with private qualifying funds and I emphasis "private qualifying funds," and has been expended or fully committed during the 1971 fiscal year.

For fiscal 1972, as George Hartzog, the Director of the National Park Service, has recently stated: "The National Trust will need an additional $1.75 million." The trust is therefore requesting $2,792,023 in matching grants-in-aid for fiscal 1972 and already has in hand an equal amount of private qualifying funds to match that amount. The trust most sincerely hopes that the full amount will be allotted to it so that the very important national services of the trust as well as the development and maintenance program for its own properties which are now underway under the 1971 allotment can be continued.

If any member of the committee has any questions, I will be more than happy to try to answer them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for an excellent statement and very snappily done.

Mr. PRENDERGAST. I know how busy you are so I tried to read fast.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

JOSEPH S. MILLER, REPRESENTING MR. JOSEPH McCRACKEN OF THE WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Joseph S. Miller representing Mr. Joseph McCracken of the Western Forest Industries Association.

Mr. MILLER. Madam Chairman, Joe had to leave on a train. There was some crisis with our segment of the industry in Colorado that he had to get on a train and go out and he greatly regretted not being able to be here, of course, if for nothing more than to just offer the thanks of the Western Forest Industries Association for all the great work you have done for not only the lumber industry but the whole concept of land use in the West.

Mrs. HANSEN. In case you are interested, some of the previous witnesses urged that no more roads be built this year in the forest areas of this country.

Mr. MILLER. Who did that? Who is he?

Mrs. HANSEN. Representatives of the Friends of the Earth and the Wilderness Society.

Mr. MILLER. You know, really the psychological move, and you had a marvelous statement on I thought and I was glad to see it get the coverage it did, but this whole environmental ecology thing is like the French Revolution. It started with a noble purpose and it is in the hands of the Robespierres now, and I just had lunch with Homer Hixon, Art Greeley, and Ed Cliff, and the question is does the Forest Service run the forest or do the Friends of the Earth run it. It is a bad situation. This clear cutting thing is a very bad thing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS AND LETTERS

The committee has received the following statements and letters regarding items in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill. We will insert them in the record at this point.

(The material follows:)

STATEMENT OF JACK GOLODNER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF AFL–CIO UNIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC, PROFESSIONAL AND CULTURAL EMPLOYEES

SUMMARY

1. The council endorses the request of the National Foundation on the Arts and the humanities for appropriations of $60 million for programs (the full amount authorized) and $3,431,000 for administrative purposes.

2. The council is concerned that the Nation's resources in the arts, both human and institutional, are neglected while growing leisure time in the country is causing an increase in demand for cultural activities.

3. The council recognizes that because the Nation's cultural institutions are rightfully unwilling to raise prices beyond the means of the average American and are unable to cut costs, they incur larger deficits in trying to extend their services

to meet demand. For this reason, the programs of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, which are designed to preserve and develop our cultural resources while making them available to all Americans, are sorely needed.

4. The council especially commends the Arts Endowment's programs to encourage professional organizations and artists to tour the Nation and welcomes its plans to assist major art institutions in their efforts to improve the economic well being of America's artists.

I am Jack Golodner, I am executive secretary of the Council of AFL–CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employees. The council is comprised of 17 national and international organizations having a total membership of 4,000,000 people. In behalf of the council, I respectfully request that this subcommittee recommend to the Congress that it grant the full appropriation authorized and requested for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities for fiscal 1972.

Supporting our council's position on this matter are the experiences of the artists, teachers, and millions of other working people who are members of our affiliated unions. The concerns of the artists and the teachers of the humanities for this appropriation stem from their working experiences and the difficulty they encounter as they seek to pursue their professions. The interest of other working people derives from their concern for the kind of life they live apart from their work and the kind of community in which they must live it.

One of the byproducts of the increasing productivity which is the mark of our society is increasing leisure time—time free from the demands of working for a living. Organized labor has made the acquisition of more free time for all working people a major goal. This may come about through the incidence of earlier retirements or the innovation of shorter workweeks and workdays. Regardless of method, the end result will be more time for the average man and woman to pursue those activities from which they will derive individual enjoyment and satisfaction. We believe that, given the opportunity, most people will engage in pursuits that enrich their lives in some way. Without such opportunities, however, time will weigh heavily and we must expect that social activities will fill the void.

This committee, of course, is expert in the Nation's efforts to preserve and enhance opportunities for people to fill their hours away from work through outdoor recreation programs. The Nation has done much in this regard and more needs to be done.

But, comparatively, the Nation has done little for the arts. This, despite the fact that many more Americans have demonstrated an interest in the various arts than in several major outdoor activities. For example, at the beginning of the last decade, there were more piano players, according to the Stanford Research Institute than there were licensed fishermen; as many painters as hunters; twice as many people paying for concert tickets as for major league baseball, and more theater goers than boaters, skiers, golfers, combined. More recently, the New York State Arts Council reported that a survey of 837 nonprofit arts institutions in the State revealed a total audience of 57 million people while all professional sports in the State attracted an audience of only 23 million.

National parks, clear streams, virgin woods are vital resources for all who seek to enjoy the outdoors in their free time. America's fine actors, musicians, dancers and other artists are the Nation's basic resources of concern to all who seek to enjoy our cultural riches. The problem in both areas is not only to protect and develop these resources but to make them available and easily accessible to as many Americans as possible.

In the arts, tremendous economic burdens weigh on the artist making it difficult for him to develop his talents and continue his career.

Typically, the American artist is underemployed and poorly paid. Using statistics from the theater as an example: The average week finds 74 percent of the membership of Actors Equity unemployed; earnings from the theater in 1967, were less than $2,500 for two-thirds of those members responding to a survey while only 5 percent indicated earnings above $10,000. Performing opportunities in broadcasting, recordings and films are also limited so that 55 percent of the Equity membership in 1967 were forced to work outside of their profession.

The situation is similar for the Nation's musicians, dancers, singers, and theater craftsmen—all members of our council's affiliated unions.

The result? Many talented men and women abandon their art and work where they are less qualified. Many leave the country to go where their contributions

are rewarded with a living. Many more hang on but they work at their profession very little. Their skills diminish as they give only part of their time to professions which demand, but cannot pay for, their full time.

These people are America's natural cultural resources. They are being cut down. Their talent and skills are stunted. They are being wasted.

This is happening despite the fact that a growing, better educated population enjoying increasing leisure time is placing greater demands than ever before on our cultural resources. Our museums are experiencing unprecedented crowds but lack the funds to stay open evenings. Our symphony orchestras are striving to lengthen their seasons and play more concerts, but find it difficult to pay the musicians for the added weeks. New professional theaters are springing up throughout the country only to incur ever-growing deficits.

Unless our society states that the arts are the preserve solely of the wealthy, then there is a decided limit on the prices that can be charged for cultural experiences. There is a definite limit also to cutting costs in the arts. A full symphony orchestra cannot be reduced to the size of a chamber orchestra and still perform as a symphony.

Unwilling to raise prices, and unable to cut costs, art institutions are condemned to undertake increasing deficits as they increase their activities. They simply cannot pay their way without government assistance.

The National Endowment offers a way to maintain these institutions, to encourage these artists, and, at the same time, satisfy the growing demand of our people for enriching activities in their communities.

We particularly commend the Endowment's efforts to encourage high-quality professional organizations to tour in their geographic regions and throughout the country. We deplore the over-centralization of our finest art institutions in a few urban centers but we acknowledge that it would be prohibitively expensive to even attempt to recreate them or relocate them in other areas. It is far better to make maximum use of the resources at hand. By making it financially feasible to tour these organizations, we make it possible for them to offer longer terms of employment to more artists and craftsmen and we extend their ability to serve the Nation. We respectfully suggest that ample funds be made available for such touring programs.

Another project of the Endowment which we hope will have the highest priority in your thinking, is that which seeks to strengthen our major cultural institutions by helping them to improve artists' standards. In every nation, there are those institutions that are generally recognized for their artistic excellence and that set standards of achievement for a particular art form, a major region or the entire nation. Such artistry, of course, depends on the talents and skills of the individual artists involved. These artists cannot consistently achieve high standards if they are denied the opportunity to work full time with their art. And yet, faced with increasing financial difficulty, many of our most prestigious art institutions find it difficult to offer their artists a decent income and adequate employment so that they would not have to seek work in other fields and so that they could devote the time necessary to developing their art. The Arts Endowment proposes to help allievate this situation. In its fiscal 1972 budget proposal there is an allocation for assisting our major institutions in their efforts to retain and more fully employ our professional artists. We respectfully urge you to approve this budgeted program.

The needs of the arts are great. They have been neglected for far too long. By singling out two programs for your attention, we do not mean to imply that others being proposed by the Foundation are not important. Our Council strongly urges that you approve the entire $63,431,000 being requested by the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities for fiscal 1972.

THE HONORABLE JULIA BUTLER HANSON

Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

I am Lewis Thompson, recreation planner, representing Mr. Joseph H. Cole, Director of the District of Columbia Department of Recreation, and also serve as State liaison officer for the District of Columbia.

I am pleased, Madam Chairman, to appear before the committee in support of the Department of Interior's fiscal 1972 budget, now before your committee.

The land and water conservation fund grants, since its inception, have greatly strengthened and improved urban and State outdoor recreation opportunities for millions of our citizens.

The Nation's Capital, as recipient of these grants, has been able to improve both the quantity and quality of its outdoor recreation programs for the citizens and the many visitors to our Capital City.

We, therefore, give our full support to get the maximum appropriation of $280 million for the land and water conservation fund grant for allocation to the States for park and recreation areas. Anything less than full funding would, in our judgment, be detrimental to the States' efforts in carrying out its essential programs.

Statement of

FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION

Regarding the Proposed

FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET FOR THE FOREST SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

I am Nicholas J. Kirkmire and I am Executive Vice President of Federal Timber Purchasers Association with offices at 7610 West 5th Avenue, Denver, Colorado. I am today representing 15 member forest product manufacturing firms who harvest and utilize timber from the national forests in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. This is my first appearance before you because we are a new organization on the forest industry scene. Members of Federal Timber Purchasers Association must be at least 75 percent dependent on timber from federal timber lands as a source of raw material as a condition of membership. The annual volume of lumber, plywood and other wood products produced by FTPA members approximates one billion board feet, lumber scale. FTPA members have a giant economic stake in the continued good health and success of all aspects of the operations of the Forest Service, but most importantly in its timber growing and harvesting programs.

I am appearing before you today in support of greatly increased appropriations for the Forest Service. Rather than be content with the rather modest funding levels proposed by the Nixon Administration for Fiscal Year 1972, we must insist that Congressional recognition of the need for a truly balanced Forest Service program is long, long overdue. In this regard, we are here to support a funding level for Fiscal Year 1972 and the years ahead that is in consonance with the Forest Service's "Program for Accelerated Management" which was proposed last year to President Nixon's Task Force on Lumber and Plywood Price and Supply. We understand that the funding required to launch this program for timber-growing alone amounts to $380 million for Fiscal Year 1972. The total program budget approaches $590 million for Fiscal 1972 and depends upon annual increases upward to more than $1 billion annually by Fiscal 1980. We strongly support this program and its projected funding requirements, and we urge its wholehearted, vigorous support by the Congress.

Our support for increased funding is not given without qualification or reservation, however. We believe that the Forest Service should not receive additional funding for any of its individual programs or its total program without some type of performance guarantees to assure that the program goals will be accomplished to the levels at which they are funded. Our misgivings in this regard stem from our concern with past failures of the Forest Service to meet funded timber sale offering goals, particularly in the four Western regions of the Forest Service that span the length and breadth of the Rocky Mountains.

A sustained record of top performance in the California and Pacific Northwest Regions of the Forest Service has tended to overshadow less-than-satisfactory results in the Rocky Mountain Regions almost each and every year.

Attached to this statement are five tables which show that, during a 13-year period from Fiscal 1956 through Fiscal 1968, in spite of rather substantial increases in sale preparation monies, only comparatively modest increases have occurred in the amount of timber offered for sale. Table VI shows the national forest timber sale program accomplishments by region in percent of financed sale volume actually sold. A glance at this table will show you that some of the six western regions of the Forest Service spent the money but fell far short of getting the job done, particularly during Fiscal 1969. Fiscal 1970 was a somewhat better year, however.

In nearly every instance where funded timber sale offering goals have not been met, there now exists a serious and worsening timber supply problem for the mills who are dependent upon that timber for a source of raw material. The effect of not making this timber available for sale is inflationary in that there is more intensive bidding for the timber that is offered. This situation also has a detrimental effect on employment in areas where jobs and payrolls are precious because mills are reluctant to operate at full capacity when faced with a hand-to-mouth timber supply.

The reason that I bring these points out in my testimony is that we are convinced, that in the absence of detailed accountability to Congress, there are serious misuses or non-use of appropriated funds when funded program goals are not accomplished. We are unable to determine whether the Forest Service actually does all the things that it says it will do when it is justifying its budget requests. We do know, however, that once programs are approved and funded, the paychecks are disbursed whether the work gets done or not. Out on the ground in the regions and on the national forests, we constantly hear the excuse for shortcomings in Forest Service performance as one of "lack of manpower and funds." Our positive attempt to remove this crutch is evidenced by our appearance before you today. We are motivated to support increased funding levels from a sheer desire to survive because, for many of us, the Forest Service has the only raw material supply that is available.

Let me stress again the need for definite performance standards to accompany any increased funding which the Forest Service may receive. Tree-growing is the most underfinanced activity in the whole spectrum of activities which take place on our public lands. With adequate funding, it can be one of the most beneficial and can touch most of our nation's citizens in one way or another. But, let me say again, there must be work performed for work financed.

One of the activities most in need of increased funding in the overall scheme of needed increases is forest access road construction. Table VII shows that in Forest Service Region Two during the first three quarters of Fiscal 1971, prospective timber purchasers have been asked to pay out-of-pocket an additional $6.41 for each thousand board feet of timber they purchase just to be able to build the roads needed to harvest it. This is equivalent to giving a five dollar bill to each person who buys a 1000 board feet of studs at the retail lumber yard. Most of the blame for this situation can be placed on the failure of Congress to make enough road construction money available in past years to allow an orderly development of the access road system so that, during times of low lumber market values, the timber is still accessible.

Another activity which has received too little Congressional attention is the reforestation and brush disposal activities which are conducted by the Forest Service with funds received from the sale of timber. If the system were working properly, the tremendous backlog of reforestation work and brush disposal work that needs to be done on the national forests should have been done years ago because the money has been paid to accomplish the work. But, because of limitations placed upon the expenditure of these funds, known as Knutson-Vandenberg Funds and Brush Disposal Funds, Forest Service land managers are working with one hand tied behind their back in attempting to get the land back to growing trees. We urge that limitations on the expenditure of these funds be removed and that they be put to work out on the ground where they are needed as they become available.

As a professional forester, I am deeply troubled about the future of America's national forests. They should be the best-managed forests in the world. They are not. The agency which cares for them should be the most professional and most efficient in government. It is not. Please help turn the tide for the future by investing now in a greener and cleaner America. You have the power to recommend that tree-growing in the national forests be given the funding, priorities and attention that it requires to bring it in line with the Environmental Age. Please exercise it.

Thank you!

TABLE I

AN ANALYSIS OF FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALE ACTIVITIES

REGION ONE

1956 - 1968

Fiscal Year	Allowable Cut Billion bd.ft.	Actual Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Cut Volume Billion bd.ft.	Total Receipts Million $	Permanent Employees	Temporary Employees	Financed Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Sale Preparation Million $	Sale Preparation $/M bd.ft.	Sale Administration Million $	Forest Product Receip Millio
1956	.90	0.64	.94	8.51	775	3,125	0.92	0.23	0.25	0.47	8.08
1957	1.46	0.68	.91	8.91	843	3,095	1.00	0.37	0.27	0.74	8.49
1958	1.57	0.90	.77	6.15	990	2,912	1.27	0.46	0.36	0.91	5.71
1959	1.78	1.12	.90	7.09	1,083	2,885	0.92	0.38	0.41	0.72	6.55
1960	1.78	1.22	1.06	10.46	1,162	3,057	1.20	0.30	0.25	1.27	9.96
1961	1.85	1.19	0.97	4.89	1,249	3,124	1.41	0.57	0.40	1.26	4.42
1962	1.31	1.49	1.11	6.71	1,422	3,175	1.52	0.76	0.50	1.32	6.23
1963	1.57	1.47	1.29	7.18	1,623	3,050	1.46	0.84	0.58	1.22	6.71
1964	1.55	1.39	1.39	7.86	1,757	3,018	1.43	1.10	0.77	1.60	7.34
1965	1.56	1.35	1.40	8.35	1,852	3,029	1.37	1.04	0.76	1.67	7.90
1966	1.55	1.53	1.58	9.25	2,172	2,751	1.50	0.83	0.55	1.91	8.76
1967	1.53	1.61	1.44	11.03	1,773	3,147	1.73	1.56	0.90	1.66	10.48
1968	1.56	1.59	1.51	14.97	2,206	2,450	1.59	1.47	0.92	1.89	13.27
1968	1.56	1.59	1.51	14.97	2,206	2,450	1.59	1.47	0.92	1.89	13.27
1956	.90	0.64	.94	8.51	775	3,125	0.92	0.23	0.25	0.47	8.08
Increase Decrease	+0.66 +73%	+0.95 +148%	+0.57 +61%	+6.46 +76%	+1,431 +185%	-675 -22%	+0.67 +73%	+1.24 +539%	+0.67 +268%	+1.42 +302%	+5.19 +64%

TABLE II

AN ANALYSIS OF FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALE ACTIVITIES

1956 - 1968

REGION TWO

Fiscal Year	Allowable Cut Billion bd.ft.	Actual Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Cut Volume Billion bd.ft.	Total Receipts Million $	Permanent Employees	Temporary Employees	Financed Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Sale Preparation Million $	Sale Preparation $/M bd.ft.	Sale Administration Million $	Forest Products Receipts Million $
1956	0.51	0.38	0.28	2.15	412	761	0.25	0.09	0.36	0.18	1.37
1957	0.40	0.28	0.29	1.69	457	894	0.31	0.16	0.52	0.32	0.97
1958	0.40	0.19	0.22	2.14	539	992	0.50	0.19	0.38	0.33	1.35
1959	0.40	0.44	0.30	2.83	610	841	0.31	0.14	0.45	0.27	1.86
1960	0.40	0.41	0.28	2.64	726	862	0.40	0.12	0.30	0.43	1.69
1961	0.41	0.28	0.24	1.87	754	1,056	0.63	0.21	0.33	0.44	0.98
1962	0.36	0.30	0.22	1.32	831	1,426	0.80	0.32	0.40	0.36	0.44
1963	0.39	0.84	0.27	1.46	944	1,329	0.71	0.31	0.44	0.33	0.52
1964	0.60	0.52	0.28	1.45	1,006	1,535	0.55	0.39	0.71	0.40	0.53
1965	0.59	0.37	0.29	1.39	1,027	1,393	0.55	0.40	0.73	0.40	0.50
1966	0.61	0.25	0.35	1.50	957	1,402	0.35	0.22	0.63	0.51	0.49
1967	0.61	0.27	0.33	1.73	1,101	1,334	0.42	0.34	0.81	0.61	0.61
1968	0.61	0.37	0.38	2.60	1,228	1,118	0.38	0.38	1.00	0.54	1.02
1968	0.61	0.37	0.38	2.60	1,228	1,118	0.38	0.38	1.00	0.54	1.02
1956	0.51	0.38	0.28	2.15	412	761	0.25	0.09	0.36	0.18	1.37
Increase or Decrease	+0.10 +20%	-0.01 -3%	+0.10 +36%	+0.45 +21%	+816 +198%	+357 +47%	+0.13 +52%	+0.29 +322%	+0.64 +178%	+0.36 +200%	-0.35 -26%

TABLE III

AN ANALYSIS OF FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALE ACTIVITIES

1956 - 1968

REGION THREE

Fiscal Year	Allowable Cut Billion bd.ft.	Actual Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Cut Volume Billion bd.ft.	Total Receipts Million $	Permanent Employees	Temporary Employees	Financed Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Sale Preparation Million $	Sale Preparation $/M bd.ft.	Sale Administration Million $	Forest Products Receipts Million $
1956	0.37	0.26	0.31	3.52	380	939	0.26	0.09	0.35	0.17	2.82
1957	0.37	0.24	0.27	2.76	414	1,052	0.35	0.12	0.34	0.33	2.12
1958	0.37	0.45	0.24	2.96	468	1,046	0.42	0.17	0.40	0.31	2.21
1959	0.37	0.26	0.32	2.96	564	1,135	0.31	0.14	0.45	0.28	1.99
1960	0.37	*3.14	0.29	3.71	594	1,155	0.32	0.08	0.25	0.41	2.73
1961	0.43	0.46	0.26	2.29	566	1,094	0.36	0.12	0.33	0.51	1.41
1962	0.37	0.23	0.29	1.93	773	1,324	0.31	0.16	0.52	0.57	1.02
1963	0.38	0.36	0.40	2.39	936	1,285	0.29	0.16	0.55	0.62	1.43
1964	0.39	0.48	0.40	2.57	963	1,199	0.54	0.32	0.59	0.72	1.65
1965	0.39	0.59	0.40	2.68	955	1,094	0.46	0.30	0.65	0.71	1.76
1966	0.41	0.31	0.40	2.66	1,122	1,313	0.49	0.22	0.45	0.74	1.59
1967	0.40	0.46	0.40	2.93	1,319	1,112	0.43	0.25	0.58	0.85	1.78
1968	0.40	0.27	0.43	3.42	1,289	1,106	0.35	0.56	1.60	0.62	2.07
1968	0.40	0.27	0.43	3.42	1,289	1,106	0.35	0.56	1.60	0.62	2.07
1956	0.37	0.26	0.31	3.52	380	939	0.26	0.09	0.35	0.17	2.82
Increase or Decrease	+0.03 +8%	+0.01 +4%	+0.12 +39%	-0.10 -3%	+909 +239%	+167 +18%	+0.09 +35%	+0.47 +523%	+1.25 +357%	+0.45 +265%	-0.75 -27%

* Includes a long-term pulpwood sale.

TABLE IV

AN ANALYSIS OF FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALE ACTIVITIES

1956 - 1968

REGION FOUR

Fiscal Year	Allowable Cut Billion bd.ft.	Actual Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Cut Volume Billion bd.ft.	Total Receipts Million $	Permanent Employees	Temporary Employees	Financed Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Sale Preparation Million $	Sale Preparation $/M bd.ft.	Sale Admin-istration Million $	Forest Products Receipts Million $
1956	0.50	0.39	0.29	4.10	424	1,445	0.30	0.10	0.33	0.19	3.17
1957	0.53	0.29	0.33	3.88	434	1,647	0.35	0.12	0.34	0.24	3.01
1958	0.53	0.23	0.26	2.47	561	1,875	0.51	0.18	0.35	0.32	1.52
1959	0.53	0.50	0.32	3.15	733	1,682	0.35	0.14	0.40	0.30	2.00
1960	0.53	0.32	0.36	4.62	835	1,860	0.56	0.14	0.25	0.42	3.48
1961	0.52	0.61	0.37	3.08	918	2,118	0.61	0.23	0.38	0.46	2.06
1962	0.48	0.37	0.34	2.61	1,054	2,666	0.57	0.43	0.75	0.36	1.62
1963	0.61	0.42	0.37	2.79	1,236	2,578	0.57	0.45	0.79	0.34	1.73
1964	0.59	0.44	0.37	2.61	1,281	2,276	0.56	0.53	0.95	0.41	1.56
1965	0.58	0.48	0.39	2.45	1,326	2,068	0.54	0.50	0.93	0.47	1.45
1966	0.67	0.44	0.44	2.41	1,253	2,391	0.46	0.43	0.93	0.49	1.28
1967	0.69	0.50	0.43	2.93	1,162	2,555	0.50	0.53	0.94	0.55	1.69
1968	0.74	0.49	0.50	2.97	1,518	1,768	0.59	0.57	0.97	0.59	1.70
1968	0.74	0.49	0.50	2.97	1,518	1,768	0.59	0.57	0.97	0.59	1.70
1956	0.50	0.39	0.29	4.10	424	1,445	0.30	0.10	0.33	0.19	3.17
Increase or Decrease	+0.24 +48%	+0.10 +26%	+0.21 +72%	-1.13 -28%	+1,094 +258%	+323 +22%	+0.29 +97%	+0.47 +470%	+0.64 +194%	+0.40 +211%	-1.47 -46%

TABLE V

AN ANALYSIS OF FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALE ACTIVITIES

SIX WESTERN REGIONS

1956 - 1968

Fiscal Year	Allowable Cut Billion bd.ft.	Actual Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Cut Volume Billion bd.ft.	Total Receipts Million $	Permanent Employees	Temporary Employees	Financed Sell Volume Billion bd.ft.	Sale Preparation Million $	Sale Preparation $/M bd.ft.	Sale Administration Million $	Forest Products Receipts Million $
1956	6.65	5.31	5.51	93.97	4,416	11,218	5.50	1.17	0.21	2.32	90.08
1957	7.73	5.30	5.55	89.60	4,867	12,267	6.36	1.62	0.25	3.33	85.90
1958	7.96	6.72	5.13	71.46	5,554	12,319	8.01	2.04	0.25	3.96	67.43
1959	8.29	7.87	6.78	97.27	7,070	11,628	6.44	1.91	0.30	3.60	92.27
1960	8.29	*10.44	7.69	120.10	7,700	13,932	8.36	1.86	0.22	6.11	115.14
1961	8.63	7.42	6.74	80.52	9,005	13,658	8.99	2.72	0.30	6.80	75.84
1962	7.90	8.82	7.44	90.21	10,105	15,041	9.58	3.84	0.40	6.73	85.45
1963	8.65	10.48	8.31	100.99	11,051	14,673	9.59	4.04	0.42	6.58	95.89
1964	9.37	9.90	9.12	109.38	11,345	14,463	9.99	5.41	0.54	8.87	104.03
1965	9.38	9.63	9.34	119.17	11,899	14,351	9.87	5.48	0.56	8.91	113.93
1966	9.50	9.25	10.26	142.57	12,761	14,395	9.70	4.58	0.47	9.61	136.67
1967	9.55	9.42	8.81	148.45	12,105	13,457	10.48	6.58	0.63	10.46	141.95
1968	9.62	9.36	10.17	182.77	13,263	11,871	9.91	8.74	0.88	9.40	174.27
1968	9.62	9.36	10.17	182.77	13,263	11,871	9.91	8.74	0.88	9.40	174.27
1956	6.65	5.31	5.51	93.97	4,416	11,218	5.50	1.17	0.21	2.32	90.08
Increase	+2.97	+4.05	+4.66	+88.80	+8,847	+653	+4.41	+7.57	+0.67	+7.08	+84.19
	+45%	+76%	+85%	+95%	+200%	+6%	+80%	+647	+319%	+305%	+93%

* Includes a long-term pulpwood sale.

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TABLE VI

NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER SALE PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS
IN PERCENT OF FINANCED SALE VOLUME ACTUALLY SOLD
FY1966 - FY1970

Forest Service Region	Allowable Cut Mbf 1/1/69	FY1966	FY1967	FY1968	FY1969	FY1970
1	1,669.2	103	94	101	86.4	116.3
2	610.1	69	45	87	47.4	48.2
3	409.2	66	108	75	44.9	106.9
4	740.4	97	117	98	52.4	82.3
5	1,948.7	101	93	95	92.6	94.0
6	4,372.2	99	94	99	91.8	110.8

TABLE VII

TIMBER SALE PROGRAM PERFORMANCE - FOREST SERVICE REGION 2

FOREST	Allowable Cut 1/1/69	Fiscal Year 1969 Sell			Fiscal Year 1970 Sell			Uncut Volume as of 6/30/70		Fiscal Year 1971 Offerings (1st 3/4)			REMARKS
		Planned	Actual	Percent	Planned	Actual	Percent	Under Contract	Ratio to Allowable Cut	Planned	Actual	Percent	
ARAPAHO	28.5	28.0	18.1	64.6	31.2	18.6	59.6	40.8	1.43	20.5	4.25	20.7	
BIGHORN	19.5	23.0	0.2	0.1	43.0	12.8	29.8	57.4	2.95	29.8	6.54	21.9	$31,241 Road Deficit
BLACK HILLS	67.0	65.0	12.8	19.7	117.6	77.2	65.6	221.0	3.30	35.6	17.50	49.2	$197,248 Total Deficit
GRAND MESA-UNCOMPAHGRE	40.0	11.0	4.2	38.2	34.7	20.5	59.1	102.1	2.55	5.5	---	0	
GUNNISON	46.2	22.0	7.6	34.5	28.0	7.5	26.8	43.1	0.93	7.4	1.40	18.9	
MEDICINE BOW	59.1	46.0	36.9	80.2	57.9	42.7	73.7	222.4	3.76	30.6	1.85	6.0	$1,581 Road Deficit
PIKE	10.0	3.0	0.5	16.7	8.8	3.3	37.5	18.4	1.84	3.5	---	0	
RIO GRANDE	60.6	80.0	43.7	54.6	77.0	41.8	54.3	121.7	2.01	31.3	12.10	38.7	$56,190 Total Deficit
ROOSEVELT	28.3	5.0	0.4	8.0	6.2	3.0	48.4	14.0	0.49	6.7	---	0	
ROUTT	50.7	38.0	16.2	42.6	78.8	47.4	60.2	69.4	1.37	45.1	28.10	62.3	$137,314 Total Deficit
SAN ISABEL	10.0	3.0	0.7	23.3	12.5	9.2	73.6	13.7	1.37	0	0	0	
SAN JUAN	127.0	105.0	55.9	53.2	175.5	35.3	20.1	264.3	2.08	135.7	26.62	19.6	$207,936 Total Deficit
SHOSHONE	24.4	17.0	1.7	10.0	13.0	5.8	44.6	20.9	0.86	1.8	0.09	5.0	
WHITE RIVER	38.8	22.0	22.8	103.6	24.0	16.4	68.3	53.9	1.39	(est) 21.5	---	0	
TOTAL	610.1	468.0	221.7	47.4	708.2	341.5	48.2	1263.1	2.07	375.0	98.5	26.3	$631,510 Total Deficit at $6.41/Mbf of Timber Offered for Sale
FTPA													

STATEMENT OF E. J. HOFFMAN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND RESEARCH ENGINEER, NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, LARAMIE, WYO.

The impending fuels crisis points up the necessity of accelerated efforts in the conversion of coal to liquid and partially, gaseous fuels. Others here will emphasize their urgency; I wish to set out ramifications not so apparent.

ENERGY RESERVES

A synthetic fuels industry along with power generation may ultimately account for nearly 10 billion tons of coal per year. Inasmuch as our present estimated strippable reserves are only 114 billion tons, this ready resource could go out in only more than a decade. Thus, increased efforts should be directed toward improved underground mining techniques, and even in-situ gasification. Shale oil recovery should also receive renewal emphasis. This great resource will be of future vital importance.

EFFICIENCY

The fact that coal is not an enexhaustible resource, either, should lead to a pattern of energy conservation, if you please. There should be emphasis on more efficient use (even rationing), and of more efficient means for power generation. Direct energy conversion methods such as MHD and fuel cells could serve to stretch our energy resources.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Processes and techniques developed for coal conversion may prove of significance in air-pollution control and solid-waste disposal. In coal conversion work at the University of Wyoming, sponsored by the Office of Coal Research, it has been demonstrated also that wastepaper, shredded tire rubber, and even manure can be converted to a high B.t.u. synthetic gas—though some organic materials should be of more value as fertilizer.

INTEGRATION OF COAL AND ENERGY CONVERSION WITH AGRICULTURE

There is the very real possibility that coal and energy conversion can be integrated with agriculture. Several coal conversion processes under investigation produce carbon dioxide as a waste byproduct; powerplants give off waste heat. Why not combine the two in greenhouse application (or even develop synthetic photosynthesis) to produce crops—or carbonaceous materials to be recycled as fuel? Growth could involve hydroponics, aquaculture, or soil culture.

This but points out that an ultimate energy source is the sun—carbonaceous materials are but stored solar energy. Means will be required for reaching a steady state compromise with the solar energy source.

NUCLEAR POWER

Nuclear power has long been touted as the final solution. As our more concentrated, naturally occurring ores are used up, however, it is conceivable that the necessary recovery and concentration of extremely diffuse sources may require more energy than realized.

GOVERNMENT VERSUS PRIVATE FUNDING

Much of the research here indicated is long range and far out. Traditionally, Government funding is required. On the other hand, more immediate applied research and development is ordinarily generated by private industry, oriented to the consumer. Thus, if the private sector is in the business of acquiring coal reserves, for instance, it should probably also be in the business of funding and supporting coal conversion research and development. The alternative may become the nationalization of the fuels industry. A capital shortage, however, may affect future private investments.

ENERGY INSTITUTES

In summary, it is proposed that a comprehensive energy policy be instituted and followed, with the necessary funding, whereby the optimal use of all energy

resources would be obtained. This might involve the further formation of energy institutes, or other means, for assurance that ready sources of energy would be available for all future generations.

STATEMENT OF R. W. PERCEY, CHAIRMAN, WATERSHED-FIRE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, CONCERNING FIRE PROTECTION NEEDS OF THE FOUR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL FORESTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1971–72

In order to reverse the trend of the last several years toward lessened wildland fire protection on the National Forests of southern California, we urge the implementation of the following seven point program:

Seven point program for fire protection needs on the National Forests of Southern California (Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, San Bernardino), adopted by the Southern California Watershed-Fire Council, 1971:

1. Increase fire crews to full planned strength (need $1,846,000 additional)

Inflationary processes without corrective budgetary support have annually increased the deficit between actual and planned crews strength. If this continues, fire crew stations may be closed. Repeat of the 1970 season looms.

2. Fully maintain existing fuelbreaks and firebreaks (need $232,000 additional)

Again, increased costs without budget increases have caused a fuelbreak maintenance reduction.

3. Fuel treatment on recent burns (need $1,600,000 additional)

Establish fuelbreaks and other vegetation type conversion, on sites programed, by promptly capitalizing on the clearings resultant from recent burns at 50-percent savings.

4. Intensify research to improve control of resprouting

Because of the increased and proper environmental concerns with the use of chemical herbicides or defoliants to meet required standards (National Environmental Policy Act of 1970).

5. Fuel modification projects for unemployment relief (need $3,400,000)

Utilize conservation projects, especially firebreaks, fire trails, safe public camps, and so forth, to reduce forest-fire losses and provide job opportunities.

6. Pursue military cooperation in use of new aerial technology

Assess operational capabilities in application of new machines on forest-fire problem as well as financing current fixed-wing and helicopter needs.

7. Continue vigorous professional firefighter training

Aircraft provides valuable support under normal conditions, but cannot replace the firefighter at any time, especially under extreme wind velocities.

Note that item No. 5 would constitute a portion of a previous Presidential request for funds for the relief of unemployment.

STATEMENT OF LAURENCE C. WALKER, PH. D., DEAN, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Laurence C. Walker, dean of the School of Forestry, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Tex.

I request your consideration for an additional $100,000 in the budget of the U.S. Forest Service's Wildlife Habitat and Silviculture Laboratory which is located on the Stephen F. Austin University campus at Nacogdoches. This increase will enable the Forest Service to adequately staff and efficiently operate the newly constructed research laboratory. It will permit that organization to expand research into some of the more complicated ecological problems that must be solved if we are to enjoy a healthy, balanced, and productive forest environment.

Researchers at Nacogdoches are concerned mainly with how to manage and improve the habitat for wildlife in southern forests. In addition to growing timber, these forests have a high capacity to produce food and cover for many kinds of wildlife. Rarely, however, is the wildlife potential achieved.

In fact, some wildlife species are under serious stress due to a restricted or deteriorating habitat. In other cases, timber profits are reduced because of excess deer. Often these adverse situations develop because the basic ecological relationships are unknown or misunderstood.

The nacogdoches staff is organized to investigate the many interrelations between the wildlife and their habitat. It includes specialists in plant and animal conservation, animal nutrition, and silviculture. Too, it utilizes the talents of scientists from other Government agencies, major universities, State game and fish departments, and private organizations to analyze problems, seek their solutions, and formulate sound management guidelines.

With the availability of the newly constructed laboratory, this research team has a unique opportunity to establish an ecologically sound foundation for intensive husbandry of the renewable natural resources of the seven-State Midsouth region. Multiple use of those resources is imperative. To do this wisely will necessitate considerable investigation of the wildlife habitat and related silvicultural practices. That, in turn, will require a budget expansion adequate to efficiently utilize the facilities and to promptly develop advanced expertise.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 23, 1971.

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, House Appropriations Committee, The Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: I want to bring to your attention my support for the budget requests of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation of the National Park Service.

I am enclosing for your consideration the correspondence I received from a constituent of mine on this matter, and I want to associate myself with the remarks of Mr. McKee.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

JAMES M. HANLEY,
Member of Congress.

HARLEY J. MCKEE, FAIA,
Syracuse, N.Y., March 25, 1971.

Hon. JAMES M. HANLEY,
House of Representatives,
U.S. Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HANLEY: I am enclosing, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have written to Representative Julia Butler Hansen, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, in support of the budget requests for the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior. In this instance I was speaking as an officer of the Association for Preservation Technology.

It will presumably be some time before this matter reaches the floor of the House of Representatives; but when it does, I hope that the budget allocations for the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation will have your approval. In my opinion, the work of this agency is necessary and important for the Nation at large, and it has a very real bearing on the interests of central New York State. Your concern for OAHP will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

HARLEY J. MCKEE.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY,
Syracuse, N.Y., March 25, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: The Association for Preservation Technology is an international organization, half of whose members are citizens of the United States. Many of us work professionally as restoration architects, historians,

archeologists and preservationists. We are greatly interested in the work of the National Park Service Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. We believe it to be essential and of benefit to all of the people, and we urge your support in recommending approval of their request presented in the budget of the U.S. Government for 1972 (pp. 350–351, and p. 599 in the appendix).

We recognize the difficulty of allocating funds to meet the diverse purposes of the Federal Government and we fully share your desire for a fair and efficient budget in which every dollar will be utilized to best advantage. We are convinced that safeguarding our historic buildings, archeological, and historic sites is a necessity, not a luxury. If they are not adequately protected we shall lose an irreplaceable heritage. As our elected representatives, you in the Congress are stewards of our inheritance, and I know that you wish to be prudent in assuring its management so that it may pass on to our heirs undiminished.

The Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation carries on a balanced program of identifying, recording, studying, and preservation, by its own staff and by matching grants to the States. Every part of this program is needed to make the benefits of these studies and actions available to the public for their instruction and enjoyment. The work of OAHP also stimulates a great deal of activity by local, State, and regional groups, thus securing an even higher return on the Federal investment.

In my personal experience over the years I have often collaborated with the Division of Historic Architecture, which includes the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Restoration Branch, so I am most familiar with those parts of the program. Since their beginnings in 1934 they have truly been pioneers in developing standards and methods. They have developed a technical staff of the finest experts to be found anywhere. They have managed to get through periods of war, recession, and governmental reorganizations which would have killed off people having less devotion to their task. They are now faced with the problem of survival. In my own opinion, the amount decided upon by the Office of Management and Budget is much lower than the clearly demonstrated budgetary needs—it is a minimum survival budget. I respectfully urge your approval of the entire amount.

Very truly yours,

HARLEY J. MCKEE, *APT President.*

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOHN K. BRITTON, PRESIDENT OF THE TOCKS ISLAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Hansen and members of the subcommittee, I deeply regret that I find myself unable to appear in person before the subcommittee on April 22. I therefore herewith forward my statement, with the request that it be contained in the record.

My name is Vance Britton, and I represent the Tocks Island Citizens Association, a nonprofit, nonpolitical corporation chartered in Pennsylvania, which functions through its members numbering some 125 families, most of whom reside in the seven-county three-State Tocks Island region.

The purpose of this statement is to testify in strong support of the fullest possible appropriations for land acquisitions, and especially for construction and operating expenses for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area for the fiscal year 1972.

The barest beginning of the plans for the recreation area have been accomplished to date, owing to lack of adequate appropriations. Yet, with this bare beginning, the visitors in 1969 numbered 666,000; in 1970 there were 815,000; while thus far, in 1971, the number of visits over the same period in 1970 has been far exceeded. This argues that without a doubt in this heavily populated part of the country there is a deep and abiding hunger for this sort of outdoor open space. There is a tremendous amount still to be done, but everything that the park department has touched so far has gone way beyond expectations in the enthusiasm with which it has been greeted.

I think of the Peters Valley Craftsmen's Fair that was held last August—a pilot project, planned for 2 days. It was hoped that 2,500 might attend; there

were 7,500. There was no litter from these hordes. The park maintenance crew set a good example; the public followed it. Refuse cans were filled and were quickly emptied before there could be an overflow.

I think of the lovely Slateford Farm, the restoration of which has long been the dream of the park historian. On October 11, 1970, a preview of the completion of the restoration of the lovely house was held for park employees, the press and radio, and invited guests including the superintendent of the restoration staff of Independence Hall. Open-house sessions were held all during last fall for the many people who loved seeing the architecture and equipment of a home of 1840. The Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Area hopes that by this summer the original small cabin, the stone washhouse, a barn, and the fields can all become part of a working farm of that day for both old and young to enjoy.

Besides giving so much in the way of badly needed space and outdoor recreation—swimming, boating, fishing, hiking, et cetera—the saving of historical treasures, such as the old Van Campen Inn (to mention but one), which will be moved out of the reservoir area and restored for the enjoyment of future generations, are all part of the plans of the recreation area, and deserve the utmost backing of the House appropriations.

Though land acquisition has proceeded close to schedule, construction money has dwindled, along with other Federal appropriations during current congressional belt-tightening. I know that the House appreciates the vital importance of a beautifully conceived project of open space in the midst of this heavily populated part of our country. May I urge that really adequate appropriations be planned for fiscal 1972?

Thank you for your consideration.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY DR. JAMES L. HECHT

I submit this testimony to ask that you take action so that visitors to our national parks are adequately protected.

In this testimony I shall present evidence that the National Park Service does not pay adequate attention to visitor protection; that safety programs can greatly reduce accidents; that if you vote more money for safety than the National Park Service has requested, that you can greatly reduce the all-too-frequent tragedies which occur in our national parks.

To give you a better understanding of the need for improved visitor protection, let me tell you what happened in Yellowstone National Park to our family last June 28. Having watched Old Faithful erupt, we followed others along a path leading to a boardwalk which circled a thermal pool. Suddenly engulfed in steam, our 9-year-old son, Andy, did not see that he had to make a turn. He tripped at the edge of the boardwalk and his momentum carried him across 6 feet of shallow water into the deep part of the pool. He swam several strokes, was scalded to death, and sank before our eyes.

Here are some of the many safety omissions by the Park Service which, for Andy, meant the difference between life and death.

(1) On two occasions we were not given a brochure which we should have received and which gave an indication that thermal pools could be dangerous—a very inadequate warning, but at least a warning.

(2) The boardwalk was misdesigned. The approach path should not have been perpendicular to the pool, and a later investigation showed that it was a common occurrence for steam to suddenly obscure visibility at the point where the accident occurred. Also, there was no guardrail.

(3) There was at least one sign in the area which said, "Please stay on the boardwalk." This sign gave no idea of the danger.

(4) A book which we had purchased, which is endorsed by the National Park Service, gives no warning of the danger posed by thermal pools even though there previously had been at least eight fatalities and many injuries.

While we are talking about omissions, let me say that after Andy was killed, despite two letters I wrote then Secretary Hickel about the danger, and despite the support of our safety plea by our Congressman, a safety officer did not even go to Yellowstone until after another boy fell into a thermal pool.

Safety in the national parks is not a problem only at Yellowstone. In 1969, 182 people were killed in national parks, almost five times more than 10 years before. While part of this increase can be accounted for by increased visitations, fatalities per million visitors almost doubled. Moreover, for every person killed, 20 were seriously injured.

The type on omissions which caused Andy's death undoubtedly caused many of these accidents. Let me cite several other examples of Park Service indifference to safety.

(1) An article in the August 31, 1970 issue of the Washington Daily News (page 7) cites a retired Park Service official as stating that "warning signs are often not put up in dangerous areas because landscapers are afraid they would detract from the natural beauty." This statement referred to highway hazards as well as others.

(2) A letter from Gairdner B. Moment in the February 5, 1971 issue of Science states, "I have seen garbage fed to grizzlies every night under the eyes of unprotesting park rangers even though it was in flagrant violation of regulations." Yet, in a letter to Congressman Edward I. Koch concerning bear maulings in national parks, Theodor R. Swem, Assistant Director of the National Park Service, wrote, "Food, however, appears to be directly or indirectly associated with the majority of incidents. Therefore, one of our major efforts in bear management is directed toward improving * * * methods of garbage disposal" (see Congressional Record, Aug. 1, 1969, H 6739).

(3) The attitude of the Park Service toward visitor safety is demonstrated by the reply received by Congressman Richard D. McCarthy to a letter to the Director of the National Park Service requesting guardrails around dangerous thermal pools. Edward A. Hummel, the Assistant Director for Operations, wrote that the 1916 act which established the National Park Service, "expresses the philosophy which does not allow us to recommend that a guardrail be constructed around the natural thermal features found in this wilderness area." Needless to say, in posters which list 11 "principles" by which the parks are operated, there is no mention of visitor safety.

There is a great deal of evidence that good safety programs are effective in reducing accidents. In 1929, 16 out of every 100,000 people died in accidents at work; by 1949, this number had been reduced to 10; and another 20 years later, it was seven and continuing to decrease. Even more striking is the record of those companies which push their safety programs versus those where it is a combination of lipservice and adherence to unavoidable Government requirements. For example, the accident rate among Du Pont employees is only one-tenth that of the average of all chemical companies; and the rate among employees of chemical companies is only about one-half the average of all workers.

In some ways, park safety is more closely related to safety experience with motor vehicles than industrial accidents. Indeed, many park accidents involve motor vehicles. Unfortunately, automotive safety programs leave much to be desired. One important exception is the program developed in Connecticut during the administration of Abraham Ribicoff. The result: In 1969, almost 10 years after Ribicoff left the Governor's office, Connecticut continued to have the lowest rate of motor vehicle deaths in the Nation—14 per 100,000 people, compared with a national average of 28. Traffic deaths per 100 million vehicle miles were 2.6 for Connecticut, compared with 5.3 for the Nation. Only three other States were less than 4.0.

The impact that an effective safety program can have on recreational accidents is demonstrated by what happened when Michigan, in 1963, revised camp regulations. Whereas between 1944 and 1955 there was an average of two to four drownings per year among camp children, and in 1959 there were six drownings, between 1963 and 1969 there was only one.

Here is what you can do:

(1) At the present time there is only one—I repeat, only one—safety officer for 278 national parks. The Park Service's budget for 1972 calls for six additional officers and another clerk. I believe there should be at least eight additional safety officers. For example, there should be an assistant chief safety officer (not requested by the Park Service) to provide better coordination of activities and better training programs. Consequently, in addition to appropriating the increase of $121,500 requested, I urge that you add $40,000 for these two additional positions.

(2) Every national park should have a staff member who has received at least 2 or 3 weeks of safety training, and who attends at least one safety conference a year. This would cost about $100,000 for the first year, and about $40,000 per year thereafter. I urge that you appropriate money for this purpose even though it has not been requested by the Park Service.

(3) A study of how safety in the parks can be improved should be made by a team of unbiased outside consultants. This would be a one-time expense of

$125,000. I urge that you appropriate money for this purpose even though it has not been requested.

If you give the Park Service more than the additional money for safety than they have requested, you will accomplish two purposes. First, unless you do so, there will not be enough money for an adequate program. However, what would be even more important is that you would tell the Park Service that accidents can be cut down if there is a well-run safety program, and that the American people want those who visit national parks to be adequately protected. Millions of Americans who visit the parks each year mistakenly believe that they are protected.

I hope this testimony will prevent other families from experiencing the terrible void, the sorrow, and the shattered dreams which are ours.

Salvage Archeology in Texas, Fiscal 1972

ABSTRACT

A plea is entered for a substantial increase in the National Park Service appropriations for salvage archeology in Texas. Unless such an increase is authorized, a substantial loss to our historical and archeological resources will be sustained in Texas and throughout the Nation through already authorized and funded construction projects.

It is also recommended that no funds be appropriated to the National Park Service for the preparation of environmental impact statements. These should be funded by the construction agencies from construction funds.

I am submitting this statement as chairman of the Texas State Antiquities Committee, which under Texas law is charged with the responsibility for the preservation of the archeological and historical resources of the State. The antiquities committee has become increasingly concerned over the continued destruction of these irreplaceable resources by construction activities financed by Federal funds, and over the failure by the Congress to appropriate adequate funds to salvage these resources before they are destroyed.

During the past 5 years, the National Park Service has been increasingly unable to keep abreast of construction activities which destroy sites of historical and archeological significance. During this period, which has witnessed both an increase in the volume of Federal and non-Federal construction projects and a considerable rise in the cost of living, fund allocations for the salvage of sites threatened with destruction have remained constant.

As a direct consequence, a number of reservoirs have been constructed in Texas with minimal or inadequate collections of archeological and historical data. For example, at Big Cypress Creek Reservoir in Franklin County, Tex., and at Trading House Creek Reservoir on the Brazos River near Waco, Tex., no funds were available for salvage excavations; and in the case of the Trading House Creek Reservoir, funds were not even available for a preliminary archeological survey.

At other reservoirs, funding for excavations has been insufficient or has been delayed to the point that only an inadequate job of salvage can be performed. We are faced with this kind of situation at the Lavon Reservoir on the East Fork of the Trinity River near Dallas, and at the Cooper Reservoir on the Sulphur River. In the latter reservoir, some 88 sites will be destroyed once this reservoir is flooded. Project archeologists at Southern Methodist University estimate that at least three seasons of investigation are necessary for an adequate collection of archeological information.

Added burdens to the already limited salvage funds have occurred because of the need to provide data for the preparation of environmental impact statements by Federal construction agencies. In most reservoir situations in Texas, information is lacking on which to base an evaluation of archeological destruction or to make long-range plans for preservation activities. If the Department of the Interior is to be held responsible for environmental impact statements, additional funds must be allocated for this purpose.

Archeological salvage funds are urgently needed in fiscal year 1972 on the following reservoirs in Texas:

(*a*) Trinity River Basin:

1. Wallsville Reservoir—scheduled for completion in 1972. Some 150 sites are located in this reservoir. Contract needs $25,000 for excavation.

2. Tennessee Colony Reservoir and the multipurpose channel Trinity River. Archeological surveys are needed so that data are available for an evaluation of environmental impact. Contract needs $40,000.

3. Aubrey Lake—archeological surveys for collection of data necessary for an evaluation of construction impact. The reservoir is an area of known paleontological resources and is north of the Early Man Lewisville site. Contract needs $15,000.

4. Lakeview Lake, Dallas and Tarrant Counties—archeological survey in the amount of $10,000.

5. Duck Creek channel improvement, Garland, Tex.—survey and excavation. Contract needs $25,000.

6. Elm Fork channel improvement, Dallas County—archeological survey, need for preparation of impact statements, planning of park areas. Contract needs $4,000.

7. Lavon Reservoir modification (East Fork of the Trinity River)—two seasons of archeological excavations are needed at this reservoir which is scheduled for completion in fiscal 1973. Contract needs for fiscal 1972 $40,000.

(*b*) Brazos River: Whitney Lake Pool raise—archeological surveys are needed to allow preparation of an adequate statement of environmental impact. Contract needs (survey and testing) $15,000.

(*c*) San Gabriel:

1. Laneport Reservoir—scheduled for completion in 1973. Two excavation seasons are needed with $25,000 required in fiscal 1972.

2. South Fork on San Gabriel—survey and testing; funds in the amount of $25,000 are needed.

(*d*) Palmetto Bend Reservoir, Lavaca and Navidad Rivers—two seasons of excavation needed with $15,000 required in fiscal 1972.

(*e*) Cibolo Reservoir—Bureau of Reclamation project with 50 sites recorded on a brief survey by the Texas State archeologist. At least two seasons of excavation are necessary with a $20,000 initial contract.

(*f*) Texas coastal channel improvement—Corps of Engineers. Some five corps projects are scheduled between Corpus Christi and Beaumont. Contract needs $25,000 in survey funds.

(*g*) Cooper Reservoir, Sulphur River, Tex.—There are 88 sites recorded within the reservoir. The dam is scheduled for construction in 1973. A minimum of three seasons of excavation are necessary with $25,000 required in fiscal 1972 and significantly larger amounts for subsequent years.

In the instance of the Cooper Reservoir, the loss to archeology will be truly calamitous unless adequate funds are provided. Among the 88 known sites are many really large and spectacular remains of great value to our understanding of the prehistory of this entire area. The Nation cannot afford this loss.

None of the above proposed costs include any funds for the preparation of environmental impact statements. In the instance of Texas, the amount requested by the National Park Service in their supplementary statement—$65,000—is totally inadequate. At least twice this amount will be needed for Texas should the Congress decide that the Park Service is the appropriate agency to prepare these statements. In my opinion, however, the construction agencies should be required to fund the preparation of these statements as a legitimate cost of planning the project and not the Park Service.

One of the basic weaknesses in the present funding structure for the salvage of archeological and historical materials has been the failure to tie the salvage funds directly to the construction activities. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to forecast for budget purposes the archeological and historical salvage requirements in advance of actual surveys of the construction areas. Unfortunately, the present budget procedures often requires this procedure.

I urge that the Congress not continue to make this error in the instance of the environmental impact statements. The costs to prepare these statements should be funded by the construction agencies as an appropriate cost of planning and designing the project prior to construction.

FRED WENDORF,
Chairman, Texas Antiquities Committee.

STATEMENT OF DON HUMMEL; PRESIDENT OF GLACIER PARK, INC. AND CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, YOSEMITE PARK AND CURRY CO. TO APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

My name is Don Hummel. I am the president of Glacier Park, Inc., the principal concessioner in Glacier National Park and I am also the chairman of the executive committee for the board of directors of the Yosemite Park and Curry Co., the principal concessioner in Yosemite National Park, Calif.

I have been continuously active in national park activities for over 40 years, starting as a temporary ranger in Grand Canyon National Park in 1928 and as a concessioner in Lassen Volcanic, Mt. McKinley and Glacier National Parks since I started the first concession in Lassen Volcanic National Park in 1933. In all these years I have never seen the national parks in such jeopardy, so vulnerable to abuse and overrun by elements oblivious to the desire of other people to enjoy their parks.

Hippie types pervade the areas, panhandle at stores and shops, squat to eat on sidewalks and entryways to buildings, invade the lodge lounges barefooted, dirty and unkempt. They often use the lodge lobby facilities at the expense of paying guests. They take over restaurant tables for hours at a time drinking a cup of coffee, reading a book or just lounging with friends. Their unkempt hair and dress and lack of sanitation is not only objectional to guests but detract from the usual requirements of health standards desired in places serving food and drink.

Campgrounds are overrun and visitors with families avoid setting up camp on adjacent campsites out of fear. Many bring dogs which are allowed to roam without restraint, as required by park regulations.

Campers' property is not safe as theft from campgrounds abound. Pilferage from stores and shops are at an all-time high and a serious drain on the concessioner's profitability. There is a rising conclusion that many of the parks are no longer safe for family vacations.

While the Park Service has taken action to increase training and supplement ranger staffs with park police, they are hampered by insufficient funds and inadequate assignment of ranger personnel. Gates are inadequately manned or not manned at all, permitting free access without payment and without controls. The increased training and supplemental police cadres being added by the National Park Service are commendable but do not solve the day-to-day policing and enforcement of park regulations. Too infrequently do you see a man in uniform and often the sheer number of young groups deter action by a lone ranger.

The numerous areas that have been added to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service have outstripped the personnel available to cope with the basic problems of administration and law enforcement.

Add to this the demand for specialists in biology, planning, museum curators, historians, ecologists, naturalists, and technicians have further drained off positions required for rangers and law enforcement officials needed to protect visitors and property in the parks.

Many fine facilities have been added over the years, particularly through Mission 66, but insufficient funds have been provided for operating costs to maintain them. The newly established areas vie for the funds with the older areas with the result that in many of the older areas standards are deteriorating to a degree that threatens the preservation of these natural and historic shrines.

Recent policy changes which have imposed camping and user fees have not been supported by funds to collect these fees and enforce the regulations. A proposal by the Director of the National Park Service to assign to the concessioner the operation and housekeeping services of campgrounds to help alleviate the drain on Park Service personnel was vetoed. The result is that only a small portion of the fees are collected and campgrounds are largely unmanned. This has brought about the wholesale flouting of the fee regulations and is leading to contempt of not only these regulations but other laws as well.

Not all the parks have reached this state of deterioration but it is widespread and evident with Yosemite far advanced. If not corrected soon public support can be lost. Many people no longer find the parks as havens for spiritual rejuvenation, much less a pleasant place for a family outing.

Respectfully,

DON HUMMEL.

Prepared Statement on Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) Production of Electrical Energy

(Dr. John B. Dicks, Jr., professor of physics, the University of Tennessee Space Institute, Tullahoma, Tenn.)

In the increasingly desperate central power situation in the United States, magnetohydrodynamic power generation technology (MHD) can supply a remedy available from no other source. In its advanced forms it is capable of producing electrical power at high efficiency with no attendant water pollution and virtually no air pollution other than the relatively harmless CO_2, and it is completely free from the most insidious of all pollution, radioactive waste. It also has the advantage of being a relatively low-cost technology when compared to other central power technologies being presently developed. Magnetohydrodynamic technology promises to do all of these things along with a cost savings of $40 to $130 billion in the country's power bill. In the context of the present power situation and the given facts above, it is a major concern in the United States that extensive foot-dragging on the part of the governmental agencies concerned has prevented even a minimal effort from being undertaken here toward acquiring this technology. Such a minimal effort was recommended by the Office of Science and Technology (OST) report, "MHD Power Generation: Current Status", prepared by a select panel which reviewed existing work. This OST report suggests that a total of $4 million should be spent per year on open cycle MHD to clear up some remaining problems before a larger program is begun. Despite the fact that the OST report came out in the summer of 1969, the Government was so indifferent to the power crisis that it was fiscal 1971 before any money was asked from Congress for this research and development, and even then the result was to raise a meager $400,000 in the budget to $600,000 appropriated for fiscal 1971.

Since 1969 the power situation has changed for the worst, and thus, we believe that the MHD development program should be advanced more rapidly according to the table below showing the fiscal year and recommended expenditure in millions of dollars and program item.

	Fiscal year											
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
OST program	0.6	4	4.0	4.0								
Continuing R. & D				1.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7	7.0
Progressive plant			4.1	11.9	10.0	2.0	1.0	1.0				
Pilot plant					3.4	11.4	28.8	25.0	4.0	3.1		
Full scale plant 100 megawatts							2.0	26.2	60.3	1.0	72	2.9
Total	.6	4	8.1	16.9	19.4	19.4	37.8	58.2	70.3	11.1	79	9.9

Thus, the fiscal year 1972 appropriation should be $4 million. Such an amount could be wisely spent by existing research and development teams to start acquiring the necessary technology for central power. The program represents one of the best technical opportunities ever presented to the Nation. The $4 million committed in fiscal year 1972 starts a program with a probable gain to the Nation of $60 billion. We would not have to commit large sums until we were certain that technology would mature.

Our cost estimate of $392 million for the entire development program can be reduced by some $100 million, for the final worth of the capital equipment and power sold during the development program, to obtain a total cost to the country of some $292 million.

No firm guarantee can be made as to the final cost of a complete MHD development program and manufacture of MHD plants. This cost, whatever it may be, must be borne, through the development stages, by the U.S. Government as there is little prospect for industrial funding during the early stages. One could not very well expect industry to invest in MHD to compete with the heavy subsidy which the Government is now making and will obviously make for years to come in the nuclear field.

Magnetohydrodynamic power generation is achieved when an easily ionized metal such as potassium or cesium is introduced into high temperature combustion gas which is expanded to high velocity through a nozzle and then directed into

a magnetic field with properly arranged electrodes and external circuit. In this situation a moving conductor is cutting magnetic field lines and a useful emf is generated. Although this kind of electrical configuration was described by Faraday over 100 years ago and was one of the first generator configurations invented, the problems associated with high temperature have prevented its application to high temperature gas until recently. Through the use of current high temperature technology and some 10 years of research and development in MHD the state-of-the-art has reached the point such that 10 more years of work can produce large powerplants in the 2,000-megawatt range of size for practical use. The impetus for developing such plants lies in the high thermal efficiency between 50 percent and 60 percent as compared to 40 percent for conventional fossil fuel and 32 percent for nuclear powerplants. Air pollution is further reduced by the removal of SO_2 when the potassium or cesium is recovered. We also envision NO removal through production of useful nitrogen compounds from the plant as well. This makes MHD type steam plants attractive from the standpoint of economics, thermal pollution and air pollution.

In a wisely managed central power program a careful meshing of MHD fossil fired plants and nuclear reactors would give the ideal central power system for the United States. This meshing would require much more intelligent central power management than we have had up to this point, but the country and Congress, in particular, has awakened to the fact that there is a central power crisis and one would hope that forthcoming congressional legislation and improved government management would go far to alleviate what now looms as disaster. In meshing the two power technologies, one must keep in mind the peculiar advantage of the two and try to optimize powerplant siting to take advantage of these differences.

The fossil fuel plants utilizing MHD technology will have to be located within reasonable distances of fossil fuel sources. Their thermal pollution is less than one-half of that from nuclear power plants, and thus, cooling towers, etc., do not provide the siting restriction required for nuclear plants. The coal derived fuels will provide the most economical fuel source, although oil or natural gas may be used. The reduction of air pollution of fossil fuel plants through the use of MHD will make possible siting reasonably close to the high population density areas. The fossil fuel MHD plant will be particularly valuable at sites where little cooling water is available, such as the arid western regions.

The next 30 years, we will be somewhat limited in the construction of nuclear plants because of the limited supply of mineable uranium and because breeder reaction technology will not be available soon enough to alleviate the fission fuel shortage. The economics of power plant network duty cycles insure that nuclear power will not take over more than 60 percent of the power capacity in the next 30 or more years in any case. Both nuclear and fossil fuel plants will have to be planned so as to utilize low temperature waste heat and in the case of fossil fuel plants to use chemical by-products in the surrounding economy as well. For example, fossil fuel plants may use coal derived fuels which result from the production of coal gas of various kinds. Nitrogen oxide pollution from MHD fossil fuel plants can be made negligible by fixing nitrogen at the plant exhaust with resulting fertilizer and other chemical by-products available at the plant site.

The ro'e of utilities in central power research and development is not well understood as neither the public nor the government fully realizes that the profit derived by utilities is under tight control and is not all associated with the economic and pollution free production of central power. The utilities themselves in the past have left the development of power technology exclusively to the equipment suppliers. Under public and Government prodding, this situation is changing slightly. However, given the fact that the utilities operate under a peculiar financial situation, are fragmented into a large number of independent companies, are are not technically equipped to handle the problems of power generation development and pollution control, much time will elapse before appreciable help on the development programs can be obtained from the utilities. Several million dollars per year is not (in the long run) an appreciable help in the power field.

Since help from the utilities is relatively far off in time, it is essential that the Government commence a meaningful program in MHD power development as soon as possible. One of the great problems in development is always time. The loss of a year or even 6 months can be strongly felt through the rest of the development program no matter how large it becomes. At the present time in the

Soviet Union, Japan, and West Germany, very large efforts are being carried out including the new 75-megawatt pilot plant in Moscow. Logically, the United States should be pursuing MHD technology more diligently than any other nation, since the coal reserves in the United States are unmatched anywhere in the world. The Soviet Union and Japan itnend using natural gas and oil, respectively, as MHD fuels. Neither of these fuels is as good for MHD as coal or coal derived fuels from either a technical or economic standpoint. The fact that skilled technologists in these two countries see MHD as an important part of their future plans in central power, even with relatively poor fuels is an indication that this country should reexamine its priorities with regard to MHD power generation.

An unbalanced situation in power research exists here because there is no group which has the responsibility for surveying the overall energy situation in the United States other than the three people on the energy policy staff of the Executive Offices of Science and Technology. Other Government agencies have the responsibility of fragmented portions of the energy situation with no overall prospective.

We do not suggest that the important programs in conventional reactor development, fast breeder reactor development, and fusion research should be curtailed in order to fund development in fossil fuel central power generation. It is obvious that the United States will be in desperte need of all practical energy sources to meet the economic and pollution requirements of the future.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA,
Oklahoma City, March 17, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: The State of Oklahoma respectfully requests that your committee consider a special line item appropriation in the fiscal year 1972 budget of the Office of Coal Research. It is for a feasibility-research study of a proposed coal gasification process.

The item would be titled "Oklahoma coal gasification study."

We request $300,000 for the fiscal year.

This is a new and promising use of the solvent refined coal process which has already been under study by the Office of Coal Research. This new use is aimed at the production of pipeline gas which is so desperately needed in today's economy. It involves a combination of a number of steps and some processes which have not been studied. The overall promise is so great that limited funding is justified at this time in order that a study can be made of the conceptual process.

This is the first time that such a system has ever been put together. Its basic concept is to supply the process heat from a nuclear reactor for the solution of coal as the feed to the gasifier section in order to greatly increase the efficiency of gasification and to end up with a system which does not form any char by-products.

This research money through the Office of Coal Research would be used along with State money and, hopefully, some funding from the Ozarks Regional Commission. In total, we hope to spend $500,000 during the next fiscal year probing all aspects of the feasibility.

Oklahoma is requesting Office of Coal Research funds to retain the services of Gulf General Atomic and the engineering firm of Stone and Webster, both nationally acclaimed and eminently qualified for the research.

This exciting concept, while supplying vitally needed gas for fuel starved regions, has no air pollution by-products. Its environmental acceptance, at this point, seems excellent. The need for clean gas being produced from low grade coal goes far beyond the borders of Oklahoma. If this works, similar plants could spring up across other coal producing areas.

The benefits of this project to the entire Nation are great. America must face up to the fuel crisis and meet the energy needs of our time. But we must not damage our environment in this process.

Your committee, the full appropriations committee, and Congress are urged to give this request careful consideration. A fuel crisis is coming fast in America and leadtime is needed for both the technical and the financial considerations which will grow out of your vital $300,000 of seed money. You and each member have my deepest gratitude for this special consideration of a project which will serve far beyond the borders of Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

DAVID HALL.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. GARVEY

My name is James R. Garvey. I am executive vice president of National Coal Association, with offices in Washington, D.C., and president of Bituminous Coal Research, Inc. the research affiliate of the National Coal Association, located in Monroeville, Pa. I present this statement on behalf of the coal industry to voice the support of that industry for a continuing and expanded research effort by the Office of Coal Research of the Department of the Interior. Such research is, in our opinion, absolutely essential not so much in the interests of the coal industry but of the Nation if the United States is to maintain a position of integrity in satisfying the future energy demands of its citizens.

Whether we work for the coal industry, the Federal Government, or have an interest only because we are a taxpayer or an energy user, as all of us are, we should be concerned about the energy research policies of the Federal Government. It is for everybody's benefit that the direction of energy research and the expenditure of Federal funds for such research be undertaken in a manner compatible with the total energy needs of the country. Unfortunately the energy research policies of the Federal Government for the past 20 years have not recognized this necessity and have been for the most part influenced by the dramatic appeal of what appeared to be revolutionary technology.

In retrospect it must be recognized that no one taking a rational approach to the needs for energy research of the country would conclude that the first priority of Federal Government energy research spending should be the production of electricity from the atom. I do not mean to imply that atomic energy research should not have been pursued nor that it should not be continued. Our energy producing fuels, and surprisingly including atomic fuels, are nonreplenishable and every effort to insure that future generations have adequate fuel is justifiable. But in light of our total energy needs, availability of other fuel resources and even the long-range needs, that is 100 years from now, the past and current overemphasis on the atomic research is regrettable. That research has not only been nonproductive, but to a great extent has been self-defeating insofar as meeting the Nation's energy needs is concerned.

Compared to atomic research expenditures, the Government's effort in fossil-fuel research, especially coal, has been negligible. The Office of Coal Research was established in 1960, and since then its annual budget has averaged only $7.3 million. If we add the $6.4 million spent annually by the Bureau of Mines for coal utilization research, we come to a total of about $140 million spent on coal research in the last 10 years. During that period about $2 billion was expended by the Government on atomic power research, plus at least another billion dollars spent prior to that time.

The funding for atomic energy research has been concentrated on the development of a new method for providing heat needed in the production of electricity. This, in my opinion, is in itself an illustration of the lack of recognition by the Federal Government of the real energy needs of the country. While the growth in the use of electricity has been greater than that of other energy forms, we should not let this fact obscure the far greater demand for fuel not used in the production of electricity.

We should recognize that despite its tremendous growth, electricity still comprises only 21 percent of the end use of all energy. The advocates of Government spending for atomic power research have ignored the fact that in the development of our present highly industrialized and mechanized society we have evolved what might be termed a "hydrocarbon economy." We need gasoline for our automobiles, gas for home heating and cooking, oil for space heating, and coal for many industrial operations. Almost 79 percent of the energy fuels consumed each year in this country is in the end use form of a solid, gas, or liquid, not as electricity. Energy from the atom cannot satisfy these needs.

What has also not been recognized is that in this "hydrocarbon economy," the hydrocarbon fuels we have available are not always interchangeable in their natural forms; for example, we cannot use our most abundant solid fuel resources to power our automobiles. And unfortunately, not also recognized is that the demand for some hydrocarbons in their natural form is growing at such a rate that the available source of each may not be sufficient to meet future needs. Research emphasis therefore should not have been in the past, and should not be in the future, on the development of methods for generation of electricity from a new fuel. Rather, the emphasis should be on how to utilize our known hydrocarbon resources in a manner compatible with the demands

for those resources in the most usable form. The Office of Coal Research has been attempting to do this but unfortunately with meager funds as compared to that appropriated for the development of processes for generating electricity from the atom.

As I mentioned earlier, the overcommitment to atomic energy research has been both nonproductive and self-defeating. The evidence available indicates it has not let to a lower cost means for producing electricity and it has not eliminated environmental damage since it has created pollution problems of its own completely unknown before the advent of this so-called miracle power source. Further, the evidence indicates that the new atomic technology has adversely affected short-term fuel availability and may in the long run prove to be disastrous insofar as future energy needs are concerned.

Overemphasis on atomic power research in recent years has been a deterrent to proper energy supply planning. Several years ago many utilities, under Government pressure, began ordering atomic instead of fossil-fuel power plants to meet projected electric needs. This in turn caused coal producers to defer opening new mines. The predictable result was the immediate past and possible near-future shortage of coal availability and power producing capability.

For the long-term the overemphasis on the development of light water reactors may prove to be a tragic mistake. Fissionable materials are very limited. And during the next few years they will be consumed at an alarming rate in light-water reactors. We have attempted to bring this to the attention of those responsible for the overemphasis on atomic power for at least the last five years. Recently the "atomic fraternity" has begun to recognize the validity of our arguments. Unless the breeder reactor becomes a commercial reality in the very near future, or unless fantastic quantities of fissionable fuel are discovered, the atomic power age may very well be short-lived.

Recent statements by representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission support this contention. For example, Milton Shaw of AEC, in testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, admitted that even if a breeder reactor is available for commercial use by 1986, the consumption of uranium fuel will be 2.1 million tons during the next 50 years, and if the breeder is not perfected, which is certainly a possibility, atomic fuel consumption will be 4.5 million tons during that period. The former is more than four times what the Atomic Energy Commission estimates as reasonably assured to be available at $30 per pound or less, and the latter is eight and a half times the assured availability

Unless the breeder reactor is perfected within the next 15 to 20 years and becomes a significant factor in electricity production, we most certainly will see the result predicted by M. King Hubbert of the National Academy of Sciences in that organization's recent publication entitled "Resources and Man":

> "Taking a view of not less than a century, were electrical power to be produced solely by the present type of lightwater reactors, the entire episode of nuclear energy would probably be short-lived."

There are sufficient fossil-fuel resources in our Nation to satisfy the electric energy demand for many years in the future. Would not an energy research policy by the Federal Government directed at the most effective utilization of these reserves, with a minimum of environmental damage been a more rational approach than the overemphasis on the attempt to develop the application of a new fuel form, especially when that application wastes a most valuable national resource.

As has been pointed out earlier, Federal research spending has ignored the fact that 79 percent of our end-use of energy is not in the form of electricity. Unless our Nation is to be dependent upon foreign sources of hydrocarbon fuels for these other end-uses, research on methods for conversion of our vast coal and oil shale reserves to the more desirable forms such as liquids and gases must be pursued diligently. To this end the programs of the Office of Coal Research have been directed and with a limited budget have produced significant results. But unfortunately, as is indicated by developments in connection with the proposed OCR budget for fiscal 1972, we apparently have not as yet learned the true value of these endeavors.

The 1972 OCR budget of $21 million, an apparent increase of $3.8 million over that of fiscal 1971, is encouraging. However, when this is coupled with the order by the Office of Management and Budget directing that about $6 million of that budget will not be available unless about $3 million is made available by industry on a cost-sharing basis, we see that there is actually a reduction in the much-needed research effort in fossil-fuel research.

While it certainly is a laudable idea to have industry join with Government in financing the fuel research required to sustain the energy economy of our country, it is a little late to establish this policy now in light of the established precedent in regard to atomic power. To our knowledge, no cost sharing was required in the Federal Government attempt to develop a power generating technique to compete with fossil fuels until the research had reached the large-scale demonstration plant stage. To instigate such a procedure now is to emphasize the obvious total disregard of Government for research planning to fit the energy needs of our country.

In conclusion, I want to point out to this committee, as I have done for the past several years, that the evidence available most certainly justifies a careful examination of our research policies insofar as overemphasis of the research effort on one fuel form, with almost complete disregard for the others. We endorse the appropriation on the requested $21 million for the Office of Coal Research for the fiscal year 1972 and we urge that this committee take whatever action is necessary to override the OMB directive with regard to cost sharing by industry in the predemonstration plant stages of the research. Three essential programs related to the use of our most abundant supply of fosil fuels, coal, are affected by the cost-sharing directive. All are desirable not only insofar as they make our most abundant fuel resource available in the most usable form, but also because by so doing they will eliminate many of our air and water pollution problems. We are fearful that if this OMB directive is permitted to stand, it will not only eliminate these valuable programs, but also be a deterrent to all future programs of OCR.

STATEMENT OF KARL S. LANDSTROM, ATTORNEY AT LAW

My name is Karl S. Landstrom. I am a retired civil service employee, having served in 1961–63 as Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and later as a staff assistant in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior. I am currently active as a member of the Environmental Quality Committee, Natural Resources Section, of the American Bar Association. However this statement is presented on my own behalf as a friend of this subcommittee and in the interests of the general public.

I seek a substantial increase over and above the budget estimates submitted by the President for use by the Bureau of Land Management in fiscal year 1972. This is a particularly good time for your subcommittee, the full Appropriations Committee, and the other Members of the Congress to consider such an increase. At this time when the Government is going all out to pump money into the economy to stimulate economic activity and reduce unemployment, you have an outstanding opportunity to assist in that effort and at the same time strike a blow toward maintaining the quality of our environment on public lands. I can think of no such opportunity of this great dimension during the past decade or longer. Now is the time for your subcommittee to exercise statesmanship and to expand the sound conservation-related programs carried out by BLM and at the same time cooperate with the administration in restoring health and vigor to business activity and employment.

In place of the $14.3 million increase asked for in the President's budget for BLM for fiscal 1972, there should be an increase of at least $20 million. Here are the items that I feel your subcommittee should increase:

1. MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The item "Realty and mineral leasing services" should have an increase of at least $1 million in place of a decrease of $61,000. As you know, the demand for new towns, expanding settlements, and other kinds of uses for public lands is growing and will grow at a more rapid pace as the economy recovers further.

The item "Resource management, conservation, and protection" should have an increase of at least $5 million in place of an increase of $2,085,000. This program, which includes soil and moisture conservation, has been held down for too long. Now in this time of greatly expanded public interest in environmental quality preservation, and in maintaining freedom from water pollution, it would be a serious error to hold back further on needed BLM developments. Range management, which is also included in the item, should be sharply expanded to

provide land use and management planning which is vital to conservation of natural resources.

The item "Cadastral survey" should be increased at least $1 million in place of only $874,000. The surveys are essential to carry out important land tenure adjustment and conservation programs.

2. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Construction should be increased by at least $1 million in place of only $599,000. I have in mind particularly a sharp increase in the construction of public outdoor recreation facilities. Perhaps the Bureau could effectively and efficiently proceed at an even higher rate if the subcommittee is willing. As Secretary Morton has advised your subcommittee, millions of people annually visit BLM lands for a variety of recreational pursuits. But public facilities are sadly lacking and have been for many years.

You may recall that during my tenure as Bureau Director, a program of outdoor recreation development was prepared and submitted with the budget justification for fiscal year 1963. The initial sum requested was $700,000. However opposition to the proposed appropriation was voiced before the subcommittee on grounds that a question had arisen as to the existence of statutory authorization for an outdoor recreation program on public lands administered by the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management. As a result the House Committee on Appropriations recommended that the item be eliminated, and the funds were not appropriated.

At about this time, on January 31, 1963, former Secretary Udall made the following statement regarding the statutory authorization for such outdoor recreation construction, maintenance, and operation:

> As to the * * * public domain, the Congress has placed upon this Department the affirmative duty of protecting and administering them and regulating their occupancy and use (43 U.S.C. 315a). While this provision is found in the Taylor Grazing Act, it has a precise parallel in the act of June 4, 1897 (16 U.S.C. 551) under which the national forests were administered until the multiple-use legislation of 1960 conferred broader authority. We have construed our duty to include the taking of all steps which are reasonably necessary to the protection of the public lands against damage or depletion. As was the history with the national forests, this has dictated that certain improvements be made in order to protect the resource against damage arising out of public use for recreational purposes * * *

Prior to the date of this secretarial letter, I, as Bureau Director, had sought and received an opinion from the then Solicitor of the Department, Mr. Frank J. Barry, which stated in part that such authority is necessarily implied from other laws as well as from the general responsibility of the Secretary to administer and regulate the use of the lands under his jurisdiction, citing 34 Ops. Attorney General 320, 326-327; also R.S. section 161 (5 U.S.C. 22), R.S. Section 441, as amended (5 U.S.C. 485), R.S. section 453 (43 U.S.C 2), and 1950 Reorganization Plan No. 3, sections 1 and 2, effective May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3174, 64 Stat. 1262. A copy of this opinion, dated June 1, 1962, will be supplied to the subcommittee on request if you need the same.

I have referred to this information regarding the statutory basis for BLM's outdoor recreation program, including construction, maintenance, and operation of outdoor recreation facilities on public lands, in view of the possibility that the legal point raised in 1963 may again be raised.

As you know, outdoor receration was expressly authorized as one of the multiple uses of BLM lands which were to be retained and administered through BLM during the interim period which began with the enactment of the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 and ended with the expiration of that temporary law as of December 23, 1970. However, in case a representation should be made before your subcommittee or should a doubt arise in the subcommittee as to the statutory authority for the Department to proceed with an outdoor recreation program on BLM lands now that the interim legislation has expired, I suggest that the subcommittee consider the situation as it existed before 1964, as I have briefly outlined it above. I am convinced, after thorough study over a number of years, that adequate statutory authority exists for such a program. The need for its development now is great. I urge the subcommittee to extend and increase the program substantially above the President's budget request, along with the other items which should be increased as I have mentioned. Thank you for this opportunity to present my views.

KARL S. LANDSTROM.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Olympia, April 20, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
U.S. Representative, Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: I was delighted to have a few minutes to chat with you during your visit to Olympia last week. The battles get tougher each year, and I know there are many, particularly those interested in highways, who desperately wish your firm hand were back on the tiller in our House of Representatives.

I hate to add to your budget troubles, and I rarely suggest additional spending during this time of financial crisis. Exception I believe should be made, however, in the full funding of the National Endowment for the Arts. The cultural activities this funding will assist will provide delight, education, and entertainment to thousands of American citizens, particularly many of our youngsters in their first encounter with activities which mean so much to a full life. Our State arts commission has steadily expanded its capacity to stimulate our local communities artistically, and the added assistance full funding provides would multiply our efforts several times in Washington State.

I hope you will be able to give this your best effort, for I know that will mean a great deal to its success.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. EVANS, *Governor.*

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., March 19, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: In the budget request of the Department of the Interior and the Smithsonian Institution this year are included sizable increases in the amounts for special foreign currency programs. Since my Office has been instrumental in encouraging these increases in response to a presidential initiative abroad, I should like very much to comment in support of these requests. If you wish, these comments could be added to the record.

During the President's visit to Yugoslavia last summer, it was agreed with President Tito that scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries should be encouraged. When the Yugoslav Minister of Science, Marko Bulc, subsequently visited me here in Washington for detailed discussions of possible programs, it was apparent that a principal opportunity for expanding our scientific cooperation lies in greater use of the excess dinars which the United States owns in Yugoslavia for joint research programs.

My staff subsequently developed with the Office of the Secretary of the Interior a list of projects corresponding to U.S. R. & D. priorities and also to Yugoslav research capabilities. We also encouraged the Smithsonian in their proposals for additional cooperative projects, particularly in the environmental fields.

It appears to me that the use of these currencies in this way is unusually attractive for the United States, since the Yugoslavs have highly developed research capabilities, since the dinars are usable only in Yugoslavia, since they draw no interest if they remain unspent, since they are continuously decreasing in value through local inflation, and since their use represents no dollar drain from the United States.

Furthermore, even though the special foreign currency programs are denominated as dollars in the budgets of Interior and the Smithsonian, these dollars are returned to the Treasury when the foreign currencies are purchased. Hence, there is no overall effect on net U.S. expenditures. We have concluded in consultation with other concerned agencies that it is wise fiscal, scientific, and foreign policy management to expend these moneys in cooperative research programs of mutual interest.

While the bulk of the new moneys will be expended in Yugoslavia, we have also sought to develop meritorius programs in other excess currency countries in one aspect of our foreign policy. One such additional country is Poland.

While it is true that Poland is different from other excess currency countries, in that the Poles are gradually repaying these moneys to us in dollars, the zlotys used for Polish projects would not become available to the United States until 25–30 years from now. We are drawing down against the back end of the zloty

repayment schedule. In the meantime, these zlotys draw no interest. Their present discounted cash value therefore is extremely low (10 to 13 cents on the dollar). We believe their present use for cooperative projects in Poland at certain outstanding Polish research facilities is again a wise use of these moneys for this government. In all of these programs maintenance of quality is essential and through the coordinating efforts of my office, it is my intention to see that this is done.

I would greatly appreciate the support of your subcommittee in considering these requests and would be pleased to appear myself or to make a member of my staff available to you to provide additional information if desired.

Sincerely,

EDWARD E. DAVID, JR.,
Science adviser.

STATEMENT OF HAL C. DAVIS, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, AFL–CIO

My name is Hal C. Davis. I am president of the American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada, AFL–CIO, with a total membership of over 300,000. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee to support the proposed $30 million budget for the National Endowment for the Arts in fiscal 1972. Our members are deeply concerned about the plight of the arts today. We are most intimately affected by the financial difficulties facing the Nation's 1,400 symphony orchestras which employ 6,000 of our members—difficulties that confront all cultural institutions in our land.

Three major factors account for the serious problems that face us: Rising costs, inability to increase revenues from ticket sales and contributions fast enough to keep pace, and a recognition that cultural opportunities must be made available to all Americans, not just a privileged few.

This year it will cost about $100 million to support all of our Nation's symphony orchestras, and that figure is rising rapidly. Total expenses, under projections supplied by the American Symphony Orchestra League will increase 30 percent in the period 1969–72. See table I, attached. At the same time, total income from ticket sales (which supply less than half of needed operating funds) will increase only 20 percent. And yet, ticket prices cannot be increased without excluding large segments of the public.

The income problem is compounded by the failure of private contributions to orchestra societies to keep pace with rising costs. According to a 1969 study of five major orchestras by McKinsey and Co.—Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia—the operating costs since 1963 had increased by 59 percent while operating revenues grew by only 44 percent. These orchestras, the study pointed out, utilized their endowments to meet each year's financial crisis. But this solution to the problem is temporary as the endowments are depleted by the process.

At the same time, the symphony orchestra is expanding its horizons. Performances are no longer limited to selected private audiences. Only one third of symphony performances are specifically for season ticket subscribers. Another third are for the general public, for example free concerts in the park or in outlying communities. Schoolchildren make up the final third of symphony concert audiences.

In all, it is estimated that at least 20 million men, women, and children attended over 11,000 concerts last year, according to testimony before this committee last year.

THE ENDOWMENT BUDGET

We are supporting the $30 million appropriation for the national endowment as the most effective method to supplement private contributions to the arts. Though this sum represents a sizable increase over last year's appropriation, we believe it is barely sufficient to assure a healthy economic environment for the arts. But it will help to stem the tide, to keep the arts from further contraction.

The endowment's activities in support of symphony orchestras in the past have been pointed out to you. But I would like to reiterate a few points. In fiscal year 1971, the endowment used both program and matching funds to assist 73 orchestras in 38 States. The Federal grants ranged from $5,000 to $100,000 and covered a wide variety of activities. Of the total, 32 grants were used for expanding public programs, including concert programing in neighborhood communities

and educational projects for adults. Young people were involved in another 30 of the grants, according to endowment studies. Under the proposed endowment budget, grants to orchestras would be expanded to some $3.7 million in fiscal year 1972, including matching private donations. But even with this proposed increase, it will fall far short of the need. Endowment reports show that 102 orchestras and presenting groups have applied for funds totaling $5.9 million for fiscal year 1972.

In my testimony I have naturally emphasized the financial problems of the symphony orchestras because members of the Musician's Union are affected directly by what happens to those orchestras. But these problems typify those that beset all the arts. We are also concerned about all the arts organizations and the impact on the communities in which we live of the continuing crisis they all face—and at a time when they are most needed.

With increased leisure the opportunities to view the performing arts are advancing, in all communities, among all population groups. We welcome this development, for we believe the arts should be available to all Americans. That is why I am appearing before you today. At this juncture in the history of the arts, when expenses are rising, and private sources are unable to keep pace, public funds must be made available. Our union, like other unions in the AFL–CIO, strongly supports the $30 million budget for the endowment. We have demonstrated this support in our work with the Partnership for the Arts, which is also backing this legislation. I have the honor to be chairman of the Partnership's labor committee and to bring the support of the federation to this vital program.

The time of decision for the arts is here. The decision will determine whether they flourish and expand in a healthy economic environment or whether they will wither in the gloom of a deepening financial crisis. We believe the legislation before you will go a long way toward securing a permanent and expanding role for our arts institutions in the future.

TABLE I

Total expenses	1969 actual operations	1972 estimated operations
Total expenses	$66,794,000	$87,090,000
Ticket income	33,842,000	40,405,000
Contributions	27,737,000	33,463,000
Total income	61,579,000	73,868,000
Case loss for the year	5,215,000	13,222,000

American Guild of Musical Artists

The American Guild of Musical Artists (AFL–CIO), the national labor union representing all artists performing in the fields of opera, ballet, modern dance, concert, recital, and oratorio, strongly urges passage of President Nixon's $63,431,000 proposal in appropriations for fiscal 1972 for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

There is a fiscal crisis of major proportions existing in the performing arts community today. At this time, it appears rather doubtful that our major cultural organizations can continue to exist and to excel at their high level of creative achievement without desperately needed public assistance and financial support.

Our performing artists are a most invaluable natural resource and are endangered by extinction within the next decade unless they and their institutions receive essential public assistance. Artists in America today will continue to play an increasingly important part in the life of more citizens as leisure time expands and the projected workweek diminishes. As expectations for the improvement of the quality of American life continue to rise, the performing arts and artists become essential components in fully realizing these goals.

American artists, traditionally, have been international ambassadors as they travel the globe, illustrating to the world to the fullest extent the very highest level of American achievement in the performing arts. They actively demonstrate all the splendid qualities which are integral to the American way of life, spirit, and culture.

Domestically, all of our performing arts organizations play a tremendous role in the community, extending services and activities to schools at all levels and to many underprivileged communities who would never have the opportunity to experience any "live" performances at all.

On March 18, 1971, Miss Nancy Hanks, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, in her testimony before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, reported in depth on her projects for national touring ballet, concert, and opera companies to enhance the culturel life of all American communities, be they large or small. We strongly endorse her proposals for national programs and applaud the Foundation's initiative and creative ability in directing new projects and extending existing programs for all. The work of the Foundation, over a period of just a few years, has added considerably to the enrichment of the cultural life of the American community today.

The grave financial crisis, which is increasing in the performing arts today, mandates passage of the President's $63,431,000 budget proposal in order that we can continue to work together for the improvement of the quality of the cultural and spiritual life of our Nation. Truly, "a civilization without culture and art is no civilization at all."

DIVISION OF GAME, FISH, AND PARKS,
Denver, Colo., April 16, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: My name is Harry R. Woodward and I am director of the Colorado Game, Fish, and Parks Division. As State liaison officer, and secretary of the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers, I wish to present this testimony to the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations relative to the 1972 Interior Appropriations Act with specific reference to the land and water conservation appropriations for the coming fiscal year.

We, in Colorado, are sincerely appreciative of the past assistance given by the Land and Water Conservation Fund in providing matching funds for planning, acquisition, and development of land and water areas and facilities to help meet present and future outdoor recreation demands and needs. The national recognition of these needs, as evidenced by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, has enabled significant strides to be made toward environmental appreciation and the utilization of appropriate resources for recreational purposes. However, much remains to be done at the National, State, and local levels. Colorado recently completed a revision of its comprehensive outdoor recreation plan which documents the tremendous task necessary to meet our obligations to assure quality recreation opportunities for residents and for the welcome visitors from other States and from other countries.

Because of the attractiveness of our State to the tourist, during the next decade Colorado is confronted with a rapidly growing recreation demand which exceeds by about four times the normal anticipated demands incident to population growth. Of special significance is the selection of Denver, Colo., as the host for the XII Winter Olympic Games in 1976.

It has been Colorado's experience that our State government and the local governments are willing and anxious to extend additional effort and moneys in support of the intent of the Land and Water Conservation Act as established by the Congress. Past partial funding at the national level has resulted in approximately 40 percent funding each year of projects submitted to the Colorado State liaison officer. The funding represented by the proposed budget for this program will help clear up the backlog of projects and at the same time will do a creditable job of funding current project proposals and needs.

The National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers (NASORLO) is charged by its constitution with the "establishment of a coordinated, unified State effort in presenting State views to the Congress and appropriate Federal agencies on existing and proposed legislation, related regulations, and appropriation." NASORLO, thus, is the voice of the SLO's of 50 States and the governments of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. In testimony of previous years, NASORLO has consistently advocated the constant and level flow of funding for the land and water conservation fund. This precept enables a reasonable degree of

stability for future planning and for the implementation of acquisition and development programs at the State and local levels. Only through sustained adequate funding of the land and water program can Federal, State, and local agencies work in concert to meet national and local needs.

NASORLO and Colorado strongly support the full funding of $280 million which is proposed to be available for payments to the States, to be matched by the individual States and local governments with an equal amount. We also fully endorse the $70 million for the National Park Service, the $19,700,000 for the Forest Service, the $5 million for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the $500,000 for the Bureau of Land Management, and the $30 million for the liquidation of previous obligations. Finally, we strongly urge that the proposed administrative expense budget of $4,800,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation be approved as a realistic and necessary expenditure, to assure continuance of the proper and fiscally responsible handling of programs under the cognizance of that Bureau.

I respectfully submit that the proposed Land and Water Conservation Fund budget is within the goals of the State and their political subdivisions and I request your favorable consideration and approval. Thank you for the opportunity to present the foregoing testimony in support of this vital program.

Respectfully,

HARRY R. WOODWARD,
Director.

SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON, INC.,
Puyallup, Wash., April 20, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House Appropriations Committee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Longworth House Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: Thank you very much for providing an opportunity for a representative from our health department to testify at the House Appropriations Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Since other representatives did not receive approval for travel in time for the hearings, we are sending the enclosed statement for inclusion in the committee record. This statement was prepared for a personal appearance, but we hope you will accept the written statement.

Please keep us informed of the committee's action.

Sincerely,

VIRGINIA BROWN,
Education Specialist, STOWW.

Concurrence:
ROY S. GEORGE,
President.

NEEDS OF EDUCATION IN STOWW COMMUNITIES

(Prepared by Virginia Brown, Education Specialist)

The Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington is in great need of all programs. We are an organization composed of 16 small tribes. Our area covers most of western Washington; however our financial assets are extremely limited. STOWW, as we call ourselves, was organized to help alleviate some of the problems our smaller, almost insignificant Indian communities face, and have faced, for years. Our tribes and bands have consistently been ignored by Federal agencies, the bureaucratic system and larger Indian tribes, alike. We have received little or no recognition until we banded together to make ourselves heard and proposed to let Indians combat Indian problems themselves.

Our organization was formed and incorporated in the spring of 1968. Since then, we feel we have taken positive steps toward correcting our situations. Since that time, we have attempted to coordinate, assist, and develop Indian expertise within our own Indian communities. We have been successful. Indians indeed can achieve, if given proper incentive. Our people are a very proud race, as you have heard so many times previously.

We do not like to live on unemployment; we do not choose to live in shacks; we do not like to see our children and adults committed to institutions for corrections; we do not encourage our Indian people to become alcoholics; nor do we

prefer to see our children actually die of health and community neglect. Indian people do not select any of these paths; yet it is our existence.

We see constantly our Indian children fail in their feeble attempts at success. We at STOWW, are fighting this battle daily, but our battle is being fought by Indians and for Indians.

One of our most crying needs is for education of Indian people. Our communities face a dropout rate of school children at the rate of 65–75 and 85 percent. We realize you may be tired of listening to our complaints about the failure of your system to educate our children. But when will it change? Senator Kennedy can be quoted in "Indian Education—A National Tragedy—A National Challenge"; the NAACP can be quoted as to their published findings in "An Even Chance"; and President Nixon can be quoted in his June 1970 address to Congress. But all of these quotations, although helpful, do not really assist our people. We need action.

Our President has proposed to encourage self-determination for Indian people. In his address, he presents a statement concerning Johnson-O'Malley programs, funded through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We accepted President Nixon's challenge; we tried to contract directly for Johnson-O'Malley programs at the request of our councils. Do you fully realize how frustrating this is? So many obstacles have been placed in our way, it seems as though to prevent any other tribal groups from controlling and administering their JOM programs. It seems apparent that you prefer to have the public schools although they are recognized as failures, to handle our programs for us.

When our tribes work together to present programs for their children and youth, these programs are not funded. When will this proposed self-determination take effect? Summer programs through BIA fail to receive your support. Our tribes/bands need and are dependent on summer programs for their children's summer activities. These programs have the complete support and involvement of tribal councils. There is a crying need for them but this year they have received notification that $10,947 must be distributed among seven tribes within STOWW. Do you honestly believe that good programs can be conducted with this small amount of money, divided as it is? Our tribes requested $85,735, they receive amounts varying from $1,050 to $2,290 each, totaling $10,947. This is an impossible arrangement.

Adult education moneys are also equally important. Our people have become interested, involved and are sincerely attempting to secure better education opportunities and better living conditions. But what is available currently for adult education? A mere $2,600 for our 16 member tribes. When Indians become interested in this program, we need to expand it, we need the incentive to keep them going. You cannot discourage our Indian people by not providing these funds.

Higher education, vocational training and preschool programs are all as important as the rest. You know this as well as I. We just do not have sufficient time to elaborate completely on all of our needs.

We of the 16 small tribes of western Washington are fully aware of our deficiencies as we know our needs. We are prepared to change this "National tragedy" to one of "national pride". We only ask that you invest in our youth what you would invest if they were your youth—give us the opportunity to put our plans into operation.

Our tribes are small, they have no resources, some have no land. We cannot finance our own programs, we cannot compete with the larger more astute tribes for Federal moneys. We have banded together to help ourselves to better our lives. Help us to do so—give us the funds needed to incorporate new and innovative courses in our schools—to offer every one of our children an opportunity to attend summer school—vocational school—public school. Give our adults an opportunity to complete their education—to learn a skill or trade.

With Indian people in control and the money—we can accomplish our goal ofa better informed, self-sufficient people living in dignity and pride—"national pride."

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Department of Interior, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Enclosed is a statement of the American Dental Association regarding the fiscal year 1972 appropriations for the Dental Service Branch

of the Indian Health Service. We are grateful for this opportunity to present our views and request this letter and its accompanying statement be included in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

RICHARD K. MOSBAUGH, D.D.S.,
Chairman, Council on Legislation.

STATEMENT OF AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The American Dental Association has, for many years, been deeply interested in the dental health program for the American Indian and Alaska Native people of our country. An exceptionally great need for dental services exists among these people. Limited dental resources have necessitated the development of an innovative incremental care system. The Indian Health Service, in carrying out a childrens dental program for Indians and Alaska Natives, has developed sound guidelines that might well be used in the development of a national dental program for children.

BACKGROUND

The dental program for Indians and Alaska Natives began with the Bureau of Indian Affairs almost 58 years ago when five dentists treated Indians on an itinerant basis. Today, there are 150 Public Health Service commissioned dental officers working in a highly organized and efficient program to prevent dental diseases and to overcome the tremendous backlog of dental defects that require corrective treatment.

TODAY'S SITUATION

The Indian Health Service dental program, considering budgetary constraints and limitations in facilities, has accomplished notable increases in services to the Indian by increasing the efficiency of the dental staff. Unfortunately, however, the dimensions of the dental disease problem among the Indian and the Alaska Native are such that additional support and resources are required.

The 415,000 Indians and Alaska Natives now within the scope of the program reside in 24 States. Their birth rate is nearly double that of the general U.S. population. Fifty-six percent of their population is 19 years of age or younger. The dental conditions common to Indians and Alaska Natives are similar to those found in the general population: dental caries, periodontal disease, malocculsion, oral clefts, and tumors. Though the incidence of dental decay does not vary appreciably from that of non-Indian or non-Native people living in the same geographic regions, the prevalence of dental disease among the Indians and the Alaska Natives is much greater than that of the general population of the United States due to a greater proportion of accumulated untreated disease. Oral hygiene is difficult to maintain since many homes do not have running water; Indians and Alaska Natives live predominantly in isolated areas where private dental care is not available and few of them are financially able to make use of private practice service even if it were available. The high birth rate, the accumulated disease, the oral hygiene status, the isolation and, in recent years, an increasing awareness of and consequent demand for dental care combine to place a massive burden upon the existing resources.

PRIORITIES

The goal of the Indian Health Service dental program is to elevate the oral health status of Indians and Alaska Natives to the highest possible level. Upon even cursory examination of the program, it is evident that 150 full-time dentists and a few contract dentists cannot possibly meet all of the dental needs of all 415,000 people. The ratio of dental clinicians to population is 1 to 3,200, far less favorable than the overall national ratio of 1 to 2,000. Therefore, in order that a long-range improvement in dental health level will actually occur, a system of priorities is followed.

The first priority, which consumes much of the available time, is providing emergency treatment for all regardless of age.

The second priority is directed toward the dental health of children. The objective here is to bring to a state of sound oral health an entire school age population. The program was begun several years ago by starting an organized comprehensive dental care program for preschool and first grade children. Each year, a new first-grade class is added to the program, while keeping the preceding class on a dental health maintenance program. Considerable success has been

achieved with this approach so that today there is a very large percentage of an entire school age population—grades 1 through 12—that has received the benefits of continuing corrective and maintenance care.

Today coverage of even this group, however, has not yet been achieved for a variety of reasons including a sharp increase in the child population, the stringent budget and geographical problems. As resources become available, young adults who have been maintained in a good state of oral health during their school years, will be brought into the program. In this way eventually Indian and Alaska Native people of all ages will be able to receive the benefits of dental care.

The Indian Health Service dental program provided care in two ways. Permanent dental clinics are located in various hospitals and health centers within the eight geographic regions of the Indian Health Service. Children from neighboring schools are transported to one of these clinics. In areas where the schools are too widely scattered for this to be feasible, mobile dental units are used.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

In conjunction with the corrective services thus provided, the dental service has undertaken both a program of preventive measures and one of health education.

The most important aspect of the preventive program is the promotion of fluoridation of community water supplies. The Indian Health Service, as a standard practice, provides fluoridation equipment for all community water supplies constructed under Public Law 86–121 serving 10 or more families. In all instances, tribal governments have supported this policy by official resolution. By the end of fiscal 1971, almost 116,000 people were receiving the benefits of fluoridation. In addition, fluoride tablets are prescribed for nearly 10,000 children living where central water supplies do not exist.

Additional preventive benefits are realized by providing annual topical fluoride treatments to over 105,000 children under age 20. Another facet of the preventive program is to incorporate in a child's treatment, where indicated, measures that will lessen the possibility of his needing extensive, and expensive, orthodontic, periodontal treatment or dentures later in life.

The health education program is coordinated through schools and various community organizations to educate the child and his parents on the necessity of home hygiene and sound dietary practices.

FUTURE PRIORITIES

The dental branch, in our opinion, can take great price in the success of its tripartite program of corrective care, preventive measures and dental health education. But as the branch itself is acutely aware, this program does not yet encompass even all of those between the ages of 5 and 19. Other age groups are almost entirely neglected because of limited facilities and resources. About 10 percent of those under 5 receive necessary care and only 19 percent of those older than 19 have available to them the kind of care required.

It is, in our opinion, especially unfortunate that those over 19 are not yet within the mainstream of the dental branch's program. Certainly, it is an anomaly from the professional point of view to guide a child carefully through his formative years with care and counsel and then, when he reaches 19, abandon him. Such an arrangement also means, of course, that much of the time, effort, and money expended during the early years will never bear fruit since those older than 19 are shut out of the regular care program. The increasing demand from adults that something be done makes it evident that they recognize, as clearly as do we, how unsatisfactory the present situation is.

Given present levels of staffing and financing, there is no possible way to register significant progress in the coming year. Indeed, the situation would be even worse were it not for the commendable efficiency of the present group of dentists, who though they have increased only 102 percent in number in the past 14 years have managed to increase the number of services provided by 195 percent. The expanded use of auxiliaries, the development of performance standards, improved techniques and facilities have all played a part in this remarkable increase, but the dedication of the individual dentists is at the heart of this excellent performance.

It is equally true that the close, sympathetic attention of your committee to these problems has been a vital ingredient in the progress registered thus far.

Ideally, everyone would like to see a sweeping expansion of the present program so as to involve every member of the Indian population. Realistically, we recognize that relatively modest priorities must continue to be set.

We would suggest that the next priorities be to provide all the dental care necessary to these between 5 and 19 years of age who are encompassed by the tripartite program outlined above while, at the same time a beginning be made to provide for those who are between the ages of 20 and 24 a maintenance program that takes some advantage of the benefits they received while in school. Working with those 20 to 24 would have three advantages: It would establish continuity with the existing activities; it would encompass a large number of expectant mothers, which is important since pregnancy is a time when a woman's dental condition needs to be given special attention, and it would include a considerable number of parents of small children, thus reinforcing through parental influence the health education these young children receive in school.

1972 BUDGET

The fiscal year 1972 budget request for the direct services portion of the Dental Branch program allows for mandatory increases of $466,000 ($87,000 for increased costs and $379,000 for program increases related to newly constructed facilities) and a program increase of $400,000 over that of 1971. The fiscal year 1972 budget request for contract dental care of $1,010,000 reflects an increase of $82,000 which only covers the increase in costs of contract care and loss not provide for an increase in the number of people treated or services provided.

The increase in direct service funds would provide some treatment for an estimated 12,800 persons or about 3 percent of the Indian and Alaska Native population. At the present time, 4.6 percent of the total health dollar of the Indian Health Service is spent on dental care. By comparison, the general population spends 10 percent of its total health dollar for dental services.

The dental program needs an increase of 123 positions and $2,044,000. This represents an increase of $1,746,000 in the direct services program and an increase of $298,000 in contract funds during fiscal year 1972. This increase would provide for an estimated 18.6 percent increase in persons who would receive dental care. Even with these increases in funds, the Dental Branch would be able to provide some degree of care—by no means comprehensive—for only about 180,000 people, less than one-half of the total population.

The additional funds needed over and above the formal budget, would include $205,000 for a central dental laboratory at Rapid City, S. Dak. This laboratory would provide 5,000 units of prosthetic appliances which are badly needed by young adult and adult Indian and Alaska Native people.

Accordingly, it is our hope that this committee will continue to demonstrate a sympathetic interest in the massive dental disease problem that exists among the Indians and Alaska Natives and allocate an additional $1,746,000 care to the direct services budget and $298,000 additional funds for contract care to the Dental Services Branch of the Indian Health Service. The majority of this increase in budget for direct services is needed in those locations where private practicing dentists are not available to provide treatment, so the Indian Health Service must provide dental care with its own dental personnel.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
Concord, N.H., February 23, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: As commissioner of the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development, I am deeply concerned for the forest environment of my State. I am also familiar with the fine program of research being conducted on several aspects of this environment by the U.S. Forest Service at Durham, N.H.

I have been informed that continued progress of the Durham program is seriously threatened by the lack of adequate laboratories and related facilities. The

rented space now being occupied by the Forest Service staff of 29 is badly overcrowded.

The current estimate for construction of this new facility is $1,300,000. I hope it will be possible for your subcommittee to add this to the Forest Service budget for next year.

Would you please place this letter of support in your hearing record? Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE GILMAN,
Commissioner.

YALE UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,
New Haven, Conn., February 24, 1971.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: For several years Yale University (funded by National Science Foundation grants) and the U.S. Forest Service have cooperated in a comprehensive study of the environment of hardwood forests in New Hampshire. This study is aimed at the fundamental interacting processes of soil, water, nutrients, vegetation, climate, and animals. The ultimate purpose of the study is to develop guides for future sound management and manipulation of the forests with respect to providing necessary water, wood, and recreational opportunities for man. The manipulation of a forest directly affects water quality and quantity for areas within its drainage system. The importance of this study is apparent by the fact that more than 40 percent of the land area in northeastern United States is in hardwood forests, and with increasing demands on our hydrologic cycle, it becomes increasingly important to understand the interrelationships involved.

Although considerable progress has been made in our studies, much remains to be done, and in order for this work to progress sufficient funds, personnel, and facilities must be available.

I call to your attention that the U.S. Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Durham, N.H. with whom we are cooperating has a serious housing problem. Seventeen professional personnel and about an equal number of supporting staff are presently housed in a renovated hardware store and attached house trailer in Durham. The grossly inadequate offices and laboratory space severely hamper their research progress. In addition, projected plans for new and expanded programs in the near future include over 25 scientists and an equal number of support staff technicians, clerical personnel, and administrative people. As of now there is no available space for additional people.

Congress appropriated $75,000 in 1966 for planning a forestry science laboratory. These plans are completed and an 8-acre building site located on the campus at the University of New Hampshire has been acquired. The estimated current cost of this laboratory is $1,300,000, and will include 14,000 square feet of floor space to accommodate a staff of 50 people.

I would appreciate your careful consideration of this critically needed laboratory for the Forest Service and for the country. Would you please enter this letter in the printed record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

PROF. F. H. BORMANN,
President, Ecological Society of America.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Concord, N.H., February 23, 1971.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Please add my support to the proposed new Forest Service laboratory to be constructed on the campus of the University of New Hampshire. This badly needed facility would do much to speed progress on the research

program underway at Durham, and in so doing protect and enhance the forest environment of New Hampshire and other New England States.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER PETERSON,
Governor.

JEFFERSON, N.H., *February 25, 1971.*

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, U.S. House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Forest research conducted by the U.S. Forest Service at Durham, N.H., has greatly benefited the State of New Hampshire. However, we understand that this program is hindered by lack of modern facilities and that a proposed new laboratory at Durham has not yet been funded. Construction costs are now estimated at $1,300,000.

We, in Coos County, New Hampshire, fully support construction of this laboratory and believe that it will benefit not only New Hampshire, but all of New England.

We will appreciate it if you will place a copy of this letter in the record of your subcommittee's hearings.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN J. OLESON,
Coos County Forest Advisory.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Durham, N.H., March 2, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: I am writing to urge your committee to include in the budget for fiscal year 1972 the sum of $1,300,000 for the construction of a research laboratory for the U.S. Forest Service at the University of New Hampshire, Durham. In support of this request I am enclosing a statement which was prepared for inclusion in the record.

Funds for planning the laboratory were appropriated in 1966 and this work is completed. The problem now is to move the Forest Service scientists as soon as possible from the rented hardware store where they are currently housed to the new laboratory. The present situation is not conducive to efficient and effective research effort.

I sincerely hope that you and your committee will do all you can to provide funds for the construction of this facility. Please let me know if I can be of assistance in reaching this objective.

Very truly yours,

H. A. KEENER,
Dean.

STATEMENT OF H. A. KEENER, DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LIFE SCIENCES AND AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM, N.H.

For several years I have sought funds for a new laboratory for the U.S. Forest Service in Durham, N.H., Congress 5 years ago, appropriated $75,000 for planning the laboratory. The planning is completed, an 8-acre area has been leased to the Forest Service by the University of New Hampshire for the building site, and the laboratory can be constructed as soon as the necessary funds are appropriated. The current cost of the laboratory is estimated to be $1,300,000.

In the past year the Forest Service staff has increased from 26 to 29 scientists and supporting personnel. Most of these highly skilled scientists are currently housed in a renovated hardware store building in Durham. A few others occupy space in a recently acquired house trailer. This space is completely inadequate. Research progress on serious forestry and environmental problems in New Hampshire and adjacent States is severely impeded.

Growing public concern for our deteriorating environment has raised serious questions about the competing demands for uses of forest land in New Hampshire and throughout New England. Forests cover 87 percent of New Hampshire and 70 percent of the New England area. These forest environments are located within a day's drive of more than 50 million people in the United States—one-quarter of the Nation's population. People seeking year-round recreation and escape from nearby cities create untold demands on the forest environment. Simultaneously these forests must serve as major sources of water, wood products, wildlife, and esthetic enjoyment.

Although some of these forest uses are compatible, others are not and this is the problem. We must learn how to obtain wood products to meet the Nation's expanding needs, maintain employment in a forest based economy, supply municipalities and industry with high quality water, and provide a wide range of recreational and esthetic opportunities without disrupting the natural forest environment. The last item is essential if we are to obtain any of the others.

A vigorous forestry research program is underway by the U.S. Forest Service in Durham, N.H., to solve these serious problems. Research at Durham involves five specific fields:

1. Forest watershed research with emphasis on water yield, water quality, and the environmental changes induced by man.
2. Genetic development of new varieties of trees to improve the quantity and quality of wood fiber and provide resistance to insect and disease attacks.
3. Research on the origin, succession, and ecology of northern hardwoods to provide guidelines for their sound management for production of top quality wood and to provide site protection principles.
4. Tree disease research aimed at recognizing and minimizing degrading disease factors in the production of high quality wood products; and
5. Recreation research to stimulate and assist private, State, and Federal managers in planning and developing forest recreation facilities.

These are the only Federal Government research programs of their type in the New England region. Good progress has been made in all of these fields, but research at Durham is seriously hampered by the woefully inadequate facilities. Substantial space and modern facilities are urgently needed in order to conduct laboratory studies, house essential scientific equipment, and provide necessary offices for the personnel.

With construction of the new laboratory, the Forest Service research program of Durham would be ideally located on the University of New Hampshire campus where personnel from both organizations can profit from the close relationships of cooperation in research and educational endeavors.

In addition, close cooperative research ties are maintained with Yale and Cornell Universities, Dartmouth College, and a number of other educational institutions and organizations in the Northeast.

FEBRUARY 25, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, U.S. House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: New Hampshire has greatly benefited from the fine program of research conducted by the United States Forest Service at Durham, N.H. However, we understand that this program is hindered by lack of modern facilities and that a proposed new laboratory at Durham has not yet been funded. Construction costs are now estimated at $1,300,000.

We fully support construction of this laboratory and believe that it will benefit not only New Hampshire, but all of New England.

We will appreciate it if you will place a copy of this letter in the record of your subcommittee's hearings.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE N. WATSON,
Chairman, Belknap County District Forestry Advisory Board.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION,
Jefferson City, Mo., March 5, 1971.

Hon. RICHARD BOLLING,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BOLLING: This letter will elaborate on the subject of my telegram of March 1, 1971.

We would like to inform you of an action plan for development of wildlife resources on the Clark National Forest in Missouri and to request your support of the plan. The U.S. Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation cooperated in development of the plan. Its objective is to improve both wildlife and timber resources in the forest.

The economic future of Missouri's forest lands and of the people living in them is dependent on recreation, tourism, and production of wood products. The public demand for all three products increases annually. Working together we can assure the production of wood products and at the same time improve the forest environment for all forms of wildlife. We have the expertise to develop the full potential of wildlife and forests so as to meet the increasing demand, but Forest Service funds to develop the wildlife resource have been inadequate. Implementation of the proposed plan will provide the needed funds to help meet the demands of the people of Missouri for increased wildlife oriented recreational opportunities.

Implementation of the plan also will serve as an example of balanced, multiple-use resource management on the national forests. The program is timely and is needed for the Forest Service to follow through on commitments to seek a more balanced program with full consideration for the quality of the environment. The efforts of the Forest Service in working with the people of Missouri to improve the environment for all forms of wildlife clearly demonstrate their commitment to initiate a balanced resource management plan.

The proposed program will intensify wildlife habitat management to improve food, cover and water on 79,000 acres per year. The program to coordinate wildlife needs with the timber management program will have the greatest impact. Special habitat management programs will improve quail and rabbit hunting, and will include lakes and streams. One fishing lake per year will be constructed in areas where fishing opportunities are lacking. Additional developments will be made under an existing cooperative program funded by the department of conservation. The program will need $264,000 in fiscal year 1972. This is a minimum budget to initiate an effective program.

We urge your support of the Forest Service proposal at the hearings by the subcommittee on the U.S.D.I. and related agencies of the House Committee on Appropriations. We understand that the initial hearings were held March 1, but that the proposal may be given further consideration at a later date.

Twelve copies of an information leaflet describing the action plan are enclosed for your convenient reference. If we may provide additional information or assistance, please advise me.

Thank you for your help in supporting our efforts to benefit the people of Missouri.

Sincerely,

CARL R. NOREN,
Director.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE WILDLIFE RESOURCE

FINANCING THE PLAN

Wildlife project work needed annually	Appropriated fiscal year 1971 [1]	Annual funds needed [1] fiscal year 1972 [2]	Annual funds needed [1] 5 years later [3]
Program planning and supervision:			
Habitat surveys, 79,000 acres per year	$3,000	$27,000	$27,000
Biologist, annual salary and expenses	7,800	21,000	21,000
Wildlife habitat management:			
Wildlife waterholes, construction of 100 ponds per year	[4] 5,300	[4] 6,000	None
Old fields and forest openings, improvement of 500 acres per year	None	18,000	18,000
Glades and other forest wildlife lands, improvement of 3,400 acres per year	None	[2] 30,000	120,000
Merchantable timber stands, wildlife improvement of 3,400 acres per year	None	[2] 64,000	118,000
Nonmerchantable timber stands, wildlife improvement of 100 acres per year	None	4,000	4,000
Quail and rabbit hunting areas, maintenance of 8,300 acres	3,500	25,000	25,000
Fish habitat management:			
Lake habitat, annual maintenance	400	3,000	3,000
Stream surveys, 10 miles per year	None	2,000	2,000
Fishing lake, survey and design	[5] None	10,000	10,000
Fishing lake, construction of one 20- to 40-acre lake per year	None	54,000	100,000
Total	20,000	264,000	448,000

[1] All costs include overhead for Washington, Regional, Supervisor's and District Ranger's offices.
[2] "Funds needed, fiscal year 1972" is financing that can be used efficiently now.
[3] "Funds needed, 5 years later" is financing for total habitat program needs that have been identified to date, to be reached with increasing increments from 1st to 5th year.
[4] Plus $16,000 cooperative funds contributed by the Missouri Department of Conservation.
[5] Survey and design of one 20-acre lake was contributed by the Soil Conservation Service, USDA, resource conservation and development program.

CONSERVATION FEDERATION OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., March 1, 1971.

Hon. RICHARD BOLLING,
U.S. Representative, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BOLLING: We would like to inform you of an action plan for development of wildlife resources on the Clark National Forest in Missouri and to request your support of the plan. The U.S. Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation cooperated in development of the plan. Its objective is to improve both wildlife and timber resources in the forest.

The economic future of Missouri's forest lands and of the people living in them is dependent on recreation, tourism, and production of wood products. The public demand for all three products increases annually. Working together we can assure the production of wood products and at the same time improve the forest environment for all forms of wildlife. We have the expertise to develop the full potential of wildlife and forests so as to meet the increasing demand but Forest Service funds to develop the wildlife resource have been inadequate. Implementation of the proposed plan will provide the needed funds to help meet the demands of the people of Missouri for increased wildlife oriented recreational opportunities.

Implementation of the plan also will serve as an example of balanced, multiple-use resource management on the national forests. The porgram is timely and is needed for the Forest Service to follow through on commitments to seek a more balanced program with full consideration for the quality of the environment. The efforts of the Forest Service is working with the people of Missouri to improve the environment for all forms of wildlife clearly demonstrates their commitment to initiate a balanced resource management plan.

The proposed program will intensify wildlife habitat management to improve food, cover, and water on 79,000 acres per year. The program to coordinate wildlife needs with the timber management program will have the greatest impact. Special habitat management programs will improve quail and rabbit hunting, and will include lakes and streams. One fishing lake per year will be constructed in areas where fishing opportunities are lacking. Additional developments will be made under an existing cooperative program funded by the de-

partment of conservation. The program will need $264,000 in fiscal year 1972. This is a minimum budget to initiate an effective program.

We urge your support of the Forest Service proposal at the hearings to be held March 3 by the subcommittee on the USDI and related agencies of the House Committee on Appropriations. Thank you for help in supporting our efforts to benefit the people of Missouri.

Sincerely yours,

ED STEGNER,
Executive Secretary.

STUART M. MERTZ & ASSOCIATES,
St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1971.

Congressman JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on USDI and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: May this letter urge you and your Subcommittee on USDI and Related Agencies to support the funding of the expanded program for the Development and Management of the Wildlife and Timber Resources in the Clark National Forest. It is most encouraging to me to see the cooperation being developed by the National Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation, and their program deserves your support and funding for the coming fiscal year 1972 and subsequent years.

Sincerely yours,

STUART M. MERTZ.

HARE AND HARE INC,
Kansas City, Mo., March 1, 1971.

Congresswoman JULIA HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on USDI and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: On March 3, 1971, your subcommittee will make recommendations on the appropriations that will be necessary to finance a multiple-use program to improve the wildlife habitat in the Clark National Forest established in the State of Missouri.

We, in Missouri, are extremely proud of the work carried out by our Department of Conservation which we feel is one of the best in the country. Much of our success in conserving and preserving our natural resources has evolved thru excellent inter-governmental coordination and cooperation, particularly that which we have enjoyed with the U.S. Forest Service.

I certainly request that your subcommittee approve the appropriations as requested for the Clark National Forest program and I shall ask my congressional delegates to make every effort possible to obtain passage of this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS M. COLGROVE,
Vice president.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,
Corvallis, Oreg., February 25, 1971.

Hon. WENDELL WYATT,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR WENDELL: I was indeed disappointed to find no provision in the President's budget to accelerate U.S. Forest Service research in timber growing, environmental protection, and forest insect and disease control here at the Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory.

Thanks to your strong leadership, Wendell, construction on stage I of the addition to the Corvallis Laboratory will be completed and ready to use by next June. In addition, the contract has just been signed for stage II, the north laboratory wing, which is scheduled to be completed early in 1972.

As you know, Forest Service research here is conducted in cooperation with our own research, so I am familiar with its accomplishments, potentials and needs. Last year I wrote you about the urgent need to strengthen research in biological

and silvicultural control of destructive forest insects and diseases, in tree genetics, and in forest watershed quality control and management. With the new Corvallis Laboratory facilities soon to be available, there is an excellent opportunity to effectively strengthen this top priority work immediately. An increase of some $600,000 at this time would efficiently speed up these programs and help meet our future timber and other forest resource needs.

If you find it possible during the forthcoming budget considerations to strengthen this program in Corvallis, I am sure the people of the Northwest would benefit greatly.

Sincerely,

CARL H. STOLTENBERG, *Dean.*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., March 16, 1971.

Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I have been writing you recently as President of the Alpine Lakes Protection Society (ALPS). However, my livelihood is earned in the field of research administration as Director of the Office of Institutional Support Programs at the University of Washington. Perhaps because of this combination of environmental concern and research familiarity I have been honored by an appointment to the U.S.F.S. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station Advisory Council.

It is my understanding that the House is currently holding committee hearings on the Forest Service budget request for fiscal year 1972. Your positive support is sought for the fullest possible funding of that budget request, particularly the research portion.

In these times when the public seems to be seeking the greatest relevance in all that we do, the proprietary of the kind of research carried on by the Forest Service hardly need be cited. Here is research capable of prompt payoff for an aspect of the Pacific Northwest economy most fundamental to the quality of life enjoyed by your constituents—and I'm not referring solely to those employed in the timber industry per se. If used wisely and conserved where appropriate, the forests of the Pacific Northwest will continue to provide employment both extractive and recreational.

But, our abilities to live off of and to attract tourists who enjoy these forests hinge very directly upon research expenditures for activities such as those of the PNW Forest and Range Experiment Station.

As the population of the PNW increases, our need for healthy forests expands at a disproportionately high rate. It is not enough to just let nature have her way in all areas in all matters. Determined steps must be taken to address needs such as the fullest possible utilization of forest materials now wasted. Research must be carried out in the development of (1) genetically superior stock, (2) techniques for maximizing the growth of that stock, and (3) its protection against disease infestation and fire. Finally research is needed for the enhancement of our understanding of the recreational interests and attitudes of forest users who will benefit from the activities previously cited.

All these research activities are related. For example, forest slash now left on the land following harvest poses a significant fire hazard. It serves as a reminder to the growing number of forest recreationists of the negative side of timber harvesting as we now know it. If converted into chips for export, these now-wasted materials would build our job base, have a positive effect on our trade balance, and in their absence, make for a more pleasant forest experience for sightseers and all others using the forests. It has been estimated that conversion of slash would yield products worth $250 million yearly. Also, it would preclude the need to burn 3.5 million tons of sound material each fall at a time when the forests can be particularly enjoyable but are marred instead by heavy palls of smoke. In October, 1970, in one 3-day period approximately 6.000 acres of slash were burned. Patch-cut harvesting creates approximately 57,000 acres of slash annually and each of these acres contains from 50 to 300 tons of slash. Thus you can see the magnitude of one forest problem (or opportunity) which will not go away without research. When everyone cries out against enivronmental harm and needless waste, we can hardly afford to ignore such a situation.

Another example of a experiment station activity critically in need of funding

is intensified reforestation research. Current reforestation programs have outrun the scientific base provided by past research. Demands for new and better information greatly exceed the available research capacity. The following segments of artificial regeneration research either lack funding or are inadequately funded.

1. Seed improvement.
2. Mineral nutrition of seedlings.
3. Site preparation practices.
4. Reforestation prescription by site.
5. Nursery techniques.

At the same time tha this research need exists and while the Forest Service undergoes repeated attacks by well-meaning but ill-informed critics for their lack of aggressive reforestation program development, this budget segment is neglected. There is a discouraging gap between requested levels of financing for various National Forest System activities versus the level of financing actually provided for those activities, for fiscal years 1963–70. For that period only 40 percent of the funds requested have been appropriated, yet this need was cited as a primary justification for last year's National Timber Supply Act.

I apologize for the length of this letter but it seems so important to emphasize the values of the research activities of the U.S. Forest Service both in terms of the national timber industry economics as well as recreation needs. Please support the full funding of the Forest Service's research budget request.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD R. HAYES,
Assistant to the Vice President for Research.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., April 1, 1971.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Congresswoman from Washington State, Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: At a time when the economy of the State of Washington is depressed it seems to me appropriate for the Department of Agriculture to increase its investment in Forest Service Research conducted in the State. The forest products industries, the historical base of the State's economy, have again been critically important in maintaining an employment base in the State even though they too have been in a depressed economic situation.

I have been concerned to find that the President's budget for the Forest Service again reflected no increase in research support. The need to change this situation by amending the budget is critical in my judgment.

Now that appropriations hearings are underway, I write concerning the importance of forestry and forest research to the State of Washington and to the Nation. One need only to read the newspapers to sense the tremendously accelerating demands on forests and related lands—for wood to house our people, for clean, abundant water, and for a place for people to enjoy our great American outdoors.

Pacific Northwest forests can supply these needs in greater amounts and on a sustained basis—but only if forest research develops the knowledge and technology for doing so.

I would particularly like to call to your attention and ask your support of three high priority Forest Service research activities in the State of Washington. The first concerns the forest residues problem, which is important throughout the West but is particularly acute in Washington and Oregon, which together supply about one-third of the national timber harvest. I brought this to the attention of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee at it's hearings last year. Because the harvesting is done in high-volume, usually overmature forests on rugged terrain, tremendous amounts of residues or slash, are left behind after logging. The usual practice is to burn this material because it is an extreme fire hazard, an obstacle to starting and managing the new forest, and it is esthetically objectionable. However, slash burning costs $7.5 million annually and produces smoke that is of increasing concern to the air-pollution-conscious public. I call your attention to the smoke abatement measures now pending before the Legislature of the State of Washington.

Recent analysis of this problem shows that more than 3.5 million tons of sound wood is left behind in the logging wastes created every year. Extraction of this material would add greatly to the timber supply, proportionately reduce the need to cut standing timber, and preclude many of the problems that accompany present disposal methods. It's estimated that the sound residues have an annual value potential of $250 million if manufactured into needed forest products.

The U.S. Forest Service has now started a new forest residues research and development program headquartered here in Seattle. The objectives of the program are to:

1. Determine the impacts of the residues, and their disposal, on the environment.
2. Develop economically feasible salvage systems for extraction and use of residues.
3. Develop safe, more efficient practices for disposing of those residues that are not usable for forest products.

I am much concerned, however, that it was necessary for the Forest Service to start this program without new funding, because it means that funds had to be diverted from other high-priority studies. Further, only a two-scientist, minimally financed effort has been mustered to cope with this tremendously large and important undertaking. The Forest Service research program for the 1970's calls for a $250,000 strengthening of this program in fiscal year 1972. I ask your help in obtaining these funds so that this research and development work with such high payoff prospects can go ahead as rapidly as possible.

The second Seattle-based Forest Service research program I wish to call to your attention is that in outdoor recreation—an accelerating way of American life that adds new dimensions to our thinking and planning for use of forests and related lands. This Forest Service program is conducted in cooperation with the University of Washington, and has the primary goal of coordinating outdoor recreation and esthetic uses of land into overall plans for forest land management. Benefits from research aimed at resolving the increasing problems in land use could (1) reduce the intensifying conflicts between recreation, scenery and other land uses; (2) improve the effectiveness of expenditures made to provide people with satisfying outdoor recreation, and (3) enhance the quality of experiences of the millions of recreationists whose activities support the Pacific Northwest's fourth largest and fastest growing industry—forest recreation.

The cooperative research team here in Seattle has demonstrated exceptional capabilities in research on the human behavior aspects of outdoor recreation. Their findings on the characteristics and preferences of outdoor recreationists are already contributing much to land managers' understanding and policy needs with regard to the important and increasing recreational use of forest land. This program is also a valuable complement to the university's teaching and research capabilities, and opportunity to provide graduate training for outstanding students. This research dealing with direct human use of the forest environment should be expanded and intensified so that resource managers can better coordinate the burgeoning recreational uses of forests with timber growing and other uses.

Unfortunately, this project has never been adequately funded. In line with the Forest Service research program for the 1970's, funding in fiscal year 1972 should be increased by $100,000.

The third important item I wish to mention is the plan for a Forest Engineering Research Laboratory at Seattle, to be located near the campus of the University of Washington. This is also scheduled in the Forest Service research program for the 1970's. As now planned, the laboratory wou'd house the Forest Service engineering research unit which presently occupies quarters on University Way near the campus. The proposed laboratory would replace these quarters, which are very cramped and have no space whatever for developing logging system prototypes, a key activity of the research. The engineering unit is doing extremely important work in such areas as developing balloon logging and new concept skyline logging systems.

The Forest Service has three other research units at Seattle, working in the areas of wood construction, forest recreation, and forest residues. Because of their related goals, and obvious efficiencies in joint use of laboratory space, all the Forest Service projects should be included in the new laboratory. It is my understanding that there is now no plan to do this. Could you determine from the Forest Service officials in Washington, D.C., what can be done to speed development of plans for a multifunctional research laboratory at Seattle, and to get actual construction of this urgently needed facility started next fiscal year The estimated costs are as follows:

Phase I.—If constructed in fiscal year 1972:	
Planning	$130,000
Construction	1,340,000
Total	1,470,000
Capacity—scientist man-years	13
Phase II.—If constructed in fiscal year 1975:	
Planning	80,000
Construction	895,000
Total	975,000

I shall greatly appreciate your help in speeding up progress on these top priority programs.

I should like to suggest further that the Forest Service be encouraged and funded to establish a program in quantitative sciences related to the forest resource to be located in Seattle. This college in cooperation with the College of Fisheries and with support from the Ford Foundation has developed a Center for Quantitative Science in Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife that constitutes one of the most powerful research and education groups of this kind in the Nation. The function of the center is to apply and develop the theory and tools of mathematics, statistics, and computer science in quantitative analysis of natural resource systems. It is the basis of much of our work in basic forest ecology under the international biological program and the comparable efforts in the study of managed forest ecosystems directed at analysis of the use of forests for wood production compatible with maintenance of environmental quality. The Forest Service is cooperating in these and similar research efforts. Since it is a major custodian of public land in the State it is important that it make even more impact on research related to State and regional needs. The development of a strong quantitative science program by the Forest Service in Seattle would be in the interest of the Nation and the State. It could gain much from cooperation with the strong program here at the University of Washington and contribute to the strength of that program.

It seems to me to be reasonable to make these sorts of investments in the Seattle area at the present time and I urge that this be done. I would be happy to provide any additional information on these programs and my interest in them to you or your colleagues. I feel very strongly that this is an appropriate time for the Federal Govenment to make these efforts in the State of Washington. I hope that my views can be made a part of the record on the Forest Service budget.

Sincerely,

JAMES S. BETHEL, *Dean and Professor.*

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY,
Princeton, N.J., April 5, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, U.S. House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I understand that your House subcommittee is shortly to conduct hearings on the Forest Service. I would like to express my strong support of the proposal for a new research program on urban forest environment at Princeton, N.J., and hope that you would incorporate these remarks into the record.

There are two reasons why I think this research program would be important. One is that the nature of the research contemplated seems to me of tremendous significance to our country at this moment. The preservation of our forests and the most effective use of trees in areas of increasing population are meaningful for every aspect of human existence. The great value of such an endeavor should be obvious to everyone.

The second reason has to do with locating this new program near Princeton University, and that it could be associated with other universities: Rutgers, University of Pennsy'vania, Yale, University of Massachusetts, and others. It not only means that members of our Department of Biology, both faculty and students, can benefit from the presence of such research activities, but also we can contribute to the Forest Service. It affords an opportunity for the exchange of ideas between

two groups with numerous mutual interests in an area of vital importance to the Nation.

I understand that there is no provision in the present budget for the next fiscal year for this research program. I hope that it will be possible for your subcommittee to add an annual appropriation of $350,000 to cover this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. BONNER,
Professor of Biology and Chairman of the Department.

STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORESTRY,
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY,
Syracuse, N.Y., March 15, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Last year I had the pleasure of testifying before your subcommittee in support of an increased appropriation of $250,000 for research on outdoor recreation by the Forest Service at Syracuse, N.Y. Unfortunately, it was not possible to make these funds available in fiscal year 1971. I realize that this may be another bad year from the overall budget standpoint, but the need remains undiminished, and I ask that your committee again consider this badly needed increase.

Because your subcommittee's records already contain detailed information on this program, I need not repeat it. It will suffice to say the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service has small recreation research unit at Syracuse which is making commendable progress, but the effort is much too small in relation to the job to be done. The $250,000 proposed is indeed miniscule when compared to the millions being spent by the States, Federal and local governments and the private sector for recreational lands and facilities in the Northeast. It is 1/1000 of 1 percent of New York State's expenditure alone. Surely these millions would be better spent if the proposed research on outdoor recreation demand could provide the knowledge necessary for sound decisionmaking.

I will appreciate it if you would place this letter in your hearing record for fiscal year 1972. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

RUSSELL E. GETTY,
Chairman, Department of Forest Management.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL E. GETTY, CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT, STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, N.Y., BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APRIL 1970

SUMMARY

Americans, with more time on their hands and more money to spend than ever before, have boomed leisure into an $83 billion business in the past year alone.

That figure tops the current annual outlays for national defense. The money going into travel, sports equipment, camping, boats, summer houses, and a host of related forest recreation items reaches into almost every aspect of the Nation's economy. Today, the leisure-time market is the fastest growing business in the United States.

What it all adds up to—the campers, the skiers, the boaters, the travelers, the weekenders—is an astonishing picture of America at play.

Behind the scenes, creating and serving the ever-increasing demand for the trappings of leisure, are the muscle and sinew of American industry. But the responsibility of meeting the impact of recreation demands on our Nation's natural resource environments, and at the same time of preserving the quality of those same environments for future generations, rests squarely with natural resource planners and managers—in both the public and private sector.

Studies of recreation demand patterns; the effects of technology and Madison Avenue on such demand; the social psychological factors of recreation participation; the means whereby recreational developments can stimulate the rural econ-

omy; the management procedures to cope with demand; the prediction of future demand; and, most of all, the means to maintain, preserve, and enhance the quality of the recreation resource environment itself must be thoroughly researched if we are to meet the Federal Government's 10-year goal for solving the important environmental and social problems of this decade. To meet the Government's objectives we must develop a research program to help planners and managers prepare now for recreation development commitments that have to be made rapidly, economically, and with minimum disruption sometime in the future

The U.S. Forest Service currently has a three-scientist research unit at Syracuse, N.Y. This unit is making good progress on the research problems outlined above, but it is not keeping pace with the rapidly expanding problems and needs associated with recreation in the forest environment. To carry the larger, sophisticated program that is needed, the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University recommends an additional $250,000 appropriation for the Forest Service.

INTRODUCTION

The Northeast has 35 percent of the total population, but less than 5 percent of the public recreation land in the country. This means that there is an urgent need for greater development of recreation on public land, and it means that there is an even greater need and opportunity for developing private recreation areas in the Northeast. Such development in the private sector will help to stimulate the economy of rural areas.

Although facilities have not kept up with the needs, there has been considerable expansion of outdoor recreation areas in the Northeast. For example, during the past 5 years, the number of private campgrounds has quadrupled. In New England, there are now 150 public and private ski areas where 10 years ago only 55 were in existence.

New York and other Northeastern States recognize the importance of outdoor recreation. In 1961, New York authorized a bond issue including $50 million for acquiring nonurban land for recreation. And in 1965, New York passed another bond issue for $200 million to develop previously acquired land for outdoor recreation. Similar activities are being carried out in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Northeastern States.

RESEARCH NEEDS

With so much money being spent currently for programs in forest recreation and on the environmental needs of people, and with the prospect for even greater amounts to be spent on recreation and the environment in the future, it is highly appropriate to raise these questions: "How adequate is our research on recreation and the forest environment? Will these expenditures be wasted, or will they yield the dividends expected? Put another way, is there sufficient research being done to guarantee that we are getting maximum recreation development and service from our investments in forest recreation?

Where are present outdoor recreation policies leading us? New York's former conservation commissioner summed it up like this:

> "We would have been in better shape to undertake this (New York) acquisition program, if we had already had the advantage of some well-conducted research to determine what type of lands are best adapted to the several phases of outdoor recreation. Will our choices prove right 5, 10, or 25 years in the future when we make investment development to meet the recreational demands on these lands?"

With so much public and private money being spent for outdoor recreation, we must be concerned with the benefits that can be expected to accrue from such expenditures. The optimum allocation of land and capital resources and the coordination of recreation with other land uses call for intensive research of our recreation needs and demands.

The need for concentrated research in recreation was strongly sounded several years ago by Laurance S. Rockefeller of the National Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission. More recently, the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council, in a report to the President, emphasized research in the human aspects of the forest environment. And in his recent state of the Union message, President Nixon emphasized the importance of improving the natural environment for the benefit of all human beings.

A RESEARCH PROGRAM

In 1962, the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service established a forest recreation research project at the New York State University College of Forestry, at Syracuse, N.Y. It was a one-man project and conducted research in cooperation with the College of Forestry. Since that time the Forest Service project has been expanded to three scientists and, with the excellent cooperation and assistance of the College, the recreation research program at Syracuse has truly developed into a center of excellence.

But, in spite of the development of this center of excellence, the effort is still far too puny to meet the needs for recreation research in the forest environment. A much larger and sophisticated effort in research is required with a special effort on the social and economic aspects of recreation in the forest environment—for the public and private sectors. The most expedient way of achieving this need is by strengthening the excellent and sound Forest Service program already established at Syracuse.

Major research areas or problems that need special attention are as follows:

(1) Determine the impact of technology on recreation demand patterns.

(2) Investigate the social-psychological factors and values of recreation participation and consumption.

(3) Develop management and planning procedures to cope with recreation demand.

(4) Establish criteria for successful operation of private recreation enterprises, so as to stimulate and enhance the economy of rural areas.

(5) Devise methods of forecasting future recreation demand.

(6) Interpret and suggest improvements in the important elements in decision-making processes that affect recreation demand.

(7) Test procedures to maintain, preserve, and enhance the quality of recreation resource environments that are affected by demand.

(8) Produce methods for measuring the qualitative values of recreation experiences and environments.

STAFFING AND FUNDING

The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station's recreation research unit at Syracuse is making good progress, but it is not keeping pace with the rapidly expanding problems associated with the forest environment. In order to speed up the pace and permit the station to carry the larger, more sophisticated program that is needed, an additional appropriation for the station is recommended.

Current funding for the three scientists and their clerical staff at Syracuse is about $80,000. To properly finance and staff the project will require an additional appropriation of $250,000.

Research by the Syracuse unit applies to recreation problems throughout the Northeast. Yet, the proposed sum for an increased research effort represents only 1/1000 of 1 percent of New York State funds expended annually for recreation land and facilities—not to mention funds spent by other agencies and private enterprises in all of the States and of the Northeast.

The proposed expansion of recreation research would give a sound basis for the investment of funds in recreation enterprises, both public and private, all across the Northeast. The relative cost of this research, compared to the investments in recreation facilities, would be small indeed.

TESTIMONY OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN, INC.

Madam Chairman, I am Robert F. Lederer, executive vice president of the American Association of Nurserymen, a trade association representing over 1,800 member firms engaged in the production, sale, and distribution of nursery stock.

GYPSY MOTH

Members of the American Association of Nurseymen are especially alarmed at the rapid spread and devastation of trees and forests by the gypsy moth in southern New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

In 1970, almost a million acres of forests were defoliated by the larvae of the gypsy moth in these States. In some areas, up to 40 percent of the trees were killed as a result of defoliation repeated for 2 or more years. Many trees in parks and around homes have been attacked and the combined effect of the presence of hordes of larvae and defoliated trees has greatly concerned land and homeowners

in the stricken areas. As an industry we understand and share their grave concern.

We are even more alarmed by the prospects of this insect spreading further south and west from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland. As we understand it, this insect was accidentally introduced from southern Europe and as it spreads South in the United States, it finds more optimum conditions for even greater development and destruction. This is due to the warmer climate and the extensive stands of oak forests, which are a favorite host.

We urge you to help us in stopping this insect by supporting increased research funding for the Forest Service. We respectfully recommend the addition of $275,000 to the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1972.

ENVIRONMENTAL FORESTRY RESEARCH

Last year, you were kind enough to support and appropriate funds for an environmental forestry research program at Amherst, Mass. This year, we seek your support for a complementary program on environmental forestry research at Princeton, N.J.

The program at Amherst includes research on habitat for non-game wildlife species, forest recreation needs of urban populations, landscape problems in urban forests and woodlands, the genetic improvement of forest vegetation for densely populated areas, and socioeconomic aspects of planning for trees and forests in densely populated areas of the Northeast.

It is our understanding that the program proposed for Princeton will concentrate on (1) improving the amenities derived from trees and forests in populated areas, and (2) the management of municipal watersheds in the Northeast. The amenity values to be researched at Princeton include the amelioration of noise and temparature by trees and forests. Other benefits are also derived from trees, but the problem is how important are trees in providing these benefits or amenities? Trees and forests in densely populated areas are being rapidly removed in most populated areas—and replaced by homes, factories, shopping centers, highways, and airfields. How do we decide when and where to retain or establish trees and forests for amenity and esthetic purposes. And how do we manage municipal watersheds to insure high quality water and other compatible uses?

We respectfully ask you to support the Princeton environmental research program. It is badly needed. For this purpose we believe that an appropriation of $350,000 for the Forest Service in fiscal year 1972 will be sufficient. Funds for this program are not in the 1972 budget, but we hope they can be added by your subcommittee.

May we take this opportunity to mention the very great satisfaction our industry feels with the performance of the Forest Service. As it becomes more and more apparent that this Nation's forests must be able to exist very near to, or as a part of, our rapidly growing urban areas, we look to the Forest Service as a source of advice and counsel to our industry. Both its research activities and those of the Agricultural Research Service are absolutely imperative if plant material is to make the contribution to improving our environment that it must. There is no more natural nor efficient contribution to ecological improvement than that which can be made by trees, grasses, and shrubs—if—intensive research is continually underway to: avoid destruction by insects and diseases; improve the types of plant material available for specific uses; and learn how to use them better. Thanks to your committee's wonderful support over the years, we are making progress in these areas. We must do more.

Thank you, Madam Chairman, for this opportunity to present the testimony of the American Association of Nurserymen. We hope that you will find it possible to support the two additional programs we have proposed for the Forest Service.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME,
Olympia, Wash., March 16, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: It is my understanding that shortly there will be appropriation hearings for Interior and related agencies. I would like to suggest that the following proposal be included at that time.

The demand for wildlife-oriented recreation throughout the West is steadily increasing while, at the same time, the habitat on which to produce this wildlife is steadily shrinking. Use of intensively managed forest lands for game and other wildlife sometimes presents a conflict with timber growing. For this reason, the Forest Service has for many years conducted animal damage control research at the Olympia Forestry Sciences Laboratory.

This work is important, but there has been no Forest Service research in the vast coastal and Douglas fir forests west of the Cascades on the impacts of timber management on the habitat of game and nongame species of wildlife. Past timber harvest and wildfires on the west side have generally produced favorable wildlife habitat, but research is urgently needed to relate wildlife requirements to the changing habitats caused by timber growing practices such as thinning, fertilizing, and regeneration cuttings. Also needed is investigation of special cultural practices for improving the quality and productivity of forest habitats for wildlife.

The Forest Service has recently enlarged their facilities at Olympia and is now in a position to expand research in this field. Their research program for the seventies includes plans for this work, and I recommend that it be implemented next fiscal year. The desirable level of funding for the first year of operation is $100,000. Location of this research at Olympia would provide excellent opportunities to develop strong cooperative studies with the Department of Game.

We would greatly appreciate any support you could give to this appropriation.

Very truly yours,

CARL N. CROUSE, *Director.*

HAMMERMILL PAPER CO.,
Erie, Pa., March 23, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I had hoped to appear as a witness before your subcommittee when you hold public hearings on appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service. I find, however, that I will not be able to do so.

Therefore, may I ask that you please enter the attached statement in the printed record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

The purpose of my statement is to urge the subcommittee to increase Forest Service appropriations by $300,000 for additional, urgently needed research on black cherry timber production and wildlife management at Warren. Pa.

Sincerely yours,

N. C. TUTTLE,
Manager, Timberlands Division-Northern.

Madam Chairman, and members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies. I am writing to request increased appropriations for the research program in black cherry timber production and wildlife management conducted by the U.S. Forest Service at Warren, Pa.

The forests of the Allegheny Plateau are extremely important to the industries that I represent. In fact, our industries can exist only as long as these forests remain in a healthy, productive condition. We depend on the Allegheny hardwoods—the black cherry, ash, maple, and some other species—as raw material for the manufacture of veneer, lumber, furniture parts and furniture, and paper and paper products. Together, these industries employe more than 30,000 people and manufacture products valued at a quarter of a billion dollars annually.

These forest industries have expanded rapidly in the last two decades, as a result of increased demand for timber and wood products. The demand for black cherry, for example, has increased 1300 percent in 20 years, and it is still increasing. The demand is especially severe in the higher grades of the more valuable species—the veneer logs and top grade sawlogs of black cherry, maple, and ash.

Cherry is a mainstay in our industry and in some 1,500 other wood products plants in Pennsylvania and surrounding States. Cherry is an exceptionally valuable wood, second only to black walnut in price per unit volume. Cherry trees are generally well-formed, straight-grained, and rapid growing. It is possible to grow cherry to mature size in much less time than many associated hardwoods, so that we depend on this species to yield an economic return from our forest management. Although black cherry grows over a large part of the eastern

United States, its range of commercial importance is restricted almost entirely to the Allegheny Plateau.

Allegheny Plateau forests are also extremely important for uses other than timber production. Long known as one of the best deer-hunting areas in the country, they are receiving increased use for this and many other forms of outdoor recreation.

Recognizing that land is limited, that we are dependent on the forests for our raw material, and that these forests will be under increasing pressure to supply even more goods and services to an expanding population, we and other forest industries and forest landowners are rapidly intensifying our forest management. We are planning our timber culture and harvesting schedules as far as 75 years ahead. We conduct silvicultural operations of many types to achieve maximum growth of top quality trees and products; and we make every effort to keep our timber management activities compatible with other uses of the forest such as outdoor recreation.

But, we are encountering critical problems that prevent us from applying the intensity of management that will be needed in the future. We must learn, within a very few years, how to reproduce forest stands of the desired species promptly and with adequate numbers of trees after harvesting the mature trees. Efforts to do this, using techniques developed in other regions for other species, have been very unsuccessful to date. These failures stem from a lack of knowledge of the basic ecological factors that control germination of seeds and establishment of new seedlings, compounded by a very large deer population that often results in overbrowsing of young seedlings during the critical regeneration period.

Also, we need reliable growth and yield information. That is, we must know with assurance that a forest thinned to a given number of trees per acre, of a particular size, will yield a certain volume of wood products in a specific time. Otherwise, it is impossible to justify investments in cultural treatments, or to compare the relative efficiency of different cultural alternatives. Such information has been compiled for many other forest types, but it is nonexistent for Allegheny hardwoods.

Much other information is needed to manage our forest efficiently and scientifically. We do not understand basic soils—nutrient relationships that would permit us to use fertilizer to improve growth, nor do we know the effects of cultural treatments such as thinning and pruning on tree growth and quality.

Thus, we face some real threats to our Allegheny hardwood forests; a threat of forest land reverting to unproductive brushland if new stands of seedlings are not obtained promptly after harvest of the existing forest; a threat of severe shortages of valuable cherry and associated hardwoods if management cannot be intensified to keep pace with diminishing commercial forest land area and increasing demands for timber products. These threats can be avoided only by a vigorous research program that will provide the information needed for intensified management of the Allegheny forest resource. Because the timber production problems are so completely interrelated with deer management problems, a closely coordinated timber wildlife research program will be required.

Although the Forest Service currently has a small research effort underway at Warren, Pa., that program is simply too small to yield significant progress on these complex problems. They do have new laboratory and greenhouse facilities at Warren, which were constructed in 1964, but the increased funds needed to operate and staff this facility have never been appropriated, except for a very small increase of $25,000 2 years ago.

In view of the high values involved, we request that the Forest Service appropriations be increased by $300,000 to bring this long-planned research to reality. This amount would provide $150,000 for hardwood production and $150,000 for wildlife habitat research, to support such specialists as physiologists, mensurationists, soil scientists, wildlife ecologists, and an adequate supporting staff of field assistants and technical aids.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views, and for your consideration.
tion.

Sincerely yours,

N. C. TUTTLE,
Manager, Timberlands Division-Northern.

NORTHWEST FOREST PEST ACTION COUNCIL,
Seattle, Wash., March 1, 1971.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairwoman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for Department of Interior and Related Agencies, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: As chairman of the Northwest Forest Pest Action Council, I am writing again this year to ask your renewed support for strengthening research on protection of our forests against destructive insects and diseases. You are well aware of today's critically important goals of (1) increasing production of softwood lumber for more and better housing of the American people, and (2) protecting and improving our forest and related environments. Forest pests are making it extremely difficult to achieve these goals.

Forest pests cause tremendous losses throughout the Nation, but nowhere are they more destructive than in the Pacific Northwest. U.S. Forest Service surveys show that in an average year, insects and diseases kill or prevent growth of almost 7 billion board feet of sawtimber—almost 50 percent of that harvested—in Oregon and Washington. This amount of timber would build more than a half million average-size homes.

The Pest Action Council firmly believes that only through an expanded and aggressive program of research can effective pest control methods be developed. The Council represents all sectors of the public and is made up of a number of committees which study individual insect and disease problems. At our annual meeting in the fall of 1970, the committees identified a number of specific problems needing research attention, particularly by the U.S. Forest Service. A number of resolutions were passed, urging increased research, and copies of these—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12—are attached for your reference, I bring them to your attention here and strongly urge that you support their implementation or strengthening at the hearings related to Forest Service appropriations for fiscal year 1972.

FOREST CHEMICALS

If the forest industry is to meet production goals demanded by our rapidly growing population, we must use insecticides to reduce losses from insects, herbicides to reduce competition from brush, fertilizers to increase tree growth, fire retardants to suppress forest fires. We must learn from research how to use these materials efficiently and with full environmental safety.

The Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at its research facilities in Corvallis, Oreg., and Olympia, Wash., has outstanding scientists working on these problems. They have produced some very useful information but progress is minimal because of shortage of manpower and operating funds. The council urges that the experiment station's funds be increased to adequately pursue this extremely important research.

ROOT DISEASE RESEARCH

Root rots of our major timber species such as Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine, cause an annual loss in productivity of Pacific Northwest forests estimated at 650 million board feet per year. If such losses were caused by fire it would be considered a holocaust; if by insects, a massive epidemic. The root rots, however, are more difficult to detect and control than either fire or insects, and thus have largely been ignored. Some new and promising possibilities for biological control of root rots are emerging from the modestly funded research program at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. The control system involves no pesticides or disturbance of the environment. Rather, it entails growing native plants such as alder along with the highly rot-susceptible tree species. Such plants appear capable of eradicating or greatly reducing disease-causing organisms from soils. Before such biological control can be implemented, however, the basic laboratory-tested theories must be verified under field conditions, and pilot-scale projects must be designed. The council strongly recommends the Congress strengthen this research in fiscal year 1972.

DWARF MISTLETOE RESEARCH

Dwarf mistletoes are parasitic plants which reduce forest tree growth in Oregon and Washington by over 900 million board feet annually; they also cause hazardous and unsightly damage to trees in recreational forests and campgrounds. Research now in progress suggests promising alternative control meas-

ures such as selective cutting, chemical control, and biological control by manipulating natural fungi and insects which attack the mistletoe plants.

A westwide analysis of mistletoe problems has been made by the Forest Service. A resulting recommendation is that the Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory be headquarters for a major part of the research effort. A base funding increase at Corvallis in fiscal year 1972 is needed in order that this important work can be stepped up as soon as possible. There is particular urgency to this problem because of the thousands of acres of mistletoe-infected young forests that are now being thinned each year. Unless adequate mistletoe protection is developed, this huge investment to increase forest production could be largely wasted.

FOREST INSECT RESEARCH

Forest insects continue to have tremendously damaging impacts on Pacific Northwest Forest. Over 3 billion board feet of mature timber is killed outright annually, and additional damage is caused to seeds, cones, seedlings, and young forests—our investment in the future. Damage is caused to recreation and timber-growing forests alike. Further, the catastrophic forest fires in north central Washington this past summer were fueled in strong part by millions of trees killed in a previous bark beetle outbreak.

A wide variety of insects is causing problems to forest managers throughout the region. Bark bettles, such as the mountain pine beetle, are the most important tree killers; 1970 surveys show that more than a billion board feet were killed in Oregon and Washington during the year. Defoliators such as spruce budworm, and the larch casebearer, an introduced pest from Europe, cause more gradual damage than bark beetles, but also kill and deform trees, and reduce their growth. The balsam woolly aphid is a sucking insect, also accidentally imported from Europe, that is rapidly killing true fir forests along the crest of the Cascades from Crater Lake Park in Oregon to north of Mount Rainier in Washington. It is now infesting Olympic Peninsula forests, near the Olympic National Park, and it appears to be only a matter of time until the insect spreads to the huge new North Cascades Park near the Canadian border in Washington.

Research by the Forest Service and others shows promise of developing new or improved insect control measures—by growing trees and forests that are less susceptible to insect attack; by creating conditions that increase the abundance of biological control factors such as native parasites and predators, by learning how to manipulate insect-controlling diseases; and by developing safe, nonpersistent insecticides that can be applied in a manner that is not damaging to the environment.

These research programs are inadequately financed. The Forest Service effort at the Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory, which conducts field research in both Oregon and Washington, is the U.S. Forest Service insect and disease research center in the two States. The council is aware that there has been no new funding of either insect or disease research at this facility for several years—a period when the cost of operations has been increasing at about 7 to 10 percent annually. The net result is that significantly less research is being done now than 5 years ago. An increase of funds is needed to bring insect research back to its previous level and to move ahead vigorously on the many promising new leads for developing safe and effective control measures.

CORVALLIS FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

The Northwest Forest Pest Action Council has worked for more than a decade with the Oregon and Washington delegations and many others to (1) build the first stage of the Corvallis Laboratory in 1962, (2) strengthen its scientific staff, and (3) in the past 2 fiscal years, to add two new facilities. We are fully aware and particularly appreciative of your support and efforts in obtaining Federal funding for the two new additions, one of which will be completed this coming spring, the other about a year from now.

These new additions provide the physical facilities for moving ahead on high-priority forest insect and disease research, as well as other important programs on timber management, genetics, watershed, management, and the effects of pesticides on the environment. The council strongly recommends that operating funds be made available to fully realize the new research potential. Strengthening of research for the disease and insect items described above is critically

needed if the forests of the Pacific Northwest are to produce the essential products and livable environment so badly needed.

Again, on behalf of the council, I wish to express our appreciation for your longstanding interest and strong support. We hope you will arrange to have this statement and the enclosed resolutions entered in the record of the appropriation hearings, and to have the budget for the U.S. Forest Service amended to provide adequate funding for this high-priority research.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. LARSON,
Chairman, Northwest Forest Pest Action Council.

RESOLUTION No. 5

FOREST PESTICIDES

Chemicals are essential tools in management of forest resources. Safer and more effective forest chemicals, more precise ways of applying them, and techniques for measuring their impacts on the environment are needed. Three key interrelated Forest Service research programs are attempting to provide the needed new knowledge: The insecticide evaluation project at Berkeley, the aerial application project at Corvallis, and the environmental impact project at Corvallis. The council strongly urges that these vitally important programs be adequately supported, and it encourages other agencies and the universities to increase their research efforts.

RESOLUTION No. 6

ROOT DISEASES IN NORTHWEST FORESTS

Root diseases reduce the productivity of softwood forests in Oregon and Washington by some 650 million board feet annually. State, Federal, and private land managers are becoming increasingly concerned about these losses to the timber supply.

The council urges Federal and State agencies and universities to continue to develop an indepth analysis of the root disease problem and to plan a coordinated research program leading to development of control methods.

RESOLUTION No. 7

WESTERN DWARF MISTLETOES

Dwarf mistletoes are one of the most destructive agents in western forests. The benefits of intensive forest management can be largely offset unless improved control measures are developed and incorporated into forest practices.

The council endorses the Forest Service plan to strengthen research and development on dwarf mistletoes throughout the West. However, it is concerned about the continued delay in making assignments and providing the resources to move ahead on this important program as rapidly as possible.

RESOLUTION No. 8

FOREST INSECT RESEARCH

The council recognizes that from the standpoint of environmental concern and economic feasibility, the long-term solution to forest insect problems strongly rests with a better understanding of such insects, the various factors influencing fluctuation of insect numbers and the role of insects in the forest community. Hence, the council urges the Congress and the legislative bodies of Oregon and Washington to support research programs which will develop such understanding in the interest of providing forest resource managers with alternative methods for minimizing losses from destructive forest insects.

RESOLUTION No. 10

CORVALLIS FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

The council commends the Congress for its support of stage construction of the Forest Service Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis, Oreg. Valuable new facilities will be available for use when complete within the year.

The council recommends that Congress appropriate necessary funds for effective staffing and operation of the facilities as soon as they are completed so that high priority research on pest control, timber growing and environmental protection can proceed without delay.

Now that the building program has been initiated, the council further recommends that funding be provided for its orderly completion.

RESOLUTION No. 12

BALSAM WOOLLY APHID RESEARCH

The balsam woolly aphid continues to cause severe damage to commercial grand fir and Pacific silver fir in Oregon and Washington. Subalpine fir in recreational areas, national parks, and wilderness areas of Oregon and Washington is also severely damaged or threatened.

The council reaffirms and urges an expanded and coordinated research program on this pest in the fields of genetics, ecology, insect-tree relationships, surveys and control.

BROCK EVANS,
CONSERVATION CENTER,
Seattle, Wash., March 26, 1971.

Hon. BROCK ADAMS,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BROCK: As I have in the past, I again call to your attention the vital need for an expanded program of recreation research in the Pacific Northwest. Rapid increase in recreation and other uses of the Northwest's scenic resources are having significant impacts on the attractiveness of the environment and the recreation opportunities.

I am sure you are aware of the recreation research project of the Forest Service in Seattle. This research program, concentrating on the human behavior aspects of outdoor recreation, has provided valuable information on the management of recreation and associated resources, but on too small a scale. An increase of $250,000 is urgently needed to expand their research on: vandalism, littering, and other environmentally destructive behavior, the motives, preferences, satisfactions and benefits accruing to different kinds of recreationists and how they can be increased by proper management and conflicts avoided, how recreational-aesthetic uses can be better integrated into resource management programs.

The human aspects of recreation use and management have too long been neglected as numerous conflicts indicate. I urge you to consider an immediate appropriation of $250,000 to support an expanded program of recreation research by the Forest Service in Seattle. This expenditure represents a minute fraction of the recreation development and management expenditures by Federal and State agencies in the Northwest and public funds expended for other resource development purposes. This investment in recreation research is vital to the wise and efficient use of public funds and balance of resource uses through better integrated forest management.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearings. I know you are acquainted with this work and deeply appreciate your careful consideration of research so important to the continued progress of our State and Nation.

Best regards,

BROCK EVANS,
Northwest Conservation Representative.

BROCK EVANS,
CONSERVATION CENTER,
Seattle, Wash., March 15, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN
Longworth House Office Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: As I have in the past, I again want to bring to your attention the urgent need for an adequate program of recreation research focused on Alaska's outstanding and vital recreation resources.

Alaska's natural resources provide a variety of recreation opportunities for both residents and visitors, many unique to the 49th State such as: The salt

water-forest-glacier relationships extending from southeast Alaska to Prince William Sound, the vast wilderness of the interior with its abundant wildlife, fisheries, mountains, solitude and undisturbed ecology, the scenic rain forest environment and exciting inland passage. The recreation values of these resources are important to Alaskans' quality of life and the income they generate by attracting out-of-State visitors is vital to the region's economy.

However, we are concerned that new information, vital to the wise management of Alaska's recreation resources, is lacking. There are conflicts between different types of recreation and other resource uses and the wisdom of irreversible decisions and developments already executed is not unquestioned. Little is known about the economic and environmental costs and benefits associated with different recreation management strategies. We feel a rigorous analysis of Alaska's recreation potential is urgently needed while the greatest capacity for choice remains. Such an effort is vital to proper coordination of recreation and other forest uses within the regions' total resource base.

The Forest Service has long planned to initiate a recreation research effort directed at Alaska's outdoor recreation potential. We urge you to consider an appropriation of $200,000 to launch this vital effort with competent scientific skills. The costs of such a research program are minute compared to the values at stake, annual development expenditures and the income generated by the resources. Yet vast, long-run savings would be gained from such an investment. I urge you to request an appropriation of $200,000 to the Forest Service to begin such a program of research.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearings. We deeply appreciate your careful consideration of research so important to the wise use of Alaska's resources.

Best regards,

BROCK EVANS,
Northwest Conservation Representative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee, Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: Enclosed is a letter I received from Mr. John Maines, vice president of Great Northern Paper Co.

Mr. Maines is concerned over the need for increased appropriations for research on wildlife habitat. He has requested that his letter be inserted in the hearing record when this subject comes up for consideration before your subcommittee.

Thank you and best regards.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY,
U.S. Congressman.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER CO.,
Bangor, Maine, March 1, 1971.

Hon. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY,
Cannon House Offie Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HATHAWAY: As you may know, attempts to secure an increased appropriation of $200,000 for U.S. Forest Service research at Orono were unsuccessful. But the need remains great and has in fact increased.

In order to do the job that must be done, the present inadequate effort on silvicultural research must be strengthened with an increased appropriation of $200,000, as proposed last year, and another $150,000 provided to initiate research on wildlife habitat. Thus a total increase of $350,000 is needed at Orono. I will appreciate it if you could arrange to have this letter inserted in this year's

hearing records of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies.

Last year, the New England Governors' Conference adopted a resolution calling for prompt and substantial augmentation of Forest Service research in the New England area.

The spruce-fir forest type covers nearly 11 million acres in the Northeastern States—77 percent of this acreage occurs in the State of Maine and an additional 15 percent in New Hampshire and Vermont. These forests support the single most important segment of Maine's economy. Forest and timber dependent industries employ 27 percent of the labor force and manufacture products valued at over $700 million annually. Moreover, these forests are a major setting for recreational activities that comprise Maine's second largest industry.

The spruce-fir forests can and are making substantial contributions toward meeting the Nation's housing goal of 26 million new or rehabilitated housing units by 1978. In 1968, they yielded 638 million board feet of softwood lumber. Expanding populations and rising living standards point to ever-increasing demands for pulp and paper products. In 1968, these forests provided 2.8 million cords of pulpwood. Great Northern's No. 11 paper machine, now under construction at Millinocket, will require an additional 100,000 cords a year when completed. These ever-increasing demands for wood, probably doubling by the year 2000, make it imperative that the productivity of our forests be greatly increased.

At the same time, the public wants and deserves other resources from the forest environment—more water, more wildlife, more outdoor recreation, more wilderness, more open space, and all of these things with improved environmental protection. We believe we can satisfy all of these sometimes conflicting demands; but to do so, we must know much more about the forest environment than we do at present. We need additional research badly.

The Forest Service has had a small research unit at Orono, Maine, for some years. They have made considerable progress in developing the extensive management techniques now used in this key forest type. But we must develop much more intensive management techniques. If we are are to meet the projected needs for timber, we must have greatly improved silvicultural practices, economically feasible, yet compatible with environmental standards. The present research effort is not adequate to meet these needs. Information is accumulating too slowly.

The present efforts should be strengthened in three main areas:

Development of alternative systems for regenerating spruce-fir stands.

Determination of cultural treatments and the proper number of trees per acre to provide optimum growth and yield.

Determination of moisture and nutrient requirements, growth responses on different sites and soils, and development of fertilization techniques.

This expanded research will require an additional appropriation of $200,000 annually for timber management research at Orono.

New forest management techniques in the spruce-fir type will require similar revolutions in wildlife habitat management for all game animals, especially for deer, moose, grouse, snowshoe hare, and beaver. The new timber management techniques contemplated should provide unique opportunities for wildlife, if we have the knowledge and technology necessary to take advantage of them.

Research should be initiated to determine:

The effects of intensive silviculture on wildlife habitats.

Opportunities for improving wildlife habitat in conjunction with intensive silviculture operations.

Techniques for coordinating wildlife habitat and timber management.

This new research effort would require an additional appropriation of $150,000 annually for wildlife habitat research at Orono.

I earnestly request your support of an increased appropriation of $350,000—$200,000 for timber management and $150,000 for wildlife habitat research, in the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1972.

Sincerely,

JOHN MAINES,
Vice President, Woodlands.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES,
Olympia, Wash., March 3, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House of Representatives,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: Forests are the mainstay of our economy, and a most valuable asset to our environment here in the Northwest. I know you are personally familiar with the importance of research in solving our increasingly serious forest management and related resource problems through the development of new knowledge and understanding.

For these reasons I am writing to you about a point of concern relating to the President's recommended budget, now being considered by Congress. I find it does not provide for any strengthening of top-priority U.S. Forest Service research headquartered in the State of Washington.

So I am enclosing a statement explaining the importance of some of these projects. Several programs urgently need to be strengthened at this time, and one needs to be started.

Past research by the Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, has contributed greatly to increased forest production, community development, and support, and to a better forest environment here in Washington and in Oregon as well. But as timber growing and harvesting and use of the forest for recreation, wildlife, and valuable watersheds all intensify, new and better techniques and practices that are safe, visually acceptable, and efficient must be developed and widely applied.

Your careful consideration of these programs and your assistance in supporting and strengthening them will be deeply appreciated and will greatly benefit the State of Washington and the Nation.

Sincerely yours,

Bert
BERT L. COLE,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS—STATE OF WASHINGTON

During the past 2 years the economy of the Evergreen State has shifted sharply from one of expansion to painful retrenchment.

Caught in the cutback in aerospace and in general recession, unemployment climbed to the highest or near highest in the Nation.

Welfare loads soar while tax revenues available to finance them have dropped, putting the State and local governments in a critical situation.

At the same time the forest industries have had their share of difficulties, reflecting a national drop in construction. But the decline in timber output has been far less than that in many other industries. In many Washington localities—even in recession, the timber industries continued to provide the main employment and community support as they have for more than half a century.

The hard experiences of the past 2 years reemphasize the extent to which our economy depends upon the efficiency with which we protect, manage, and use our forest resources.

Our forest lands supply the raw material for our valuable timber industry; they provide the main environment for our rapidly growing outdoor recreation industry, the key habitat for most of our game and other wildlife; they are the source of most of our essential water supply for domestic use, for industry, for hydroelectric power and our irrigation agriculture.

All of these uses of our forests are accelerating. And in total, the industries and activities that they support compose the basic mainstays of our economy, our basic employment and community support.

Best of all, our forests are a renewable resources. They can respond dramatically to investments in good treatment and management to provide increasing and continuing benefits for people. But achieving that kind of a dependable, bonanza will require investments in forestry research and development that are now being made.

Here in the Northwest we just have a good start in building the essential knowledge required to determine the potential of forests for the variety of purposes for which they are used, and for deciding the optimum combination of

treatments for the different uses to apply on specific areas. For this reason, the development of new knowledge through research is an important goal of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Forestry research in the Northwest needs to be sharply and quickly strengthened.

A major participant in forestry research, and a prime cooperator with this department is the U.S. Forest Service.

But in studying President Nixon's budget proposed for next fiscal year, I find no provision for speeding up even the most important research of the U.S. Forest Service headquartered here in the State of Washington.

Several of these projects which urgently need to be strengthened at this time are described below:

FOREST RESIDUES RESEARCH AT SEATTLE

Last year Washington's extremely critical fire weather, in combination with many years accumulations of high-hazard forest fuels, resulted in record forest fire losses and fire suppression costs. These costs are counted in the tens of millions of dollars; resource losses in the hundreds of millions.

Safe and constructive control of the weather by man seems unlikely in the foreseeable future. But the possibilities of learning to manage our most hazardous forest fuels—mainly forest residues—are more promising. Forest residues consist of slash from logging and road construction as well as from precommercial thinnings made in overdense stands to speed up tree growth, plus the natural tree mortality and litter that accomulate throughout the forest.

Forest residues are our most flammable and hazardous forest fuels. They are unsightly and they constitute physical barriers to intensive timber management operations such as planting, thinning and timber stand improvement.

Some 3½ million tons of solid wood in slash residues are left in the woods each year in Washington and Oregon following logging. Part of the slash is burned to reduce the fire hazard. But slash burning is expensive, costing some $7½ million annually. In addition, the public is increasingly concerned about the resulting smoke from slash burning.

But there are large potential values in forest residues. The sound wood in residues now left on clearcut areas in western Washington and Oregon each year could produce products worth $250 million, if economical systems for collecting and transporting this material were developed.

The U.S. Forest Service, with the urging and cooperation of the timber industry and of the public forest land management agencies in Washington and Oregon, has just started a new Forest Residues Research project headquartered in Seattle.

The two scientists assigned to this project propose:

(1) To promptly summarize and distribute in manual form what is now known about forest residue treatments and uses;

(2) In cooperation with the timber industries and with the State Department of Natural Resources establish demonstration areas of the best slash residue treatment practices known today;

(3) Develop improved salvage systems for economical extraction and use of additional wood residues;

(4) Determine the impacts of residues and their disposal on environmental quality; and

(5) Determine the need for slash disposal as a fire protection measure and the justifiable disposal cost.

The residues researchers now have a good analysis of the problem and a good plan of attack, but lack funds for making vigorous progress on this assignment.

Rapid expansion of this work is a top-priority research need. The desirable increase in funding at this time is $250,000.

FOREST ENGINEERING RESEARCH AT SEATTLE

Designing improved timber harvesting methods in the Northwest is a difficult, highly important engineering problem.

In most places west of the Cascade Range, clearcutting during final harvest has been the prevailing practice for sound silvicultural and economic reasons. Now, good environmental management frequently requires smaller and skillfully shaped cutting patterns and selective or multistaged harvesting using less roads per unit of area, making conventional logging methods economically impossible.

The Forest Engineering Research project at Seattle has determined limitations, the merits and some possible future improvements in helicopter logging. They developed balloon logging to an operational system and have shown where balloons can be used advantageously. Their current studies indicate that innovations in skyline logging can reduce costs as well as prevent damage to soil, water and scenery.

The engineering research project recently contracted with the Smith-Berger Logging Equipment Co. in Seattle to construct a prototype unit of a new, highly promising mobile-running skyline system. This new system will be ready for actual operational testing within the next few months.

It is extremely important now that these tests proceed without delay, that further improvements to be made quickly, again tested, and then the whole new system made widely available for prompt application in this region's forests.

Yesterday's standards and methods of timber harvest don't measure up to the requirements of today. To speed the progress to better systems, funding for Seattle forest engineering research should be increased by $100,000.

FOREST RECREATION RESEARCH AT SEATTLE

Use of our forests by recreationists continues to increase in recession as well as during more expansive times. Outdoor recreation has become the Northwest's fourth largest and fastest growing industry. And its further increase in importance is widely predicted.

The Forest Service has a small but highly productive forest recreation research program at Seattle in cooperation with the University of Washington.

The researchers in this unit have made tremendously valuable findings on how better to control vandalism and littering in outdoor recreation areas. This problem now costs $22 million annually to control or correct on the national forests alone, plus hundreds of millions of dollars on other recreation areas such as State and national parks. Studies of wilderness use by the Seattle project have greatly improved the protection and administration of these highly prized but virgin areas, and they promise to improve wilderness users continuing enjoyment of them too.

This work is greatly needed to solve the problems of conflicts between the public's use of the forest for recreation and for the production of such essential basic commodities as timber and water.

Learning how to coordinate the recreationist's use of the forest with the timberman's use is as important to efficient timber production as it is to the orderly, constructive and profitable development of the outdoor recreation industry. I say this because, during recent years, what appear to be desirable intensified programs of timber production are too often opposed with increasing vigor by recreationists.

To solve such problems for the forest landowner and the recreationist, Forest Service recreation research efforts should be accelerated. The recommended increase for the Seattle program next fiscal year is $60,000.

WILDLIFE HABITAT RESEARCH AT OLYMPIA

Use of the forest as a habitat for game and other wildlife frequently conflicts seriously with timber growing. For this reason the Forest Service has an active and productive animal damage control research project at the Olympia Forestry Sciences Laboratory in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

But what is not being researched, and what the Forest Service should add to its study at Olympia, are the impacts of timber management on the habitat of both game and nongame species of wildlife.

The Forest Service has a valuable wildlife habitat research program serving eastern Oregon and Washington out of headquarters at La Grande, Oreg. Urgently needed is a similar project for the vast coastal and Douglas-fir forest areas west of the Cascades from northern California, through west side Oregon and Washington. It should be headquartered at the Olympia Forestry Sciences Laboratory where exceptionally valuable facilities and opportunities for cooperation are available.

The Forest Service research program for the 1970's includes plans for this work, and I recommend its activation next fiscal year. The desirable level of funding for the first year of operation is $100,000.

FACILITIES MUCH NEEDED FOR FORESTRY RESEARCH IN SEATTLE

Several years ago the Congress provided for excellent specialized facilities necessary for efficient research for the Forest Service projects headquartered in Wenatchee and at Olympia, Wash.

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources provided the site for the Olympia Forestry Sciences Laboratory, and we are a major cooperator with the Forest Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at this location.

These excellent facilities at both Wenatchee and Olympia have greatly increased the output of valuable research results and stimulated the applications of the resulting new knowledge on the forests and watersheds of the Northwest.

But the Forest Service has been unable to provide such facilities for its high-priority research headquartered in Seattle as has proved so beneficial to the progress of research output at Olympia and Wenatchee. In Seattle two Forest Service scientists are quartered at the University of Washington College of Forestry, which is already overcrowded. The other researchers occupy inadequate, below standard, rented space near the campus.

What is required now is a Seattle Forestry Sciences Laboratory to facilitate progress of the Forest Service research in Forest Engineering, Forest Residues, Wood Construction and Forest Recreation. Three years ago the Forest Service obtained, through the General Services Administration, an outstanding site on Sand Point Way for such a research laboratory. The site is all ready for use.

Forest Service plans for the 1970's include a forest engineering research laboratory in Seattle on the Sand Point site. Its purpose is to provide adequate facilities for intensive study of forest engineering problems. The proposed structure would replace the various inadequate rented quarters currently occupied. Despite cramped quarters and no prototype construction space whatever, the research engineers have already shown that balloon and skyline logging systems can materially reduce, perhaps by half, the mileage of road required to harvest timber in mountainous areas, thereby saving land, expense, and environmental damage. But accomplishments of this project's full objective will require adequate resources for the work. Expanded facilities are particularly needed now.

Because of their related goals and common basic subject, and because of efficiencies in joint use of laboratory space, all the Seattle projects of the Forest Service should be included in such a new laboratory. I am deeply concerned that there is no specific plan to do this now and recommend prompt funding to permit establishment of this facility.

With unemp oyment in western Washington at a new high, a Seattle Forestry Sciences Research Laboratory could be planned and constructed very expediently right now, and with great benefit to the community, the State and the Northwest.

Two-phase construction of such a Seattle Forestry Sciences Laboratory is desirable as follows:

Phase I (if constructed in fiscal year 1972):	
Planning	$130,000
Construction	1,340,000
Total	1,470,000
Capacity:	
Scientist	----------
Man-years	13
Phase II (if constructed in fiscal year 1975:	
Planning	$80,000
Construction	895,000
Total	975,000

WILSONVILLE, OREG., *April 13, 1971.*

Hon. WENDELL WYATT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR WENDELL: I take this opportunity to write you again this year about the importance of strengthening the research program at the Forest Service's Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis. As chairman of the Northwest Forest

Pest Action Council for some 20 years, it was my great privilege to work with you and others in developing these facilities from near zero to the most important forest research installation in the Pacific Northwest.

You can be particularly proud of your part in obtaining funding during the past 2 fiscal years for new additions to the laboratory. The first of these will be completed this spring; the second about a year from now. But I am most surprised and very much concerned that the President's fiscal year 1972 budget makes no provisions for operating funds for these facilities, which are essential to starting the scheduled high-priority research.

In my job as director of the new Western Forestry Center in the city of Portland, I can see clearer than ever before the critical need for developing new knowledge for increasing the yields of all the products of the forest, while at the same time providing full protection to the priceless environments of those forests. From your several visits to the Corvallis Laboratory, you are well aware of the outstanding scientific staff that has been assembled to do research on forest pest control ,soil stability and streamflow, the impact of chemicals on the forest environment, increasing timber yields, and many other problems.

The scientists have been handicapped for many years by being scattered and inadequately equipped and staffed. Now that new space will soon be available, it would be a tragic waste of taxpayers' investment if funds are not provided to put it to full use. I sincerely hope that in the upcoming hearings you will be able to convince the committee of this.

When you are next in Portland, please visit the Western Forestry Center, which we think is the finest facility of its kind in the world. I believe our exhibits and imaginative demonstrations are convincing evidence of the vital importance of forests to the Pacific Northwest and the Nation. Forest research such as that at the Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory is a key feature of the story we tell at the Center.

I will appreciate it very much if you can have my comments inserted in the committee hearing record.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

ERNEST L. KOLBE

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS,
Washington, D.C., April 20, 1971.

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The Society of American Foresters, with more than 17,500 members, represents the profession of forestry in America which is concerned with environmentally sound management of the forested third of the Nation.

Protection commensurate with the values protected is essential to the management of all forest land resources. The general public shares the responsibility and the multiple benefits of forest protection on both private and public lands owing to its heavy use of these lands. The society endorses programs of integrated protection of the forest, involving judicious use of ecological, biological, chemical, and mechanical controls of insects, diseases, and fire.

Insects and diseases together are the No. 1 killer of trees in the United States. Much forest land is managed only to salvage behind or just ahead of the pests. Large enough investments in research are not being made to solve the problems of forest insect and disease control. This is illustrated most recently by failure to stop the epidemics of mountain pine beetle in Wyoming and the blister rust fungus in Idaho, where extensive control measures have been given up. Accelerated research is needed to control bark beetles, dwarf mistletoes, root rots, and defoliating insects in the West; fusiform rust and brown spot in the South; the gypsy moth in the Northeast; the Dutch elm disease; and other serious pests.

Forest managers have restricted use of chemical pesticides to prevent possible damage to the environment. Adequate funding now to take advantage of near breakthroughs and promising approaches in biological controls for forest insects and diseases should be a high priority item in environmental expenditures. The society recommends a 25-percent increase in the present funding for research to develop nonhazardous methods to control the more serious forest insects and diseases.

The society gives high priority to and strongly supports the National Association of State Foresters recommendation that the budget item for cooperative

forest fire control be increased to the full authorization of $20 million. The acreage of forests destroyed each year by fires—some 5 million acres on the average—is in no way consonant with environmental quality. The basic cooperative program for reducing this destruction, which involves all forest resources, should be fully funded.

H. R. GLASCOCK, Jr.,
Executive Vice President.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Mr. Glenn L. Bowers has advised me that he has filed a statement with your subcommittee on behalf of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, with the request that the statement be made a part of the record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

I will very much appreciate favorable consideration of the Pennsylvania Game Commission's request.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. WARE.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION,
Harrisburg, Pa., March 5, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Unfortunately I am unable to appear personally before your Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies during public hearings on appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service. Since I am unable to appear, I respectfully request that the attached statement be entered into the record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Our intense interest lies in requesting the subcommittee to increase the budget of the Forest Service $300,000—$150,000 for deer habitat research and $150,000 for hardwood production research to strengthen these research programs at Warren, Pa.

Your recognition of our sincere desire to enhance the research program and thereby the environment and public enjoyment, by admitting our statement to the record will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

GLENN L. BOWERS,
Executive Director.

Madam Chairman, members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, I have prepared this statement because of our intense interest in the production of forest game, especially deer, and fine hardwoods in Pennsylvania's Allegheny Plateau region. It is our recommendation that it is not only desirable but imperative to strengthen the research programs of the Forest Service at Warren, Pa.

In Pennsylvania, hunting is a multimillion-dollar business. We have more hunters—both, residents, over 1 million, and nonresidents, over 100,000, than any other State. Annually hunting pumps millions of dollars into the rural economy of our areas such as the Allegheny Plateau which is a very popular hunting region.

This region has historically produced prime game and timber resources, with black cherry and allied timber species providing the most valuable hardwood forests in the Nation. The region contributes heavily to the total deer resource and some of the heaviest concentrations of deer and deer hunters occur here.

There is growing demand for deer hunting and for intensive management for enhancing the production of the very valuable white-tailed deer resource. Like-

wise, the demand for high quality hardwood timber has been on the increase. Intensive attention to both the deer and timber resources would result in marked contributions toward improvement and/or maintaining the welfare of industries and communities and the rural living standards of the region.

Over the years, problems have developed with the deer herd and the impact of the herd on the forest has been manifest in denying regeneration of desirable timber stands. High deer concentrations have resulted in the past from hunter demands and a series of poor antlerless harvests coupled with mild winters. The quality of the deer range has deteriorated and there has been an accompanying decline in deer quality—both in body size and antler development. This situation is serious but there is no better place to embark toward soltuions than in this area with its existing facilities and the wealth of areas for study.

I am unable to express the degree of emphasis or imperativeness I should like to attach to this request. This is an extremely critical situation which lends itself well to the kind of thorough scientific research study we are suggesting. In 1964 a laboratory facility was built at Warren; it has never been fully utilized and can accommodate the personnel for the studies we recommend.

The deer and hardwood timber resources are closely interrelated and interdependent and as indicated earlier, the economic benefits to be gained are tremendous.

In view of the magnitude of the impacts of such studies, we respectfully request support for a total of $300,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget at Warren, Pa.; $150,000 for deer habitat research and a like sum for hardwood production research. Your concerned consideration of this request will be appreciated and I thank you sincerely for the opportunity to have this statement made a part of the record.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 3, 1971.

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: I am in receipt of a copy of the letter of February 25, 1971 to you from A. Gene Gazlay, assistant director, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, concerning funding of the program to combat forest fires. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

I find myself in wholehearted agreement with the points made by Mr. Gazlay. It is my hope that your subcommittee will find it possible to give favorable consideration to his suggestions.

With warmest personal regards,
Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. DINGELL,
Member of Congress.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES,
Lansing, Mich., February 25, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: There are two areas of Federal funding that are of particular interest in this department in connection with our forest fire program, and we are hoping for a favorable response to the appropriations requests of the U.S. Forest Service in March.

The first is the Clarke-McNary Act, section 2. I understand that the President's budget for fiscal 1972 carries a recommended funding of $16.469 million. A full $20 million is authorized by Public Law 392 (81st Congress). Federal participation in funding the cooperative forest fire protection on State and privately owned forest and watershed areas is authorized at 50 percent, based on recognition of the national interest in the timber resource that transgresses State boundaries. At $16.469 million, however, the Federal participation would be only 15 percent. The value of the timber and forest-based related resources the States are protecting is estimated in excess of $275 billion. Certainly, with the several States

now bearing 85 percent of the cost of forest fire protection, the $20 million Federal appropriation is minimal insurance considering the tremendous input of timber and related forest resources to the economy and well-being of our Nation.

The second area is in the funding of the Forest Fire Research Center that has recently been established at Michigan State University. There presently are only three Federal research centers in addition to this one that deal with forest fire problems, and those are in Macon, Ga., Missoula, Mont. and Riverside, Calif. The northeastern area of the United States definitely needs this fire research center in East Lansing, and the center needs funds. The amount of $450,000 is recommended. The northeastern area contains about 60 percent of this nation's population, and experienecs more than one-fourth of the forest fires in the country each year. The fire prevention research done by this station would be of great benefit to the area.

By copy of this letter to Michigan's Members of the House and the Senate, we are advising them of our interest in these fundings. With kindest regards, and best wishes for a good session.

Respectfully,

A. GENE GAZLAY,
Assistant Director.

WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE,
Seattle, Wash., March 25, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
U.S. Representative, Third District, Washington, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: I am writing relative to research budget needs for projects at Wenatchee, Seattle and Olympia. There is need for a first-year increase in funding of $635,000 and for the research projects as outlined in the Forest Service research program. And, since it is not now in the budget for next fiscal year, I would like to ask your support and consideration for the high priority needs I have described above.

Will you please arrange to include a copy of my letter in the record of the Forest Service appropriation hearings?

Sincerely yours,

A. LARS NELSON,
Master, Washington State Grange.

WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE,
Seattle, Wash., March 25, 1971.

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
U.S. Representataive, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: The conflagration type fires experienced in 1970 are extremely difficult to control due in part to the tremendous accumulations of natural fuels and man-made residues in the forests. Accumulation of logging slash in the Northwest totals nearly 40 million tons each year. A part of this slash is burned annually at a cost of $7½ million, mainly to reduce fire hazard and to help establish a new forest. But the burning produces smoke that environmentally conscious citizens regard as contributing to air pollution.

Research is urgently needed to find ways and means to economically remove more of the sound wood residues now wasted, to reduce the amount of costly slash burning, and to improve the appearance of timber harvest areas. The newly established forest residues research work at Seattle has made a good start on these investigations. However, a greatly accelerated program is needed to capture a potential multimillion dollar payoff annually for the States of Washington and Oregon, in addition to reducing the undesirable impacts of logging slash on the environment.

Sincerely yours,

A. LARS NELSON,
Master, Washington State Grange.

WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE,
Seattle, Wash., March 25, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
U.S. Representataive, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: I am writing to reaffirm my strong and continuing interest in this Nation's forest resources. Protection and management of all of our forest lands are vital for support of a sustained employment base in the Pacific Northwest and for maintaining a high quality environment. As master of the Washington State Grange, I am concerned with all the benefits from these lands. They provide water for our irrigation agriculture, timber for growing housing needs, forage for livestock and wildlife, and health giving recreation for an expanding population.

Intelligent management of these resources depends upon a foundation of knowledge supplied by a carefully prepared and coordinated research program. The Forest Service research program for the 1970's is designed to develop that essential knowledge. I am greatly concerned that the recommended budget now before the Congress does not provide for strengthening Forest Service research activities in the State of Washington.

Sincerely yours,

A. LARS NELSON,
Master, Washington State Grange.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR M. ROBERTS FOR WESTERN FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Congresswoman Hansen and gentlemen, Western Forestry and Conservation Association is an association of forest landowners, foresters, and forest land managers which has been, since 1909, dedicated to the promotion of the practice of good forestry and the development of forest conservation on all forest land in the western United States and Canada. The Association has, as subscribing members, forest landowners, large and small, in the western United States, private and provincial forest landholders in western Canada, and works to promote cooperation among State, Federal, provincial and private forest agencies.

The association membership feels a vital concern for badly needed research to achieve the goals of producing an adequate supply of all forest resources while maintaining or improving the quality of the forest environment.

All projections indicate an increasing need for all forest resources in the future. Supplies of forest services and products can only be assured through accelerated use of a shrinking land base. Ways of doing this must be developed through research.

It is alarming that no increases are contemplated in the budget before you to build up these fundamental programs. Due to inflationary forces, a static program is a dwindling program. In the light of increasing demands upon land, this kind of program does not seem justified even at this time of extreme competition for appropriation dollars.

Expenditures for forestry research have, for many years, lagged behind those for research in other fields. Late estimates put the level of expenditures for this vital activity at about one-eighth of the average for all governmental research. This seems to indicate that from the appropriation standpoint, forest resource management does not benefit from research and technology to the extent that other activities in the economy do.

This situation should be corrected as soon as possible due to the gravity of the need and for this reason I respectfully submit the following statement for the association and ask your consideration and support of an accelerated research program in the West.

The listing of needs which follows is presented in two sections. The first is a tabulation of needs in the western United States as indicated by programs at western stations. The second part deals with construction at the Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory and operating budget support for west-wide programs there.

Important Projects in Need of Financing Beyond Present Budgets

FIRE RESEARCH

The summer of 1970 will long be remembered as one of the most disastrous fire seasons in the history of the Pacific Northwest and California. The combination of bone-dry fuels and lightning caused huge conflagrations in north central Washington. These fires cost almost $20 million to fight and the destruction and damage estimated to timber, water, and other resources amount to $132 million. In southern California, man-caused fires fanned by 80-miles-per-hour Santa Ana winds developed into one of the worst series of conflagrations ever experienced. Almost 500,000 acres of watershed, timber, and recreation land was burned. Cost of suppressing these California fires when finally known, is expected to be between $12 and $18 million. Almost 900 homes burned with an insured value of almost $50 million. In addition, 14 lives were lost in the control of these fires. The impacts on watersheds, timber, recreation, and other resource values have not yet been completely assessed, but they are staggering.

The statistics demonstrate again that, despite man's modern technology and equipment, his knowledge about fire prevention and control is terribly inadequate. The needed knowledge can and must be developed through a stepped-up program of research and development. The Western Forestry and Conservation Association has supported such work for over 60 years, and urges increased funding and effort at three Forest Service Experiment Stations as follows:

At Berkeley, Calif.—Research programs need to be initiated or strengthened in the areas of (1) improved fuel management—to develop fuel breaks to break up the vast expanses of high-hazard chaparral and associated vegetation. A start has been made in developing low-growing and less flammable species, but much more needs to be done; (2) prevention of accidental and incendiary fires—a sharp increase in man-caused fires in the last 3 years emphasizes the importance of more positive fire prevention techniques and systems; (3) fire meteorology—fire disasters in southern California during the past decade have killed more than a score of firefighters and dramatize the need for more precise knowledge on the local interaction between Santa Ana winds and rugged mountain topography; (d) fire management systems—the application of computer science and aerospace technology is essential to development of the optimum use of existing firefighting methods and to develop criteria for improved aerial attack methods and radically new tools to increase the striking power of the firefighter.

The Forest Service has an outstanding facility at its Riverside Forest Fire Laboratory to do the needed research, but is hampered by inadequate funding and staffing.

At Missoula, Mont.—Three areas of research need to be greatly increased at the Northern Forest Fire Laboratory: (1) lightning—this phenomenon is a major cause of fires throughout the West, and was the main contributor to the conflagrations in north central Washington in 1970. Research to date indicates that a substantial reduction of fire-setting discharges by cloud seeding may be possible. Findings, although very promising, are incomplete and investigations need to be intensified before operational efforts are undertaken; (2) fuels—accurate and full information regarding fuels is essential for an understanding of fire behavior and fire management. A research unit at Missoula has national responsibilities for developing this understanding and developing fuel classification techniques; (3) prescribed burning—this is a potential tool of great value for reducing the threat of wildfire and improving forest ecosystems. A much more complete understanding of its use in a variety of habitat types, the impacts on air quality, and the development of guides to smoke management is critically needed.

Research in these three areas will produce results which can be readily applied in many parts of the West and will improve protection efficiency for the variety of values that forest land provide.

At Seattle, Wash.—Last year, Western Forestry and Conservation Association urged new funding to attack one of the most serious problems of western forestry and related urban environments—disposal of residues, commonly called slash, following logging and other forestry operations. Residues also accumulate in great quantities from natural occurrences such as blowdown, and insect and disease epidemics and also need to be managed. Such fuels were a major factor in the central Washington conflagrations of the past summer. We are pleased that the Forest Service started a forest residues reduction research and development program last fall, even though no new funding was supplied. However, funds are available for only a two-man effort to tackle this huge problem.

In addition to developing ways of reducing the fire hazard from residues, this research and development program offers large payoffs by (1) developing salvage systems for recovering large amounts of the 3.5 million tons of sound wood that is left in the woods each year after logging in Oregon and Washington; (2) reducing the need for slash burning, which now costs forest managers about $7.5 million annually in the two States and which is, in some cases, esthetically objectionable to the public; (3) developing more efficient and safe practices for disposing of those residues that are not usable for wood products.

Initially, this program will concentrate on Pacific Northwest problems, but much of the knowledge developed will have application westwide and, in some aspects, nationally.

INSECT RESEARCH

Throughout the West, forest insects kill by far more trees than any other agents. In Oregon and Washington alone, over 3 billion board feet of commercial-size sawtimber is killed annually—enough wood to build over a quarter million average-sized homes. In Idaho and Montana, the mountain pine beetle annually kills western white pine worth $2.5 million. Similar heavy losses are occurring in timber and recreation forests in other Rocky Mountain areas and in California. There is critical need to find ways of preventing and suppressing insect outbreaks, yet the Forest Service research effort to find needed answers has long been inadequate. In fact, with no new insect research funding for several years at the Western Experiment Stations with headquarters at Albuquerque, Berkeley, Fort Collins, Ogden, and Portland, less work is being done now on these serious problems than 5 years ago.

This is particularly unfortunate because there are promising new leads for innovating control measures for the two main groups of insects that damage forests—bark beetles and defoliators. For example, there is strong indication that bark beetles are responsive to certain environmental factors that can be manipulated by man. Also, host tree size and conditions, and stand factors such as density, are related to frequency of attack—information that, when refined, will be useful in planning harvesting operations to forestall bark beetle outbreaks.

It has also been found that natural chemical compounds produced by bark beetles, as well as their host trees, are primarily responsible for determining the trees they attack, and their success in mating and reproduction. These compounds or "attractants" have been synthesized and field tests demonstrate they can compete successfully for the attention of beetles that are on the attack. Practical ways of using these materials on an operational scale must now be developed.

There are promising leads for control of forest defoliating insects too. For example, it's known that a wide spectrum of natural control agents, such as viruses, bacteria, parasites, and predators normally hold these insects in check. Good progress has also been made recently in chemical identification and synthesis of the sex attractants that influence distribution and population fluctuations of these insects. Research is urgently needed on dosage levels and ways of manipulating and applying these natural control agents. Important defoliators against which these controls need to be tested are the spruce budworm, the larch casebearer, the Douglas fir tussock moth and the hemlock looper—which are causing or have caused tremendous damage in recent years in the West.

The following resolution was adopted at the 61st Western Forestry Conference of Western Forestry and Conservation Association at Vancouver, British Columbia, in December 1970:

BARK BEETLE CONTROL

> Bark beetles are recognized as the No. 1 killer of timber in western forests of the continent.
>
> Western Forestry and Conservation Association commends the Boyce Thompson Institute, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Western Pest Councils for the development and testing of attractants for the biological control of bark beetles in our western forests. This is an important concept in insect control. Congress is urged to support such control measures by providing funds for the increased cooperative research and field testing of this system.

FOREST DISEASE RESEARCH

The following resolution was adopted by the 61st Western Forestry Conference in December 1970:

FOREST PATHOGENS

It is recognized that forest pathogens such as dwarf mistletoe and root diseases are increasing in intensity.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges support of coordinated research programs of these forest diseases, particularly the mistletoe and root pathogens.

Diseases do not kill as many trees outright as insects, but they outrank all other agents in their total adverse impact on growth of forests. Five main groups of disease-causing organisms are important in the West—heart rots, root rots, dwarf mistletoes, foliage diseases, and cankers and stem rusts—and increased research is needed on all of them. However, as was the case last year, I want to emphasize again the particular need to support a West-wide research and development program that has been developed to get on top of the dwarf mistletoe problem. Detailed planning for this imaginative, comprehensive program was completed almost 2 years ago, but no funding has been provided. At stake is the wood that is wasted throughout the West from mortality and growth loss of our most valuable species of pines and firs. These losses amount to over 3.2 billion board feet annually. Further, dwarf mistletoe imposes a negative impact on other multiple-use values, especially recreation and scenery.

The planned research program is a very comprehensive one, involving inputs from the Pacific Northwest, Pacific Southwest, Intermountain, and Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Stations. A variety of approaches to developing control measures would be investigated, including forest cutting practices, highly selective chemicals, and use of biological control agents such as insects.

Activation of this dynamic, coordinated program to the desired level would require an increase of $300,000 to the Forest Service disease research budget in the West. The association again urges your consideration of this opportunity to prevent the great volume loss of wood while at the same time improving the health and scenic qualities of millions of acres of western forests.

WATERSHED RESEARCH

Water may be the highest priority commodity produced on forest land in the West. Fortunately, most forestry activities can be conducted without materially influencing the quality of water resources. Indeed, timber management increases water yields. But there are forestry practices, including roadbuilding on sensitive soils and chemical control of insects and brush, that can harm—sometimes irreparably—the clarity and purity of water. The association urges the committee's attention to increasing watershed research at four Forest Service research locations.

At Moscow, Idaho.—there is a need to look at further timber cutting and road construction in the high value, multi-resource Batholith area of north Idaho because of environmental impacts, particularly on water resources. Expansion of research in this area should include the effects of timber harvesting patterns (both shape and size) and effects of the location and design of roads on soil stability, stream regimen, water quality and water temperature. Studies are also needed on selection of suitable trees, shrubs, and herbaceous species to stabilize and esthetically improve disturbed soils, particularly road cuts and fills. An adequate overall research program has the potential of preserving or improving environmental quality while at the same time permitting harvest of timber.

At Corvallis, Oreg.—This small, but highly productive research program has produced outstandingly useful knowledge for improving management practices to safeguard water quality. Current studies include investigating effects of fertilizers and herbicides—practices which have tremendous potential for increasing timber production and rehabilitating burned watersheds, but which are being challenged as affecting water quality. The scope of the research is grossly inadequate and needs strengthening to accelerate the output of new knowledge needed to meet the rapidly increasing demands for producing timber and preserving multiple forest values.

At Berkeley, Calif.—The loss of lives and property in Glendora, Calif., in 1969, demonstrated again that the end of the forest fires is not the end of destruction from them. Water and mud flowing out of recently burned areas during the winter storms drowned people in raging streams, and flooded or demolished many homes. The fire-flood sequence presents problems in soil erosion and vegetation management. Ways to increase the infiltration capacity of soils are needed as well as better understanding of the relationship between types of vegetation and soil stability. These studies are badly understaffed and poorly funded. Strengthening is urgently needed.

At Flagstaff, Ariz.—Management practices are being tested on watersheds and evaluated in terms of effects on water yield, and other multiple forest resources and value. Preliminary results indicate that streamflow from pine forests can be increased significantly. An expanded program is needed to identify high water-yield sites, reduce costs of applied management, and increase the flexibility of multiple-use management.

FOREST RECREATION RESEARCH

An increased program of recreation research is vital to provide new information needed to accommodate increasing recreation use with other forest management objectives. The recreation research project of the Forest Service, located in Seattle, Wash., has provided useful information on people aspects of outdoor recreation. This work has been useful but must be expanded to realize its most favorable impact and to include other important topics. For example, there is a need to know more about the future demand for outdoor recreation and the impact it will have on forest management, how to control vandalism, littering and other costly behavior accompanying recreation and how recreation can be better integrated into a managed forest. Recreation research can help provide answers to these important questions and must be increased.

PHASE II.—CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATING BUDGET FOR THE CORVALLIS FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

Western Forestry and Conservation Association, for several years, has urged additional construction and program expansion at the Forest Service's Corvallis Forestry Science Laboratory—a facility charged with solving forest protection, production, and environmental problems throughout the West. The association was pleased that the Congress appropriated $500,000 last year for an addition to the existing laboratory. When completed, the new facilities will help increase work efficiency by bringing together some of the now scattered staff and provide new opportunities to move ahead with high priority research, if the needed operating funds are provided.

Because of its membership and area of concern, the association is particularly interested in the westwide and nationwide forest research assignments to the Corvallis Laboratory—and much of the program has such responsibility. I would like to point out to the committee the significance of some of these critically important research areas, and the need for strengthening their operating budgets in fiscal year 1972.

Forest Insect Research.—The Corvallis Laboratory is the Forest Service's western center for research on biological methods for controlling insects. Emphasis is on identifying and learning to manipulate the diseases, parasites, and predators that, in large measure, govern fluctuations of destructive forest insects. For example, this year, after about 6 years of research, field tests will be made in California of a natural virus of the Douglas fir tussock moth, one of our most destructive forest pests. The laboratory is also currently developing a program with entomologists in the northern Rocky Mountain areas to study the possibility of large scale introduction of parasites to control the larch casebearer, an introduced pest from Europe which is rapidly infesting and damaging all western larch forests.

The laboratory also has nationwide responsibility for developing safe, efficient equipment and technology for applying new, nonpersistent insecticides. This critically important assignment was given to the laboratory last year, but, so far, funding for only one scientist has been allotted. There is urgent need to further staff and fund this badly needed program.

Forest Disease Research.—I have already mentioned the westwide dwarf mistletoe research program, which would receive major input from the Corvallis

Laboratory. Another disease research unit at the laboratory has nationwide responsibility for developing biological controls of root diseases of trees, which reduce forest production in the West by hundreds of millions of board feet annually. New and exciting leads have been developed, which involve growing certain tree species or other forest plants that, by changing the chemical composition and biology of soils, are antagonisitic to root diseases. Before such biological control programs can be implemented, however, basic theories and laboratory findings must be verified under field conditions and pilot-scale projects designed and carried out. This requires an accelerated program.

Forest Genetics Research.—Genetics research at the laboratory uses Pacific Northwest species for laboratory and field testing locally, but much of its program is conceptual and thus is applicable on a wide geographic front. For example, the project has developed a new system of Progressive Tree Improvement that now is being applied on 2 million acres of industrial and publicly owned forests in the Northwest; the scientific basis of the system has implications for use worldwide in the field of forest tree improvement. There is particular need to expand work of this small but highly productive unit into other areas of genetics research, such as developing trees that are resistant to forest pests, as well as having desirable wood production and esthetic qualities.

Forest Environment Research.—A limited, but nationally important program is underway on the effects of forestry chemicals—pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers—on forest soils and water. The potential application of nitrogen fertilizers on western forests, to increase timber production, stimulates the need to strengthen research on the consequences of this practice. Also, a wide variety of new insecticides and herbicides for forest use is continuously being produced, and this research unit has the responsibility for monitoring and evauating their impacts on the forest environment. Presently, they are hampered, because of an inadequate staff and budget limitations, to accomplish this assignment.

Again, the association, realizing the extremely keen competition for Federal construction funds, expresses its appreciation to the Congress for the 1971 addition to the Corvallis Laboratory. Western Forestry and Conservation Association cannot urge too strongly the need to complete this key installation that is so vital to the communities that depend on both the products and the environment of the forests of America.

Remaining construction, the architectural plans for which have been completed since 1967, is as follows:

Remaining Phase II Construction and Costs, corrected to 1970–71 estimates

East Laboratory Wing	$1,365,000
West Laboratory Wing	$1,815,000

Congresswoman Hansen and Gentlemen: The Western Forestry and Conservation Association which has, since 1909, promoted good forest practice in the Western United States and Canada through the cooperative effort of its membership. This membership consists of foresters and forest land owners and managers from private, Federal, State and Provincial forest holdings. This association has been active in the promotion of cooperative fire control and congratulates the Congress for the Weeks Law of 1911 and the Clarke-McNary Act.

The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 and its several subsequent amendments have served a twofold purpose. The first of these was to strengthen the forestry departments of the several States. This objective has not been completely attained since more than 35 million acres of forest or watershed land in the United States is still without protection and the protection being furnished on almost 200 million acres is classified as somewhat less than standard. It is important, however, that every State has qualified under the Clarke-McNary program so the problem is one of expansion and development.

The second purpose of the Clarke-McNary Act, section 2 program, is to pay for the benefits to the general public and the risks added by them in their use of State and private forest land. A certain amount of this obligation is taken care of on a State level but there are many national benefits accruing to all the people of the United States and certainly many risks are added by public use of other than Federal lands. On a national level, 90 percent of all wildfires are man-caused. The most apparent benefits are, of course, the resources of the land itself, many of which are only partially or not reimbursable to the State or private forest land owner. These include: water, esthetics, recreation, wood

fiber for lumber and other products of the forest, forage for wildlife and domestic livestock production, and so on.

The Clarke-McNary Act, section 2, provides for an authorization up to 50 percent of the protection expenditure on qualifying State and private lands. In the 1971 fiscal year, the level was less than 15 percent of a total estimated expenditure of about $112 million. In 1949, the cost of protection on non-Federal forest land was approximately $40 million and the CM–2 program appropriation was $9 million for a 22.5 percentage.

In October 1949, the 81st Congress approved Public Law 392 which set the authorization under the Clarke-McNary Act at $20 million to be appropriated in orderly increases of $2 million annually until the authorization was reached in 1955. This increase in appropriation has not come to pass and the 1970 fiscal year amount was $14,396,000 which was raised to $16,469,000 in fiscal year 1971.

The fiscal year 1972 budget, now under your consideration, calls for $16,494,000, still more than $3.5 million less than the amount authorized for 1955, despite the fact that forest land under protection has increased nearly 25 percent in the past 15 years, to say nothing of the effects of inflation and the cost of more refined methods of protection.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association at its 61st Western Forestry Conference held in Vancouver, British Columbia, December 2–4, 1970, adopted the following resolution in regard to this matter:

CLARKE-M'NARY ACT

> The current authorization for funds to be appropriated under section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act stands at twenty million dollars ($20,000,000). The need still exists for funding at least equal to the full authorization.
>
> Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges that the full authorization of the Clarke-McNary Act, section 2, funds be appropriated.

The 1970 fire season in the Western United States and Western Canada, with its tremendous costs in lives and property, to say nothing of suppression costs, should serve as a warning that more has got to be done to get ready for the intense demands of the fire season. This can only be done through an all-out cooperative effort by all landowners with the help and backing of the people.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association respectfully requests your favorable consideration of an increase in this budget item to the full authorization of $20 million.

WESTERN COUNCIL, LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS,
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
Portland, Oreg., March 16, 1971.

Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: I am writing for the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers to ask your help in obtaining strengthened Federal Forest Service research to meet the urgent needs in the Northwest for sound basic information about the alternatives for action in our timber and related forestry programs.

Pressures on our forests are greater every year. New projections of requirements for wood in the next and following years call for more intensive timber growing measures to insure adequate continuing supplies.

Our forests are also under increasing pressure to provide more jobs, particularly here in the Northwest where unemployment is far above the national average. At the same time, people are increasingly concerned and vocal about environmental problems of logging and timber management practices.

All of these changes point out the necessity for increasing the efficiency and improving the environmental effects of forestry practices through research.

In reviewing the administration's budget for the U.S. Forest Service in fiscal year 1972, I find no increases for forestry research. If the proposed budget prevails, it will not be possible to sustain even the present level of research, and certainly not possible to expand this program of work as is so greatly needed.

With this situation in mind, the Western Council has identified two active Forest Service research programs, and a third that is planned in the State of Washington that should be adequately funded by this session of the Congress if the Northwest is to meet its priority goals of employment, timber output, protection of the forest environment and community support.

Each of these programs is highly important to the State of Washington, to the Northwest and beyond.

FOREST RESIDUES RESEARCH AT SEATTLE

This project must determine how best to utilize, reduce, or dispose of forest residues, including the slash, caused by logging and other forestry operations. Large volumes of residues are also created by nature as a result of windstorms, insect epidemics, and normal tree mortality. These residues are a tremendous waste of wood, an extreme fire hazard, and scars on the forest landscape that are very offensive to the viewing public.

Last fall the Forest Service started a new forest residues research program in Seattle to develop and test solutions to the residues problems. The program just now getting underway was started by dropping other important research. The Forest Service is commended for starting this work, but the problem is so huge that their present efforts are totally inadequate.

The potential exists for a multimillion dollar industrial payoff in recovery of a usable and greatly needed wood resource now being wasted. And if we can develop economical ways to collect and process into products the sound wood now wasted on just the clear cut logged over areas in western Washington and Oregon each year, the payoff in employment would be 9,000 new, full-time jobs.

These potential economic and social benefits of accelerated forest residues research are very impressive to us in the western council. In addition, such a program would have great intangible values too because it would improve the forest environment not only for timber but for recreation and other uses too.

FOREST RECREATION RESEARCH AT SEATTLE

A second high-priority activity in Seattle is forest recreation research. Forest land managers must coordinate the outdoor recreation and esthetic values of the forest with timber growing and other uses. Outdoor recreation is a growing and important industry that also provides jobs in the Pacific Northwest as well as deep satisfaction to the participants. To assist in its constructive development, Forest Service recreation researchers have determined the behavioral patterns and preferences of recreationists; they have analyzed the motives and expectations of people who use the forest and related lands for rejuvenation and recreation. Such basic information is essential to managers who plan, develop, and administer outdoor recreation programs and coordinate their use with that of timber growing.

All too many conflicts between recreationists and loggers have been occurring in the forests and sometimes these are the same people.

The Forest Service program in recreation research is a small one. It needs to be greatly strengthened to learn how we can best adapt rerceational uses of the forest to intensive management for timber, and how the necessary timber growing activities can be made more acceptable to the increasing millions of people who use and greatly value the forest as a place of recreation, rest, and beauty.

FOREST WILDLIFE HABITAT RESEARCH AT OLYMPIA

The Forest Service does not have any wildlife habitat research program in the entire western coastal strip from northern California through Oregon and Washington to and including Alaska. But such research is planned in the Forest Service research program for the seventies. This research unit is proposed for location at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Olympia, Wash. Location at Olympia would facilitate coordination with the intensive culture of Douglas-fir and the animal damage control research of the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife located there.

Intensive forest management must consider all resource values—including wildlife. Past timber cutting on the west side has produced a favorable habitat for deer and elk in some areas, as well as for smaller game and nongame species. But research is urgently needed to study the specific conflicts between wildlife and intensifying timber production, to relate wildlife requirements to the changing habitats caused by such timber growing practices as thinning, fertilizing, and regeneration cuttings. Such a project also needs to investigate special cultural practices for improving the quality and productivity of forest habitats for wildlife.

Hunting is an important part of life for many of our members in the Western Council. We want to see the Forest Service pay more attention to wildlife as

well as to a continuing and increasing timber supply. This will not be possible until they establish the research on how to do the job.

We ask, and shall greatly appreciate, your help in determining what can be done to increase the funding for these three top-priority research programs in Washington.

Will you please include a copy of this letter in the record of the appropriation hearings.

Yours very truly,

HUGH ALLEN,
Executive Secretary.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF STATE FORESTER,
Salem, Oreg., March 5, 1971.

Hon. WENDELL WYATT,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR WENDELL: With congressional appropriation hearings underway, I write to reemphasize the need to strengthen research of the U.S. Forest Service here in the State of Oregon.

I was disappointed to find that the President's budget contains no items at all for increasing forestry research. As you appreciate so well, we must have continuing new knowledge and technology for managing and protecting our forests if we are to meet the ever-increasing demands upon them.

I was particularly disappointed that no funds were provided for equipping and operating the two new additions to the Forest Service's Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis, for which you worked so hard and successfully. As you know, the first of these additions will be completed about June 1971, the second about January 1972. These are extremely important additions to the forestry research capability of the Pacific Northwest.

Now that these new facilities will soon be ready, it is urgent that adequate funds be available for their prompt activation and use. The highly trained and experienced senior scientific staff, now scattered in several locations, can be brought together and speed up progress, if funding is provided.

The Corvallis Laboratory is the Northwest center for forest insect and disease research. These agents cause by far the most destruction to Oregon and Washington forests—killing annually about a third as much mature timber as is harvested in the two States. The pathologists and entomologists at the laboratory are doing extremely valuable work in developing control measures, emphasizing biological rather than chemical controls. Their laboratory findings now should be intensified and then tested as soon as possible under field conditions and in pilot-scale projects, but such activities are beyond present financial resources.

Watershed research at Corvallis needs to be greatly strengthened. Scientists have just recently provided preliminary but extremely valuable information on changes in water yield, temperature, and sediment resulting from roadbuilding and timber harvest practices. This information needs to be refined into prescriptions that managers can use to produce the needed timber products from the forest, without damage to soils and water.

The Corvallis watershed researchers are also studying the impacts of forest fertilizers, herbicides, and other chemicals on forest soils and water. All of these materials are important to forest managers trying to increase tree growth. But the researchers must first determine how such aids to forest growth can be used safely and without harm to the forest environment.

Genetics research at Corvallis has made outstanding progress in improving Douglas-fir. The scientists there have developed practical methods that may increase timber yields by as much as one-tenth to one-fifth of the unimproved average. These new research-based techniques are already being applied over some 2 million acres in the Northwest. The Oregon State Department of Forestry is an active participant in this program. But the research on which the program is based should be greatly intensified to develop faster growing, pest resistant trees with superior wood qualities—not only of Doug'as-fir but also of our other important tree species such as western hemlock, noble fir, and the western spruces.

Other research units at the Corvallis Laboratory need strengthening now, including that developing information for managing the mixed conifer forests

at high elevations in western Oregon and Washington and that working to increase the efficiency of seeding and planting methods to speed the regeneration of our forests.

I know you are familiar with the Forest Service research program for the 1970's, a nationwide projection of forestry research needs. According to this analysis, the desirable first-year increase in funding for the Corvallis Laboratory is $650,000.

So, I hope it will be possible for the Congress to amend the Forest Service budget to speed up work at the Corvallis Laboratory next fiscal year. We should move ahead as rapidly as possible on this research.

Your vigorous support of forestry programs for Oregon and for the Nation is deeply appreciated. Would you please arrange to have my letter included in the record of the appropriation hearings.

J. E. SCHROEDER,
State Forester.

WESTERN COUNCIL LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS,
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
Portland, Oreg., March 16, 1971.

Hon. WENDELL WYATT,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WYATT: I am writing for the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers to ask your help in strengthening Federal Forest Service research to meet the urgent needs in the Northwest for sound basic information about the alternatives for action in our timber and related forestry programs.

Pressures on our forests are greater every year. New pojections of requirements for wood in the next and following years call for more intensive timber growing measures to insure adequate continuing supplies.

Our forests are also under increasing pressure to provide more jobs, particularly here in the Northwest, where unemployment is far above the national average. At the same time, people are increasingly concerned and vocal about environmental problems of logging and timber management practices.

All of these changes point out the necessity for increasing the efficiency and improving the environmental effects of forestry practices through research.

In reviewing the administration's budget for the U.S. Forest Service in fiscal year 1972, I find no increases for forestry research. If the proposed budget prevails, it will not be possible to sustain even the present level of research, and certainly not possible to expand this program of work as is so much needed.

Last year I wrote you about the extremely important and unique forestry research under way at the U.S. Forest Service Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory. Members of the Western Council were greatly encouraged last year when the President's office finally released $500,000 appropriated by the Congress the previous year to get under way on the completion of the Corvallis laboratory on a stage-construction basis. We were further encouraged when the Congress last year appropriated a second $500,000 for stage II of the Corvallis expansion, even though this was not included in the President's budget.

Thanks to your very effective help in these matters, the Corvallis stage I expansion laboratory will be completed and ready to use in June 1971; the stage II expansion north wing will be completed early in 1972. This progress makes it possible to expand the high-priority research at the Corvallis Laboratory—if the necessary funds are now made available.

As you know, Corvallis is a major center for forestry research in the Northwest, and for some fields of investigation it serves the entire West and beyond.

Corvallis scientists are developing safer and more efficient methods to control the highly destructive forest insects and diseases that combined cause some 5 billion board feet of timber loss each year in Oregon and Washington. This research is our greatest hope for preventing these heavy losses and thereby increasing the sustainable level of useful timber harvest, and the supply of wood products for housing and other essential needs.

Corvallis is also the center for Forest Genetics Research which is developing faster growing and higher quality trees for a more abundant and more valuable future timber supply. If strengthened as needed, this work has the potential of increasing timber yields in the Northwest by 10 to 20 percent with full safety and benefit to the forest environment.

Our members are also greatly interested in the watershed management research headquartered at the Corvallis Laboratory. The pressures for more timber could bring intolerable damage to our invaluable forested watershed lands. We greatly need more timber, but the need to protect our vital water supplies is even greater. So the watershed research at Corvallis must be speeded up to make sure we do protect our watersheds successfully while pushing to increase the timber supply.

These vital and closely related research programs at the Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory should be strengthened with additional funding of $650,000 next fiscal year.

We in the Western Council should greatly appreciate your help in determining what can be done to fund adequately this top-priority work. Will you please arrange to include a copy of my letter in the record of the appropriations hearings.

Yours very truly,

HUGH ALLEN,
Executive Secretary.

NORTH CROSS STATE HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION,
Winthrop, Wash., April 20, 1971.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FOLEY: At a joint meeting of its east and west side directors held on Stevens Pass last Friday, April 16, the North Cross State Highway Association voted unanimously to send you the resolution you will find enclosed.

Also as a matter of interest, the association agreed to the name North Cascades Highway as the official name for the new road, when opened to traffic, and will so advise Governor Evans' task force on the North Cascades. The Governor's task force had recently requested this association to recommend a name and we will now have done so.

Very truly yours,

LYLE WALKER,
President, North Cross State Highway Association.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the North Cross State Highway will in all probability be open for traffic sometime during the late summer of 1972, and

Whereas, such traffic has been estimated by the Washington State Highway Department as 4,000 vehicles per day on a year-around basis, and

Whereas, traffic in such volume will require facilities for off the road picnicking, overnight camping, vacationing, and other facilities which are not now available in sufficient quantity, either public or private, to accommodate even a minor portion of such numbers, and

Whereas, the U.S. Forest Service does have a recreation plan for such facilities that will to a degree help alleviate the problem and such plan is as of now unfunded nor does it have any promise of being funded: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that this organization requests you to use the influence of your office to help secure the necessary funds to implement the Forest Service plan at the earliest possible date.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 6, 1971.

Hon. JUIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: At the request of my constituent, the attached letter from the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers is forwarded for inclusion in the appropriate record of hearings.

Sincerely,

EDITH GREEN.

WESTERN COUNCIL—LUMBER & SAWMILL WORKERS,
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
Portland, Oreg., March 16, 1971.

Hon. EDITH GREEN,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GREEN: I am writing for the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers to ask your help in strengthening Federal Forest Service research to meet the urgent needs in the Northwest for sound basic information about the alternatives for action in our timber and related forestry programs.

Pressures on our forests are greater every year. New projections of requirements for wood in the next and following years call for more intensive timber growing measures to insure adequate continuing supplies.

Our forests are also under increasing pressure to provide more jobs, particularly here in the Northwest, where unemployment is far above the national average. At the same time, people are increasingly concerned and vocal about environmental problems of logging and timber management practices.

All of these changes point out the necessity for increasing the efficiency and improving the environmental effects of forestry practices through research.

In reviewing the Administration's budget for the U.S. Forest Service in fiscal year 1972, I find no increases for forestry research. If the proposed budget prevails, it will not be possible to sustain even the present level of research, and certainly not possible to expand this program of work as is so much needed.

Last year I wrote you about the extremely important and unique forestry research under way at the U.S. Forest Service Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory. Members of the Western Council were greatly encouraged last year when the President's office finally released $500,000 appropriated by the Congress the previous year to get under way on the completion of the Corvallis laboratory on a stage-construction basis. We were further encouraged when the Congress last year appropriated a second $500,000 for Stage II of the Corvallis expansion, even though this was not included in the President's Budget.

Thanks to your very effective help in these matters, the Corvallis Stage I expansion laboratory will be completed and ready to use in June 1971; the Stage II expansion north wing will be completed early in 1972. This progress makes it possible to expand the high-priority research at the Corvallis Laboratory—if the necessary funds are now made available.

As you know, Corvallis is a major center for forestry research in the Northwest, and for some fields of investigation it serves the entire West and beyond.

Corvallis scientists are developing safer and more efficient methods to control the highly destructive forest insects and diseases that combined cause some 5 billion board feet of timber loss each year in Oregon and Washington. This research is our greatest hope for preventing these heavy losses and thereby increasing the sustainable level of useful timber harvest, and the supply of wood products for housing and other essential needs.

Corvallis is also the center for Forest Genetics Research which is developing faster growing and higher quality trees for a more abundant and more valuable future timber supply. If strengthened as needed, this work has the potential of increasing timber yields in the Northwest by 10 to 20 percent with full safety and benefit to the forest environment.

Our members are also greatly interested in the Watershed Management Research headquartered at the Corvallis Laboratory. The pressures for more timber could bring intolerable damage to our invaluable forested watershed lands. We greatly need more timber, but the need to protect our vital water supplies is even greater. So the watershed research at Corvallis must be speeded up to make sure we do protect our watersheds successfully while pushing to increase the timber supply.

These vital and closely related research programs at the Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory should be strengthened with additional funding of $650,000 next fiscal year.

We in the Western Council should greatly appreciate your help in determining what can be done to fund adequately this top-priority work. Will you please arrange to include a copy of my letter in the record of the appropriations hearings.

Yours very truly,

HUGH ALLEN, *Executive Secretary.*

POPE, EVANS AND ROBBINS,
Alexandria, Va., April 22, 1971.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: Enclosed is a statement we would like to have included in the record of the hearings of your subcommittee. It contains a request that provision be made in the appropriation of the Office of Coal Research for a continuation of our work in the development of fluidized-bed combustion. This new process permits the economical combustion of coal without adverse environmental consequences.

Very truly yours,

ROLAND D. GLENN, *Vice President.*

COAL-FIRED FLUIDIZED-BED BOILERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF POPE, EVANS AND ROBBINS, CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Supported by previous funding of over $1 million from the Office of Coal Research and the Environmental Protection Agency, the firm of Pope, Evans and Robbins has developed a new type of boiler, based on the fluidized-bed combustion of coal. This process makes possible the combustion of coal, our most abundant source of energy, without causing the atmospheric pollution that is so objectionable. Over 90 percent of the sulfur contained in the coal is captured at the time it is burned. Estimated construction costs for this new type of boiler are actually less than for currently used designs.

The process is applicable to both packaged boilers for industrial, commercial, and institutional use, and also to very large boilers for use in electric utility plants. It has been fully demonstrated in a small boiler that is being operated in Alexandria, Va.

The need now is for the design, construction, and testing of a first full-scale boiler at some existing powerplant. This will provide additional information and experience under continuous practical boiler plant operating conditons and will prove the merits of the process. Based on experience with this first unit, industry will be able to design and build additional fluidized-bed boilers, and to provide the performance guarantees that are essential for commercial success. The unit will also serve as an essential next step leading to the design and construction of very large fluidized-bed boilers for generating electric power.

The estimated total cost for a complete 5-year program, including design, construction, and testing, is $6 million; and $600,000 of this is needed in the first year. It is hoped that Congress will make provision for this in the appropriation for the Office of Coal Research.

STATEMENT OF THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL CONFERENCE

1. I am Les Holmes, executive director, Appalachian Trail Conference, with offices at 1718 N Steet NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

My organization is a nonprofit group representing the citizens' interest in the Appalachian Trail. We coordinate the efforts of trail clubs and individuals who still serve the trail by volunteer efforts to clear and mark the trail so that all may use it. We have an agreement with the National Park Service and also encourage States to enact legislation complementary to the Federal Trail Act. There are over 7,000 supporting members of the conference.

The Appalachian Trail Conference has supported the Land and Water Conservation Fund from its inception. It has been our opinion that expenditures by both the Federal and State organizations from this Fund to acquire quality public recreational land is in the best interest of the people of the United States.

2. It is our view that the Forest Service should proceed without delay to buy the inholdings along the Appalachian Mountains, particularly along the Appalachian Trail, as fast as the appropriations of Land and Water Conservation Funds will allow. The President's 1972 message recommended full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (p. 25). We support this recommendation.

3. We have been distressed to learn that the Office of Management and Budget has now proposed to cut drastically the Forest Service Land and Water

Conservation Fund program. This seems to contradict the budget program objectives. It is understood that the fiscal year 1972 program would be limited to purchases of lands in designated areas and to options on lands to and including January 1971. Beyond fiscal year 1972 acquisitions would be restricted to designated areas only. Designated areas are defined as national recreation areas, wilderness areas, national wild and scenic rivers, and national trails. We need some clarification as to what is meant by national trails. (Public Law 90-543)

As a matter of principle we are concerned about all recreation sites within the national forests. We, of course, turn our attention specifically to lands along the Appalachian Trail. Each national forest contains many private inholdings that the trail crosses.

4. Through Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, and New Hampshire there are national forests whose purchase boundaries include long stretches of the Appalachian Mountain crest. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail also follows the crest of these mountains within the national forest purchase boundaries. Unfortunately, there are many private inholdings within these national forest areas. Many of the best sites for recreation were not purchased under the Weeks Law appropriation, because the emphasis was on timber and not on recreation. Many of the best recreation sites in private hands are also among the most scenic and desirable along the Appalachian Trail.

It is evident to us that not only should the Forest Service be given the opportunity to acquire prime tracts valuable for recreation, but that the timing is so critical that if they are not acquired within the next few years they will be unattainable because of price and the high degree of development. Due to the older units already existing, the National Forests are a natural place to add to the land base.

In the south particularly—from northern Virginia to northern Georgia, private development for summer homes, private lands closed to the public, purchase for specu'ation, and vacation resorts are becoming an increased threat to the acquisition of prime recreation lands and are degrading the quality of lands already publicly owned.

5. The North Carolina National Forests have just completed and made available to us a condensed study of the Appalachian Trail in that state. We therefore have expert information available in the North Carolina National Forests. This includes the 152 miles of Appalachian Trail in North Carolina and the 110 private tract inholdings. 38 miles of the Appalachian Trail is on these private properties within the Forest Service purchase boundaries, and they need to be acquired to protect the Train in North Carolina.

6. One of the long standing selling points of the purchase of lands along the Appalachian Trail is that they are subject to multiple use. The environmental quality demand can be had without tying up large acreages for this use alone. For example, since the National Forest Service and the Appalachian Trail Conference entered into a formal agreement in 1938, logging has been practiced on environmental lands. Other types of recreation are also compatible, that is, wildlife management.

7. The Appalachian Trail has already been designated as a national scenic trail and we forsee that protection which the public demands will become an eventua'ity. In view of the inroads being made each year by the private sector within Forest Service authorized purchase boundaries it is evident that the earliest possible purchase by the Forest Service will represent the most efficient use of public funds.

8. Studies including the ORRRC report have emphasized the need for purchasing public recreation lands as a growing population with increased leisure time turns from urban areas to the great out-of-doors. The lands of the Appalachian Mountains are particularly favorably situated for outdoor recreation for the following reasons:

(*a*) Proximity to population centers.
(*b*) Relative freedom from urbanization.
(*c*) Altitude providing relief from summer heat.
(*d*) Wealth of flora and fauna.
(*e*) Magnificent scenery.

STATEMENT BY DR. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., SECRETARY, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I am Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C.

We should like to call the attention of the committee to our views regarding the appropriations of departments and agencies that fall within the province of this committee. We have been most attentive to the funding of programs of basic natural resources and conservation agencies over a long period of time.

FOREST SERVICE

Members of this committee are well aware of the controversy and conflict regarding Forest Service directed activities, more specifically, the management of the national forest system. We have for some period of time urged a program of new dimension that would represent, in our judgment, a more balanced and effective program.

In order to understand our proposals, it will be helpful to determine the frame of reference from which our recommendations are promulgated. Because of the significant increase in timber harvest on the national forests, which has increased from 1.6 billion board feet in 1950 to about 13 billion board feet in 1969, we are considering seriously the augury for the future as to the maintenance of the national forests. Any confidence we may have had has been shaken significantly by the announcement of the administration to increase the annual timber harvest by 50 percent or by another 8 billion board feet on an annual basis in 1978. It was our judgment that in the defeat of the Intensive Forestry bill, which was offered in the 91st Congress and supported by the administration, that the fate of this matter had been rather firmly determined. This appears not to have been the case and the announcement of the increase in timber production without a concomitant increase in reforestation, reseeding, tree thinning, and other management practices which would affect timber stand improvement appears foreboding—indeed!

Representatives of our committee have joined with industry and others to support a high level budget alternative to that requested by the administration. The increases are detailed below:

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM PROGRAM FOR THE 1970'S—HIGH-LEVEL BUDGET ALTERNATIVE, FISCAL 1972

[In millions of dollars]

Program area	President's budget	High-level alternative
Timber management	88.2	94.5
Recreation management	38.7	68.3
Range management	14.8	29.5
Wildlife habitat management	5.9	9.4
Soil and water management	12.5	16.4
Forest roads and trails	170.0	188.8
Forest fire protection	30.3	46.0
Maintenance of improvements	7.2	11.0
Minerals	2.3	3.5
Land uses management	2.6	5.0
Land acquisition	.1	.1
Land classification, adjacent and survey, line location, maps	7.0	12.4
Forest pest control	6.5	7.7
Construction (except pollution abatement)	4.9	33.2
Pollution abatement	20.0	26.5
Total	411.0	[1] 552.3

[1] Recommended.

The timber management area would have the major consideration given to reforestation and timber stand improvement in view of the fact that the national forests must be refurbished significantly since some 5 million acres of land have been lost for production and another 15 million acres are badly in need of substantial upgrading. By the same token, the expenditures of the past have been heavily weighted for the production of timber. From 1954 to 1970 the Forest Service received about 66 percent of the budget increases requested by the various administrations for timber sales and management. For other uses, however, their requests were treated far less generously with 20 percent of the increases for recreation and public use, 17 percent for reforestation and timber stand improvement, 17 percent wildlife habitat improvement, and 15 percent for soil and water management. The overemphasis on timber cutting on the national forests suggests a reevaluation, as indicated in the table above, of both the total amount of the budget as well as the item by item reallocation.

We would recommend that the timber cut be reduced to the level of 1960 and that it not be increased until the nonproductive lands are again productive. Within our suggested increase from $88.2 million of timber management to $94.5 million, we would recommend that the significant increase and expenditure be related to reforestation and timber stand improvement with the residual being allocated to sales administration and management. This would allow the nonproductive lands to come into fruition at a relatively early time.

It is highly shortsighted for us to ask that greater timber harvest be made in view of the fact that we are at the present time cuting about 50 percent more softwood saw timber than we are growing. Within a decade, if we continue at this rate, leaving aside the recommended 50 percent increase by the administration, we will be hard pressed indeed to maintain the national forests on any resemblance to a multiple use or sustained yield basis.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation was established in the Department of Interior to serve as a focal point in the Federal Government for the variety of programs under the jurisdiction of many agencies and departments which deal with recreation. It is difficult to determine in a line-by-line consideration of the Federal budget the precise nature of the budget requests as applied to studies. Planning and research do take into consideration a variety of projects, but the studies program per se would involve, for example, an implementation of the Wild Rivers bill. Many of these areas cannot be studied, even though the Bureau has been directed to do so by the Congress, because of lack of funds. Unless this amount is specifically expanded the function of the Bureau as a research and coordinating unit will appear to have been impaired. It has been our hope that the estimated budget for 1972 would be increased over the previous budget—especially for research and coordination. This has not been done and we feel it is to the disadvantage of the entire recreation program involving Federal, State, and local government entities. The administrative burden that has been carried by this Bureau has been for a great number of years highly disproportionate to the funds it has received. We would, therefore, recommend a sufficient increase in personnel and an increase in planning and research, with emphasis upon technical studies.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund requests the full authorization of $380 million. The committee is aware that the authorization to the Fund was increased in the last Congress to $300 million, $80 million having not been previously appropriated but duly authorized was residual in the last fiscal year. The budget request asks for $380 million, with $280 million available for payments to the States which must be matched by the individual States on a 50–50 basis. The basic statute, as amended, authorizing the basic Land and Water Conservation Fund, gives considerable latitude to the allocation from the Fund to the States and to the Federal Government. It is our understanding that the present budget is predicated on the basis that two-thirds will go to the States and one-third to the Bureaus of the Federal Government who are restricted in the use of their share for land acquisition only. The reasoning, therefore, that the States in this instance would receive $280 million rather than the $200 million, which would represent two-thirds of the current authorization, is that the $80 million left from the last fiscal year came essentially from the share of the States.

There are many mixed feelings about the allocation of $280 million. The difficulties can be summarized by pointing to the heavy backlog of parks projects, forest inholdings, and the minimal amounts that have been granted in the past to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and the Bureau of Land Management. Many of the enabling programs in the Bureau of Land Management have never gotten off the ground.

An additional concern at the present time is the seeming emphasis upon urban areas and urban recreation. We wish to make it abundantly clear that this decision is within the purview of the Administrator. The Appropriations Committee as well as the authorizing committee has been very pointed over the years, however, in establishing the frame of reference for implementing certain projects. The continuation of appropriations for such areas as Rock Creek Park, the C. & O. Canal National Historic Park, and a variety of similar areas appear to us to be a proper use of funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund on the part of the Federal, State, and/or local governments. We do not, however, agree that the cutting down of trees to built asphalt tennis courts is a necessary part or expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Neither do we agree to the appropriateness of demolishing old Federal buildings in order to create open spaces.

We wish to make the committee attentive to what could become a confusion of function between the Open Spaces grant, adimnistered by HUD, and that of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Receration. The Open Spaces Fund is applicable to the purchasing of areas or to the retention of areas within the inner city for open space and recreation purposes. The request of the Department of HUD has increased by $30 to $200 million this year. Simultaneously, there has been a strong emphasis in the Department of the Interior for urban and city parks and/or recreation areas that serve the inner city. There is some evidence that the reports from the Department of the Interior would change the formula in terms of basic allocation of funds on the basis of metropolitan heavily populated areas.

It would appear further to us that with this determination, greater amounts of money will be spent by the local and State governments on development as opposed to land acquisition. The burden of legislative history, beginning with the enactment of the basic Land and Water Conservation Fund of 1964 and continuing through subsequent amendments and annual appropriations, is that the States would be moving away from the use of funds for development because of the imperative necessity for acquiring land. Development funds are much more flexible, and responsiveness to their needs by State and local governments have been significantly better. After land has been utilized for other purposes, it is often quite impossible to change such a decision as to land use. It would appear, therefore, that if the Land and Water Conservation Fund is to be used for more and more urban-type oriented recreation activities, that the purposes for which the Conseravtion Fund has been established will be vitiated in part. There is no reluctance on our part to have the Federal Government actively support recreation programs within the inner city, and we are not saying that no funds expended from the Land and Water Conservation Fund should ever be uti'ized for such purposes. We are saying, however, that the major burden of providing these recreation opportunities in the inner city is that of Housing and Urban Development and the budgets re'ated thereto.

We find some problems appear to be ever with us, if the past is any augury to the future, such as executive impoundment of funds or the establishment of cash flow ceilings which are so restrictive that they impede and otherwise restrain the activities at the State and Federal level. Both of these techniques have been used recently. We are hopeful, however, that the full appropriation of last year will be spent, and that cash outflow ceilings will be realistic and represent only the delay of obligation and expenditure.

NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

The National Park Service, in operating the national park system, has found the demands upon it increasing at an ever-increasing rate. Time and again the pragmatic decisions in tune with purported other needs cause an underfunding of this entire operation and inevitable expensive postponements.

This year the requests for funds is $123.4 million for the total activities of the National Park Service. Basically, the park appropriations involve management and protection and maintenance and rehabilitation. This is not inclusive of land acquisition which is appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which has been discussed previously. No one would question the necessity of repair and maintenance of trails, parkways, buildings, structures, memorials, and so forth. The attention to camp and picnic grounds and related camp facilities, however, must be weighted with the greatest of care. There has been a legend that parks are for people. It would not occur to us that they were to serve any other purpose. It did occur to us, however, that people can kill parks as much as natural disasters. We are anxious that saving the national park system for people be achieved through the most expeditious means of protecting the very areas we wish to serve the people, from the people. We have discussed preservation and development of the national park system ad nauseam. We shall, in all probability, continue in this colloquy with members in the executive as well as those in the Congress. We hope that more of the commercial activities can be placed outside the park. This will be true whether we seek to restrain those developments now being considered, or whether we remove some that are now in existence.

We know the Service needs more employees. We know there are areas of specific concern—such as historic sites, landmarks, master planning, and wil-

derness studies. We appreciate the needs as manifested not only in the budget but in the ongoing programs of the Service. By-and-large, we support these efforts and we are appreciative of the fact that none of them has been funded to the requisite levels within the last decade. Certainly the management programs which include 281 park areas in 46 States and involving some 28.5 million acres are not being funded unduly by the present budget requests. The increases over the previous fiscal year are modest and probably woefully inadequate if we are going to achieve the goals as announced by both the administration and the Congress for the last several years.

We feel, therefore, that the 123.4 million figure is a skintight budget to operate the National Park System. If it must be adjusted by the Congress, it would be our strong recommendation that any reductions occur in the area of development, road building, et cetera. By the same token, if the total amount is approved, it would be, in our judgment, appropriate to allocate the moneys for greater preservation and protection with a more stringent limitation upon development.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Each year we come before the committees and relate to them what they already know so well. That is, the important and significant position of the Bureau of Land Management as administering areas that bring revenues to the Government far in excess of any expenditures that are made to support and rehabilitate the natural resources found upon the public lands. For reasons that have never been completely clear to us, the Bureau of Land Management has never received sufficient funding that would permit it to administer the resources within its purview to an extent consonant with its purported responsibilities.

One need not go to undue extremes in calling attention to the funding of this Bureau and then reciting what the employees must do to carry out their responsibilities under the basic enabling statute. Whether one rides horseback across this domain and calculates the duties of supervision of the members of this Bureau or whether one chooses to consult the map and estimate the tasks of Bureau personnel, is immaterial. The substantive matter appears abundantly clear. With better supervision, which primarily means an increase in quantity of supervision, and specific programs designed to restore and accelerate the resources on public lands, then, and only then, will there be a significant improvement in this most important land base of our country.

We are specifically concerned with the amounts requested for resource management, conservation and protection.

While the 1972 estimate is slightly above that for 1971, it would occur to us that this is the area that could well make our public lands more productive in almost every one of its multiple uses. Expenditures here could well enhance the basic investments we have in such a fashion that significant income could be realized. Certainly the land classification and mineral examination must be accelerated. The sum of some $7 million is not adequate to this task. By the same token, the whole area of range management, forestry, soil and watershed conservation, fire protection, recreation and wildlife, and the Alaska pipeline inspection do not receive anywhere near the required funding. If funds were increased for these categories, in almost each instance an increase in value of the basic resources of the United States would result. While it is not our purpose to be beyond the test of reasonable and prudent required of the expenditure of funds within a given fiscal year, we would recommend a steadily increased amount in the area mentioned in particular until at least an increase of 50 percent could be achieved over a period of 5 years. It would occur to us that this is minimal if such achievements are going to be meaningful and productive.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

The recommendations regarding the activities of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife have been enormously complicated by the Reorganization Act which has transferred a number of functions from this Bureau to other bureaus and/or departments of Government. In our understanding, the functions transferred to other agencies and departments will be reviewed by other subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee. For our purposes here, therefore, we should like to call attention to the wildlife refuges which require considerable increase over the previous year. The combined items on wildlife refuges and soil and watershed conservation should be increased by 15 to 20 percent. The cost of administration and management has accelerated greatly and the refuges

suffer as a result. Unless we are to be more effective in our efforts, areas of our refuge system could be damaged or be lessened in effectiveness.

Also, we feel that it is significantly appropriate to at least maintain migratory bird conservation funds at present levels. If it is possible, this area should be expanded by increasing the advance to fund, especially in the acquisition of areas for refuges and other areas in view of the serious problem of maintaining migratory waterfowl.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries has been forced to struggle for a long period of time in effecting necessary research as well as programs restoring fish and wildlife. We hope that wildlife research can be accelerated by increasing the moneys appropriated in the past and especially those not expended under current appropriation and authorization ceilings. These are areas greatly in need of sustaining support.

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