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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1973

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

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PART 5

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1972.

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

VARIOUS ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. AL ULLMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

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 the Interior and Related Agencies.

It is a pleasure to welcome our very distinguished colleague from Oregon, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman Ullman.

Mr. ULLMAN. This annual pilgrimage to the Interior Committee is a meeting that I look forward to. I am, of course, extremely delighted to come before my distinguished chairman and my friend from across the Columbia River, and the distinguished minority member, my colleague from Oregon, Wendell Wyatt, with whom I have a very close working relationship.

Madam Chairman, I do have a prepared statement, which lists the items of special interest.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, I welcome the opportunity to appear before you today and to express my appreciation for the subcommittee's past consideration of projects that are so vital to the people of Oregon and the Second District. For your convenience, I have attached a full list of activities with supplementary requests noted. I would also like to mention several projects that have been excluded or seriously reduced in the 1973 budget.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Two vital areas of research in the Pacific Northwest have not received adequate funding in the 1973 budget. The Bend Silviculture Laboratory in Oregon has made an important contribution to forestry research and management, but the facility is presently operating at about two-thirds of its planned level. After concentrating their research efforts on ponderosa pine, the staff now needs to focus attention on the complex upper-slope forest types, including the firs, spruce, larch, and associated species so important in the eastside Cascades, the Blue Mountains, and the Wallowas. An increase in funding of $140,000 would be very

timely now to expedite work in this forest zone where the need to coordinate timber production with aesthetics, recreation, wildlife, and water resources is more critical than ever before.

The La Grande Range and Wildlife Habitat Laboratory, also in Oregon, requires increased funding. An additional $75,000 is necessary for range research. Farmers in many areas have recently been confronted with the spread of pulmonary emphysema among their cattle. The La Grande Lab has just begun an intensive investigation of the disease, but there is only enough money to finance the study for 3 months. It would indeed be unfortunate if this study were terminated for lack of funds before any meaningful solutions were found.

Last year, the subcommittee included $300,000 to initiate development of the Lava Lands Interpretative Area near Bend, Oregon. These funds were used to construct the visitor center and work was started on the nearby Benham Falls campgrounds. But there is no appropriation to continue the project in the coming fiscal year. The Forest Service estimates that it will need $321,800 to complete the Benham Falls campgrounds; to place exhibits in the visitor center and develop the interpretative trails, signs, and tours an additional $221,900 is necessary. The unique volcanic formations of the lava lands have already proven to be a huge success with tourists and camping enthusiasts. The preservation and development of this singular geological area must be continued.

You may know that I have introduced a bill to designate as a national scenic area the beautiful Middle Snake River and the Hells Canyon Area in Oregon and Idaho; other bills are pending in the Senate. Although there are differing opinions as to how this area should be preserved, there is unanimous agreement that it must be protected. However, I recently learned that land development interests from other States have been trying to acquire the private property along the river for subdivision. The Forest Service has indicated its willingness to purchase the property as it comes on the market, but its allotment from the land and water conservation fund has been reduced this year. Four million dollars is urgently needed to halt the sale of this land to commercial developers. We must, in my opinion, maintain this area in its natural state. It is too precious to lose.

Camping in national forests has become very popular with Americans, and statistics show that there is serious pressure on Federal campgrounds. This heavy use has damaged many campgrounds and surrounding areas, resulting in temporary closure or restricted admissions to the grounds. This situation has become especially serious in the Deschutes National Forest because the camping facilities have not been expanded to meet the growing demand. Forest officials estimate that $157,000 will be necessary for additional camp sites, yet there is no appropriation in the 1973 budget.

I have been to the Deschutes National Forest and have talked with the campers. They are concerned that our national priorities do not allow for the preservation of our environment so that future generations can continue to enjoy it. The only way this can be accomplished is if the Congress provides sufficient funds for projects such as the Deschutes camping facilities.

This Committee is acquainted with Timberline Lodge in Oregon and is aware of its popularity. The recent State redistricting plan included Timberline Lodge in the Second Congressional District, although I have long supported the facility and share the enthusiasm of the many people who frequent the lodge.

As you know, Timberline was constructed in the 1930's. In order to prevent its deterioration and to meet the increasing use, a development program was started. Funds are needed for employee quarters and the day-use lodge building, but there is no allocation in the 1973 budget. I would ask the Subcommittee to examine this project once again and include the necessary funds to update Timberline Lodge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Madam Chairman, you are familiar with the Chemawa Indian School in Salem, Oregon. This educational facility, the only one in the Northwest, is painfully overcrowded. Some time ago, the Bureau of Indian Affairs determined that the present campus was outmoded and initiated plans for a new facility. Funds are now needed to undertake architectural designs, but no appropriation was included in the 1973 budget estimate.

The City of Salem has worked closely with BIA in order to integrate the school into the surrounding community, and plans for a park and an extension of the interstate highway have been completed. Further work on this project will be stalled until plans for the school go forward.

But the serious, long-range effect of this delay will be felt most acutely by the students at Chemawa. In order to succeed in our highly competitive society, these children must have adequate preparation. They can't get that with outdated school equipment, overcrowded classrooms and cramped living conditions.

I would again like to thank you for the work of your Subcommittee and for your time and attention today.

	Fiscal year 1973 budget request	Increase requested
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Bend Silviculture Laboratory	$200,000	$140,000
La Grande Forest Service Range and Wildlife Habitat Laboratory	440,000	75,000
Lava lands interpretative area		543,700
Land and water conservation fund	10,919,000	4,000,000
Deschutes National Forest—Camping facilities		157,000
Timberline Lodge:		
Day-use lodge building		2,700,000
Employees' housing		1,154,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
Chemawa Indian School		750,000
Warm Springs Fish Hatchery	423,000	
Bureau of Land Management—Fire rehabilitation	600,000	

Mr. ULLMAN. Thank you. My list of needs are not long nor great. Under the Department of Agriculture appropriation, the first and most important item is the Bend Silviculture Laboratory. I have conferred at some length with the Regional Forester and the people in the area east of the Cascades.

The Bend Silviculture Laboratory is one of the very fine research laboratories that the Forest Service has, as the gentlelady knows. It has devoted its time up to this point primarily on ponderosa pine. But now there is a very important need to broaden its research program to include the associated species—the spruce, larch, and fir that exist in quite large quantities. As a matter of fact, forestry east of the Cascade Mountains is changing from the ponderosa to the associated species on the upper slopes.

There are some real problems with their management for sustaining yield in the future. It's quite important that we do have additional personnel at Bend Silviculture Laboratory so that they can tackle this problem of the associated species. I am asking for $140 thousand in addition to the budgeted request.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that your total request?

Mr. ULLMAN. That is a very nominal request, I am sure the Chairlady will agree.

In La Grande, of course, we have the Wildlife Habitat Laboratory. We are asking for an additional $75 thousand, to extend their research into range problems.

The Lava Lands Interpretative Area is a very important development. Last year you made it possible to build an information center. It's very important in a long-range program that we continue with the development of this Interpretative activity area. We are asking for $543 thousand.

Much of this will go to the development of camp sites in association with the visitor complex. This forest has more pressure for recreational use than any other forest in the State and the lowlands project will increase this pressure. It's quite important that we do get additional camp site development there.

For the land and water conservation fund I am asking for an additional $4 million for a very special purpose. The Hells Canyon area is one of the great scenic areas left in America. I have legislation proposed to establish a national recreation area. There are other proposals to improve the national river. The Congress, I am sure, in the next few years is going to pass legislation setting this aside in one form or another as a unique national area.

There are very numerous properties, as the gentlelady knows, in the area that are being used by cattlemen, but there is a great danger that in the immediate future real estate exploiters will come in to buy up some of these lands in the heart of the canyon.

They could be developed for intensive homesites or other high density uses. We think it will be very harmful for the area if we allowed this to happen.

At the present time they can be purchased at what we consider reasonable prices. If we wait very much longer the price of this land may very well be out of reach. We are asking for $4 million additional in the land and water conservation fund for that purpose.

I have already mentioned the Deschutes National Forest camping facilities. Last year in the Deschutes National Forest, Madam Chairman, they were allocated $40,000 for campsite development. This, as I said, has more recreational use than any other forest in the State. There is a tremendous need for expanded camp development. I think it's particularly important that we get additional money for this purpose.

Turning to the Department of the Interior, the only additional amount I am asking is $750,000 for the Chemawa Indian School. The gentlelady is very aware of the situation. The Bureau, as you know, is planning a new facility and the need is very great.

I strongly support, of course, the development of Timberline Lodge. Its proximity to Portland has brought extreme pressure on the lodge, and it badly needs to expand and upgrade its facilities.

In summary, I do realize that the budget is tight. We all do. I recognize your problem. It's one that I think is probably as critical this year as it has ever been. As the gentlelady knows, my position has always been that we have been too tight on resource development matters.

If there is any one appropriation bill that needs to be increased if we are to properly maintain the tremendous national resources that we have in this country, it is the one that the gentlelady chairs. For these reasons I think it's terribly important that we do some of these things that we have to do to maintain and develop our great national resources.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is disturbed about the amount of the Forest Service budget request.

Mr. ULLMAN. I will strongly support your efforts in this matter.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. WYATT. For the record, I welcome my colleague who has always made a fine presentation before our committee and has been very helpful to us in our deliberations.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Ullman is a very fine Member of Congress.

Mr. ULLMAN. I appreciate those comments. This Subcommittee, in my judgment, has jurisdiction over some of the most important matters that come before the Congress. I leave myself in your hands, and

they are capable hands. I am glad to see my good friend here today, Congressman McDade.

Mr. McDade. It's a pleasure to see you, Al. We are delighted always to have your testimony. It's well thought out and we are glad to receive it.

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 appropriations, Congressman Sikes.

Mr. Sikes. Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before your distinguished committee today in support of the Gulf Islands National Seashore project, and I wholeheartedly endorse the following items to be included in the 1973 budget: $1,272,265, land acquisition; $571,300, management and protection; and $193,900, maintenance and rehabilitation.

Also, I strongly support the inclusion of a nonbudgeted item in the amount of $299,000 for project planning purposes with emphasis on access roads. These funds are needed in order to move forward with the necessary road and other programs as quickly as possible to accommodate the large influx of people that is certain to result from the opening of the seashore. This program is moving forward more rapidly than had been generally anticipated. Transfers of property from State and local agencies have been agreed upon. Title search and other necessary steps for acquisition of privately owned property are well along. The Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton, is to appear at a public function in Pensacola in my district on April 21 to formally open the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

It is well also to remember that Disney World is now attracting a tremendous number of tourists to Florida. Many will wish to see the Gulf Islands National Seashore and its historic and natural attractions en route to and from Orlando. This will add to the number of people who will be visiting the seashore.

I shall very much appreciate your assistance in providing these necessary funds.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much for a fine statement.

Forest Research Facilities at Rhinelander, Wis.

WITNESS

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mrs. Hansen. Our next witness is Congressman Alvin E. O'Konski, of Wisconsin.

Mr. O'Konski. Madam Chairman, I am glad to be here again. This is getting to be an annual affair.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be inserted in the record.
(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, I am appearing today for construction funds in the amount of $335,000 for the Greenhouse-Headhouse Research Facility at Rhinelander.

In fiscal year 1971 Congress recognized the need to construct additional research facilities for the Institute of Forest Genetics of the Forest Service, U.S.D.A., and appropriated 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. $335,000 is needed to construct greenhouse, heating and headhouse facilities including storage and grafting rooms which must supplement the laboratories for an efficient balanced program.

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 quailty, and pest resistance are urgently needed for reforestation programs to meet future wood requirements of our Nation.

It is my sincere hope that the Committee will approve the full funding of $335,000 so that maximum use may be made of the research facilities.

Madam Chairman, this testimony is in support of an appropriation of $300,000 for the study of intensive culture for maximum fiber yield, conducted at the Institute of Forest Genetics at Rhinelander. Last year, funds were authorized for the purchase of land for the timber farm, and the experiments have been interesting and rewarding, pointing toward a cheaper source of supply for the pulp and paper industry.

Annual domestic demands for pulpwood are expected to double and 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 culture of trees following modern agronomic techniques could help solve this supply problem.

The Lake States are expected to be an important region for expansion of the pulp and fiberboard industry. In this area, as in many others, competing land 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 systems 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.

Traditional farming operations are not very profitable in much of the Northern Lake States Region because of short growing seasons 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 private landowners, 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 design this important research at its Institute of Forest Genetics in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, with supporting research in silviculture, economics, and engineering at adjacent Forest Service research units in Michigan and Minnesota. Preliminary studies by the lone scientist assigned to this work have demonstrated the biological feasibility of increasing fiber yields 10 times or more over current practices. The increase of $300,000 would provide four additional scientists with the skills required and supporting staffs needed, and funds for related cooperative research by university scientists with special skill, equipment, and interests in this field.

I respectfully urge that full funding be authorized for adequate staffing and equipment for this valuable research project.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I want to emphasize that our livelihood in our area is paper pulp. Our biggest employer is in the paper pulp industry. If we lose that we will become a veritable desert in northern Wisconsin. That is how important paper and the pulp industry are to us. They are by far the largest employer in our area.

The demand for pulp is going to double in the next 15 to 18 years. The demand for pulp products, such as paper, is going to double in the next 15 to 18 years.

We have the Forest Genetics Laboratory. You people were kind enough last year to give me $75,000 for the purchase of additional land that they needed. Now they need two things. They need, first of all, a greenhouse to supplement what they are doing. They are experimenting with more than 2,000 different species of trees. They are also conducting an experiment, with the cooperation of the Atomic Energy Commission, in radiation where they think they can double or step up the growth of trees considerably, which must be done if we are going to meet the demand.

It's very important if we want to keep pace with the increased demand that that laboratory be kept going and, in fact, expanded. They need the greenhouse very, very badly.

The second project is that they need additional help. They need some more scientists. They will be considerably handicapped if they do not get additional help. They will not be able to do the things that they need to do.

I know this committee, in its wisdom, will consider these factors. I hope that you will find it in your hearts to be able to add to both these projects, in spite of the fact they are not in the budget.

In closing I wanted to say that this is more or less a case of double jeopardy. If I don't get these projects, there is a very strong possibility that a member of this subcommittee and committee, Congressman Obey and I, will be facing off in the next election. Should I not get these projects, he will probably say that I wasn't effective enough before the committee. Of course, I will have to come back and say he is not effective on the committee because he couldn't get the project through. This is the case of double jeopardy. I hope that the committee will take that factor into consideration and get both of us off the hook.

I will be glad to answer any questions. The statement is complete.

I want to emphasize again that that is our whole heart and blood stream. Without the pulp and the paper industry we have no area. We will become a veritable desert, like Pineville in Oregon and that area over there. This is the only thing we have to look forward to that can save us. We will be saved if we can continue to experiment with trees and step up the growth by great factors so that we will have a big enough supply to keep the industry moving.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman O'Konski. Those of us from the Northwest understand your problems.

Mr. WYATT. I particularly appreciate your support of research in the area of wood fiber, and so forth, because this is something that the budget is very, very light on again this year. I agree wholeheartedly with your statement that if we are going to meet the wood fiber demands in the future, we are going to have to start the research now. This research should have been done many, many years ago. I appreciate your leadership and help in coming before this committee on that subject.

Mr. MCDADE. It's a very thoughtful and well-prepared statement. We appreciate it.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our very distinguished colleague, Congressman Johnson of California.

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam Chairman, once again it is a privilege to appear before you and discuss some of the budget items which are of great importance to the Second Congressional District, California which I am proud to represent. As you know from past appearances that district covers approximately a third of the State of California and includes 13 million acres of national forest lands, 5 million or more acres of Bureau of Land Management administered lands, several major national park installations, scattered Indian ranchers and reservations and numerous fish and wildlife installations.

The biggest single Federal landowner in the district is the Forest Service and first of all I would like to make some recommendations concerning this agency. Looking at the overall picture we see that the total budget for fiscal 1973 for the United States Forest Service amounts to $522 million. This is an increase over a $509 million budget for the current fiscal year with the increases reflected in most areas with the exception of protection and management of our national forests. Here we show a $2 million drop. In a $522 million budget I suppose a couple of million dollars should not be considered significant, however, but when it involves protection and management of our national forest lands we are striking at the heart of the successful operation of our forests and of financial return to the Federal and local governments in forest revenues. Therefore I hope that you will give very serious consideration to the adequacy of the general appropriations under this category.

I understand that proposals are being advanced to increase the totals to around $673 million, including increases in protection and management, desperately needed pollution control facilities, and road and trail improvements. I endorse these completely.

Additionally, I would hope that this committee would consider rather positive language in its report calling upon the President to spend all of those funds which the Congress of the United States

appropriates. The wisdom and the farsighted leadership of this fine subcommittee over the years has demonstrated full well the benefits of a wisely funded program of conservation and wise utilization of our natural resources. Studied, reasonable recommendations of this committee when supported by Congress should not be set aside by administrative whims.

With these general remarks, I would like to discuss some specific problems which I believe are worthy of your consideration. First of all on a national scale, we have heard a great deal about the impact of pollution, and especially of air pollution, upon our environment.

For 5 years the Forest Service and the Environmental Protection Agency have joined in a research program to determine the impact of smog upon trees and other growing things in the San Bernardino National Forest. We are just beginning to see the results of this research. For instance, we have found that the Sequoia Gigantea, the Sierra Redwoods, are highly resistant to smog.

Although it most clearly is a smog or air pollution study, for some reason it has been labeled a "disease study," and EPA wants to terminate its involvement. If this happens, I hope this committee would urge the Forest Service to find the added $75,000 needed to keep a vital research program moving ahead so money already invested will not be wasted. If we are to realize the benefits of what has been done so far, we cannot permit the project to die.

Second, on a national basis, we have the problem of law enforcement. During the first session of this Congress, we authorized the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements with local government to provide financial assistance for law enforcement requirements caused by special activities on the National Forests.

Throughout the forests, heavy visitor use creates tremendous problems for local law enforcement officials. The greatest drain on local tax dollars for law enforcement, naturally hits heaviest where the Federal Government has the greatest ownership of the lands and thereby the tax bases are reduced. Revenue to local government for forest receipts collected from recreation functions are minimal, and even those 25 percent funds must go to school and road purposes, not to law enforcement.

At the time we authorized this program, it was anticipated that the first full year of operation would cost between $7.5 and $9 million. Local officials tell me that the figure is more like $10 million. The budget contains $2.5 million. Even when combined with the $2.5 million or less which may be carryover from the current fiscal year because the Forest Service has not yet completed the necessary cooperative agreements, the amount available for this purpose is far short of the needs.

Madam Chairman, we have agreed that local government should police these areas, which I believe is far better than creating our own Federal police force to do the job. Now we must meet this commitment by appropriating adequate funds to do the job.

In fiscal year 1973 I believe this should be $10 million.

Now, Madam Chairman, I would like to turn to a special Second District item which I would hope this committee would add to the budget. In northern California, Congress created the Shasta-Trinity-Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, administered by the National Park

Service and the Forest Service. The National Park Service unit, located at Whiskeytown, has been funded very well by this committee. The National Forest units located around Shasta Lake and Clair Engle Lake now need some special consideration. Shasta Lake, constructed many years ago by the Bureau of Reclamation, is a major body of water, with some 29,500 acres of surface. It is the largest manmade lake in the State of California. It attracts 11 million visitors a year. This is 52 percent of the total visitors use of the three reservoir national recreation area. There is no visitor center to serve Shasta Lake or the national forest segments of the national recreation area. I therefore urge this committee to consider funding construction of such a center. Such a center has been considered for many years. The center's home forest, the Shasta-Trinity, would be the second largest forest in the Nation which leads the California regional in annual cut and multiple-use workloads. Of the forest's nearly 5 million visitor-days, Shasta Lake accounted for approximately 56 percent in 1971. The Shasta-Trinity National Forest's land area is four times the size of Rhode Island and supports a wide variety of natural resources appealing to public use.

The center will be located 15 miles from Redding, the economic, communication, cultural and educational center of a five-county area. Redding presently services approximately 200,000 people in addition to supporting its own community of 25,000 residents. Shasta Lake accounts for approximately 35 percent of the public use originating from the surrounding area.

The visitor center will provide leadership in the Forest Service's highly regarded conservation and environmental education programs.

A visitor center is justified by its strategic location, prime accessibility, its national significance as a national recreation area, its proximity to the population center of north California, and its exposure to public scrutiny. These elements coupled with the concentration of a variety of resources and management are unparalleled ingredients determining the role and need for a visitor center.

Turning now to the agencies of the Department of Interior, I want to mention first a project of the Bureau of Land Management. This is the development needed on Redding Island.

The Redding Island Recreation Site consists of 41 acres of very scenic land situated on an island in the Sacramento River 15 miles below Redding. The Bureau of Land Management, the county of Shasta, and the California Wildlife Conservation Board entered into a cooperative agreement in 1965, some 7 years ago, for the development and operation of this recreation area.

The following year the Wildlife Conservation Board contributed $115,000 for development of an access road and bridge, parking areas, a single toilet and a single drinking fountain. Shasta County, in accord with the agreement, constructed these facilities and provided the maintenance since.

Under the agreement, the next phase of development was to be handled by the Bureau of Land Management. This included family and group picnic areas, campgrounds, fishing piers, boat ramps and docking facilities and adequate water system.

For seven years, while visitor use has increased and those facilities which were installed suffered from severe over-use because they are

providing services far beyond what they were designed for, the Burueau of Land Management has failed to meet its commitments. I might emphasize that only the Federal Government has failed.

I think it is high time the Federal Government kept its promises.

Accordingly Madam Chairman, my No. 1 priority in the Bureau of Land Management budget is for the funds for the long overdue improvements to Redding Island in northern California.

Madam Chairman, one other Department of Interior problem of great importance must be mentioned before concluding this presentation. Each year we have discussed the plight of the California Indians and the sorry state of their housing, their health and their educational opportunity. Under this committee's outstanding leadership, the United States has started once again to recognize its obligations to these native Americans living in California. There are about 90,000 Indians in our Golden State, which makes our Indian population the third highest in the Nation.

Under the prodding of this committee and the Congress, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has started to do something about this situation, allocating some housing money, doing something about the health problems, and restoring California Indians to their rightful eligibility for Johnson-O'Malley funds. But we are not doing enough.

Education, we all agree, is basic to the solution of any problem and that is why Johnson-O'Malley assistance is so crucial. If California were to have its fair share of the total $24.3 million national budget for this function, it would receive $2.9 million. As it is, the budget programs only $248,000 for this purpose.

Madam Chairman, I urge you to see that California has its fair share. Our Indians are just as deserving and desirous of an education as those in other States.

They are equally entitled to adequate health care, yet they receive no contract medical care and what direct services they do receive are minimal and localized only in one small areas of our State. Consequently the health of our Indian peoples has deteriorated drastically since these programs were ended more than a decade ago.

Indians suffer the highest infant mortality rate in the Nation. At the other end of the spectrum the elderly have more health problems than do those of the same age brackets elsewhere in the Nation. That is, of course, if they live to old age, because each year of all those Indians who die in our State, 30 percent—almost one in three—are under the age of 25.

We can reverse this horrible trend, but it takes money. Therefore I urge the funding of the programs of the California Rural Indian Health Board in the amount of $6,400,000 during the 12 months period commencing next July 1st.

Finally we come to the question of housing.

Without considering the problems of those Indians not living on reservations, and I believe they are entitled to consideration too, the Bureau of Indian Affairs advises me that there are more than 1,200 homes which need replacement or major renovation. Furthermore there are 463 other families who do not even have homes. This means a total dollar need of around $20,000,000. Of this, a little more than half will be provided through housing projects funded under the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

An appropriation of at least $5,000,000 should be made in the coming year so that the Bureau of Indian Affairs can start providing modest, decent housing to the neediest of the Indians of California, whether they be on the reservation or off.

With these comments, Madam Chairman, I support the efforts you are making here in coming up with realistic spending programs for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service and related agencies.

In the past this committee has done an excellent job of meeting our national obligations to the people and to our environment, making the most effective use of our tax dollars so that we receive the greatest return out of our investment in the Federal lands. I know that this year will be no different.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a fine presentation.

NORTH CENTRAL FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

WITNESS

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Karth of Minnesota.

Mr. KARTH. I am Joseph E. Karth, Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District of Minnesota. I am appearing here to support a need by the North Central Forest Experiment Station for greenhouse facilities at St. Paul, Minnesota.

The North Central Forest Experiment Station was originally housed in the College of Forestry's headquarters building, Green Hall, but growth of the Station and College made the present housing in separate buildings essential in the early 1960's. Your assistance in obtaining the present headquarters office-laboratory structure for the North Central Forest Experiment Station has been and is deeply appreciated.

At the time the new headquarters office-laboratory was constructed in 1962, there also were plans for greenhouses needed by the North Central Forest Experiment Station. However, funds for such greenhouses were not provided at that time. Consequently, the College of Forestry has provided the North Central Forest Experiment Station with some greenhouse space on a year-to-year basis until this year. This year, because of increased faculty research and a greatly increased number of graduate students, the College of Forestry has found it necessary to ask the North Central Forest Experiment Station staff members to move their greenhouse research to other locations on the campus. This they have attempted to do, but the greenhouse facilities available from other Institute of Agriculture groups are equally in short supply and very inadequate for the purpose of this research. Lack of adequate greenhouse facilities thus is a major and serious handicap to the staff members of the North Central Forest Experiment Station.

It is my understanding that the Forest Service gives high priority to the North Central Forest Experiment Station for the construction

of adequate greenhouse facilities as soon as the budget situation permits. The cost of the structure needed is $1,300,000.

I strongly support this need and urge your favorable consideration of this request.

Thank you also for allowing me this time to speak for wildlife habitat research. It is a subject of much interest to my constituents and to people throughout the midwest.

Our developing industry, agriculture, and even our tourist business are affecting the environments that support our wildlife. One can hardly pick up a paper or magazine without being reminded of this. Acts of man are having far-reaching effects on the food and shelter for wild birds and animals. We know from experience now that we can't help very much by closing hunting seasons, trapping and moving animals, or passing protective legislation. If we are going to maintain our wildlife we will have to do it by maintaining and protecting the habitat in which they live.

The North Central Forest Experiment Station in St. Paul has a research program outlined to start work on habitat problems. The scientists there include some forest environment experts with years of research experience in northwoods forest conditions. They want to combine their plant ecology data with information on animal requirements and produce alternative forest management systems as a basis for management decisions. This kind of information is eagerly sought by federal, state, and private forest managers who are faced with conflicting demands. With systematic information on the probable results of different management practices, foresters can speak with more confidence to hunters, loggers, and recreationists about the consequences of forest management. Our foresters and our forest users both need this information.

Wildlife habitat research by the North Central Station is supported by a long list of concerned Minnesota organizations. I fully endorse their request of this Committee. I understand that the amount they are askng is $300,000. This seems to me to be a wise investment consdering the magnitude of the problem and the Station's readiness to organize and do the needed research.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FISCAL YEAR 1973 BUDGET REQUESTS FOR ALASKA

WITNESS

HON. NICK BEGICH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Begich of Alaska.

Mr. BEGICH. Madam Chairman, I would like permission to insert my entire statement in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, in any given year, the budget for the Department of the Interior is of vital importance to the State of Alaska. The various agencies of the Interior Department control about two-thirds of Alaska's 375 million acres, and this is a vast responsibility both to the State of Alaska and to the Nation. I value the relationship of Alaska to the Department of Interior, and my remarks

here today are in general support of the various budget requests of the agencies of the Department.

What must be specifically noted, however, is that this year and those following are of substantially greater importance than previous years. The passage of the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92–203) will drastically expand and accelerate the responsibilities of the Department of Interior in Alaska. Thus, the theme of my remarks is that the budget of the Interior Department must insure that the meaning of the Land Claims Act is not lost through inadequae funding.

First, let me direct attention to the Interior Department Supplemental requests for F.Y. 1972. I note, and strongly support, the appropriation of $12.5 million in this request for "start-up" money for Native Regional Corporations under the Land Claims Act. Similarly, I strongly support the requests of the B.I.A. for $500,000 for Native enrollment and $500,000 for assistance in resolving Native land allotment issues stemming from earlier land laws. Also included in the Supplemental request is the total of $1 million by the B.L.M. to provide 85 new persons to carry out responsibilities under the Land Claims Act. ($600,000 for Cadastral Survey activities and $400,000 for the resource management and records program). While this is the sort of additional budgeting which is necessary, I must say that, especially in the case of survey capabilities, I question whether the amount budgeted is enough, and request consideration of an additional amount.

My principal concern with the F.Y. supplemental request is the absence of any funding for the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission created by Section 17 of the Land Claims Act. This Commission has a duty to the State of Alaska, to the Native people of Alaska, and to the public interest of the Nation, and I believe that some fraction of the authorized ceiling of $1.5 million should be appropriated this year to allow the Commission to begin its activities properly. I note that in recent Senate confirmation hearings, the recently appointed Federal co-chairman of the of the Commission, Mr. Jack Horton, promised that money would be available, but did not elaborate on the source or amount. I respectfully request that the Committee insure that this promise is fulfilled.

Moving now to the F.Y. 1973 budget requests, I would make the point that this is the first year of a full funding cycle to implement the Land Claims Act. The budget for F.Y. 1973 will be examined by all Alaskans to determine whether or not the Interior Department fully appreciates its role under the legislation and is willing to increase its level of activity.

This expanded role seems to be reflected in the F.Y. 1973 request, based on my preliminary evaluation, which indicates an 18% increase over last year's budget.

Allow me to briefly set out some specific areas of support and concern.

The B.I.A. request contains $50 million for the Alaska Native Fund, which I strongly support. In examining other aspects of this request, I believe two items are worthy of special mention. First, I believe the amount budgeted for the construction of school buildings and facilities in Alaska is inadequate given the demonstrated needs. Second, I believe the general level of funding for higher education is inadequate, especially given the substantially higher funding (by $8 million) for adult-vocational education services.

The B.L.M. request is also vital to Alaska. Again, I note the absence of money for the Joint State-Federal Land Use Planning Commission and request that both the F.Y. 1972 Supplemental and the F.Y. 1973 budget provide part of the $1.5 million authorized. In addition, I am concerned that the $3.1 million provided for B.L.M. functions directly related to the Land Claims Act ($1 million for cadastral survey; $2.1 million for land management and records) may be inadequate. The problem is not final completion of this task, as much as completing it on a rapid schedule, and as much as $5 million may be necessary to make F.Y. 1973 truly productive.

Similarly, the budget request for the Geological Survey is important, if Alaska is to begin to move forward after years of inactivity. Although it is difficult to break out the figures for any state, my information is that the overall U.S.G.S. for Alaska is only increased $70,000 for F.Y. 1973. If this is so, it seems entirely inappropriate in a year in which the Land Claims Act is implemented, in which the Trans-Alaska Pipeline may be approved, and in which mineral exploration in Alaska will certainly increase the need for good survey information.

Regarding the Indian Health Service, I want to compliment the improvements being made, and to request that an additional sum be made available to allow

even better delivery of health care in Alaska. Specifically, I request that $2 million be added to the national budget for contract health care, with $150,000 being for dental care and $1,850,000 for medical care. This money can be immediately absorbed in Alaska rural medical and dental care programs alone.

I have two specific points regarding the Forest Service requests, both of which represent important environmental measures. First, I note that research funding in Alaska has been cut by $35,000 to $947,000 for fiscal year 1973. I respectfully submit that, under all the circumstances in Alaska, this figure must be raised to $1.2 million. Second, I note that the figure for forest roads and trails in Alaska has been cut by over $1 million to only $2,774,000. Quite frankly, this will result in increased clearcutting of timber, because without adequate road building funds, the new, smaller, clearcutting tracts agreeable to all parties (Forest Service, timber companies, environmentalists) cannot be reached and larger tracts will be cut using existing roads. I respectfully request that this be increased at least to last year's level of $3,861,000.

Finally, within the limited time available, I want to express strong general support for the fiscal year 1973 requests of the Park Service and to compliment the 1972 program.

I thank the committee for its time and attention.

Mr. BEGICH. I also have a letter directed to you with some supplementary requests for the U.S. Forest Service. I particularly call attention to the research program by the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska, for fire research, wildlife habitat, watershed management and a salmon-spawning habitat which is explained in the letter to you. I would ask permission to have the letter inserted with my testimony.

(The information follows:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 11, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I would like to take this opportunity to specifically highlight the very important need for increasing the research program by the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska.

Alaska is on the threshold of rapid development of her natural resources. The forests, lands, and watersheds of Alaska need to be managed wisely. The research for these renewable resources lies mainly with the U.S. Forest Service.

It is my intention today to request an increase of $550,000 for Forest Service research in Alaska. This amount would provide the first increase in the Forest Service's plans to expand forestry research in Alaska. It would provide necessary research in (1) fire, (2) watershed management, (3) wildlife habitat, (4) salmon spawning habitat, and (5) recreational development in southeastern Alaska.

Fire research ($100,000 increase desirable)

Every year forest fires sweep through Interior Alaska destroying thousands of acres of timber and, of course, countless forms of wildlife.

Additional funding could effectively be utilized in FY '73 for fire research to better predict both the beneficial and harmful effects of fire and, hopefully, lead to more efficient fire control strategies.

Watershed management ($100,000 increase desirable)

A permafrost environment creates particularly unique problems with regard to water sources. Increased funding could enhance the development of a better understanding of soil-water-land relationships and the man-caused and natural disturbances of ecological systems in a cold-dominated climate.

Increased research would be of considerable value when one considers that Interior Alaska's watersheds produce more than one-third of the fresh water runoff in the United States.

Wildlife habitat ($100,000 increase desirable)

A better understanding is needed of the relationships between big game populations and forest and shrub vegetation. Big game is definitely affected by the amount and availability of the winter food supply. In a great many areas of Alaska, big game is necessary for subsistence.

Salmon spawning habitat ($150,000 increase desirable)

More attention is need to better understand the relationship between timber harvesting and protection of salmon spawning streams in southeastern Alaska. The coastal mountains of southeastern Alaska where improper logging practice will cast sediment into the streams needs study so as not to reduce the salmon spawning opportunities and the industrial base for the fisheries industry.

There is little question of the inadequacy of Alaska's program of forestry research when you consider the immensity of our 49th State. Your subcommittee's attention to Alaska's need will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

NICK BEGICH.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total amount of unbudgeted items you are requesting?

Mr. BEGICH. I have not totaled it in that fashion, Madam Chairman. My principal concern is the 1972 supplemental request which doesn't have any funding for the joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission created by section 17 of the Land Claims Act. That really raises our great concern.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has received a request in this regard.

Mr. BEGICH. On that?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. BEGICH. That is very good because the State is moving ahead to match the Federal Government. With our present legislature in session now—it will be in session for about 3 or 4 weeks—it's important that we do our part. We are doing our part to match the Federal Land Use Planning Commission responsibility, so we are very happy about that.

Of course, that is not in the next 1973 full budget either. To get that program off the ground Jack Horton has already been selected as Chairman by the President, and Governor Egan will be selecting his chairman. Of course, we still would need the 1973 funding to continue the land use planning that has been called for in the preliminary supplemental.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the amount you are requesting for fiscal year 1973?

Mr. BEGICH. The authorization is for $1½ million Federal and $1½ million State. To do the job these people have to be full time.

The research funding has been cut by $35,000 for Alaska. We have 20 million acres of forest land set aside in Alaska. Rather than cutting it—in view of the fact that another big $125 million pulp mill is going in—we should be increasing research. It's one of the last major stands of timber in the whole country that has never been touched. Before we really go into it, I think we ought to have adequate research funding.

The last item that is a big area of concern is the cut of over $1 million for forest roads. Here is what is happening. The conservationists and the timber companies in Alaska have had joint sessions on this problem together. Mr. Charles Yates is taking over our timber management. He has developed a good relationship with the conservationists and the timber people. What he is trying to do is to diminish the size of the clearcuts because they have been too large, they think. When you diminish the size of the clearcuts and construct a road in the smaller clearcut, the economics are just not there. You have to have so many board feet per mile of road going in. If you limit the clearcut size, it affects the costs and hence we cannot really spend the money

for the roads. Here they cut $1 million worth of roads and the Forest Service wants to increase a subsidy for roads going to areas so they can limit the size of the clearcut and have more areas for cutting. The timber companies aren't opposed to that. They don't mind the smaller clearcut area, but they can't assume the full cost of the roads going into the area. I can't imagine how they could cut the road program by $1 million. And how they can cut the research program.

The statement, I think, Madam Chairman, is complete and the supplementary letter explains some of the additional factors.

I do wish that we could call your attention to one basic area, that is the native land claims legislation and how important that funding is.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Begich. It's always a pleasure to welcome you to the committee. You have done an excellent job for your State.

Mr. BEGICH. Thank you. I hope to come back many, many times.

Mr. WYATT. We particularly appreciate your support for research, Congressman.

NEEDS OF OKLAHOMA INDIANS

WITNESS

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

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is our very distinguished colleague, Congressman Edmondson.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, it is always a pleasure for me to be able to appear before this subcommittee to discuss the coming fiscal year appropriations for a number of programs which are of vital interest to the Indian people of Oklahoma. I sincerely appreciate this opportunity, and am hopeful the views of my Oklahoma constituents on many of these programs will be helpful to the subcommittee.

Unfortunately, my first area of concern today lies not with a program for which new or additional funds are needed—rather, it is a program which this subcommittee has strongly supported with appropriations in years past, but whose implementation has been delayed by the refusal to release for spending moneys this subcommittee, and the Congress, have approved.

In 1967, this subcommittee recognized the need for replacement of the Claremore Indian Hospital, and appropriated $93,000 in planning funds to replace the existing facilities.

It should be noted the subcommittee's decision at that time was based in part on two very important facts:

1. The facility had been examined and found unable to meet the minimum fire safety standards set forth by the National Fire Protection Association;

2. The subcommittee was told that in 1960, nearly 7 years previous, the surveyor from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals had said, "As far as the physical plant is concerned, this is the most inadequate physical plant I have seen in my 12 years of hospital survey work." The surveyor went on to note, "It is a pity and a total waste of

taxpayers' funds in my estimation to try and patch up this old physical plant on a crisis basis. It should be closed as a hazardous, dangerous building and should not house hospital inpatients."

Accreditation from the Commission was subsequently denied.

Over 3 years passed without action to replace the hospital. Last year, this subcommittee again took the necessary steps to begin work on a new Claremore Indian Hospital by appropriating an additional $107,000 for planning of a new facility, bringing the total funds available for this purpose to $200,000.

Madam Chairman, despite everything this subcommittee has done to provide the money and to establish the clear congressional intent for replacement of the Claremore Indian Hospital, the situation remains the same: not one penny of the $200,000 your subcommittee has appropriated for planning of this new hospital has yet been released. To my knowledge, the Indian Health Service has the capability and completely supports the projects, and recognizes the urgent need for a new Claremore Indian Hospital. As in so many cases, the real bottleneck has occurred in the Office of Management and Budget.

The IHS has repeatedly requested apportionment of this $200,000, but apparently there are individuals within that Office who feel they are better qualified than members of this subcommittee to determine whether the existing Claremore facility should be replaced. I am hopeful this subcommittee will express, in its very strongest language, its views on the manner in which the clear intent of Congress has been circumvented, and will take the necessary steps to insure the immediate release of these vital planning funds.

Madam Chairman, replacement of the Claremore Indian Hospital is only one of a number of vital projects for which the Indian people of Oklahoma are in need of this subcommittee's assistance.

At the Lawton, Okla., Indian Hospital, a very fine pediatric ward has been closed down and Indian children are admitted to the surgical or medical wards because of an extreme shortage of sufficient nursing staff. The Lawton Intertribal Health Committee has spoken eloquently of the need for an additional 15 nurses to staff the pediatric ward at the Lawton Indian Hospital, and I want to add my personal request to the subcommittee that you approve the necessary funds for this additional staffing. With the permission of the subcommittee, I include at this point in my testimony the very fine letter the Lawton Intertribal Health Committee has provided me in support of this request:

(The letter follows:)

JANUARY 6, 1972.

DEAR HONORABLE ED EDMONDSON: On behalf of all of our Indian people, we, the Intertribal 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 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 condtions 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) The problem of this Lawton Indian Hospital is unique in that we have four specialist; a pediatrician, internist, obstetrician, surgeon. We, the Inter-tribal Health Committee do not think it an unreasonable request in asking for 15 nurses to staff our 20-bed pediatric ward.

(3) Health among our children is at least as bad or worse than the adult. Our children population outnumber the adults. Children of pediatric age is from 1 to 12 years.

(*a*) They can't request service for themselves like an adult.

(*b*) They can't ask for the Pediatric Ward to be open.

(*c*) Pediatrics is established and set up for a specific reason.

(4) Sickness and illness among Indians is anywhere from 25 to 100 percent worse than majority of population. The Lawton Indian Hospital serves approximately 15,000 Indians in the southwest part of Oklahoma.

(5) We have a new 80-bed hospital that was open in April 1967. Currently, we have only enough nurses to staff 60 beds. This is the only reason why we have the pediatric ward close.

When our Indian children are provided with adequate emotional and physical health services through the pediatrics ward they in turn would be able to grow and develop into happier and healthier human beings. The future generation of our Indian people rest with our children.

Sincerely,

THE INTER-TRIBAL HEALTH COMMITTEE
OF THE LAWTON INDIAN HOSPITAL.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Madam Chairman, there is another area where this subcommittee can help to meet what are now the goals of nearly all Indian tribes, the administration, and the Congress. The need for greater self-determination among Indian people is nowhere greater than in the area of their own health programs.

The tribes have already demonstrated their effectiveness in the delivery of direct health services to their people by such activities as alcoholism treatment projects, training of community health medics, and in family planning programs. In my own State, I know that far more money than was requested can be efficiently and successfully utilized for these programs. Again, many Indian leaders have estimated to me that they are in need of approximately $1 million above the budget to successfully carry on the programs they have begun, and Oklahoma Indian leaders have urged that at least $200,000 in additional funds be included in this year's budget for these important programs in my own State.

I urge the subcommittee's favorable action upon this request for additional funding, and add my personal endorsement to the Indian community's plea for these important and vital funds.

In Oklahoma, and across the Nation as well, the Indian Health Service has found itself increasingly unable to meet the staffing requirements of its outpatient clinics and field health centers. During the first 6 months of fiscal year 1972, outpatient visits increased approximately 7 percent over the similar period in fiscal 1971. In order to help overcome this lack of staff at facilities in my own State, I urge this subcommittee to approve an additional 50 ambulatory care staff positions for Oklahoma and include as an over-the-budget appropriation $643,000 to provide adequate staffing for these vital positions.

The budget provisions for Indian contract health services are always of major importance to Oklahoma Indians, and they were naturally disappointed as was I to see that the fiscal 1973 budget request includes no expansion of the program—rather, it is based solely on maintaining program operations at the fiscal 1972 level. Information provided to me by Indian leaders in Oklahoma indicates that nearly

$1 million in contract health needs will be unmet on the basis of the current budget request, and I therefore recommend your subcommittee include as additional appropriations this $1 million to help meet the needs of our Oklahoma Indian people.

One further item of immense importance to Oklahoma Indians relates to the improvements and modernizations the Bureau of Indian Affairs has concluded are necessary for the Chilocco Indian School. I have personally visited the Chilocco School, along with my colleague from Oklahoma, Representative Happy Camp, and I believe we both felt that the school is serving a very valuable and important role in the education of our Indian children. Nevertheless, some very great needs still exist in the way of improving the facilities and expanding the professional staff at the school. I am most hopeful this Subcommittee will favorably consider the requested improvements for the Chilocco Indian School, and I can assure you of my 100-percent support for your efforts in this area.

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, this concludes my discussion of some of the more important concerns of our Oklahoma Indian community. As I said earlier, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the subcommittee, and I know the Indian people of Oklahoma want to thank you also for your consistent support and assistance in behalf of their programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Edmondson, you are one of the outstanding Members of the House, particularly in the field of Indian affairs.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

Madam Chairman, in the interest of time, would it be possible to be off the record for just a minute?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I appreciate your fine staff's help. On the record, I think you have a wonderful staff over here. They do a great job for you and the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think we have, too. Thank you.

WHITERIVER HEALTH FACILITY AND ROUGH ROCK SCHOOL

WITNESS

HON. SAM STEIGER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our colleague from Arizona, Congressman Steiger.

Mr. STEIGER. Madam Chairman, in fiscal year 1967 Congress appropriated $27,000 for planning the replacement of the original obsolete and unsafe wing of the Whiteriver health facility on the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation. Since that time, additional space and functional problems have come to light which must be considered concurrently with the original project. A master plan study is needed at this time for the purpose of developing the best proposal for correcting the deficiencies and providing for the expanded medical programs. The $27,000 is available for this purpose. It is, therefore, requested that Congress direct the Indian Health Service to proceed with the master plan study.

It will take approximately 9 months to complete the master plan study. Upon completion, design funds will be required in the amount of $350,000 for the purpose of completing the design based on the results of the master plan study. During this phase contract documents will be developed which will be used to bid and award a construction contract when funds become available.

Also, Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, in the Third Congressional District of Arizona there is an innovative program in Indian education which has proved, over the past 5 years, the wisdom of our Federal policy of encouraging Indian participation in, and direction of, Indian affairs.

On July 1, 1966, the Indian people of Rough Rock, a community located in the heart of the Navajo Reservation, came of age and assumed actual control of, and responsibility for, their local elementary school. In cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which had operated the educational facility up to that time, the people of Rough Rock set about to provide their offspring with not only quality educational experiences in a vein similar to that offered in the State's public schools, but to infuse into the curriculum additional areas of study such as Navajo language and culture.

Starting initially with non-Indian leadership in the top administrative job, the school was able to secure the services of a Navajo educator to direct its fortunes during the second year of operation and it has been so directed. Here we have none of the all-too-common whitewash situation where Indian people are placed in strategic positions for ostentation and then actual decisionmaking is taken care of by non-Indians. Here Indian people are actually doing, not functioning as figureheads or in the interminable process of training which non-Indians always feel is necessary before permitting Indian direction of Indian affairs.

Having added the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades to their elementary school, the community became concerned that their youth were being deprived of some of the gains they had made in the strentghening of the self-assurance and academic skills through the necessary return to traditionally operated; that is, non-Indian oriented schools. It seemed only reasonable that with the background the community now has of successful school operation, a high school could be built to further the education of Rough Rock students in the manner which has proved so successful with younger students.

Accordingly, the school's director was instructed by the school board, speaking for the community, to begin procedures which will culminate in the construction of a new high school facility. Here again was a situation where persons far removed from the community, both geographically and culturally were making decisions as to what the people of Rough Rock needed, or should be told they needed. Here was a situation where Indian people themselves recognized a need and were determined to function as persons competent to meet that need through their own efforts, relying on the statements of the Federal Government reaffirming the concept of the desirability of Indian direction of Indian affairs.

Last year the Congress confirmed the expectations of the Navajo people of Rough Rock by providing funds for the planning stage of the high school. This year we are seeking money for actual construction: some $4 million.

Thus far the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, through their department of architecture, has provided planning and preliminary models from which a firm of architects is formulating the working drawings for actual construction. Intensive community participation has gone into the making of the preliminary plans. This is a situation where an entire community is working in concert to reach a goal which has all too often in the past been something about, but not of, Indian people.

Keeping in mind the fact that the people of Rough Rock are actually doing what the Federal Government has urged for so long—assume control over their own affairs. We, in Government, have a moral obligation to do our part.

I urge you to include in the fiscal year 1973 Bureau of Indian Affairs appropriation $4 million to be used for construction of the Rough Rock Community High School and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants totaling $4 million to the Rough Rock School Board, Arizona for construction of the Rough Rock Community High School.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for a good presentation.

MARK TWAIN AND CLARK NATIONAL FORESTS

WITNESS

HON. BILL D. BURLISON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our very distinguished colleague, Congressman Burlison of Missouri.

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Chairman, for several years the U.S. Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation have worked jointly in the management and development of Mark Twain and Clark National Forests. This cooperative arrangement has resulted in the development of many new and beneficial forest management techniques which have been passed on for implementation in other forests. The aforementioned Clark and Mark Twain National Forests are located in the 7th, 8th and 10th Missouri Congressional Districts, represented by Congressman Hall, Ichord, and Burlison, respectively.

The latest project prepared through the joint efforts of these agencies of the Federal and State governments is a program for the development of wildlife resources in the two National Forests. This project is the culmination of several years of studying, surveying, and planning.

The program proposal is designed to insure a balanced, multiple-use resource management of the National Forests. Its broad objective is to improve both the wildlife and timber resources of the forests while developing and encouraging economic future for Missouri's forested lands and the people who live on them, through recreation, tourism, and the production of wood products.

The Ozark mountains region in which Clark and Mark Twain National Forests are located offers a rare ecological community of wildlife. Here one can find 65 species of fish, 50 types of mammals, 70 kinds of amphibians and reptiles, and over 175 birds. The wildlife ranges from bears to deer to roadrunners and collared lizards, to scorpions and tarantulas.

Each of these creatures have specific environmental requirements for survival. Yet each species' requirements are met within this limited region. After a 2-year study of the wildlife habitat, a comprehensive approach to wildlife management has been designed for this unique area.

The proposed plan calls for selective use of forest vegetation. Ten percent of the forest will be maintained in trees 100 years old or older, thus assuring a vital habitat for many of the smaller animals and birds. Another 40 percent of the forest will be oaks from 40 to 80 years of age, thereby providing hard mast (acorns) for wildlife. Young trees less than 10 years old, and berry-producing vegetation, as well as weeds, will be allowed to grow in old fields and forest openings, comprising 20 percent of the forest area. By using a variety of cover conditions, wildlife will be provided with the diverse types of food and protective cover necessary to their survival.

Because animals seldom venture far from their homes, it is necessary to intersperse the different types of vegetation conditions within a relatively small area. The ideal planning area is 1,000 acres, an average range for the various creatures.

Another part of the plan calls for annual wildlife habitat surveys of 140,000 acres. This will consist of reviewing and analyzing habitat conditions, projecting future populations, and evaluating needed changes. This portion of the plan will cost $68,000 annually.

Forest habitat restoration and development encompasses another part of the plan. Each year for the next 5 years, at a cost of $16,000 per year, 100 ponds will be constructed and another 150 ponds will be maintained, thus guaranteeing permanent sources of water for wildlife. Young oak stands will be thinned to improve the production of mast. In the first year, 2,500 acres will be thinned, increasing to 6,400 acres by the fifth year. Yearly costs will therefore increase from $114,000 in the first year to $334,000 in the fifth.

Each year 300 acres of timberland will be treated to assure that young trees will be widely dispersed, and fields and forest openings will be reclaimed and maintained. This will affect 2,500 acres at first, and 5,500 by the fifth year at a cost beginning at $128,000 and rising to $327,000.

To improve lake and stream habitats, growing populations of predatory and forage fish will be maintained at eight existing lakes, 10 miles of stream will be surveyed annually, and potential lake sites will be identified, with one 20 to 40 acre lake being constructed each year. The estimated cost of this portion of the program is $23,000 in the first year, increasing to $175,000, 5 years later.

An important part of the program, costing only $6,000 annually, will entail the surveying, protecting, and managing of unique and endangered wildlife. Such species as the red cockaded woodpecker, the Indiana bat, the great blue heron, and the Ozark cave fish will be protected.

Approximately 22,300 acres will be managed annually in a grassland environment for animals such as quail, upland plovers, and collared lizards at an annual cost of $46,000.

For recreational purposes 10 to 15 acres will be established for "walk-in turkey hunting" and another one or two for "primitive weapons hunting," at a cost of $6,000 annually.

Finally, the proposal provides for surveys and plans for the annual habitat improvement of 100 acres of camping and picnic grounds, costing $11,000 per year.

A program this comprehensive in scope is surely a bold step forward in the field of wildlife management. Yet it is imoprtant to note that this plan is not limited to the improvement of wildlife habitat alone, but coordinates the management of all resources—timber, recreation, water, and wildlife—through adequate inventory and planning.

Missouri has long been a leader in the field of natural resource management. With adequate funding by the Federal Government this leadership can be maintained. I urge this committee to give favorable action on this request.

Last year your committee was kind enough to include the first part of this program—a plan for Clark National Forest—in your appropriation legislation. However, the program was not included in the Senate Committee's bill, and was not restored in the House-Senate Conference Report. I hope you will now be able to give your approval to the full program.

I believe in this program, and I believe that it can be carried out as I have outlined above, with the result that its benefits will be known and appreciated for many years to come.

Madam Chairman, my statement consists of the highlights of the joint proposal of the Forest Service and Missouri Department of Conservation. The publication encompassing the plan is attached to my statement. It is my request that the publication be made a part of the committee file.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

CLARK AND MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FORESTS

WITNESS

HON. WILLIAM E. HUNGATE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Hungate of Missouri.

Mr. HUNGATE. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I would be as brief as I can, if it pleases the committee. I have a prepared statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of this subcommittee, I appear before you again this year in behalf of the Department of Agriculture Forest Service appropriation for fiscal year 1973. My specific interest concerns the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri.

Since the request for funds was submitted too late for incorporation into the 1973 budget request for the Forest Service, I respectfully urge that an additional $418,000 be added to the Forest Service appropriation to carry out the program intended by the Department of Agriculture and the Missouri Department of Conservation on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests.

The program proposals for these national forests include the following: planning and surveys; forest habitat restoration and development; lake and stream development; endangered and unique wildlife; areas of special interest.

Under the program outlined, 10 percent of national forest system lands or 140,000 acres, will be inventoried each year, analyzing existing wildlife habitat conditions, projecting habitat potential for future populations and evaluating treatments necessary for sustained wildlife production. The estimated cost of the surveys on the 140,000 acres is $68,000 annually.

Construction of 100 ponds each year over the next 5 years to complete the pond development program is included in the proposals. The pond development program is geared to provide some permanent source of water for wildlife on every square mile of national forest system lands. The program is already 80 percent complete and the annual estimated cost is $16,000.

Also included in the forest habitat restoration and development program is the selective thinning of 2,500 acres of young oak stands the first year, increasing to 6,400 acres in 5 years. Reclaiming and maintaining 2,500 acres of fields and openings the first year, increasing to 5,500 acres in 5 years to improve forage conditions is included in the proposed program.

Under lake and stream development, the outlined program for the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests includes a proposal to manage eight lakes annually to improve fishing. Ten miles of stream will be surveyed each year and one 20 to 40-acre surfacewater impoundment will be designed and constructed annually.

A survey of endangered and unique wildlife will be made, followed by a comprehensive evaluation of their habitat and protection requirements. The estimated annual cost of the proposal to protect and manage habitat for endangered and unique wildlife is $6,000.

Because of the growing public interest in outdoor experiences which afford solitude and remoteness from the sounds and rush of urban life, it is necessary that we continue to work together to insure the life of and enhance the quality of our national forests.

In summary, I wish to thank the members of this subcommittee for the favorable attention granted the Clark National Forest authorization request last year. I would respectfully urge that the needed $418,000 be added to the Forest Service appropriation this year in order that we might meet our responsibilities insofar as the preservation and improvement of our national forest lands are concerned. Thank you for your time and the courtesy you extended in granting me this opportunity to appear here today.

Mr. HUNGATE. Thank you. The Judiciary Subcommittee has Attorney General Kleindienst over there, and that explains my lateness and hurry, perhaps.

This is a request, as you will see in the statement, in support of the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests, which are located in Missouri—not in my district but they have substantial support from the people in my district. I suppose the heart of the statement is that since the request for funds was submitted too late to get into the 1973 budget request for the Forest Service, I am urging an additional $418,000 be added to the appropriation to carry out this program. I think we would be happy for any portion of that that the committee could get to. I think I am supported in this by Dr. Hall.

I am supported in this by Dr. Hall.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Congressman Hungate.

CLARK AND MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FORESTS

WITNESS

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Ichord. Your statement will be inserted in the record, Congressman.

(The statement follows:)

Madame Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is a distinct pleasure to again appear before this distinguished committee and announce my support for the wildlife habitat management area project in the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests. The final objective of the plan is to improve both timber and wildlife resources on national forests located in Missouri.

The Clark and Mark Twain National Forests of Missouri are of vital importance to our Nation for the production of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and rec-

reation. Our current programs seem out of balance to meet public needs for the environmental 1970's and we are receiving criticism from all sides. With the possibility of a shorter workweek, we will have many more citizens, not only Missourians, but from several other States who will wish to use this land for recreation. We cannot wait until the crisis arrives to make our preparation. We must do it now—the most feasible time. I would like to point out that a public study made by environmental experts from the Department of the Interior listed the Missouri Ozarks as one of six best areas ecologically in which to live in the United States. Needless to remind you that publicity and facts such as this will increase the population and traffic in Missouri.

Since 1970, the U.S. Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation have been engaged in a joint study of wildlife habitat and management on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests. At the same time, great consideration was given to the best way of utilizing this land and forest for the best use possible of the general public.

Tourism in Missouri is on a shocking increase, and in some areas it is the leading business. Our State parks are unable to adequately accommodate the summer vacationers, and it has become necessary to place a limit on the number of campers allowed overnight. Proper utilization of the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests area would help to alleviate some of the congestion as other recreational areas and would result in better use of the whole area.

The need for further development of the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests is indeed clear to me, and likewise on the part of the many agencies who have spent much time in survey and development of plans which seem adequate and in the best interests of our nation.

The development of this program represents a high degree of cooperation between many agencies and Government—the State government through its legislature and the Department of Conservation, and the public through the National Wildlife Federation, the Missouri Conservation Federation, the American Forestry Association, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

The plan now presented is a culmination of this extensive study by the most qualified agencies. I have the utmost confidence in these agencies and being somewhat familiar with the area myself, I make my statements with a high degree of certainty.

It is impossible to give the exact number of people living in and around the area, however, the Greater St. Louis area alone has over 1½ million population, and is approximately 75 miles from the national forest land involved. It would definitely serve a large population and being only a few miles off Interstate 44, would be highly accessible to tourists traveling across the country.

We live in a highly mechanized age, and it is my contention that this area would be used by many people other than Missourians. I am firmly convinced that the use of this much needed recreation area by our citizens would more than justify the proposed expenditures. Not only will the proposed program provide needed recreational areas, but it will at the same time allow us to preserve a national forest of beauty, plus a wildlife habitat and enhance the environment.

The program as described was submitted too late for inclusion in the 1973 budget request of the U.S. Forest Service. Therefore, funds for the first year ($418,000) need to be added to the budget at this time, and I respectfully request that such action be initiated.

The following documents are submitted for inclusion in the records of these proceedings:

1. A copy of the plan and budget request.
2. A resolution of support from the National Wildlife Federation.
3 House Concurrent Resolution No. 14, the 76th General Assembly of Missouri.

Members of the committee, to give you some idea of the progress being made on another project which you have initiated, I wish to address myself briefly to the Council Bulff Lake project.

I am pleased to advise you that the benefit-cost ratio of the Council Bluff Lake is 2 to 1, based on a 6-percent capital recovery factor. Using a 7-percent factor, the ratio is still quite favorable at 1.87 to 1. The time base for these figures is 30 years for recreation facilities and 100 years for the dam. I certainly feel that we need have no apology for the values here, using a strictly economic formula approach.

However, there is far more than formula involved here. In addition to the $648,000 annual visitor return which is the formula benefit base, there will be a

considerable amount of development cost that goes into the local economy of an area which is part of our Missouri Ozarks, and always in need of additional economic improvement.

Other values include those needed benefits of improving recreational opportunities for the increasing population of our gradually developing new mining industry, with the lake also providing a very much needed facility relative to the St. Louis metropolitan population.

In referring to the mining industry, it is certainly relevant to add that it is quite productive for the Federal Government—in the use of Clark Forest lands. For fiscal year 1972, up to February 28 of this year, the Government has received $1,222,000. In fiscal year 1971, the amount was $2,156,338. I feel that it is reasonable for us to expect that the forest should have some return from the depleting use of its land. Certainly, Council Bluff Lake will provide a permanently productive and continually available use of the forest resources.

May I say that this is one project of which this committee can be proud. A few weeks ago I had the occasion to visit the construction site. This will be, in my opinion, one of the most outstanding projects of the Forest Service. The project is progressing very satisfactorily.

To complete construction of the lake require $1,843,000. The project is very much needed. We ask your favorable action on full funding of this project in the sum of $1,843,000.

Thank you for considering our needs.

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT, CLARK AND MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST, MO.

1. Appropriation activitity.—Forest land management. *Subactivity.*—Wildlife habitat management, $418,000.

2. Feasibility and desirability.—The economic future of Missouri's forest land and the people living on them is dependent on recreation, tourism, and production of wood products. These national forests provide habitat for a variety of wildlife and fish. Planned management can contribute to the recreation and economic benefits of the people using these Ozark forests. Management of wildlife habitat is a responsibility of the Forest Service. This proposal will assure the production of wood products and at the same time improve the forest environment for all forms of wildlife. It will assure coordination of resource management activities on the national forest in Missouri with the biological needs and requirements of fish and wildlife. Timber harvest, timber regeneration, timber stand improvement, road and trail construction, and reservoir construction can have adverse impacts upon wildlife and fish habitat unless development and land use activities are thoroughly coordinated with the environmental needs of fish and wildlife. This program represents an example of intensive wildlife habitat management that is needed throughout the eastern national forests to coordinate the needs of wildlife with other forest resources. It represents a minimum program necessary to adequately coordinate wildlife habitat with timber harvest. Implementation of the plan will help achieve an example of balanced multiple use resource management on the national forests.

The proposal is endorsed and supported by the people of the State of Missouri through their House Concurrent Resolution No. 14. It is a cooperative effort and complements programs of the Missouri Department of Conservation.

3. Description of work

(1) Surveys and planning. An improved wildlife habitat inventory will be established on a continuing basis. Ten percent (140,000 acres) of the national forest lands will be inventoried each year.

(2) Forest habitat restoration and development. Construction of 100 small wildlife ponds; management of 2,500 fields and forest openings for wildlife forage; thinnings and treatment of 2,500 acres forest vegetation to develop better mast (acorn) production, and improve distribution of timber size classes for wildlife.

(3) Lake and stream habitat development. Improve fishing on eight existing lakes; survey 10 miles of stream; design one new lake.

(4) Endangered and unique wildlife. Prepare management plans; survey and manage endangered wildlife habitat.

(5) Areas of special interest. Intensive management to impove 100 acres of habitat to observe wildlife. Manage 22,300 acres open grassland environment; establish one turkey management area.

4. Time required for project.—This is a continuing project, and is necessary to coordinate wildlife habitat needs with ongoing and continuing land use planning and forest management.

5. Estimated cost.—First year cost, $418,000, increasing to an annual cost by 1978–80 of $1,002,000.

6. First year cost and items of construction

Project description

Program planning and surveys: Wildlife habitat surveys, 140,000 acres	$68,000
Forest habitat restoration and development:	
1. Wildlife waterholes, 100 each	[1] 16,000
2. Management of forest for mast, 2,500 acres	114,000
3. Management of fields and other areas for forage, 2,500 acres	128,000
Lake and stream habitat development: Improve fishing on eight lakes; survey 10 miles of stream; design one new lake	23,000
Endangered and unique wildlife: Survey endangered wildlife habitat. Prepare management plans. Protect endangered wildlife habitat	6,000
Areas of special interest:	
1. Manage 22,300 acres grassland habitat	46,000
2. Establish one quality "walk-in" turkey management area	6,000
3. Wildlife observation areas, improve 100 acres	11,000
	418,000

7. *Number of personnel.*—No additional PFT personnel are required in fiscal year 1973. Adjustments can be made within present regional and forest organizations to meet fiscal year 1973 needs. Additional personnel (4) will be required in future programs. Local labor will be utilized on development projects. This will amount to 2 to 3 months of summer employment for approximately 100 people and supplement other local employment programs.

Wildlife expertise will also come through cooperation with the Missouri Department of Conservation.

Whereas the Clark and Mark Twain National Forest of Missouri, consisting of approximately 1.4 million acres of public land, are important for the production of "wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation;" and

Whereas the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is obligated by Public Law 86–517 to manage the national forests "* * * under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services and for other purposes * * *;" and

Whereas Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff has stated: "Our programs are out of balance to meet public needs for the environmental seventies and we are receiving mounting criticism from all sides. Our direction must be and is being changed;" and

Whereas the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests and the Missouri Department of Conservation did jointly collect data, analyze programs, and recommend a program to implement balanced wildlife habitat management on these public lands; and

Whereas the Conservation Federation of Missouri, an affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation, did participate in this planning process and supports the program; and

Whereas said program with a request for funds has been submitted to proper channels of the U.S. Forest Service for inclusion in budget requests of that agency; and

Whereas both the principles upon which this program is based, and the coordination of timber management and wildlife habitat management proposed, may be broadly applicable in national forests across the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 10–12, 1972, in Mexico City, Mexico, hereby endorses and supports the principles of the wildlife habitat management program for the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests, and recommends that all necessary actions be taken to expeditiously accomplish its implementation.

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[1] Plus Missouri State cooperation funds.

STATE OF MISSOURI 76TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY—HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 14

Whereas the Clark National Forest, consisting of 790,000 acres of public land, is important to the people of Missouri for the production of "wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation;" and

Whereas the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is obligated by Public Law 86-517 to manage the National Forests "* * * under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services and for other purposes * * *;" and

Whereas Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff has stated: "Our programs are out of balance to meet public needs for the environmental seventies and we are receiving mounting criticism from all sides. Our direction must be and is being changed;" and

Whereas the Clark National Forest and the Misouri Department of Conservation did jointly collect data, analyze programs and recommend an action plan to implement a balanced wildlife habitat management program on the Clark National Forest; and

Whereas said action plan with a request for funds has been submitted to proper channels of the Forest Service for inclusion in budget requests for 1971: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives with the Senate concurring therein favor a realistic program and funding of wildlife habitat management on the Clark National Forest; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Missouri urges the Congress of the United States to provide the necessary funds to carry out said action plan; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Senators Stuart Symington and Thomas F. Eagleton and Representatives in Congress, William L. Clay, James W. Symington, Leonor K. Sullivan, William J. Randall, Richard Bolling, W. R. Hull Jr., Durward G. Hall, Richard H. Ichord, William L. Hungate, and Bill D. Burlison.

Mr. ICHORD. First of all, I would like to thank the chairman and the members of the committee for giving us a start and supporting the Council Bluffs project. That is not in my district. It's in Congressman Burlison's district. It's on the line. During the recess I had the opportunity to go out and take a look at what was going on on the site. I hope sometime that if the members of the committee ever find time that they will go down and look at this project, because it's something you can really be proud of. This is situated in what I consider, without doubt, the most beautiful section of the Ozark Mountains in Iron County in Congressman Burlison's district. This is going to be one of the most outstanding projects that I think the Forest Service has ever developed.

They have done clearing and have most of the land acquired. They have broken a lot of ground. In my statement, this is what I was asking for, a continuance of the construction on the Council Bluffs project. It's something I have been interested in for a long time, even though it's not included in my district. I hope the members are able sometime to take a look at this particular section of the Ozark Mountains.

Also, Madam Chairman, I would like to add my support to the project previously testified to by Congressman Hungate. That is the wildlife habitat management area in the Mark Twain National Forest for $418,000. This is a project that was developed by the Missouri Conservation Commission, by the National Wildlife Federation, the American Forestry Association, and the Wildlife Management Institute. I have in my statement the complete program of the proposal.

Madam Chairman, in closing I would like to point this out about both of these projects. The Mark Twain National Forest contains one

of the hottest mineral mining areas in the United States now. This is situated right in the heart of it.

Last year the Federal Government, in mineral royalties took out of the area $3,258,000. This year, up until February 28, they have already taken out in royalties $1,222,000. I don't know whether that will run at a rate of $6 million in royalties this year, but my point is that I think that it's reasonable for the area to expect some return to be put back into the area because this is a depleting use of the land. Here we are continuing the development of area resources.

I want to thank the members of the committee for their interest in these projects and hope that you can be able to find the funds to continue them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. It is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you for an excellent statement.

Mr. ICHORD. Thank you.

MIDDLE SNAKE RIVER, FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

WITNESS

HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman McClure, my very distinguished neighbor from Idaho.

Mr. MCCLURE. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. I have three separate statements on three different items. Rather than read the statements I will file each of the three for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Without objection, they will be inserted in the record.

(The statements follow:)

MIDDLE SNAKE RIVER

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I urgently request the inclusion of a $4 million line item in the Forest Service budget to enable the Federal Government to purchase lands along the Middle Snake below Hells Canyon. This can be accomplished by increasing that agency's share of the land and water conservation fund, and I believe it is vitally important that the Congress do so quickly.

The lands in question are privately owned along the Middle Snake River Canyon—an area of rugged beauty with which most of you are quite familiar.

You also know that legislation is pending before Congress which would declare a moratorium—a probition against building any dam on this section of the river for a number of years. This measure has passed the other body twice and has been introduced in the House by Congressman Orval Hansen, of Idaho, and is pending in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I have indicated my support of that legislation and propose broader legislation which would guarantee a moratorium on all major decisions affecting water and land resources for the same period. I have taken that approach because dams are not the only, and maybe not even the most important questions to be considered for this area. For some months I have struggled with the problem of structuring a moratorium on changing land uses on private lands without prejudging ultimate decisions as I have tried to preserve future options.

It becomes immediately obvious that private owners must be compensated if their property rights are to be denied them—they cannot wait years for a decision. They are entitled to a decision now, so far as their rights are concerned. The only way to gain them that decision now without foreclosing future options is to buy the property now, thus being fair to them and guaranteeing our right

to make decisions on ultimate resource use later. In no other way can we do that without running the risk of substantial increase in cost or major change in land use.

In all probability, in a few short months we will see extensive subdivisions cropping up on this land—unregulated subdivisions which promise to bring us a lot of grief in any future plans we might make for the Snake.

A survey of these private lands shows that they are for the most part old homesteads or patented mining claims settled at the turn of the century. Naturally, these people have chosen the best lands, and it is these lands which would be most valuable to any recreation program in the canyon.

I want to illustrate at this point that we are talking about an area where recreation demands already exceed the facilities available. In 1968, for instance, 42,000 visitor days were recorded on the Snake between the Oregon-Washington line and the Hells Canyon Dam. The following year, that figure jumped to 69,000 visitor days, and it has escalated at about that rate ever since.

Most of this activity is within the Wallowa, Whitman, and Nez Perce National Forests—as are the lands I think we must acquire.

Informally, we can estimate the base price at about $300 to $500 per acre. Obviously, this market rate for undeveloped lands indicates the interest of subdividers—not the ranch uses which could be compatible with normal esthetic standards in a federally protected area. We're talking about acquiring approximately 12,000 acres that are being offered for sale to the first bidder. So we have no time to lose if we are to protect this area.

Frankly, this isn't the kind of proposal I usually support. Generally, where we have not finalized plans for the permanent management of an area, it's foolhardy to rush in and acquire lands at great expense to the taxpayer. But I've given this particular case a long, searching look, and I can't see a feasible alternative. It's the only way. We must protect our options, and if we are to protect our options, we must buy this land now.

Research—Forestry Sciences Laboratory

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, it has always been my pleasure to support the Forest Service in its monumental task of maintaining our vast timber reserves. Their role as the Nation's "tree farmers" is a complicated one because of the growing awareness of the damage we have done to our environment through overuse and waste of resources.

But I'm disturbed this year to find that the administration, and apparently now the Congress, is not planning to give this agency adequate financial support for its vital activities. In fact, the projected fiscal year 1973 budget calls for decreases in personnel and eliminates the vital summer employment program.

I have always been one of the most vocal Members of this Congress supporting cuts in unnecessary Federal expenditures, but this cut is false economy, gentlemen. Our forests are one of our most important reserves, and we have consistently been far behind in appropriating adequate funds for their protection. The cutbacks which have been proposed to you this year are yet another giant step backward.

In addition to my overall concern for the general budget, some matters pertaining to the Pacific Northwest need your attention.

I had hoped to see in this budget a request for $1.5 million to complete phase II of the Forestry Sciences Laboratory on the University of Idaho campus at Moscow. Members of this committee might recall that in 1967, Congress appropriated $45,000 to get the initial planning phase underway. That work is done, and the project has been ready to go for some time.

The western red cedar-hemlock forest ecosystem of the Pacific Northwest which the laboratory would serve is the most productive of all Rocky Mountain forests. It covers nearly 10 million acres and is a rich mixture of vegetation. I might add that its mountains, streams, and lakes hold outstanding esthetic and recreational values.

But like many areas in the United States, it suffers from its own abundance. The constantly increasing demands of people for timber and other goods and services from a fixed land base place heavy needs on any ecosystem. We must continue to acquire new knowledge and technology if we are to meet these ever-increasing demands.

The Pacific Northwest forest system has had a continuously serious forest pest situation. Combined losses from insects and disease average 2 billion board feet of saw timber annually—fully 25 times the losses sustained from fire. Nationally, losses from insects and disease exceed fire losses by only seven times. We must, therefore, identify control measures safe to humans, fish and wildlife, and domestic animals.

There is a national demand for more effective environmental safeguards, and I know that the Forestry Sciences Laboratory can make a valuable contribution. There is also a need for greater lumber production consistent with environmental protections, and this, too, is a concern of the laboratory.

I believe that the $1.5 million will be money well spent and from which the Nation will derive incalculable benefits.

FISCAL YEAR 1973 U.S. FOREST SERVICE BUDGET—INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, APRIL 12, 1972

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee. On January 31 of this year President Nixon authorized the U.S. Government to participate in an International Exposition on the Environment to open May 1974, in Spokane, Wash. The 6-month exposition, whose theme is "Progress Without Pollution," is the only international event to be held anywhere in the world in 1974, and it is anticipated that 35 nations will participate. Activities at the exposition will focus on depollution of the Spokane River, which flows through the Expo '74 site.

An estimated 5 million people are expected to visit Expo '74, including approximately 1 million people who would not ordinarily come to the Northwest. As a result, the national forests in the Pacific Northwest will be heavily impacted. It is through these forests in either regions one or six that most major access routes to Spokane pass. These impacts will be directly related to visitor information centers and adjacent recreation facilities. Visitors to Expo '74 will seek out national forest recreational opportunities in conjunction with their visit to the exposition, but these facilities are either incomplete or inadequate to handle the anticipated visitor volume expected in 1974.

Forest Service Chief Edward Cliff, before his retirement, was queried on the agency's readiness for the flood of visitors. Quite frankly, they are nowhere near ready to handle the situation, nor will they be without an estimated $4 million, $100,000 of which should be included in the fiscal year 1973 budget. After the President's announcement of our official participation in Expo last January, the Forest Service reacted quickly in motivating a task force to study the visitor-impact problem.

The results of that study are still somewhat sketchy, but the message is clear. With $4 million, they can provide fully developed recreational facilities and appropriate interpretive services to accommodate the increase in use of the national forests. At the same time, they will be prepared to protect the forest resources and environment from this onslaught. The funds will also enable Federal officials to promote the program for depollution of the Spokane River Basin through our example in eliminating water pollution from administrative sites originating on national forest lands.

Specifically, the Forest Service needs a line item funding $4,358,000 over a 3-year period. It will provide for construction of 418 camp units, 11 water and/or sanitary systems, and various other construction items including VIS facilities. Nineteen pollution abate projects are also programed.

We have here an excellent opportunity to promote a successful International Exposition and improve our national forests at the same time. We will realize benefits from the money spent both at home and abroad. With the attention of environmentalists from around the world focused on Spokane, we simply cannot allow shoddy Forest Service facilities to put a damper on the image of Expo '74.

Mr. MCCLURE. The Senators from my State have co-sponsored a moratorium bill which deals only with the moratorium on the building of a dam in the Middle Snake region. I have suggested that that moratorium is too narrow. It ought to be broad enough to encompass all fundamental major resource decisions that will affect the area for a long period of time. Very frankly, I have been unable to come up with an answer that goes beyond the moratorium of Federal action and

on Federal lands because anything you do prejudges the final decision.

With 12,000 acres of the lands which lie right along the river in that area up for sale, it's apparent that if we really want to have a moratorium on permanent judgments we have to purchase the land. Otherwise the judgment will be taken away from us.

These lands are priced from $300 to $500 an acre, which is far in excess of its value as ranching property. Its value is changing from ranching property to subdivision and cabin-site property for either summer or winter cabins or for commercial development. If we are to preserve our options for the future in this area, we are going to have to buy those lands. They will never be less expensive than they are now.

I would much rather see it passed from these ranchers directly into Federal ownership than I would to see it passed from these ranchers into the hands of speculators and then into Federal ownership ultimately.

Mrs. HANSEN. Senator Church has written me a very eloquent appeal in this regard.

Mr. MCCLURE. I think it's absolutely essential. I am very happy to have Senator Church here aiding in this effort. I think it's essential if, indeed, we are going to have our options for very long. It's going to change very rapidly.

I would be happy to yield so that the Senator can supplement my statement.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESS

HON. FRANK CHURCH, A SENATOR IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mrs. HANSEN. Senator Church, we are delighted to welcome you to the committee.

Mr. CHURCH. It's almost as though I had planned the entry, Madam Chairman. I want to take note of the fact that my colleague, Senator Packwood, is here. He also feels very strongly about this. I have a prepared written statement. I don't want to take the committee's time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Without objection, your statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

SUMMARY

Request an increase in the allocation of fiscal year 1973 land and water conservation funds to Forest Service. Recommend allocation of $30 million, similar to fiscal year 1972 allocation, to cover urgent needs throughout the Nation. In Idaho alone, $4 million is needed for immediate acquisition of private land coming up for sale this summer in Hells Canyon. Also needed for land acquisition on Selway, Lochsa, and middle fork of the Salmon, Idaho, rivers included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system.

Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to discuss with you additional Forest Service needs for land and water conservation funds in fiscal year 1973. During my examination of various wilderness, recreation, wild river, and other proposals for use of the public lands in the United States and in Idaho in particular, I find that the allocation of land and water conservation funds to the Forest Service within the fiscal year 1973 appro-

priation will not meet its urgent needs. I urge you, members of the subcommittee, to recognize these additional needs and recommend a larger allocation to the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST FOR FUNDS

The President's budget for this coming year is totally inadequate. It would allocate $11.045 million from the land and water conservation fund for the U.S. Forest Service. This is little more than half of the $19.7 million allocation requested last year and about one-third of the $29.652 million subsequently allocated by Congress last year. This comparison shows that the administration keeps short-changing the Forest Service when it comes to parceling out the money in the land and water conservation fund.

FUNDS NEEDED

Your committee and the Congress chose to increase last year's administration request for the Forest Service by almost $10 million. This allocation made it possible to expand the areas available for public enjoyment; it emphasized the central role of our national forest as a primary source for recreational lands.

Congress has done much but we still have a long way to go. In this decade, Americans call for more opportunities to enjoy our natural resources, to get out in the national forests, to boat and swim on our lakes and rivers, to climb and hike in our wilderness. The backlog of land and scenic easements that need to be acquired grows by leaps and bounds. More leisure time, more Americans, a renewed interest in the environment with its accompanying desire to enjoy our great out-of-doors. The shopping list of land that needs to be purhased by the Forest Service stretches from one end of our Nation to the other; the names as varied as the locations: Alexander Springs, Fla.; the Allegheny National Forest; Superior National Forest, Minn.; the Selway Wild River, Idaho; land in the national forests in Colorado and Washington. If we do not buy these lands now, they may be so changed in character as to be undesirable or so expensive as to be unobtainable in the future. Areas recognized to be of national importance may be lost to us. To reduce this backlog, we can act now.

FUND NEEDS IN IDAHO

Idaho has a number of urgent needs for Forest Service land acquisition that will not be met unless additional funds are provided. We have an immediate requirement for about $4 million to buy private land bordering the Snake River in Hells Canyon.

I believe that you are all familiar with the Hells Canyon stretch of the Snake River—a rushing, exciting stretch of river running through the deepest gorge in North America, sometimes more than 6,000 feet from white water to rim. More than 100 miles of river flows through the natural undammed portion of Hells Canyon containing some of the most magnificent scenery in the northwest.

We found out this spring that several parcels of private land in Hells Canyon bordering the Snake River and adjoining the Wallowa-Whitman, Nez-Perce, or Payette National Forests are expected to come on the market shortly. One of the owners of four principal pieces of property under consideraiton has indicated that he would like to go out of business—raising sheep—this September. The other owners of private property are being pressed by recreation land developers—national conglomerates that want to subdivide this valuable property and remove it from the use of all Americans.

Fortunately, the private landholders have indicated a desire to sell their land to the Forest Service rather than the commercial developers. However, the Forest Service does not have the funds available to pay them for this property in the current budget request. Following an investigation of the problem in Hells Canyon, the Forest Service found that the owners would be willing to sell their land without condemnation and that it would cost approximately $4 million. But without an increased allocation for fiscal year 1973, the Forest Service will not be able to buy these inholdings. This poses the threat that these few private lands along the Middle Snake would be sold to private developers with a resulting commercialization of the area. An attempt to reverse this process at a later date would be considerably more expensive, if not impossible. If we can give an indication to the owners of those private ranches along the Snake that Federal funds will be available on a timely basis, I believe that we will be able to accomplish the goal of maintaining the Middle Snake in its current condition. What

we do not want is to leave the field free to the quick-buck operators who would subdivide these magnificient examples of the Old West and close off segments of Hells Canyon for inappropriate private use.

MANAGEMENT OF HELLS CANYON

I should point out that there is no unanimity regarding the future use of this Hells Canyon Stretch of the Snake River. But no matter what the preference, I think that all would agree that this is not the time to initiate new intensive uses of the few private lands along the Middle Snake. Such a course runs counter to the need to maintain the status quo in Hells Canyon at this time.

Earlier in this Congress, in recognition of the desire to keep this magnificent river in its natural condition, the Senate passed S. 488, a bill declaring a 7-year moratorium on the construction of dams on the Middle Snake. This bill was passed by a unanimous vote on June 28, 1971. The moratorium introduced by Senator Jordan and myself, defers for 7 years any decisions on the construction of dams along the Middle Snake until a number of studies concerning water uses now underway are completed. I joined with my colleague, Senator Jordan in introducing this bill, because I do not believe that we are ready to make a decision yet on the long-term use of the Middle Snake. But, above all, we do not want to see the private property along the Hells Canyon stretch fo the Snake gobbled up for subdevelopment.

OTHER IDAHO NEEDS

There are other immediate needs in Idaho for the purchase of lands by the Forest Service. We have magnificent rivers that have already been included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The Selway, the Lochsa, the middle fork of the Clearwater have been included in the system under the act and funds are needed to complete acquisition of scenic easements along these rivers.

I also believe that the Sawtooth National Recreation Area bill will be passed by both bodies of Congress this year and will be signed into law. The House of Representatives has passed the bill and the Senate Interior Committee is holding hearings on it today and tomorrow. The bill authorizes the expenditure of $19.8 million for land acquisition by the Forest Service for the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. This is but another example of the many pressing needs in Idaho in fiscal year 1973.

SUMMARY

I have pointed to examples in Idaho alone to demonstrate the backlog of land acquisition requirements of the U.S. Forest Service this year. But on a broader scale, there is no better investment than public money spent on public lands. In many countries, expenditures of this type are treated as capital investments rather than immediate operating expenditures in recognition of the permanent value that is returned to the public. In buying these lands now, we stand to both decrease ultimate costs to the public and to acquire vitally needed recreation land at a time when the opportunities for such purchases are rapidly decreasing. When my children and your children go out to enjoy the great American outdoors, I want them to be able to see the scenes that moved our forefathers to wonder, to enjoy the natural beauty that enriches our Nation. The Congress, your committee, has an opportunity to make that possible. I urge you to allocate $30 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the Forest Service this coming year.

Mr. CHURCH. What I want to emphasize is that last year the Congress saw to it—and I know this committee was instrumental in making that possible—that the amount of the Land and Water Conservation Fund allocated to the Forest Service was very substantially increased. I think that the need to give the Forest Service a larger part of that fund is well borne out by the immensity of area over which the agency exercises jurisdiction and the tremendous opportunities for recreation that exist within the national forests.

In Idaho we have a pressing case—not only Idaho but Oregon and Washington as well. In the Northwest, there is an immediate need to acquire particular properties in the Hells Canyon. Otherwise, they will

come up for private sale. They are very likely to be acquired by commercial developers, and then we will lose not only public use and enjoyment, but also public access to integral parts of the canyon. If the Forest Service were given additional money, it would be possible to acquire these lands.

Mrs. HANSEN. Frankly, the committee was disturbed by the allocation of funds to the Forest Service in the land and water conservation program.

The problem the committee faces is what other agency should be reduced to include this item?

Mr. CHURCH. I understand. It has to come from some other agency. It seems to me the allocation to the Forest Service is much too small, considering the importance of the national forests in this picture.

Mrs. HANSEN. Their 1973 budget request is also not adequate to meet the needs.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to thank the Senator and I would like to thank the Congressman for this very, very excellent presentation and to note that Senator Packwood from Oregon is present. He has discussed this in detail with me and I believe with our staff. He is going to be testifying on behalf of this project.

Thank you very much, Congressman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Senator Church and Congressman McClure.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESS

HON. BOB PACKWOOD, A SENATOR IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Senator Packwood, of Oregon. It is a pleasure to welcome you. Your statement will be inserted in the record, Senator.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, other members of this important subcommitte, I join with my respected colleague, Senator Frank Church, of Idaho, in appealing to you today to restore funds to the Forest Service allotment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to enable that agency to acquire private property along the wild and beautiful Middle Snake River. This magnificent segment of the Snake River—home of "Hells Canyon"—is in imminent danger of being destroyed for all time by commercial land development.

The private properties we are discussing are those in holdings along 48 miles of the Snake and having river frontage. They are properties whose owners have openly indicated they will sell in the immediate future. The list includes:

	Acres	Estimated value
Oregon:		
K. R. Johnson	1,943	$870,000
Lem Wilson, Jr.	4,182	1,250,000
Dbl. O Bar Ranch	1,970	175,000
Idaho:		
Geo. "Bud" Wilson	2,372	750,000
Circle "C" Ranch	[1] 1,600	550,000
Total		3,570,000
Forest Service has indicated that other expenses incurred in acquiring these properties may run the need to		4,000,000

[1] Estimated.

It has also been brought to my attention that other properties, perhaps not in as critical areas, have gone on the market. One unconfirmed report has a Tacoma real estate broker collecting a down payment on one ranch. Another ranch comprising 52,000 acres is reported to be on the market. But in the above list, I am speaking of properties that fall within National Forest Boundaries, that front on the river, and whose owners are known to be negotiating with real estate brokers. At the same time, several of these property owners have indicated they prefer to sell to the Forest Service, and insure the protection for future generations of this marvelous stretch of the river.

Madam Chairman, I would emphasize that amidst the smoke of land speculation from outfits as far away from the Pacific Northwest as Texas, that the Snake River is currently on the list of "potential wild rivers" now gathering dust at the Interior Department. For years Hells Canyon was threatened by dam builders, whose applications are still pending before the FPC. But with the force of Section 21(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the dam threat has been lessened. Indeed, three governors have joined hands with Senator Church and me to oppose dam construction. So the issue boils down that the real danger is not the possibility of a dam being built, but of total destruction of the natural state of the land surrounding the Snake through commercial development.

I earnestly solicit the attention of this subcommittee to the pleas of the leaders of three States—Governor Evans of Washington, Governor McCall of Oregon and Governor Andrus of Idaho—joined by Senator Church and myself. Madam Chairman I submit that together we represent the thousands of citizens in those states and throughout the nation who have contacted us to "protect the Middle Snake." We have an opportunity now to save the Snake. If funds are not made available to Forest Service to acquire the properties heretofore mentioned, then we will literally see the Snake River go down the drain. It will be forever removed from the rolls of those rivers to be preserved.

Madam Chairman, I am appreciative of the fact that I come before a House subcommittee whose chairman is not only a Representative from one of the States which lay claim to a portion of the Snake River, but whose concern for our rivers and other natural resources in the Northwest is well known. It seems doubly gratifying to me that one of Oregon's leaders is likewise sitting on this subcommittee. With this in mind, there is little need for me to spend these few minutes discussing for you the virtues of Hells Canyon and the Middle Snake, or illustrating the wide interest across the nation in this unique area. You both know these details only too well.

However, I would recall for you that on March 16, 1972, Senator Church and I were joined with the three governors in an appeal to the Senate Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies. Although these Governors, or their representatives, could not appear here today, I am attaching to my statement copies of their testimony presented on March 16. This will illustrate for you the degree of interest evident in Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

While I recognize the restrictions placed on what can be included in this hearing record, I would also furnish to the committee if the chairman desires maps showing the properties I have earlier listed in this statement. I have them with me, and if you wish I will leave them for the committee's use.

In closing, then, let me emphasize that we need to join together now in an "alliance for the preservation of the Snake." Land exploitation on the very shores of this "potential wild river" has struck fear in hearts of Senator Church and myself and Governors Andrus, McCall and Evans. It has brought us together despite varying concepts of how this grand river should be protected.

Last September during the Senate Interior Committee's hearings on S. 717, my bill to establish the Hells Canyon-Snake National River, I testified and stated that possible land exploitation was the real danger facing those who would preserve this river. Following my testimony, conservationists from all three of these States involved corroborated my statement. Photographs were shown. Factual information was provided. Solely as a source of this developed information, I am providing you today with copies of the hearing record on S. 717, and call your attention to my testimony at that time, and particularly to the statement submitted by John Barker of Idaho.

Madam Chairman and members of this subcommittee, many of these ranchers are talking with out-of-State developers. If this type of activity is not checked immediately, we will find ourselves with subdivided, commercial development along this magnificent river front. Then it will be too late!

Mr. PACKWOOD. If I might just have one other newspaper article and some letters that came in after my statement attached to it. It doesn't indicate in my statement that I was including them but I would like, if I could, to have them with the record.

(The information was filed with the committee.)

Mr. PACKWOOD. I will furnish for the committee, but not for the record, a picture and the hearing record we had in the Senate at the time when we had the Hells Canyon-Snake National River bill before us if the committee needs it for reference.

Congressman McClure and Senator Church have pretty well explained the problem. There are some disagreements among us as to what should specificially be done with the Hells Canyon-Snake River area, whether it ought to be a park, a recreation area, what ought to be saved, whether we should build dams. I think it is clear that all of us who have any involvement in this are desirous of being able to purchase these private ranch lands as they become available. In the hearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee, not only did Senator Church and I appear together but Governor McCall of Oregon and Governor Andrus of Idaho came back and Governor Evans of Washington sent a representative who appeared in his behalf. All of them joined with Senator Church and me and urged that the Forest Service be given these funds. They have indicated that they would be very happy to take them and earmark it for the purchase of these lands. They are in support of what we are trying to do.

I have nothing more, Madam Chairman, except to say I don't know of any other conservation issue involving the Northwest where everybody who is involved is of one mind as to what ought to be done at this moment in order at least to preserve the present character of this canyon.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is deeply aware of the problem. Our problem is that the Office of Management and Budget limited the Forest Service share of the funding under the land and water conservation fund. I had the privilege of flying over the canyon on Monday, it is a very beautiful area.

Mr. PACKWOOD. I know the last year the Forest Service had $29 million. It was cut to $10 million by the Office of Management and Budget. Thank you very much.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to thank the Senator for an excellent, able, and very well prepared statement. I think you will find that you will get a great deal of sympathy from this committee, Senator.

Mr. PACKWOOD. Thank you very much.

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you for your appearance.

Mr. PACKWOOD. It's nice to be here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Fort Scott National Historic Site

WITNESS

HON. JOE SKUBITZ, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Skubitz of Kansas.

Mr. Skubitz. Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee. I am most pleased with the opportunity to make this plea in behalf of completing the work on the Fort Scott National Historic Site. Moreover, I am indeed grateful for the kindness and courtesy that this committee has shown me in prior years during my appearances in behalf of this unique project.

On this occasion, I am asking the Committee to make available the entire remaining $218,942 of the original funding limitation instead of the $90,000 suggested by the Department of the Interior in its 1973 budget proposal.

May I briefly explain. The 1965 act authorized the expenditure of $805,700 for site acquisition and development. Of this sum, $255,000 was set aside for land acquisition and $550,700 for development. Uniquely and I believe without precedent, final site acquisition expenditures totaled $212,258, a saving of $42,742. The reason the land cost the Government less than projected is because the people of Fort Scott cooperated in the project; an immediate land appraisal for tax purposes was undertaken by the city officials and later when Federal purchase began, the owners who had found the prior tax appraisal satisfactory were hardly in a position to demand more from the Federal Government. I mention this point even though a $42,700 savings is mere peanuts in any consideration of Federal expenditures. It simply emphasizes that this is no boondoggle to spread around taxpayers' dollars.

However, the Park Service has advised me that project costs have risen 50 percent since the initial authorization was made. Certainly costs will not come down in the foreseesable future. It is for this reason that I ask the committee to appropriate additional funds at this time. I have been informed that pending work on the project can readily absorb all of the additional funds I am urging should now be made available.

It is my conviction that it would not seriously embarrass the Interior Department nor discommode its budget if this committee would direct the appropriation of the remaining $218,942 of the original funding limitation instead of the limited $90,000 proposed so that the project could begin to reach some degree of completion.

The larger sum would provide for the reconstruction of the old guardhouse (building No. 9) and the outlining of one-half and rehabilitating one-half of the old officers quarters (building No. 4).

I ask your kind indulgence and plead for your generosity.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much.

Forest Service Projects in Central California

WITNESS

HON. B. F. SISK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Hansen. Our next witness is the very distinguished member of the House Rules Committee, Congressman Sisk, of California. It is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. Sisk. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to testify.

My purpose in appearing is to request additional funds for two Forest Service projects in central California, a $50,000 research package and $65,000 to implement the North Kings Deer Herd management plan.

The research program would be conducted by the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Fresno and the results would have wide application to all of the forested and wildlife habitat lands of central and southern California.

The conduct of research at the Pacific Southwest Station presents a unique opportunity to study an area different from most forested areas in that it is in close proximity to heavily populated areas, the forests receive heavy use and the station itself is near to research areas.

The desirability of this location was recognized in 1970 when the Forest Service consolidated some research programs being conducted in other parts of the State and transferred them to the Fresno station.

Unfortunately, the expenditure of funds has not kept pace. For all of its programs the Fresno Station received $312,000 in 1972, and only $299,000 is budgeted for fiscal 1973.

The increased funds would implement two new programs, timber management research, and forest economics research; $220,000 for the former and $110,000 for the latter would bring them up to the desired level of funding. The ongoing program for which more money is asked is wildlife habitat research which is funded at $66,600 for fiscal year 1973. An additional $220,000 is asked.

The problem of how to meet the increasing demands of our growing California population for material, recreational, and aesthetic products of our public forests and rangelands is a chronic one.

An expanding population in southern and central California is putting increasing pressures on these lands. Home site development is pushing into foothill areas and timber zones. Water impoundments for power, irrigation and domestic uses interrupt wildland stream flow. The timber harvest supports an important timber industry, provides wood for dwellings and employs thousands of persons. Major parks and national forests draw thousands for recreation.

The planned integrated research program will emphasize the ecological basis for multi-use management of southern and central California forests and rangelands, and land management decisionmaking. The present program involves the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks. Land within these jurisdictions represents the full scale of the conditions that need research attention.

Scientists of the Forest Service, National Park Service, Fresno State College, the University of California, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the California Division of Fish and Game are all involved in current research programs. In addition expertise is available from the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Apart from the research program administratively is the North Kings Deer Herd Management plan. In the past 10 years Fresno County sportsmen have donated some $22,000 to this program with the Federal Government and the State furnishing slightly more than $30,000 each.

Sportsmen in central California and throughout the State are concerned over the declining deer herd in this area. Ten years ago they joined in initiating a cooperative habitat improvement program. To accomplish this a 10-year plan was adopted. The plan prescribes burns to improve summer and winter ranges, development of techniques for coordination of deer habitat requirements with silviculture, watershed, grazing and fire control programs.

Both the research program and the deer herd management plan have been endorsed by the Forest Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, wildlife and conservation groups, and others.

The appropriation of these additional sums would provide the Forest Service with the resources necessary to study the ecology of the complete spectrum of vegetation types; low elevation grasslands, chaparral, commercial forests, mountain meadows, and subalpine grasslands, along with animal life in relation to the use of thousands of people from Los Angeles, San Francisco and the rapidly growing San Joaquin Valley, and also implement the deer herd plan. From this one location, a range of conditions and interactions typical of most of the west, but usually found over much wider geographic locations, can be studied.

Current funding is marginal and will not allow for further program development. Other scientists cannot be reassigned without stopping ongoing programs on equally critical problems.

I understand the experiment station has the capability to use the additional money and that the Forest Service, if asked, would support this request.

I appreciate your time and hope you will give this request favorable consideration.

Madam chairman, could I go off the record?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

FOREST SCIENCES LABORATORY AT AUBURN UNIVERSITY

WITNESS

HON. ELIZABETH ANDREWS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mrs. HANSEN. This morning we have the privilege of welcoming the very distinguished widow of our beloved colleague, George Andrews.

Mrs. Andrews, it is a genuine honor and pleasure to welcome you to the committee this morning. The committee had a long and happy relationship with George.

Mrs. ANDREWS. I appreciate that so much. He thought so much of each of you.

Mr. MCDADE. I would like to echo that statement, Mrs. Andrews. We are delighted that you are here. We all feel that we have a richer life for having had the privilege of having known your husband.

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, I would like to welcome Mrs. Andrews, too. I had the privilege of serving under George as Chairman of the Legislative subcommittee. I found him to be a great American, a very competent man, and very dedicated to his work. I really feel that it was a privilege to know George. I was delighted to see that you were willing to carry on his work, at least for the remaining months of his term.

Mrs. ANDREWS. Thank you so much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't you Alabama's first Congresswoman?

Mrs. ANDREWS. Yes, the first one.

Mrs. HANSEN. My salute.

Mrs. ANDREWS. There was a lady Senator, but of course they are appointed. I am the first elected woman. Of course, it's a great thank you to George. I realize that. I am most appreciative of his district.

Mr. WYATT. It's a great compliment to you, too, Mrs. Andrews, that you in your own right can carry on the work.

Mrs. ANDREWS. Thank you.

Madam Chairman, I thank the distinguished members of the committee for allowing me to appear before you today on behalf of the planned Forest Sciences Laboratory at Auburn University.

My reason for doing this is that I wanted to complete projects that George had started.

George Andrews was vitally interested in this project and in the very important field of forestry research. He was particularly grateful to the committee for the planning funds appropriated in fiscal year 1971. I am advised that these plans will be completed by November 1972.

Madam Chairman, an office-laboratory is urgently needed at Auburn, Ala., for research on southwide problems of forest engineering and timber management. The sum of $1,140,000 is required to construct and equip the building. Auburn University will provide a beautiful wooded 6-acre site for the laboratory on its campus. If no building is provided for by 1977 this offer will be withdrawn.

The Forest Engineering Research Work Unit, which has made substantial progress towards solving problems of forestry operations in the South, has been housed at Auburn University since 1962. However, this valuable engineering research program has simply outgrown the space allotted it, and the university needs the present space for its own expanding program. The outgrown space is inadequate for proper research facilities. Despite inadequate quarters and staffing, the Forest Engineering Research Work Unit has made significant contributions to improved forestry operations.

Research in seed collection has led to improved methods for insuring low cost, timely procurement of seed needed for modern forest regeneration procedures. Research in aerial seeding and harvesting techniques has also added important new information in these critical operations.

Emphasis in the future will be on forest engineering research for the region's intensively managed forests. Particularly needed are

research facilities to permit development of engineered systems to mechanize the (1) regeneration of cutover and mismanaged forests, (2) harvest and transport of forest products, and (3) cultural practices for forest stands at all levels of productivity and under a wide variety of soil and site conditions.

The Silviculture Research Work Unit will be in the proposed laboratory. It is the only project in the South devoted to studies of the management of longleaf pine. Research of this group has contributed most of our modern knowledge on the regeneration and management of this uniquely valuable southern pine species in natural stands. The scientists are hampered by lack of laboratory facilities for studying the establishment of pines, the most efficient methods for managing them, and for developing the fundamental biological and ecological information required to maintain heavily used forest and soil resources. The present rapid intensification of demands on these resources for a variety of services and products makes this need most urgent.

Our timberlands are decreasing while timber demands are increasing. If the needs of society are met, the timber output of this Nation must be doubled by the year 2000. If this goal is reached, time is very precious. Better methods of production, regeneration of timberlands and better methods of harvesting must be found.

Madam Chairman, the forests of the South are now sustaining more timber harvesting than any other section of the Nation. In my own State, almost two-thirds or 21 million acres of the total land area is in commercial forest.

Alabama's forest industries have experienced tremendous expansion. The manufacturing capability of the pulp and paper industry has more than doubled.

The area experiencing this tremendous growth in its forest products industry stretches westward to eastern Oklahoma and Texas, and from Florida to Virginia. The Forest Sciences Laboratory at Auburn University will meet the needs of our expanding forestry operations in this area. I urge the committee to take favorable action on the laboratory construction proposal.

Thank you very much.

I noticed that two of the Members preceding me said that this project wasn't in their district but they were vitally interested anyway. This one is in my district and I am vitally interested.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, you made an excellent statement. Welcome to Congress.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you. It is an excellent statement and very well done.

Mrs. ANDREWS. Thank you.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

WITNESS

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

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Roush. It is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. ROUSH. Madam Chairman, once again I appear before your subcommittee in the role of supplicant for severely needed funds to

continue programed environment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. In summary I am asking for appropriations for the originally scheduled amount of $2.5 million for the second year of the National Park Services program for development in spite of the fact that the Park Service, due to the "pollution abatement program and fiscal constraints" has asked for only $1.2 million for construction for fiscal year 1973.

I attach herewith first a letter of January 31, 1972, indicating what could be accomplished at Bailly Homestead, the Tremont Day Use Area and West Beach with the $1,123,000 request; then also a March 28, 1972 account of what additions, expansions, could be made at those same sites if another $1,377,000 were appropriated. The second figure has not been requested by the Department of Interior but if it were the original $2.5 million would be reached. It is this full figure I am asking this subcommittee to recommend for appropriation.

One year ago I appeared before this subcommittee. At that time the administration had made no request for funds for developing the then 5-year-old Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, for which $27,900,000 funds had been appropriated and where something like 75 percent of the total land authorized for purchase was in the process of being acquired.

I was shocked at that time because although the President had talked a great deal about a "legacy of parks" and the need for parks where people are, in the fiscal 1972 budget the administration seemed to ignore this vast urban area in the mid-West where 10 million live within a 100-mile radius, namely the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park.

Prior to my appearance before this subcommittee last year I had questioned the Park Service about this lack of an appropriations request. I received thereupon and turned over to this subcommittee a projected 5-year plan for development, with the first planning funds scheduled for fiscal 1973. It seems to be wait and then wait some more as far as this cherished and unique dunes area is concerned.

The reason given for this delay was the fact that the Indian Dunes National Lakeshore, for reasons completely unintelligible to me, was consigned to No. 7 in the hierarchy of development criteria of the National Park Service.

Despite this fact, I asked the Park Service if funds could be made annually, what they could use in fiscal 1972, and they indicated a sum of $572,000 for planning purposes. Appropriations of these planning funds in fiscal 1972, the Department said, "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."

The House Appropriations Committee and the corresponding committee in the Senate appropriated that $572,000 for planning for fiscal 1972 and I hoped we were on the way to actual construction and development this year. To make sure that the planning proceeded fast enough to make construction in fiscal 1973 possible I repeatedly contacted the Department for status reports on the planning funds. A number of times I was in contact with Mr. J. E. N. Jensen, Associate Director, Service Center Operations, National Park Service, and was assured that contracts were being made.

Meanwhile, much to my surprise and dismay the budget request for fiscal 1973 for Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore turned out to be only $1,630,000 for development, operations and maintenance costs of $1,123,000 for actual development. What had happened to the master plan scheduled for 1972–76?

March 17 I wrote asking for an accounting of the funds appropriated for planning and for an explanation of the reason why the Department had not asked for the full amount recommended in their own 5-year plan for the second year of that plan.

I enclose copies of two letters, one dated February 1 and the later one March 31. The former details the use of planning funds. I would prefer that the contracts for planning purposes had been completed earlier, but the March 31 letter indicates that the tardiness of the contract awards will not impede actual development for fiscal 1973. I certainly expect not.

Now as to the matter of the reduced request. That same letter of March 31 goes on to register "disappointment" about the budget request and the National Park Service attributes this to "fiscal constraints and the emphasis on the pollution abatement program."

It seems that the Park Service is under stress to allocate funds for two priorities, namely pollution abatement and the bicentennial development program. I enclose a description of both for the subcommittee's perusal. Executive Order 11507 requires all Federal agencies to have the necessary pollution abatement facilities under construction no later than December of 1972 and of course the bicentennial development program has to be staged to meet a 1976 deadline.

Madam Chairman, I applaud both these programs. But I do not believe that they should be made excuses by the Office of Management and Budget for not fully funding this park.

So, Madam Chairman, I am here once again to plead the cause of those millions of Americans who live in the Midwest and those other millions from all over the country who would come to visit this prime recreation area, which also happens to be the home of unique ecological features, an area described by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in 1966 as fitting "the national need like a glove . . . nowhere in the Great Lakes is there greater need for shoreline recreation areas.

Last year the people of the Midwest were told we were on the way with a certain 5-year plan of development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Now we find a cut in the proposed funds for implementing that plan of more than a million dollars. Are the people of the Midwest not to have a park? If not, why have we spent millions for land purchase?

Madam Chairman, I ask this committee to live up to the promises of 1 year ago and assure the people of my State and the surrounding States that this national park will finally become a reality. It will now be 10 years from the creation of this park by Congress until final construction under the guidelines of the master plan of the National Park Service. We cannot endure more delay.

Madam Chairman, I would like to include as part of the record certain letters to which I will be referring during the course of my testimoney. They are not lengthy.

Mrs. HANSEN. The information will be inserted in the record.

(The information follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., January 31, 1972.

Hon. J. EDWARD ROUSH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ROUSH: Thank you for your inquiry of January 7 concerning planning and developments at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The 1973 fiscal year budget request includes a total of $1,123,000 development funds for portions of developments at each of the three developed areas as outlined below:

Bailly Homestead—Roads, parking, trails, visitor contact station, utilities, cemetery restoration, Little Calumet River cleanup and shoreline improvement (portion).

Tremont Day Use Area—Roads, trails, parking, improvements to historic Tremont Church, including utilities and audiovisual (portion).

West Beach—Bathhouses, picnic sites, lifeguard stations, interpretive structure, signs, entrance station, utilities, roads, trails, parking (portion).

Your interest in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. NORWOOD,
Director, Office of Programing and Budget.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, IND.

The following amounts could be used to continue development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and are in accordance with the 5-year program for that area. The design for these facilities are provided in the 1972 fiscal year.

Buildings, utilities, and miscellaneous facilities	$1,075,000
Roads and trails	302,000
Total	1,377,000
Bailly Homestead:	
Visitor contact station and utilities; exhibits; grounds development; cemetery restoration (B. & U.)	146,000
Entrance road and parking, Bailly Homestead and Living Farm: hiking and biking trails (R. & T.)	182,000
Tremont day use area: Grounds development; audiovisual program, Tremont Church; environmental study areas; boardwalks; platforms and interpretive structures (B. & U.)	100,000
West Beach:	
Bathhouse-comfort station (1); picnic sites; lifeguard stations; entrance stations (2); and visitor contact kiosk; grounds development and utilities (B. & U.)	829,000
Service roads, trail system, and signs (R. & T.)	120,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The National Park Service 1973 fiscal year development program provides for a total of $63 million.

$20 million—Pollution abatement;

$16 million—First year Bicentennial—related development costs;

$7 million—Advance planning (including bicentennial), general rehabilitation, alterations and improvements;

$20 million—For completion of projects already underway (including parkways), projects related to visitor health and safety and to resource protection and minimum new projects where planning has been provided.

The pollution abatement effort of the National Park Service is estimated to cost a total of $69 million, of which the final $20 million is included in the 1973 fiscal year budget request. This amount is necessary to meet the requirements of Executive Order 11507 related to the provision of water and air pollution abatement facilities.

The Bicentennial development program of the National Park Service is estimated to cost $122 million over a 4-year period (1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975). To meet the planning and construction schedule necessary to provide facilities for the Bicentennial year in parks and monuments associated with the American

Revolution Bicentennial, the 1973 amount of $16 million for planning and initial development is essential.

Numerous facilities related to public health and safety, resource management and protection, and other new visitor use facilities are necessary. The total estimated amount of these is $1.9 billion, and the projects are programed in accordance with the attached development program criteria.

The 1973 fiscal year budget allowance to the National Park Service included the provision that requirement for pollution abatement facilities and initial Bicentennial development facilities be funded and, therefore, allowed only a minimum amount of other facilities. The development programs for all areas administered by the National Park Service are revised annually after the receipt of the budget allowance to insure that facilities that cannot be funded in 1 fiscal year are rescheduled.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1972.

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ROUSH: We are pleased to reply to your letter of March 17 requesting the status of planning and developments at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The status of the $572,000 for project planning which was provided in the 1972 fiscal year is as follows:

Planning scheduled for completion this fiscal year involves an interpretive prospectus, a concessions management plan and natural science study for West Beach, Bailly Homestead, and Tremont Day Use developed areas, a developed area plan for Tremont, and historic grounds report for Bailly Homestead.

A letter of intent to award a professional services contract was issued February 18 to the architectural/engineering firm of Howard, Needles, Tammen and Bergendoff of Kansas City, Mo. The proposed contract is subject to preaudit by the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior. As a gesture of good faith, the letter of intent authorized the firm to proceed with preparation of preliminary construction drawings, environmental impact statements, and necessary surveys for the developments at West Beach, Bailly Homestead, and Tremont Day Use areas. Working drawings and specifications are scheduled for completion this summer, which will permit a portion of the developments contained in the 1973 fiscal year budget to begin by late summer, and the balance of construction to follow next spring. As you know, the 1973 fiscal year budget now before the Congress contains $1,123,000 for buildings, utilities, miscellaneous, and roads and trails projects for the initial portion of developments at the aforementioned areas.

An erosion control study is well underway and scheduled for completion by May 1972.

We, too, share your disappointment that only $1,630,000 for developments, operations, and maintenance costs is contained in the 1973 fiscal year budget now before the Congress. This can be attributed to fiscal constraints and the emphasis placed on the pollution abatement program. We hope you will share our optimism that future developments at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will soon proceed at a more rapid pace in line with our projected levels.

Your continued interest in, and support of, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. NORWOOD,
Associate Director.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., February 1, 1972.

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ROUSH: We are pleased to reply further to your letter of January 7 concerning development of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The $572,000 provided by the 1972 Appropriations Act (Public Law 92–76) funded the following items:

West Beach.—Project planning for subsequent fiscal year developments to provide bathhouses, picnic sites, lifeguard stations, interpretive structures, signs, entrance station, utilities, roads, trails, and parking.

Tremont Day Use Area.—Project planning for roads, trails, parking, improvements to Tremont Church, including audiovisual program and utilities.

Bailly Homestead.—Project planning for roads, trails, parking, visitor contact structures, utilities, cemetery restoration, and initial cleanup and shoreline improvement at the Little Calumet River.

Park General.—Erosion control study.

These plans are expected to be available in the 1973 fiscal year to permit construction to start depending upon appropriations by the Congress.

The 1973 fiscal year budget request includes a total of $1,123,000 development funds for portions of developments at each of the three developed areas as outlined below:

Bailly Homestead.—Roads, parking, trails, visitor contact station, utilities, cemetery restoration, Little Calumet River cleanup and shoreline improvement (portion).

Tremont Day Use Area.—Roads, trails, parking, improvements to historic Tremont Church, including utilities and audiovisual (portion).

West Beach.—Bathhouses, picnic sites, lifeguard stations, interpretitive structure, signs, entrance station, utilities, roads, trails, parking (portion).

General fiscal constraints required our requesting amounts in fiscal year 1973 at somewhat lower levels than those contemplated in May 1971 for the Indiana Dunes projects. However, when these funds are appropriated, significant progress toward completion of the developments will be assured.

Your interest in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. NORWOOD,
Director, Office of Programing and Budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman Roush.

Mr. ROUSH. Thank you for giving me this audience.

Mr. MCDADE. It's nice to have you here.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has a great interest in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Mr. ROUSH. Thank you.

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

WITNESS

HON. PAUL FINDLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is the leading budget cutter, Congressman Findlev. We welcome you to the committee.

Mr. FINDLEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you want to cut this morning?

Mr. FINDLEY. That is an appropriate question. I would like to see us get more revenue. I think that is what is really needed.

This statement is a statement in support of the President's request for $280,000 to manage and protect the Lincoln Home and its surroundings for fiscal 1973. Thanks to the support of everyone here, I am sure, as well as others in the House, the Lincoln Home and environs have now been established by law as a national historic site. This is the first budget request for that purpose.

As you may know, the entire Illinois delegation including my friend and colleague on the subcommittee, Congressman Sid Yates, cosponsored the bill to bring the Lincoln Home under the protection of the National Park Service. In fact, more than 86 Members cosponsored the original bill.

This particular addition to the National Park System has also had the enthusiastic and personal support of President Nixon. After the bill was passed by the Congress last July, the President flew to Springfield, Ill., where the home is located, in order to sign the act into law. I must say, with some pride, that was a great day for all Illinoisans, and for all who cherish the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Since the bill became law, progress on development of the home has proceeded apace. National Park Service officials have been in Springfield constantly, and the title and appraisal work on the property in the four-block area of the historic site is almost complete. Very shortly, land acquisition will begin.

In the meantime, legislation has been prepared for introduction in the Illinois General Assembly to convey the Lincoln Home to the National Park Service. It is the intention of the Park Service to take over operation of the home and those acquired properties within the historic site area on July 1 of this year.

The President's request is for $280,000 to manage and protect Lincoln's home and its surroundings in fiscal 1973. Much of that money will go to pay salaries, for maintenance of the facility, minor repair work, the installation of a burglar and fire alarm system, and for project development costs. Eventually, the buildings in the four-block area are to be restored to their original condition and a visitor's center with adequate parking facilities is to be constructed on the site. These facilities are badly needed, since Lincoln's home in Springfield ranks among the 10 most visited tourist attractions in the United States.

It is my fervent hope that the subcommittee will approve the budget request so that work on this project can proceed according to schedule. I might add that this is the only request for funds for the National Park Service to be spent in the entire State of Illinois. The reason is that the Lincoln Home in Springfield is the first and only National Historic Site in our State.

Thank you very much for your consideration and for listening.

Without taking time of the subcommittee, I will be glad to conclude my statement with those few words and respond to any questions you may have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Findley, I had the great pleasure of visiting the Springfield home about 3 years ago. It really is a lovely home.

Mr. MCDADE. We thank you for an excellent statement. I think you have delivered it well. Of course, we are all interested in trying to carrying on the work that you are talking about.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you. We appreciate your excellent statement.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Johnson from Pennsylvania, an old friend of the committee.

Mr. McDade. I am delighted to welcome my colleague from Pennsylvania, who has frequently testified before this committee pleading the cause of the projects that are necessary for his district—and pleading them almost always successfully. We are delighted to have the opportunity to see you and to welcome you, as the chairman has indicated, once again to this committee. We have seen you many, many times and we appreciate your appearances all the time.

Mr. Johnson. Thank you kindly. I have been well rewarded for my appearances here, for which I am deeply grateful.

Mrs. Hansen. It is always a pleasure to welcome you, Congressman.

Mr. Wyatt. Madam Chairman, without the homework, dedication and the preparation that Congressman Johnson has done, this Committee certainly would not have increased the funding or approved the funding of the projects that he has so ably advocated.

Mrs. Hansen. Without objection, your statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Further Development of Recreation Facilities at the Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir, in Warren County, Pa.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee: I welcome the opportunity to appear here today in support of the further development of recreation facilities at the Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir, in Warren County, Pa.

The use of this national forest has increased beyond all estimates, and today it serves the third highest number of visitors of all national forests in the 20 States of the eastern region of the Forest Service. Fully development cannot be accomplished without adequate Federal funds. I would like to point out that each year since 1966, there has been a decreasing appropriation to the Allegheny National Forest and the overwhelming public needs for recreation facilities cannot be adequately met.

The 1973 budget, now under consideration, contains a $110,000 appropriation. I would like to request full funding of this budget item and also request an additional $306,900 to the water resources development budget. If received, this money would be used for completion of portions of the following projects:

Elijah boat launch—toilet building.

Kinzua Point Information Center—complete walks and landscaping.

Tracy campground—complete additional 50 family camping units.

In order that these recreational facilities may be completed to meet the growing public needs, I am asking for the full funding of the $110,000 budget appropriation, and an additional $306,900 to the water resources development budget.

Again, I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to present this testimony.

Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Warren, Pa.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee: I am pleased to appear today in support of funds for the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Warren, Pa.

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 210,000 deer in Pennsylvania and New York is made in the Allegheny Plateau area. Direct expenditures for hunting by more than 800,000 deer hunters in this area is approximately $25 million annually. Pennsylvania is first in the Nation in the sale of hunting licenses.

Yet high deer concentrations in many parts of the Allegheny Plateau—especially in northern Pennsylvania—have led to deterioration of the forest range through overbrowsing. Heavy browsing by deer has adversely affected the reproduction of valuable hardwood timber species and virtually undermined the natural food supplies of the deer themselves as well as food and cover resources of other forest game. Because of the decline in their natural food supplies, deer have been reduced to a constant level of undernutrition. They are significantly below normal in size, productivity rates have declined, and antler development in bucks is visibly poor.

Sportsmen have demanded a greater production of deer food that will support high populations of deer in good physical condition. Past efforts to solve the deer-food problem have been notably unsuccessful. An increase in timber-cutting operations and an accelerated use of special habitat practices, both of which add to the production of deer food, have not only failed to meet the food requirements of deer, but in many instances have actually extended the problems of overbrowsing to new areas. A new approach in deer habitat management is needed to sustain the popular sport of hunting forest game, and restore to the forest resource its former capacity to produce high yields of both quality wildlife and quality timber.

These objectives will require reorganization and strengthening of the overall research effort to yield the kinds of information that are needed to manage forest game habitat.

A limited amount of forest habitat research directly applicable to the Allegheny Plateau area is being conducted by the State game agencies and universities in Pennsylvania and New York. Major research effort has been in developing methods of deer-food production in Allegheny hardwoods. Progress has also been made in evaluating the impact of deer browsing on forest habitat. Cooperative research in timber-cutting methods to produce deer browse and timber is being conducted with the Pennsylvania Game Commission. And a number of cooperative studies in deer nutrition are being conducted with Pennsylvania State University.

The Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed in 1964 near Warren, Pa., to house research programs in both forest habitat and hardwood production research, but the staff in habitat research has consisted of only one scientist. Thus, major program plans for fully utilizing the new laboratory have not been realized, and the pressing need for research results are not being met.

Past research has been concerned with the need to coordinate deer habitat management with timber management in Allegheny Plateau hardwoods. Because the problem of deer browsing has had a major impact on both wildlife habitat management and timber management programs, the highest priority was given to the short-term need to develop practices in deer-food production that could be integrated with systems of timber management. However, it is apparent that this approach alone will not solve the problems of overbrowsing.

The long-term need in habitat research is to develop systems of deer-food management that apply standard habitat practices to discrete units of deer range in a natural, ordered sequence over a continuous period of time and that yield predictable effects in deer. The development of such systems is needed to establish a scientific basis for the management of game habitat and the integration of deer habitat management with timber management.

Systems of deer-food management will be developed through a research process consisting of major research tasks. The following information will be derived from these tasks conducted on units of deer range.

1. Food species and the parts of such species used by deer, and the amounts of these foods seasonally available.
2. Seasonal dietary habits of deer.
3. Nutritive values of food species.
4. Carrying capacity of units of deer range.
5. Methods of food production and evaluation of food yields.
6. Systems of deer food management, and the testing of these systems on units of deer range.

The major research tasks will be followed in a natural and logical order of progression. Priorities for research studies are set by the tasks within the research process. Consultation and cooperation with various groups will be sought out in completing the major tasks. The most important groups are as follows:

1. The Allegheny National Forest;
2. The Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit;
3. The Department of Animal Sciences, Pennsylvania State University;
4. The Pennsylvania Game Commission;
5. The Conservation Department, Cornell University; and
6. The New York Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

This procedure for reorganizing the research effort incorporates within the long-term research objective the short-term needs having application to practical problems in formulating improved guidelines for deer habitat management practices and in improving the coordination between habitat management and timber management.

Today, I would like to request the full and prompt implementation of the research work described above which would require an additional appropriation of $150,000. This would provide for three additional scientists in wildlife habitat research as well as for additional supporting personnel such as technical aides. Furthermore, it would permit full and effective use of the research laboratory that is already constructed. The research program outline here can be initiated at Warren, Pa., just as soon as additional funds become available.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am appearing, of course, on behalf of the Kinzua Dam area in Warren County, Pa. I have two requests this morning. The first one is the familiar request for adequate funding for development of recreation facilities at the Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir in Warren County. The budget calls for $110,000 for this item. We are seeking an additional $306,900 for the items expressed in my statement.

Nobody realized the tremendous tourist attraction that the Kinzua Dam and that area would become. We are inundated by people coming to visit it, from all over the Eastern United States, and stay. We just simply must construct these facilities in order to keep up with the urgent demand of frustrated tourists who come and find no facilities to take care of their needs at the moment.

Mr. MCDADE. Your statement indicates you are already third highest in the 20 States covered by the eastern regional office.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. On weekends in the summer, on roads leading in and out of the Kinzua Dam area the cars are bumper to bumper. It's amazing.

The other statement is a four-page statement. It has to do with the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Warren. You have been generous with me on that particular item, also. In fact, last year you gave an add-on of $150,000 for hardwood research, it being in the Allegheny Plateau where hardwoods prevail very extensively.

The other phase of the research laboratory has to do with wildlife research. The committee has, of course, intended to bring that budget up to a reasonable amount. We are asking for $150,000 to enlarge the wildlife research staff at that laboratory. That covers the entire Northeastern part of the United States.

It's really a very fine laboratory which has been built there. It's a fine structure and has been built through the generosity of this committee. They are asking for staffing as far as wildlife research is concerned.

Thank you all very kindly.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for an excellent statement and for your great interest in this area.

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you very much.

Mr. WYATT. It's a very effective presentation.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

WITNESS

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Quie from Minnesota. It is a pleasure to welcome you. Without objection, Congressman

Quie's statement will be inserted in the record, with the supplementary material attached.

(The information follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee: I appreciate this opportunity to testify before you requesting the appropriation of $75,000 to continue an environmental education program initiated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and being carried out by the Minnesota Environmental Sciences Foundation.

When I was in Minnesota between sessions of this Congress, I visited the Minnesota Environmental Sciences Foundation, located at 5400 Glenwood Avenue, Minneapolis, and learned about this exciting environmental education project. Under contract, the foundation has been assisting the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in the development of a program to manage the wildlife refuges more effectively to inform the public, particularly schoolchildren, about the necessity for using the environment properly for the benefit of mankind now and in the future.

The first contract was let in fiscal year 1969 and started the research phase of the project which continued through fiscal year 1972. The needs of teachers and the resources of the Bureau were identified and pilot methods and materials were tried. Teacher-manager workshops were conducted to inform these persons about projected uses and materials and feedback from these meetings was used to improve the curricular materials.

In fiscal year 1972, guidance material was produced for Bureau personnel and environmental education teachers. Environmental education materials for use on specific wildlife refuges were developed. Personnel from the various sport fisheries and wildlife regional offices have participated in training sessions.

Through the impetus of this program, several colleges have instituted teacher training courses in environmental education. Many schools have sent classes into the refuges to learn at firsthand the balance of nature and the effect of disturbances in this balance.

I have in my hand one of several guides developed for use in the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge which is used to teach children about the differences in plant and animal life found in ponds of different ages. The method uses collection of samples by individual students or small teams of students from three different locations within each of three different ponds. The samples are then examined under hand lenses and microscopes with charts being made of the variety and member of plant and animal organisms found therein.

The effectiveness of this program is attested to by a number of letters received by the foundation from high schools scattered throughout the United States from Massachusetts through Minnesota and the Dakotas, as well as from Sport Fisheries and Wildlife offices in New Mexico and Georgia. Attached to my statement are copies of several such letters.

I understand that the Bureau will seek funds to continue the program in fiscal year 1974, but as you well know, it is impossible to cut a program completely after having been in existence for three years and then pick it up a year later since the personnel involved must exist in the interim by taking other positions. I am very much impressed with this program and respectfully urge that your Subcommittee include $75,000 in the appropriation bill for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to continue this environmental education program. This small amount of Federal funds being used in this project will multiply many times over in their effectiveness by enlisting the support and cooperation of teacher-training institutions, high schools, and the resources and personnel of the National Wildlife Refuge System. As you know, the Education and Labor Committee reported legislation which became the Environmental Education Act. I can think of no legislation passed in recent years which has generated so much interest as this Act. It would be a shame if this very productive Environmental Education Program being sponsored by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife under contract to the Minnesota Environmental Sciences Foundation were to be discontinued at this critical juncture.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE,
Newburyport, Mass., January 14, 1972.

Mr. RICHARD E. MYSHAK,
Executive Director, Minnesota Environmental Sciences Foundation, Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR MR. MYSHAK: I attended the Sherburne Refuge Environmental Education Workshop conducted by Ed Landin and Karen Jostad of your staff in October of 1970. In this letter I will summarize how this program aided in the successful establishment of the Parker River Environmental Project.

In the spring of 1970 I became involved in a program entitled "Field Work in Ecology" and committed the refuge to being used as an outdoor laboratory by teachers who were enrolled in this program. This program was a cooperative effort involving the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, Massachusetts Department of Education, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and several Essex county school systems.

The experience gained at Sherburne interested us in the ESC teaching approach. The field project studies demonstrated were directly applicable to the type of program being developed at Parker River, and were just what was needed to launch us into our full scale operation. This concept and the actual field studies were modified to fit our situation by teachers on our steering committee (see attached PREP booklet). One week after our return from Sherburne we held our first teacher workshop which merely was a show-me demonstration of the ESC vegetative transect activity performed by a Newburyport 4th grade class. Sixty teachers attended and observed. In May 1971 the first actual teacher workshop was conducted with 100 teachers attending (40 had to be turned away due to capacity limitations). These people participated in 2 out of the 4 activities written up in the PREP booklet. During the remainder of that school year and the first part of the next school year, the refuge received increased use as an outdoor laboratory by the classes of teacher-participants of PREP.

In September of 1971 another successful PREP teacher workshop was conducted. Current planning calls for a spring and a fall workshop each year.

A combination of factors including the refreshing new ESC teaching approach, Environmental Science Center field studies and new ideas brought back from the Sherburne Environmental Education Workshop were definitely instrumental in the immediate success of our environmental education endeavors at Parker River.

Sincerely,

EDWARD S. MOSES, *Refuge Manager.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 10, 1972.

Mr. RICHARD MYSHAK,
Executive Director, Minnesota Environmental Science Foundation, Inc., Golden Valley, Minn.

DEAR MR. MYSHAK: I understand that the Science Foundation is requesting grant to continue the joint project in environmental education with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

In my capacity as Conservation Education Coordinator for the Bureau's Southeastern Region, I am working with our personnel in national wildlife refuges and national fish hatcheries to set up outdoor classrooms for environmental study programs. I have also been working to a limited extent with local school systems in workshop activities designed to introduce available elementary and high school teachers to teaching environmental education, especially in the outdoor "classroom" atmosphere.

We have a tremendous need for a common training area for our Bureau personnel who will be working with these programs. We would not be able to send many trainees to a training program such as yours at one time; however, over a period of a few years we would have need for training personnel to work on most of our 50 national wildlife refuges and 30 national fish hatcheries in this region.

I would appreciate hearing more about the training opportunities offered by the Science Foundation, and you can be assured that I will encourage our personnel to use the training services.

I would also appreciate hearing more about the total environmental education program carried on by the Science Foundation.

Sincerely,

DONALD W. PFITZER, *Conservation Education Coordinator.*

SAINT CLOUD STATE COLLEGE,
SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES,
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY,
St. Cloud, Minn., January 24, 1972.

Mr. RICHARD E. MYSHAK,
Executive Director,
Minnesota Environmental Science Foundation,
Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR MR. MYSHAK: It is my desire to convey to you my strong feelings in regards to my association with the ESC–BSFW and my current college environmental class being conducted at the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge.

First, I really believe we are changing teacher attitudes by this opportunity for them to "do" environmental science activities at the Refuge. Second, thanks to Mrs. Jostad, Mr. Landin and the ESC–BSFW facilitated materials, my work as a teacher is greatly facilitated, freeing me to concentrate on teaching. Third, this really does bring together the college, the BSFW, the MESF and the public school teachers—all of whom are interested in furthering environmental education. It would be a loss if we weren't to continue developing this interrelationship. Assuming funding is made available, I look forward to teaching and working with ESC–BSFW at Sherburne in the future. We, from the teacher training viewpoint, have just begun to develop the Refuge as a teacher resource in teacher training.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. COULTER, *Associate Professor.*

VALLEY CITY STATE COLLEGE,
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY,
Valley City, N.D., January 13, 1972.

Mr. RICHARD E. MYSHAK,
Executive Director,
Minnesota Environmental Science, Foundation, Inc.,
Golden Valley, Minn.

DEAR MR. MYSHAK: With reference to the proposed cutback in funds for the support of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife's Environmental Science Center project in environmental education may I take this opportunity to express my personal concern. As one who is not only extremely interested in the continuation of this cooperative program from which my college has directly benefited, but also from the standpoint of serving as an institutional representative for environmental education affairs I would strongly urge a re-evaluation of the proposed cutback in funds for so worthwhile a program.

As institutions similar to the one I represent initiate interest and programs in environmental education we naturally turn to agencies such as yours for guidance in setting up our goals and objectives. To this extent the program which now faces possible termination was directly responsible for assisting in the establishment of our program in environmental education. We pride ourelves in serving as a State focus for environmental education in North Dakota. At the same time we are grateful for the support the BSFW cooperative program in environmental education provided when we vitally needed such support.

In conclusion, I would highly recomemnd a reconsideration of the proposed cutback in funds for this vital effort. At a time when communities in the Upper Midwest are beginning to act to improve the local environmental conditions through sound educational policy which the BSFW program practices, it seems to me that reenforcement of funding rather than termination of these moneys would be the wisest course of action.

Sincerely,

TERRENCE G. MILLER, *Associate Professor.*

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION,
NORTHEAST REGIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE,
ESSEX AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
Hathorne, Mass., January 6, 1972.

Mr. RICHARD E. MYSHAK,
Executive Director, Minnesota Environmental Science Foundation, Inc., Golden Valley, Minn.

DEAR DICK: A couple of years ago, I was invited to attend an environmental educational workshop at the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge in Minnesota as guest of Charles Griffith, Conservation Education Coordinator of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife. The program was conducted by Ed Langdon and a very attractive associate whose name escapes me. Other members of our group from Massachusetts included Bill Whalen, CEC, Boston Office, Ed Moses, Director of the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Newburyport, and Ligi Kelsey, 4th grade teacher in Newburyport.

We were all very impressed with the methodology development by the Environmental Science Center, the lesson plans, and the idea of cooperative programs between schools and the Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife, at their national refuges.

At the same time that we attended the workshop, I had a seminar called "Ecology In Action" going in Essex County. We had 125 teachers enrolled for sixteen weeks. While returning home on the plane from Minnesota we planned a day workshop at Plum Island, using Ligi Kelsey's class on a salt marsh transect utilizing one of your lessons. This was observed by 110 of these teachers who were completely enraptured by the "discovery" technique that was taught at Sherburne.

Since then we have held two more workshops at Plum Island in cooperation with the refuge staff. They have established study sites, a staff public relations coordinator, and the necessary facilities for the programs. This arrangement with the Federal people is a model of cooperation. We also have attracted a small planning group (15 teachers) who have written lesson plans for our workshops that have been published under the title of PREP (Parker River Environmental Project) by the BS&W. One of these lesson plans is a transect of the salt marsh, a lesson credited to the Environmental Service Center. At present we have 10 more lesson plans on the draft board that are scheduled for a May workshop at Plum Island. Essentially they incorporate the same casual and exciting outdoor experience which places most of the responsibility on the student—the method learned at the Sherburne workshop.

We have just completed our second seminar "Field Work in Ecology", of 85 teachers. This 16-week program dealt extensively with a variety of transects and field trips—again incorporating your methods and lesson plans. From an evaluation of this program about 30 percent of the group have tried transects with their own classes, (in addition to other ideas in the seminar) and were most pleased.

In our latest planning session we have come up with the format of a 6-week-three-credit course for July–August '72, which will focus primarily on transects and surveys, and in addition, develop teacher skills in handling plant and animal experiments in the classroom.

We do have your Keysort material on watersheds now in use in one of our schools, but it is too early to evaluate at this time.

My only comment is that our success is directly attributed to the carefully planned, physiologically sound and innovative methods which you have developed. We find the lessons flexible, adaptable, and easy to use for our teachers. I am personally sold on "discovery" as the most logical approach to learning after having taught in a vocational agricultural high school for 16 years (where 60 percent of our students went on to further their education). Our teaching at that time, was problem oriented where the student appraised the situation, and then sought out the reasons and solutions. In my estimation this is the same approach that you use and relies on the same philosophy of vocational education which also closely parallels actual learning situations in the adult world. We don't have any problems selling our administrators in the agricultural and technical school on this approach, and, therefore, our programs have been moving along with great success. I just hope that we can "bend" the mass of public school superintendents and principals in our area out of the archaic classroom science programs into your type of program. We have won over many teachers in our seminar and workshops, and we are quite optimistic about the future.

I sincerely thank you and your staff for giving us a direction. It has paid off for us, it has given our teachers the courage to become involved with more

realistic goals, and most important, it drives home to teachers and pupils alike the relatedness of enviromental abuse and our everyday living.

Our team of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife, Cooperative Extension Service and teachers has just organized new programs at Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, and next month we will get down to the North Attleboro National Fish Hatchery to do the same.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH H. GOODNO,
Community Resource Development Specialist.

DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE,
DIVISION OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS,
Madison, S. Dak., January 17, 1972.

Mr. RICHARD E. MYSHAK,
Exectuive Director, Minnesota Environmental Science Foundation, Inc., Golden Valley, Minn.

DEAR MR. MYSHAK: This letter is in support of your application to the Office of Education to continue the cooperative project between ESF and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The assistance and advice provided us through that project has been invaluable.

Consultation with Mr. Ed Landin has helped us shape an overall environmental improvement program in the community of Madison. His assistance has proved very worthwhile in developing and coordinating environmental activities in the public school systems of Lake County and in setting up an educational and research program in the college. Many of the educational programs have been set up in conjunction with the Wetlands Management Office of the BSFW. With Mr. Landin's encouragement we have coordinated both the efforts of the college and the public schools with community organizations and community activities. Some local organizations which have been involved in such activities include two lake development associatioins, two garden clubs, several service organizations, Boy Scouts, National Guard, the mayors office, and many more. We feel that in Madison we have laid a solid foundation to build on in our environmental improvement program, especially in the area of environmental education. Much of the credit for that should go to the ESF personnel and to the cooperative project mentioned above. Also the ESF program has been relied on heavily in the development of the State plan for implementing environmental education in the State of South Dakota.

The ESF personnel have been perhaps the most innovative of any existing group in the development of environmental activities for the elementary school curricular, and programs such as the one above that allows for dissemination of this information should be continued if at all possible. I strongly encourage the Office of Education to fund your application.

Sincerely,

CLYDE K. BRASHIER,
Chairman, Division of Science & Mathematics.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., January 3, 1972.

Mr. RICHARD E. MYSHAK,
Executive Director, Minnesota Environment Science Foundation, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR: We have followed with great interest the cooperative efforts in environmental education between our Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Foundation, hoping that we could greatly increase participation in this program from the southwestern region.

Now that we have learned that there will not be any funds available through the Bureau for this work in fiscal year 1973, we do not know what to plan on for the future of this very important work.

We certainly hope that you are successful in securing a continuation of the program in fiscal year 1973, and we want to be kept informed as to your progress in funding, in order that we may plan on increased attendance on the part of region 2 employees.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES L. CADIEUX,
Conservation Education Coordinator.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE,
Boston, Mass., January 11, 1972.

Mr. RICHARD E. MYSHAK,
Executive Director, Minnesota Environmental Science Foundation, Golden Valley, Minn.

DEAR MR. MYSHAK: Your Foundation is leading the way for us here in the northeast region toward a total environmental education program as against the usual bus tour-oriented show-me trips.

The Environmental Science Foundation program shows total involvement by the school system, from the community to the pupil, with the teacher as intermediary. The teacher, we have found, in this region, has leaped forward to learn more about this program, to take an active part in the initial group discussions, and to help write lesson plans. Many of these teachers do not have school science backgrounds, but they have a great thirst to become more informed, and more importantly, involved.

Our Parker River Environmental Project (PREP) patterned after your lesson plans, has kindled a great deal of action in this region, not only by the teachers, but by school systems, conservation commission members, teacher colleges, and the Cooperative Extension Service, in the interdisciplinary system that you use.

This program shows the greatest promise of any that I have seen, and I urge that you continue this fine work.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM WHALEN,
Conservation Education Coordinator.

Mr. QUIE. Thank you, Madam Chairman. It's a pleasure to be before your committee. We were together on the same committee for too short a while.

Because I am interested in education is really why I am here on this proposal of mine for an appropriation of $75,000 to continue an environmental education program that was initiated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and is being carried out by the Minnesota Environmental Sciences Foundation. I visited the Foundation and talked with them about the matter. At that time they were hopeful that they could get the Department of Interior to provide the funds for fiscal year 1973, but they have such a demand on their funds, along with the cutback, that the pressures are great elsewhere. There are no funds in the budget for this item.

The Bureau plans, as you know, to put in their budget in 1974 a request for this money. They have contracted with the Minnesota Environmental Science Foundation for the past few years, but if you have a lapse of a year in which it isn't funded and then the personnel leave, you can't pick them up right away. It doesn't seem to make much sense to do that.

A number of colleges are involved now in training personnel in environmental education. It's a great help to many high schools. They use the refuges to educate their children.

With this study the Bureau of Personnel will develop expertise because they are the ones who have to carry it out. The Environmental

Science Foundation will drop out once the personnel are all trained. Utilizing their services, the colleges will train personnel in environmental education. High schools that have some proximity to refuges will use them in their educational program. It's an outstanding one that builds on our efforts now in environmental education.

I come to you because I think it's going to need the effort on the part of the committee to specify $75,000 that the project might be continued this year. It's a matched program that is not totally funded by the Federal Government.

To date the Bureau has spent $41,050 in cash and $69,150 in kind. The Minnesota Environmental Sciences Foundation has spent $15,350 in kind and the local agencies and schools have invested $39,650 in kind toward the project that began in 1969.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very good presentation.

Mr. MCDADE. We thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. What progress are you making on the higher education bill?

Mr. QUIE. We have problems with that. I think we made a little headway yesterday to resolve a little difference.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to thank the Congressman for a very able and effective presentation, as usual.

Mr. QUIE. Thank you very much.

Mr. MCDADE. We are used to expecting that from Congressman Quie. It's a fine job.

Mr. QUIE. We will get our higher education bill out probably in May sometime. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

SAN MARCOS SPORTS FISHERY CENTER

WITNESS

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

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Pickle of Texas is our next witness. It is a pleasure to welcome you back to the committee.

Mr. PICKLE. I thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman, for the last 4 years I have appeared before this subcommittee and your Senate counterparts requesting funds for the sports fishery center at San Marcos, Tex., and each time Congress has seen fit to appropriate funds for this project. I appreciate this cooperation, and I believe that this fish center is one we are all going to be proud of when it is finished. Progress is being made on the construction of this center and if construction continues on schedule, the Department of Interior reports that limited production of fish will start or could start in late calendar year 1973. So we are not far away from seeing a return on our investment.

A total of $696,000 was appropriated during fiscal years 1970–72 for site acquisition, planning, water supply system including two production wells, and for constructing earthen fish production ponds.

The title has been passed from the State to the Federal Govern-

ment through State legislative action. General engineering, planning, water rights investigations, and cadastral surveys are complete. Two production wells have been drilled and tested and I understand that the water is of the highest quality. Pumphouses have been constructed, pumping equipment is in place, and the supply lines have been installed which carry the water from the wells to the hatchery site. An architectural and engineering contract for preliminary and final design for hatchery facilities is nearly completed.

Approximately $290,000 from the fiscal year 1972 budget plus the $160,000 which the President has requested for fiscal year 1973 will be used to build about 20 acres of earthen and reservoir ponds.

However, there is substantial doubt that the $160,000 that the administration has requested will be sufficient to finish these ponds. The present Department of the Interior plan is for the center to be finished in two additional segments, each with an appropriation of approximately $600,000 each.

I question the economy and the logic of how the financing of this project is being programed. I appreciate that we are trying to cut back on Federal spending, but I wonder if the planned stages on this project is not false economy. We are not talking about starting a new project; we are talking about finishing a project which already has a substantial economic commitment.

If the money was available, we could finish the project easily within 2 years rather than dragging it out 3 or more years. Past records show that for every year we postpone the completion of the project, the cost has gone up between 10 to 20 percent. Also, when we let the work out on piecemeal contracts, we are getting much higher bids than if we were able to go ahead and make contracts for larger segments of work.

From the study of the economics that I have done on this project, I think it would be cost saving in the long run if the phase of construction scheduled for fiscal year 1974 were stepped up a year. The 1974 phase of construction scheduled by the Department of the Interior is for $532,000. However, much of the work that will be done in this 1974 phase can be done logically with the construction of the earthen ponds this next year.

The 1974 phase has the following items of construction contained in it:

	Amount
Residences (3)	$87,000
Holding house	90,000
Administration building	150,000
Garage	60,000
Roads	40,000
Utilities	40,000
Equipment	65,000

Much of the same machinery and contractors which can be used for building the ponds can also be used for building the roads and preparing the land for the other structures listed in the 1974 phase.

If the committee cannot see its way clear to appropriate the entire additional $532,000, I would hope that the committee would be able to appropriate the additional $90,000 for the holding house and the $40,000 for the roads. I ask specifically for these two additional items because I understand that they are necessary for the project to start limited production. I am confident the committee will do the best it can, and I understand this.

Madam Chairman, I am told that this project 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 sportsfish is being given the attention it deserves. One of the most attractive features of this project is that it is located near a State fish hatchery and the Southwest Texas State University marine biology complex in San Marcos. The university 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, as I have pointed out before, the proximity of the university affords the Federal facility a steady supply of trained graduate students for full- or part-time work.

Also, the very geography of central Texas complements a fish center. We are a State of fishermen and conservationists. We still have an abundant supply of fresh water and clear lakes that will complement this fishery.

This will be an efficient fishery—an excellent laboratory for the development of proper fish farming techniques for raising sport fish throughout the Southwest.

I respectfully urge the committee in the name of long-range economy to appropriate $692,000 for fiscal year 1973—the $160,000 that is in the budget, plus an additional $532,000 or as much of that amount as is possible—so that we may keep up the progress we are making on this project and so that we may wind this project up and get about the business of producing fish. If the committee cannot see its way to appropriate this entire amount, I would hope that at least $290,000 can be appropriated so that we can be assured of getting this center under at least limited operation by the end of calendar year 1973.

A saving can be made if this work could be moved along as quickly as possible. Escalation costs of 10 percent to 20 percent is a common factor. As we build hatchery sites, we think you could also build roads and other construction facilities because you would have the equipment there. I think a saving could be made.

What we really ask for as a minimum is $160,000. You and the members of this committee have always been very considerate of this project. We are mindful that we wouldn't have the wells dug if you hadn't listened and acted favorably, contrary to what the administration has recommended. I don't like to see this dragged along any more than I know you do.

I noticed in Newsweek magazine an article saying the Vietnam war is a war that won't go away. This hatchery is a hatchery that won't go away, but I know you are going to finish the hatchery. We are hopeful we would get the $160,000 which the administration has requested, plus we need a total of $90,000 for the holding house and $40,000 for the roads because those are things that could be built at the same time this other work is being carried on. It sems like a very practical thing to be done.

I don't know how accurate the cost figures are. I really think they should be updated, but that would be an inquiry you might want to make of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries.

Mr. McDade. We are always delighted to see an able negotiator appear.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Pickle, it is always a pleasure to have you appear before the committee.

Mr. PICKLE. Thank you.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you, Jake, for a very able and, as usual, effective statement.

Mr. PICKLE. Thank you, Mr. Wyatt. All of the committee have been very kind and helpful and understanding. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. MARK HATFIELD, A SENATOR IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our distinguished colleague and neighbor from across the river, Senator Hatfield of Oregon. Senator, it is a real privilege to welcome you to the committee.

Mr. HATFIELD. Thank you, Madam Chairman, Madam Governor, Madam Congresswoman, whatever your title is. I want to predicate my comments to you this morning with one or two thoughts. I understand that you have a little different neighborhood than when I visited you last.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. HATFIELD. There are a few projects I would like to summarize, and I would assure you that with my appointment now on the Senate Appropriations Committee, fortunately on both the Interior and Public Works Subcommittees, I look forward to working with you in new and more intimate relationships, and with Congressman Wyatt, who is, of course, our very able Congressman from Oregon.

(Mr. Hatfield's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, knowing of your concern for the balanced use of our forests, I appear here today to seek your advice and assistance on how best we can assure a continued and aggressive research program covering all the multiple-use aspects of our forests.

It shall be my purpose to seek Senate approval of increases in the Forest Service budget to meet research requirements that were not included in the administration's request. Hopefully this Committee will also be responsive to these significant research needs.

Specifically, they are as follows:

CORVALLIS FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

I am urging that $1.5 million be appropriated for construction of the east wing of the Forest Service Laboratory at Corvallis this fiscal year. It is my understanding that funds for this item were not included in the budget recommendation now before you. I would hope that the House Subcommittee on Interior Appropriation could include this amount because I believe it is essential that we move ahead with this construction at this time.

The Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis is the center for Forest Service research concerned with biological control of insects and diseases of western trees, for watershed and timber management research of western forest types, for tree improvement research of northwest species, and for nutrient cycling and fertilization of fast growing species. The aim of this research is to increase timber supplies while maintaining the quality of forest environment. This research effort is further strengthened by its location next door to the Forestry School of Oregon State University.

In 1962, the first stage of a Forestry Sciences Laboratory was completed on the campus of Oregon State University. This laboratory was designed for 20 scientists plus their supporting staff. There are now 40 scientists headquartered in Corvallis, many housed in temporary quarters with makeshift laboratories. In 1967, Congress appropriated funds to plan a second stage to the laboratory. These plans were completed in 1969 and Congress, in 1970 and 1971, appropriated funds which permitted completion of the wings containing service facilities, library, and mechanical plant. Remaining to be completed are two laboratory-office wings. Of these two, the most critically needed is the east laboratory wing which will provide sufficient space for all the scientists in Corvallis, and provide the laboratory facilities needed to conduct modern research.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT RESEARCH, BEND, OREG.

My second area of concern is the amount requested by the administration for Bend, Oreg., for silvicultural research related to forest land in eastern Oregon and Washington. Fiscal year 1972 funding for this program is $208,000. No increase is proposed for fiscal year 1973.

The 20 million acres of forest and associated rangeland in eastern Oregon and Washington provide water for domestic, agricultural and industrial use; timber for local industry; forage and browse for livestock and game animals; and a place for large numbers of people to hunt, fish, hike, and enjoy the out-of-doors. Forest Service research at Bend and LaGrande, Oreg., and Wenatchee, Wash., provides a technological foundation for the multiple-use management of these resources. Much progress has been made toward improving management practices through this research. However, now a better understanding of how to manage these resources in combination is needed. The greatest opportunities to simultaneously optimize the production of water, wood, forage, and browse, and the human benefits that derive therefrom are offered by the careful manipulation of trees and forests.

An increase of $140,000 over the fiscal year 1972 funding level is urgently needed to strengthen the research at Bend, Oreg. This would allow development of the improved prescriptions for multiple-use management needed by forest managers if they are to achieve increasing multi-product output goals.

FALCON

I also urge your subcommittee add $9,600,000 to the Forest Service budget to fully implement the first year of the 5-year research and development program for advanced logging systems called Falcon—Forestry advanced logging and conservation). Mounting concern for environmental quality, the rising timber cut and increasing dependency on difficult to manage areas for timber production all underlie the sense of urgency behind this program.

The biggest single problem in American forestry is how to supply expanding demands for timber products and at the same time maintain a high quality forest environment. Falcon's major purpose will be to improve the ability of resource managers to predict the economic and environmental consequences associated with the use of conventional and new logging methods, with the aim of providing less damaging timber harvesting methods for environmentally sensitive areas.

This program will be a nationwide effort. It will begin in the Pacific Coast States and then be extended to the interior-west, the south and the east. Each calls for an array of harvesting alternatives having the same capability for meeting environmental needs as those to be developed for the Pacific Coast States. Methods developed may also prove valuable in preventing insect and disease outbreaks by providing economically feasible systems which will allow removal of infested and diseased trees at the endemic rather than epidemic stages. The restrictions being placed on the use of pesticides make this a particularly attractive alternative.

In addition to the above needs, I am distressed by the lack of fund requests for wildlife habitat research. I am advised that the timber management research program at Olympia is suffering a reduction from last year's level; and even though some wildlife habitat research is involved, it represents a small percentage of this effort. I am advised that for an addition of $150,000, a substantial program of wildlife habitat research can be undertaken at the Olympia facility, which would be of benefit to the entire region.

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Another extremely important area for research effort is recreational use of our public lands. New techniques are needed to resolve user conflicts and effectively and fairly handling the number of recreational visitors already inundating a number of areas in the national forests.

Mrs. Hansen, with the help of your committee and some help which I hope to generate on the Senate side, perhaps we can see a realization of these research programs. Thank you.

Mr. Hatfield. Madam Chairman and members, back in 1962 the Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory was started. This Laboratory is right next door to the forestry school at Oregon State University, and therefore, they have a very distinct interrelationship, and the resources of the two groups are very closely coordinated.

The Congress appropriated funds for the beginning of this Laboratory. We now have two uncompleted Laboratory wings. I am asking the Senate Interior Subcommittee to amend the administration's budget to provide for an additional $1½ million to finish one of the two remaining wings. It's for this basic reason. There are now temporary facilities, including even trailers and other such facilities, housing these scientists. Very frankly, I think the lack of adequate facilities diminishes the effectiveness of the program. I think there is a direct relationship between the facilities and the type of personnel who make up the program.

This amendment is basically to try to house in more adequate facilities those who are already part of the functioning program. It's not a matter of additional personnel, but just the facilities to house them.

The opposite is true with my second proposal, which has to do with the timber management research program at Bend, Oreg. We have the facilities at Bend, but we lack the personnel to fully round out the program of research. As you know, we have about 20 million acres of forest and associated rangeland in this particular part of eastern Oregon and eastern Washington.

To round out this program, we need the input of the water research because of the interrelationships that exist between these various resources of timber, rangeland, agriculture, water, fish, game, and so forth.

In effect, we are asking for $140,000 for the strengthening and completing of this particular program at Bend. Even though this is not in my statement, we all realize that we are part of a very important region. I am very concerned about the timber management research program at Olympia and want to assure you that we feel as close to this and feel as much a beneficiary as you in the geographic area of Washington.

I understand that $150,000, in addition to the requests of the administration, would make a very substantial input in the area of wildlife habitat research. I want to assure you not only of my support for this, but, of course, of our feeling that it's part of the same program that will benefit us in the State of Oregon. We can't delineate just because of the Columbia River.

Another concern of mine has to do with the research and recreational use of our public lands. As we realize the additional demands on recreational use, we need new techniques to cope with the conflicts that arise, not only with regard to the numbers of people demanding use of these lands, but also with regard to conflicting uses among the recreationists. Here I understand that $150,000 would be a very significant input for

the budget in terms of research on matters of recreational use of public lands.

Those are basically the four projects I feel totally at ease about. We have not only your basic commitment in terms of seeing these programs completed, but Congressman Wyatt, especially serving on this committee, can look after these particular ones that involve Oregon.

Mrs. HANSEN. He is a good bargainer.

Mr. HATFIELD. I know he is. Believe me, I have been bargaining with him for years. I know exactly.

I saved the biggest one until last. Let me talk about $9.6 million. As you know, there are two factors. One is the projected 7 billion board feet shortage that is projected by the Mayo report that was issued by the White House about 3 years ago—the 7 billion board feet shortage in the timber product field projected by 1985. This means that we are not only having at this moment increasing demands upon our forests to produce the building materials for meeting our housing goals, but we are going to have a situation developing so that a shortage is actually going to exist.

In order to meet that shortage and at the same time uphold our responsibilities for sustained yield management programs and appropriate allowable cuts and all other timber management programs, I think we are going to have to again develop certain new techniques.

As you know, forestry advanced logging and conservation, which is called the FALCON project, is one that proposes to do just exactly this—to be able to care for the environmental needs and at the same time move on whatever kind of timber harvest would be appropriate in that particular region.

This project is somewhat exotic. At the same time, I think it has been underway long enough with both private and public funds to prove the importance of moving ahead in the full research proposals.

I can't help but feel that this would be a program that the conservationists, as well as the industry and recreationists and all the other groups, would be equally supportive, because the conservationists see this as an alternative to slashing roads into an area to bring out certain timber that would be under the harvest program, allowable cuts. It would be far preferable from a recreational or environmental point of view.

The industry sees it as a possibility of reaching into areas which now are outside of economic feasibility.

I think we have a program here that would be one of the few in which we could draw together all of these various groups in support. I want to urge support of that $9.6 million project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Senator. It is always a pleasure to have you appear.

Mr. HATFIELD. It's a pleasure to see you.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to thank the Senator and express my desire and intention of continuing our very close cooperation as we have in the past. I think your very effective presentation here today is a further indication of your dedication to the State of Oregon, to the Northwest and to the country generally, Senator.

Mr. HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Congressman.

WITNESS

HON. RAY J. MADDEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Congressman Madden of Indiana, a very distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. MADDEN. Madam Chairman, I thank your committee for holding hearings toward providing for proper financing for the completion of the long-delayed Indiana Dunes National Park. During my 30 years in Congress I have observed on many occasions that our Congress appropriated multimillions for parks and recreation areas in sparsely settled areas of the country, including Alaska.

The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is within a couple of hours' driving distance of approximately 20 million people. The Dunes National Park is but 45 minutes' driving distance from 7 million people in the Chicagoland area of Illinois and Northwest Indiana. This beautiful Dunes Park area was created by reason of the 600-mile north-south distance making up the length of Lake Michigan. Storms over the centuries have washed the sands of the South Shore of Lake Michigan, which constituted the beautiful Indiana Dunes extending a great distance inland.

Our great difficulty over the years in providing the public with parks and recreation areas has been to get the people in densely populated urban areas to travel to the distant parks in the north and west. Here we have a situation where millions of people live in the almost immediate vicinity of the only vast, undeveloped park area in the United States. I personally have visited this park area many times not only during the summer months, but also during the winter season. Thousands of families have also visited the dunes land area, but due to the negligent and dilatory tactics of our Government, no major effort has been made to develop the wooded area or the sand area so that they may enjoy entertainment and modern conveniences which, in the past, have been spent on far-distant parks in other localities throughout the Nation.

This legislation has been pending before Congress for a great number of years, but through some unexplainable and mysterious force operating against the Dunes National Park, the Government has been indolent, negligent and indifferent in appropriating sufficient funds for providing governmental park experts to develop this vast expanse of beautiful, scenic land and lake beaches into a modern national park for which our Nation could be proud to provide for the enjoyment of humanity.

It will only take a modest expenditure on the part of the Federal Government to provide for the needs of millions of people to enjoy the recreation for which this park was created.

I do hope that your committee will cooperate in aiding the millions of people who enjoy nature's environmental beauty, and recreational facilities and for future generations.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. It is always a pleasure to have you appear.

Mr. MADDEN. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. TIM LEE CARTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our very distinguished friend, Congressman Carter from the State of Kentucky.

Congressman, it is a pleasure to welcome you to the committee.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Madam Chairman and my colleagues. It's a pleasure to be here today. First let me thank this committee for allowing me to make these comments in support of four extremely important projects in my district. The Laurel River recreation project, the Wolf Creek fish hatchery, the Kentucky Cooperative Fishery Unit, and the Berea Forestry Unit are all programs of great importance in my Fifth District, and throughout Kentucky.

(The items follow:)

	Funds recommended
Laurel River Reservoir Recreational Facilities	$575,000
Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery	504,900
Kentucky Cooperative Fisheries Unit	40,000
Berea Forestry Unit:	
Construction	1,320,000
Research	1,575,000

LAUREL RIVER RECREATION

Mr. CARTER. The funds which I am requesting for the development of recreational facilities at the Laurel River Reservoir will be used to construct beach facilities, boat ramps, sewer lines, and water intake lines.

I am gratified that $102,000 is included in the budget, but I must point out that an additional $473,000 will be needed for the total cost of construction before the impoundment of the water. If the $575,000 is not provided in fiscal year 1973 the cost will be much greater after the water is impounded.

WOLF CREEK NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

As many of you may recall, funds for the Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery were provided by this subcommittee for the first phase of this most worthwhile project. I was pleased and honored that my good friend and colleague Rogers Morton testified in behalf of the establishment of the hatchery.

Funds are now needed to complete this project. When completed, the trout hatchery there will produce about 500,000 fish annually, which is about 150,000 pounds of fingerling and catchable trout. This last number is precisely the amount estimated by fishery managers from other States to be the quantity of fish needed to stock the tailwaters, lakes, reservoirs and streams of Kentucky.

I believe that the requested $504,900 to complete construction of this hatchery is a small price to pay for this most worthwhile project which will boost the economy in amounts many times this investment.

KENTUCKY COOPERATIVE FISHERIES UNIT

My request for funds for the Kentucky Cooperative Fisheries Unit is related to the idea of greater utilization of an area's waterways without ruining them. The unit would require $40,000 annually from the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

The unit intends to improve education in fishery science, study the production and management of fish, provide followup training and disseminate findings.

Without upgrading education in this specialty, I believe we will never know what other applications that sports fishing may have in solving our Nation's rural economic and food problems.

BEREA FORESTRY UNIT

Perhaps one of the most vital projects—to persons in my district, in Kentucky and in all other coal-producing regions of the Nation—is the proposal for greatly increased funding at the Berea Forestry Unit which is a mining research facility.

This request is an attempt to sidestep an impasse between the continuation of ecologically damaging surface mining operations as they are often conducted, and the prohibition of surface mining altogether, whatever may be the economic realities of far more costly alternative mining and the elimination of the occupations of many miners.

The Berea researchers have, since 1962, been developing methods of reducing or preventing damage to the environment and forest resources during surface mining. They have also studied how to restore such areas after the mining has ended.

Specifically, the money would be devoted at Berea to more research on the best engineering practices to protect stable natural resources essential to reclamation, and to the development of large experimental watersheds needed to test better water pollution control methods under realistic mining conditions.

I believe that we can only live with surface mining if that operation can be made to live with the earth. And it is plain to me that we cannot live without the coal that surface mining produces in such large amounts. Coal accounts for about 73 percent of the world's total recoverable fossil fuels, with half of it surface-minded.

I respectfully urge this distinguished body to approve increasing the operating budget of the forest service to $1,575,000, with that money to be used for expanding Berea's research in this vital area. I also urge that another $1,320,000 be added for the construction of the proper facilities of that research at Berea.

Berea College is a college for poor Appalachian youngsters from West Virginia, Kentucky and all the Appalachia area. In fact, it's one of the finest colleges of its kind in our country.

They have a famous tavern there called Boone Tavern. I want to invite you people there—this is a standing invitation—to partake of the finest food in the United States or perhaps the world—things like spoonbread. Spoonbread is a delicacy that was developed in this area. I think you would enjoy it. Honestly, as one who has been around considerably, I'd say that it is one of the finest places you would ever know. I will give you a standing invitation to come there.

The purpose of this forestry unit is to study, to conduct research on strip mining. Personally, I don't like strip mining unless we can have 100 percent restoration. Over half the coal that is mined in the United States is by strip mining. We need this coal. We have an energy crisis. It's very important that we do have the coal. At the same time, we want to see if this operation can be made to live with our earth. We must see that we can restore the earth at the time the coal is mined.

Senator Cooper introduced this legislation in the Senate. Believe me, it's worthwhile. We certainly don't want to see our full heritage mountains and streams further ravaged. We want to know how to go about saving our land and at the same time extracting the coal.

I would appreciate your attention and your consideration of these projects. I assure you that, to the best of my knowledge, all of these are feasible and are necessary.

The approval of these funds could well be crucial—not only to life in the eastern Kentucky area, but in all coal mining regions.

Again, let me express my appreciation for the opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Congressman. It is always a pleasure to have you appear.

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you for an excellent statement.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you. It was a very excellent statement.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is our very distinguished colleague, Congressman Abourezk of South Dakota. It is a pleasure to welcome you this morning.

Mr. ABOUREZK. Thank you.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee: I am honored to have the opportunity to come before your committee today to submit for your attention several items of particular concern to me—items which I feel merit special consideration in fiscal 1973 budget considerations.

At the present time, I would like to briefly mention to you four projects which I feel merit this committee's examination. They are:

(1) Funding for a transportation study for a mass transit system to Mount Rushmore for use during the American Bicentennial Celebration in 1976.

(2) A change of language to allow spending of funds already appropriated for the East Charles Mix School District 102 in Wagner, S. Dak.

(3) Planning funds for a vocational school at Mission, S. Dak.

(4) Funds for Hill City Independent School District No. 10, Hill City, S. Dak.

The Shrine of Democracy at Mount Rushmore has been selected as a regional focal point during the American bicentennial celebration in

1976. As a result, it is anticipated that the number of visitors to this national shrine will expand to over 6 million. Present transportation and other facilities could not begin to handle crowds of that size. Therefore, I feel that it is urgent that the $125,000 be made available to the National Park Service to study this problem. If the facilities are to be adequately modernized, planning must begin now. The lead-time on this project is only 4 years and we cannot afford to squander this time. The Shrine of Democracy already exists as a fitting monument to American accomplishment and leadership. If this focal point of the bicentennial is to be the inspirational vista to millions of Americans that it should be, planning must begin now.

The history of the East Charles Mix School District is, I am sure, well known to this committee. Further, it is my understanding that a delegation representing that school will me making a brief presentation to you on Friday. Therefore, I will limit my remarks on this matter.

I would like to point out that $2,728,500 was appropriated for this project last year. However, at the same time language was included in the appropriation to limit funding to the ratio of Indian children to non-Indian children in the school. Under present projections, this would mean that the Federal share would be approximately $1,450,000. The school district has a capacity to add only $900,000 to that. This leaves the project still short by $1,278,500. The sad fact is that without these funds, no children, whether Indian or non-Indian, will be able to enjoy adequate school facilities. Apparently, last year the committee saw the need for new facilities. This year I hope that you will see fit to strike the restrictive language and enable the moneys already appropriated to be used.

I would also like to see $60,000 made available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the purpose of planning a vocational school at Mission, S. Dak. Todd County Independent School District at Mission is on, and serves, the Rosebud Indian Reservation. It has a K–12 enrollment in excess of 3,120 students, obviously indicating a need for a comprehensive program. Unfortunately, vocational education has been a low priority of the BIA. Yet the vocational training envisioned at Mission 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, offering guidance to help curb the drop-out rate. A vocational training facility would help attract industry to the Rosebud area and provide employment opportunities for the people who prefer to continue living in this area. I hope you will be able to grant this request.

Also, in terms of specific projects, I would like to examine the situation of Hill City Independent School District No. 10 at Hill City, S. Dak. National forest lands represent 88.44 percent of the Hill City School District. The remaining 11.56 percent is the taxable land of the school district. The problem here is clearly one of Federal land impact. However, existing laws which deal in this area relate only to impact by students whose parents are employed by the Federal Government. As a result, various Federal aid programs pay only 5 to 8 percent of the total operating budget of the school despite this huge impact;

$300,000 is desperately needed to enable construction projects, modernization, and other capital improvements to occur. The operating budget is also in continual trouble. I would hope that the Forest Service could make these funds available.

They have no real tax base at all, yet it's a bedroom community for Rapid City, which is 30 or 40 miles away and which is really heavily impacted because of that. They have no tax base and are in desperate need of a school.

There are some additional needs in the Indian reservations. I have just returned from a 10-day trip out into South Dakota. I held 2 days of informal hearings of my own on the reservations arising out of the Yellow Thunder death. I think you probably heard of that. The grievances that the Indian people brought in and presented to me were directed mostly in the area of law enforcement, of housing, of health problems out there.

I haven't had a chance to put everything together, but I would ask your permission at this time to submit my findings at a later date for your consideration.

Mrs. HANSEN. That would be fine.

Congressman, there is a sizable increase in the Indian Health Service budget request for fiscal year 1973, which should take care of some of the problems in the housing program.

Mr. ABOUREZK. Good.

One other thing that is not included in my statement, Madam Chairman, is that we have had a problem with the Forest Service out in the Black Hills National Forest. They have been running rampant and tearing up the Black Hills and building all brand new paved roads which will encourage more tourist traffic and will ruin the now primitive areas of the Black Hills. I went out there last year to negotiate an agreement with the Forest Supervisor in Custer, S. Dak., that he would plan and build no more new roads until such time as he held public hearings to get public input. There are a lot of conservationists and environmentalists who are very angry. In fact, the entire Black Hills population is angry about their activities out there. I thought we had a good agreement.

We put out a joint public statement on the agreement. I have just found out in the last day or two that they have gone ahead and planned some new roads in the Black Hills Forest. They called a public hearing that was nothing more than pro forma. They have already decided to build the roads.

I have only one way to stop them. That is to ask this committee to put in a restriction clause in the appropriations bill—I would like permission to get that information to you at a later date, too—providing that no money can be spent on these particular roads. I have to find out which ones they are.

Everybody is up in the air out there about it. I would be most grateful for that kind of consideration to protect my constituents from the activities of the Forest Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. It seems as if everybody else is requesting funds for roads.

Mr. ABOUREZK. A general problem that I would like you to look at is the situation created by the President's Executive order of February 8, 1972, banning the use of chemical toxicants on Federal lands for the purpose of predator control. This decision was apparently based on a report which cited evidence that large scale use of poisons for controlling predators has led to losses of nontarget animals which are beneficial and necessary to natural ecological systems. I share the concerns of many over methods of predator control and preservation of our environment. However, I also feel that it is extremely unfortunate that this move was not preceded by careful large scale research to devise alternative methods of predator control which could have then been implemented in an orderly method. As it is, thousands of ranchers and farmers feel they are left unprotected and that their livelihood is threatened. I have written to the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife in the Department of the Interior and asked what would be the cost for a predator control program that would be as effective as the present program, but one which would use approved methods and not chemical control. I have also asked how much money could be used effectively by this Department during the coming fiscal year for research into new methods of predator control. I would be very happy to make this data available to this committee as soon as I can, and I hope that you will examine this problem carefully.

Finally, but no less importantly, I would like to add that I have just returned from an extensive visit to South Dakota which included several days of exhaustive fact-finding meetings on various Indian Reservations in my State. While this committee knows as well as I do that the budgetary needs of the Indian people are far greater than what feasibly can be appropriated for one fiscal year, I do feel that certain programs directly affecting the lives of the Indian people in my State merit priority consideration in funding requests.

Unfortunately, the time factor between my return from South Dakota and my testimony here today has prevented me from submitting at this time an itemized list of those priority needs. Therefore, I respectfully request the committee's permission to submit the remainder of my testimony at a later date. While I recognize that printing deadlines may prevent my additional remarks from being incorporated into the record of these hearings, I sincerely hope that the committee will accept and review my complete testimony when making final deliberations on the fiscal 1973 budget report.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very good presentation. The committee is well aware of the difficulties in the entire Indian world. The fiscal year 1973 budget, I may say, is up sizably for the BIA and the Indian Health Service in the sanitation program.

Mr. ABOUREZK. The expenditure in the Pine Ridge Reservation is about $8,000 per Indian family. The average income is about $1,900 per Indian family. That is $6,000 that is going to somebody but not to the Indians. I thought the committee ought to know about that.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

AFTERNOON SESSION

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973

WITNESS

HON. WAYNE ASPINALL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

It is a great pleasure to again have the privilege of welcoming the very distinguished Chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Hon. Wayne Aspinall, of Colorado. This committee has had the finest working relationship with the Interior authorizing committee of probably any two appropriations authorizing committees in Congress. I think it is due in large part to the generosity and experience of the chairman of the authorizing committee, whom I had the privilege and pleasure of serving with in my first session of Congress.

Mr. ASPINALL. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to again present to this committee a statement relating to certain matters over which the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has legislative jurisdiction. I have a prepared statement, Madam Chairman, which I ask be placed in the record and I will summarize very briefly the items that it covers.

Mrs. HANSEN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to again present this statement relating to certain matters over which the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has legislative jurisdiction. While I am speaking as chairman of the committee, the views expressed are my own since the statement has not been brought before the committee for approval. Before bringing up a few items on which I would like to comment, I want to again express my appreciation for the close cooperation between your committee and the legislative committee which has enabled us to retain better oversight over many of the programs which we authorize.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

Navajo Community College.—Public Law 92–189 authorizes the appropriation of not to exceed $5,500,000 as a Federal grant to finance a part of the cost of constructing the college. This amount is subject to adjustment based on changes in cost indexes. When the public law was enacted the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs understood that $4 million of this amount would be needed in fiscal year 1973 and that the remaining $1 million would be needed in fiscal year 1974.

I understand that the President's budget request was for only $2.9 million in 1973. I do not know why the executive branch asked for $2.9 million rather than $4 million, but I understand that the figure was fixed without any meaningful discussion with the Navajo Tribe. The tribe feels that there is an urgent need for the full $4 million in 1973 in order to keep the construction program on schedule. I urge that the tribe's request for $4 million in construction money be considered sympathetically, and that the full amount be appropriated.

Public Law 92–189 also authorizes the appropriation of an annual sum as a Federal grant to finance a part of the operation and maintenance costs of the college. The ceiling on the authorization is the average per capita cost of the Federal Government of educating Indian students at federally operated institutions of the same type. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was told

that the average per capita cost is presently about $3,700. On the basis of an enrollment of 400 students in 1973 the authorization ceiling would be $1,408,000. Our committee was also told that the college had asked for $1,200,000 for 1973, and that amount was well within the ceiling.

I understand, however, that the actual request of the tribe when submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs was for the full amount authorized, and that the President's budget asked for only $1 million. Again, this reduction was made without any prior discussion with the tribe. The tribe feels that the full amount authorized is urgently needed to meet the needs of the college, and I believe this request should also be considered sympathetically. I have not had an opportunity to evaluate, personally, their budget.

Indian Business Development Fund.—A bill to authorize the establishment of an Indian Business Development Fund, and to provide appropriate statutory guidelines and limitations on the grant program, is presently pending before our committee. It will be considered together with the Department of the Interior's request for general Indian financing legislation. I must therefore renew the request, which I made last year, that no money be appropriated for the Indian Business Development Fund until the pending bills are acted upon.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION

Madam Chairman, I would now like to turn my attention to three or four elements of the national outdoor recreation program which I think merit your special attention.

Historic Preservation Program.—Background.—First, Madam Chairman, I am very disappointed—in fact, I am very dissatisfied—with the administration's budget request for the implementation of the 1973 authorization for historic preservation.

As you know, there has always been a great deal of public interest in the preservation of places of historic significance. The Congress has recognized this fact for many years and we have a solid record of accomplishments which underscore our dedication to the protection and preservation of places of national historic significance.

In the midsixties, we enacted the National Historic Preservation Act. That legislation added a new dimension to our overall program in this field. It provided for a system of matching assistance to States, and establishing programs for the acquisition, development and preservation of places of regional, State, and local historic significnce. In effect, we said to those governmental entities that we would be willing to help them protect those places which might not measure up to the standard of national historical significance.

The program started out in fiscal year 1967 when the appropriation of not more than $2 million was authorized. In the succeeding 3 years, the authorization provided for an increase to $10 milion. When that program was about to expire, we examined it very carefully and we discovered that, although it had originally been promoted by the administration, it had never gotten the kind of financial backing from either the Department or the Bureau of the Budget to make it remotely resemble the program which we had authorized.

Because the followthrough funding had never materialized, the members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee were extremely reluctant to perpetuate this disception. As a consequence, when it came time for the extension of the program, a much more modest authorization ceiling—comparable to the level of actual appropriations—was introduced.

During our deliberations on this legislation, the President forwarded his budget to the Congress for fiscal 1971. In it, he provided for a significant increase contingent upon the enactment of appropriate authorizing legislation. Instead of asking for the appropriation of less than $1 million, as he had done in each preceding fiscal years, the request totaled almost $6 million.

On the basis of that request, the authorizing committee revised the proposed legislation by providing for an appropriation limitation of $7 million in fiscal year 1971, $10 million in fiscal year 1972, and $15 million in fiscal year 1973.

Unfortunately, the administration has again fallen short of the goals for this program. This year, instead of requesting full funding, it has recommended the appropriation of only $6,205,000—less than half of the authorized ceiling.

Need.—Madam Chairman, I understand that the States are ready, able, and willing to assume their share of this responsibility. I am told that the States have matching assistance requests totaling over $20 million for the coming fiscal year. It would be very disappointing if this program were to collapse due to

inadequate Federal support, but many of these requests cannot be matched if the budget recommendation is not increased.

The Congress enacted the legislation establishing this program on the recommendation of the administration. The States have moved forward in good faith and are ready to convert the authorization into a tangible and beneficial program. If the program falters, it will not be the Office of Management and Budget that will be scorned by the people, it will be the Congress. I, for one, favor keeping our commitments. If this administration is unwilling to follow through with the request for funds, then, I believe, that the Congress should take the initiative and make the moneys available. It would be my recommendation to this subcommittee that the authorization for this historic preservation program be fully funded and that the budget request be increased from $6,205,000 to $15,000,000.

Development of Units of the National Park System.—While I am on the subject of inadequate funding, I would like to take a few moments to discuss the increasing concern among the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with the notable lack of progress being made in the development of public faciilties at authorized areas of the national park system.

As you know, when the Congress considers a proposed new area for outdoor recreation purposes, the members of the authorizing committee insist on ascertaining what the estimated costs of the projects will be. We want to know not only what the anticipated land acquisition costs will amount to, but we also attempt to determine what the development costs will be.

Oftentimes, when the case is made for authorizing a new area, there is a strong point made to the effect that its establishment will enhance the overall economy of the area, because of direct expenditures and, in the long term, because it will attract visitors. In making this pitch, proponents—including governmental witnesses—leave their audience with the impression that the development will commence shortly after its authorization and that a substantial part of the program will be completed within five years.

The truth is: there are some areas which have been authorized by the Congress for several years where very little development work has been done. Many areas are suffering from a lack of the funds needed to provide the kinds of facilities that the public wants and has a right to expect.

Now, we are confronted with some major new proposals—proposals to "bring the parks to the people." We are told that it is impossible for some people to get to the parks so that there is a new emphasis on urban parks. One of these is Gateway in New York City and another is Golden Gate in San Francisco. Both involve considerable amounts of valuable federally owned lands, and both would require a very substantial investment in the development of public facilities. At least some of the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs are concerned that these new units might consume all of the available development dollars unless the total program is stepped up.

I do not plan to make any specific recommendations at this time, Madam Chairman, but it would be my hope that your Subcommittee would encourage the Administration to expand this phase of its program and that you would look at the pending budget requests with an eye towards expediting in every way possible the implementation of the development plans at areas heretofore authorized.

Undoubtedly, as the years go by, the cost of constructing the facilities which are needed will increase. Our prompt investment at this time will not only serve the immediate public need for the facilities, but it will actually result in a substantial savings to the taxpayer in the long run.

Land and water conservation fund.—I have just one other item in the park and outdoor recreation field that I want to bring to your attention. It involves the use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Division of fund moneys.—My first concern involves the division of moneys between Federal and State programs. As you know, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act originally provided that 60 percent of the moneys available in the fund should be used to match the planning acquisition, and development dollars to be invested by State and local governmental units. The remaining 40 percent was to be used for land acquisition at authorized Federal outdoor recreation areas. This formula was subject to some adjustments through the appropriations process during the first 5 years.

Last year, on the recommendation of the administration, there was a substantial deviation from this formula and $255 million was appropriated from the fund for the grants-in-aid program. This major adjustment, we were told,

was to bring the total appropriations into the 60–40 balance over the life of the program. While the allocation of such a large portion of the available dollars apparently accomplished that objective, we might inquire as to whether that was a hollow accomplishment.

The authorizing committee has reviewed this program from time to time. Needless, to say, much progress has been made under the grants-in-aid program and we can all be proud of that progress. But the key questions are: Have we offered more than the States can reasonably be expected to match, and are we making the most efficient use of the limited dollars that we have available? Unlike the historic preservation program, I think that the record will show that many States have a substantial amount of uncommitted funds allocated to them. For example, I recently had occasion to inquire specifically about the status of funds allocated to the State of New York. I was advised that that State alone had almost $19 million allocated to it which was available but which was totally uncommitted as of the first of the year because the State did not have the matching money required. To continue to add money to the matching fund program, when the States cannot use the money already allocated to them seems to me to be an inefficient use of the limited number of recreation dollars.

Before making future allocations from the fund, I hope that this Subcommittee will attempt to ascertain the relative Federal and State needs. Rather than accepting the proposed budget recommendation—which allocates two-thirds of the fund money to the grants-in-aid program—I hope that you will determine whether or not the States can reasonably be expected to use the funds if they are made available. If the States cannot use the money, then it would certainly be my recommendation that those excess dollars be redistributed to worthy, authorized Federal acquisition programs where the money is needed and where it can be promptly used.

I have never felt that it was good economy to delay land acquisitions at authorized Federal areas. All experience has shown that each year's delay in the purchase of recreation lands is followed by a substantially increased cost. If the allocation to the grants-in-aid program cannot be matched and utilized by the States, then this money should be put to work at Federal areas.

Use of moneys at wildlife refuges.—My other concern with the Land and Water Conservation Fund involves the use of moneys for fish and wildlife programs. This year the Budget recommends the appropriation of $8,574,000 for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. I have no objection to the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys to accomplish objectives which are authorized by the Fund Act. Land and water conservation fund money is authorized to be available for the preservation of species threatened with extinction and it is authorized to be used for acquisition of lands at wildlife refuges for incidental recreation purposes; however, there the authority stops.

The terms of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and, by reference, the terms of the Refuge Recreation Act of 1962, provide that only the acquisition of limited areas of land for recreational purposes adjacent to refuges is authorized. The language of these statutes, does not authorize the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys:

For large acquisitions for recreational development,

For the acquisition of lands within a refuge, or

For the acquisition of lands adjacent to a refuge approved after 1962.

It is apparent that the Department is relying on a faulty interpretation of a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act which deals exclusively with land acquisitions in areas of the National Park System administered by the Secretary of the Interior. While I do not know if any of the present budget request rest upon that interpretation, it would be my suggestion that you examine proposed acquisitions carefully and disallow any which are clearly unauthorized.

Madam Chairman, the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation examined this matter carefully. A public hearing was held on the subject earlier this year. As a result of that meeting, our Chief Counsel, Mr. Lewis Sigler, was asked to investigate the authority for proposed acquisitions and he prepared a comprehensive brief on the subject which I would like to offer for the record as a part of my statement. (Memorandum attached.)

Conclusion.—I would conclude this part of my statement by saying that I support the establishment of appropriate wildlife refuges, but I am a rather strict conservationist. I believe that we develop these different categories of areas for a purpose, that they have a special meaning, and that they are terms of art. To

me, a wildlife refuge should be a true wildlife refuge; a national park should be a true national park; and a wilderness area should be a true wilderness area. Unless we guard these concepts, then the designations lose all meaning. Likewise, I feel that the agencies should maintain their characteristic roles as guardians of the types of properties which they manage. We should guard against the proliferation of "recreation agencies" so that the maximum benefit can be derived from the limited number of dollars available. It is my personal opinion that this responsibility should be concentrated primarily in the National Park Service and the Forest Service with some allowance for "incidental" recreation benefits at areas administered by other agencies.

WATER RESEARCH

The next area of our jurisdiction that I would like to discuss is that of water resources which, as you know, comes under the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation. We have two water programs of mutual jurisdiction—they being Water Resources Research and Saline Water Conversion.

Water Resources Research.—The program for the Office of Water Resources Research for the fiscal year 1973 is $14,257,000, practically the same as the amount appropriated in the fiscal year 1972—there being only a slight reduction in certain administrative costs and a small reduction reflecting unobligated carryover.

The most noteworthy thing about the current budget for this activity is its conspicuous omission of any funds to cover the authorizations we passed in the last session of Congress.

You may recall, Madam Chairman, that I explained to you, last year, that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs intended to look into this program in a context of a hearing on then pending bills. We had those hearings and then brought out legislation to achieve certain administrative reforms in the program—as well as to increase the authorization for Title I allotment funds to the State institutes.

The legislation which was ultimately approved by the President created three new institutes, namely, for the District of Columbia and for the Territories of the Virgin Islands and Guam—and raised the authorized allotment for the 51 existing institutions from $100,000 to $250,000 annually.

I am, therefore, somewhat disappointed and mildly surprised to note that the administration has not requested one thin dime to cover this new legislation, despite the fact that the bill was initiated by executive action and supported aggressively by the Department of the Interior.

While I do not want you to construe this statement as a formal request for a committee increase, you may correctly interpret it, however, as a statement of support for any increase which the Committee on Appropriations might see fit to report out in this subject matter area.

It seems more than a little foolish to me for the administration and the legislative committees to work jointly, year-in and year-out, passing enabling legislation concerning worthwhile programs when the administration input to such legislation is apparently, so superficial that we do not have any follow-up at all in the funding area.

Saline Water Conversion.—When we last testified before this subcommittee on the fiscal year 1972 program, I gave a qualified endorsement to the then pending budget request. I premised these qualifications on the fact that there remained, at that time, the job of updating and modernizing the Saline Water Conversion Act in the legislative sense.

We have accomplished such a review of the program and have reflected the results in the Saline Water Conversion Act of 1971. Moreover, we have completed action in the House on the annual authorizing bill for fiscal year 1973. You can see, Madam Chairman, we have spent a great deal of time on the Saline Water Conversion program in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs during the past 12 months.

Our study of this program has afforded the basis for renewed confidence in its objectives and direction. While we have never fallen into the trap of regarding Saline Water Conversion as the panacea for all of the world's water problems, we do feel that the technology holds substantial promise for commercial application in the near-term and long-range future.

The membrane processes, particularly the reverse osmosis process, has shown

very satisfactory advancement in the last 2 or 3 years. In fact, private industry is now selling reverse osmosis plants in commercial unsubsidized markets to a degree which has never been achieved by the distilling process. We believe that there is a distinct possibility that reverse osmosis is the process of the future and may very well supplant the distillation processes, despite all of the emphasis in research and money that has heretofore been expended on distillation.

I, therefore, unhesitatingly support the Saline Water Conversion budget request of $26,871,000. My support comes from the conviction that the program is properly scoped, correctly oriented and is being prudently managed; perhaps better than at any time in the last several years.

TERRITORIES

I would like to touch briefly on the budget for the territories. The major problem relating to the Trust Territory continues to be consideration of its future political status, 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 this problem is the level of Federal appropriations to improve the economy, health, and education of the island people.

The Congress approved legislation earlier this year to increase the authorization for the Trust Territory Economic Development Loan Fund to $5 million. The Department requested $1 million in fiscal year 1972 supplemental and has requested $1 million in the fiscal year 1973 budget which you are considering. This will double the size of the fund, bringing it to a total of $3.8 million. While there is no question that economic development has lagged in Micronesia because of a lack of investment capital, we expect to see better administration and planning under the new law.

In Guam there is not such a clear-cut need for government assistance to the private sector. The economy there seems to be in a boom situation. In the last 6 months of 1971 $36 million in building permits were issued. The Government of Guam projects that its tax revenues will rise from $61 million last year to $103 million in 1976. There is no chronic unemployment on Guam. I think the request for the first appropriation to the Guam Economic Development Loan Fund—a $1 million request—should be considered carefully in light of these figures. Furthermore, I would point out that our committee is currently considering legislation which would remove the restrictive taxes which have discourage mainland investment.

I would note that the Department of the Intior has been investigating certain irregularities in contracting procedures in the Trust Territory. I have already asked the Government Accounting Office to monitor that investgiation which I hope will be speedily concluded. Finally, the U.S. comptrollers in both Guam and the Virgin Islands have continued to criticize the slipshod accounting practices of the territorial governments. Both Governors have promised corrective actions and I am certain our committees will watch their efforts with interest.

MISCELLANEOUS

I have not mentioned the programs of several other Interior Department agencies. The Budget requests seem adequate. However, with respect to the Bureau of Land Management, I would like to remind this committee that the recently passed Alaska Native Claims Act requires extensive survey and mapping work by Bureau of Land Management, and it is imperative that this work be completed as expeditiously as possible.

In connection with the coal research program, I believe that the coal gasification research should be expedited.

With respect to the Forest Service, I believe that the budget request is still inadequate, especially in the area of research and recreation planning and development.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is working on legislation to control surface mining and to provide for national land policy and land-use planning. Should these measures be enacted, funds should be made available as soon as possible to administer these important programs.

This completes my statement. Thank you again, Madam Chairman, for this opportunity to appear before you.

(Additional material follows:)

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., February 23, 1972.

Memorandum to: Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, Hon. John P. Saylor, Hon. Joe Skubitz.

From: Lewis A. Sigler, chief counsel.

Subject: Use of land and water conservation fund to acquire lands within National wildlife refuges.

During the oversight hearings on February 17, 1972, in the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Assistant Secretary Reed testified that the Department of the Interior interpreted section 6(a)(1) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to permit the use of the Fund to finance the acquisition of land within any area administered by the Secretary of the Interior for outdoor recreation purposes, and that a National Wildlife Refuge is such an area.

Mr. Reed was asked whether this interpretation was based upon a Solicitor's opinion, and he replied in the affirmative. He was then asked to submit the opinion for the record.

In response to that request, Mr. Robert Eastman, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, submitted copies of two very brief memoranda from the Solicitor's Office. Each of those memoranda stated a conclusion, unsupported by any analysis or explanation, and neither of them can be described properly as a Solicitor's opinion. One of the memoranda expressed the opinion, without analysis, that the Fund could finance land acquisition within a recreation area if established by Congress under Bureau of Land Management administration. The other memorandum expressed the conclusion, without analysis, that the Fund could finance land acquisition within a Wilderness Area established within a National Wildlife Refuge.

It is my opinion that section 6(a)(1) of the Fund Act does not authorize the use of the Fund to acquire land within the boundaries of a National Wildlife Refuge, and that the Department is misinterpreting the section. My reasons are as follows: (1) Section 6(a)(1) of the Fund act authorizes the Fund to be appropriated and used for the acquisition of land as follows (provided the acquisition is otherwise authorized by law):

"National Park System; recreation areas.—Within the exterior boundaries of areas of the national park system now or hereafter authorized or established and of areas now or hereafter authorized to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior for outdoor recreation purposes.

"National Forest System.—Inholdings within (a) wilderness areas of the National Forest System, and (b) other areas of national forests as the boundaries of those forests exist on the effective date of this act which other areas are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes: *Provided*, That lands outside of but adjacent to an existing national forest boundary, not to exceed five hundred acres in the case of any one forest, which would comprise an integral part of a forest recreational management areas may also be acquired with moneys appropriated from this fund: *Provided further*, That not more than 15 per centum of the acreage added to the National Forest System pursuant to this section shall be west of the 100th meridian.

"Threatened species.—For any national area which may be authorized for the preservation of species of fish or wildlife that are threatened with extinction.

"Recreation at refuges.—For the incidental recreation purposes of section 2 of the act of September 28, 1962 (76 Stat. 653; 16 U.S.C. 460 k–1); * * *

(2) The use of the fund to acquire land at National Wildlife Refuges is controlled exclusively by the last paragraph quoted above. That paragraph specifically limits the use of fund to incidental acquisitions under section 2 of the Refuge Recreation Act of 1962, which permits only the acquisition of "limited areas of land for recreational development *adjacent* to said conservation areas (refuges) in existence or approved * * * as of the date of enactment of this act (Sept. 8, 1962)." It does not authorize the acquisition of land within a refuge, or the acquisition of land adjacent to a refuge approved after 1962.

The Refuge Recreation Act of 1962 deliberately withheld authority to acquire land for recreation purposes within a wildlife refuge. The first section of the act relates to recreational use of lands within the refuge, and specifies that such use must be incidental or secondary, and must not interfere with the primary wildlife conservation purpose of the refuge. No land acquisition within the refuge for recreational use was contemplated. The only land acquisition authorization is contained in section 2 and is limited to incidental acquisitions of limited areas for recreational development adjacent to the refuge.

(3) The clause underscored in the quotation from section 6(a)(1), above, which couples acquisitions within the boundaries of the national park system with acquisitions within the boundaries of areas authorized to be administered for outdoor recreation purposes, cannot reasonably be construed to refer to a wildlife refuge. The Refuge Recreation Act of 1962, which was enacted only 2 years before the Fund Act, clearly indicates that a wildlife refuge is not to be regarded as an area administered for outdoor recreation purposes because recreation is permissible only to the extent it does not interfere with wildlife administration, which is the purpose of the refuge. Moreover, to construe the underscored language to include a wildlife refuge would make completely surplusage the specific provision with respect to "recreation at refuges." The Refuge Recreation Act of 1962 authorizes all refuges to be administered for the incidental purpose of recreation, and if a refuge were considered to be an area administered for outdoor recreation purposes there would have been no need to include the specific and limited authoization with respect to "recreation at refuges."

The grouping into one category of the national park system and other areas administered for outdoor recreation purposes was intended to embrace areas such as national recreation areas, national seashores, national rivers, scenic rivers, national trails, and similar areas established primarily for recreation use. The clause "other areas," etc., was necessary because in 1964 these other areas were not a part of the national park system, as defined by statute. At the request of the Department in 1970 the statutory definition was changed to include these areas.

Mr. Reed referred, during his testimony, to the proposed legislation to establish the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. H.R. 12143 has been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and the bill has been passed by the House.

This bill creates a new type of wildlife refuge that is unlike any other wildlife refuge in the present system. It is new because for the first time it puts wildlife conservation and recreation use on a par. Both are declared to be purposes of the refuge, and the Secretary is authorized to use any of his outdoor recreation authorities in addition to the laws applicable to the national wildlife refuge system. Moreover, the Department and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries both indicated that the cost of acquiring land was intended to be paid in part from the migratory bird conservation fund and in part from the land and water conservation fund, with most of the cost coming from the latter.

If H.R. 12143 is enacted into law, a dual-purpose refuge will be created. One of the purposes declared by statute will be outdoor recreation, and the legislative history will show that the dual-purpose refuge was intended to qualify for money from the land and water conservation fund. This situation was not contemplated when the Fund Act was enacted in 1964, and suggests the need to reevaluate the language of the Fund Act.

Mr. Reed also referred to H.R. 10384, which has also passed the House, and which expands substantially the authority under section 2 of the Refuge Recreation Act of 1962 to acquire land adjacent to refuges for incidental recreation purposes. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act specifically authorizes the fund to be used for such acquisitions. The expansion of the Refuge Recreation Act authority might warrant a reevaluation of the language of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Mr. Reed also stated that legislation has been introduced to raise the ceiling on land acquisitions under the Endangered Species Act. H.R. 13082 is now pending before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. It would increase the land acquisition ceiling from $15 million to $65 million. The net effect would be to make available for this purpose an additional $50 million from the land and water conservation fund. Inasmuch as the appropriation ceiling is contained in the Endangered Species Act rather than in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the language of the latter might be reconsidered.

Mr. ASPINALL. Madam Chairman, I want to thank you for the personal introduction you gave. I always have personal pleasure from appearing before this committee. I remember with pleasure the service of the chairman of this committee and several of its members on the authorizing committee.

Mrs. Hansen. We have many former members of your committee on the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Aspinall. That is right. The committee, under the administration of the late Mike Kirwan and now under your chairmanship, Madam Chairman, has always been very friendly and very cooperative with our committee.

Madam Chairman, in the first part of my statement in connection with Indian programs I mention two items. The first relates to the Navajo Community College, and I am asking that you give consideration to increasing the amount for construction of the college from the $2.9 million requested to $4 million, and to increase the amount for operation and maintenance from the $1 million requested to $1.4 million.

This would be in line with the understanding we had with respect to the fiscal year 1973 fund needs for the college when we passed the authorizing legislation last year. It is my understanding that the reductions made in the budget requests were not discussed with the Navajo Tribe.

The other item on the Indian program relates to the Indian business development fund. I am again requesting that no money be appropriated for this fund until authorizing legislation has been enacted. The Indian Affairs Subcommittee plans to consider this legislation later this year.

In connection with the national parks and recreation programs, I discuss in my statement three items. The first relates to the historic preservation program and I am requesting that your committee give consideration to increasing the budget request from $6.2 million to the full authorized amount of $15 million. It was the administration that initially promoted this program and pressed for the authorizing legislation, but the program has been badly neglected by the administration when it comes to the matter of funding. I discuss this in my statement, as well as the need for the increase.

The next item in connection with our national parks program relates to inadequate funding for development. This is again a situation where the administration pushes for authorization of more and expensive parks and recreation areas but drags its feet on spending the money necessary to make these areas usable for the public. We are far behind in development in authorized areas and now we are confronted with some large new proposals, such as Gateway in New York City and Golden Gate in San Francisco, which will require large sums for development. I feel that areas already authoried should have some priority for available development dollars. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has held special hearings to study this problem and has requested the administration to expedite its development program. It is my hope that this committee will assist us in this endeavor.

The other item I discuss in the statement is the Land and Water Conservation Fund. My concern here is not the amount of money available but is the division of the moneys within the fund between Federal and State programs. I have discussed this concern in my appearances before your committee the last 2 years. I am convinced that the administration is recommending too large a percentage for the grants-in-aid program, and that one reason for this is the fact that a good portion of the money will not be spent. I hope that you will attempt to ascer-

tain the relative State and Federal needs and that if you find the States cannot reasonably use the funds that they be redistributed to worthy Federal authorized programs.

Madam Chairman, may I say here that I don't believe that the way the administration is responding in this particular is a very honest way in which to save money for fiscal year operations.

I am also concerned that some of the money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund is being recommended for an unauthorized use for acquisition of lands in wildlife refuges. I have attached to my statement an opinion by the committee's counsel which indicates that the Department is relying on a faulty interpretation of the authorizing act for authority to acquire such lands. The National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee has held a hearing on this matter, and I hope has convinced the Department with respect to its limited authority and that none of the $8 million plus for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is for acquisitions which are not authorized.

In connection with water resources research, I mention the two programs for which you authorize funds—the water resources research program and the saline water conversion program. I generally support the budget requests for both programs. But in connection with the water resources research program I point out again that the administration pressed for legislation, which we enacted last year, to increase the amounts for the State research institutes, but the administration has not requested a dime to implement this new authority.

Madam Chairman, of course, when I use the word "Administration" here, I do not point toward any partisan approach. I am pointing toward the executive department.

Our problems in connection with territories are generally the same that I have discussed with this committee during the last several years. The expenditure of the funds authorized for use in the trust territory continue to need close scrutiny and analysis. We passed legislation earlier this year increasing the Trust Territory Economic Loan Fund to $5 million, and I believe this will expand economic development which has lagged in Micronesia because of a lack in capital investment.

I have not mentioned the programs of many of the Interior Department agencies for which the budget requests seem adequate and the problems minimum. However, I would like to remind this committee that the recently passed Alaska Native Claims Act requires extensive survey and mapping work in Alaska by the Bureau of Land Management, and this work should be completed just as expeditiously as possible so that the State and native selections of land can be completed and lands set aside for other purposes.

Thank you again, Madam Chairman, for this opportunity to appear before you and I shall be glad to answer questions which you may have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, one thing that has come to the attention of this committee is the lack of funds apportioned to the Forest Service under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

There are lands available which should be acquired by the Forest

Service. This committee has been requested in several instances to increase the Forest Service's budget to acquire additional lands.

I am glad to hear you make the statement on the grants-in-aid program. I think probably a great deal of those funds will be held in reserve.

Mr. ASPINALL. I think that the chairman is right. Perhaps there is some endeavor on the part of somebdy in the Bureau of Management and Budget who thinks that this is the way to save some money for the fiscal year. It certainly doesn't enhance our Land and Water Conservation Fund development.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, would you review for the committee the authority on the wildlife refuges? As you well know, there is a sizable amount of funds requested in this regard.

Mr. ASPINALL. Madam Chairman, I would be glad to. I will go to the full statement on this. It's at the bottom of page 10 in which I expressed my concern with this problem:

> This year the Budget recommends the appropriation of $8,574,000 for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. I have no objection to the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys to accomplish objectives which are authorized by the Fund Act. Land and Water Conservation Fund money is authorized to be available for the preservation of species threatened with extinction and it is authorized to be used for acquisition of lands at wildlife refuges for incidental recreation purposes; however, there the authority stops.
>
> The terms of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and, by reference, the terms of the Refuge Recreation Act of 1962, provide that only the acquisition of limited areas of land for recreational purposes adjacent to refuges is authorized. The language of these statutes, does not authorize the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys:
>
> > For large acquisitions for recreational development, for the acquisition of lands within a refuge, or for the acquisition of lands adjacent to a refuge approved after 1962.
>
> It is apparent that the Department is relying on a faulty interpretation of a provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act which deals exclusively with land acquisitions in areas of the National Park System administered by the Secretary of the Interior. While I do not know if any of the present Budget requests rest upon that interpretation, it would be my suggestion that you examine proposed acquisitions carefully and disallow any which are clearly unauthorized.

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, would you yield at this point?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MCDADE. I certainly want to welcome you, Mr. Chairman. We always value your advice most highly. I am very much interested in your comments about parks that have been authorized for some time but haven't been brought up to development use. I sympathize with that.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. WYATT. For the record, I would like to officially welcome the Chairman of the whole committee. He was my first teacher in Congress. I am very, very grateful for his help and assistance and patience during those years.

Mr. ASPINALL. I am very proud of the members who served on my committee who are now over here on this committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, we deeply appreciate your comments. Thank you so much for appearing today.

Mr. ASPINALL. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

WAUBAY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

WITNESS

HON. FRANK E. DENHOLM, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Congressman Denholm, our distinguished colleague from South Dakota.

Mr. DENHOLM. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am grateful for the opportunity to appear before you today.

Last year we said, "Things can't go on like this," and they didn't—they got worse.

On April 26, 1 year ago—I submitted testimony of record in proceedings before this committee as follows, to wit:

The Waubay Independent School District No. 184 completed reorganization on July 1, 1970, except for minor boundary changes. The consolidated district resulted in an area of 136,960 acres of predominantly rural lands in the counties of Day, Grant, and Roberts, State of South Dakota. More than 22 percent (42,459 acres) of the now existing Waubay Independent School District No. 184 is not taxable property because 13,440 acres are Indian-owned lands and the remaining balance is a part of the natural lakes system of the lake region area. The remaining 94,501 acres have a total assessed valuation of $6,406,009.00 and a bonding limitation of $640,600.00. The topography is hilly farm and grazing lands adjacent to and including natural lakes. The 1970 census survey recorded a population of 696 in the city of Waubay.

ENROLLMENT

The number of students in the district exceed the capacity of existing facilities. Students enrolled in the (1970–71) system were as follows, to wit:

Elementary (K–8)	323
Secondary (9–12)	177

(One hundred and four are Indian children.)

Because of inadequate facilities to accommodate the children of school age there are now several Indian children attending school at Federal institutions outside the district as follows:

Flandreau Indian School	21
Wahpeton, N. Dak	15
Big Corelee, Wilmot, S. Dak	4

There are 23 students, some of which are presently being transported by bus from the Waubay central system to a two-room country school on the reservation. The Indian people have petitioned the Board of Education of the Waubay Independent District to have all students attending the country school to be enrolled in the central system but that possibility cannot be accomplished under existing circumstances.

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. An addition was built in 1922. Storage rooms in the basement have been converted to classrooms to provide space in the old main school building for kinder-

garten, lunch room facilities, and special education. Further, remodeling of the building is impossible. The walls are separating and the wood structure is rotten. The State fire marshal has condemned the premises.

The grades 9–12 (high school) education program is housed in seven separate buildings, scattered around town, as follows, to wit:

Two buildings were 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 because of its unsafe condition (originally used as a livery stable).

One old building in the alley of the old town theater space next to the Red Owl store on Main Street.

The school gym, stage and the dressing rooms 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 sub zero temperatures and adverse weather conditions.

The facilities are wholly inadequate and adversely affect the educational program. Many of the limitations have developed as school officials have attempted to locate space to house more and more students. All available space in the community is being utilized including storage rooms, the gymnasium stage, and former dressing rooms.

I requested assistance of this committee 1 year ago. I then asked that a planning grant in the amount of $150,000 be allowed for architectural planning, acquisition, and development of plantsite facilities and overall construction costs. Nothing has been done. Every alternative has been exhausted. It seemed that a year ago thing could not get worse—but they have! The plant facilities are older and enrollment has increased. That converse fact situation can be projected with reasonable certainty because of increased Federal housing for Indian people that must be absorbed in the educational system of the District.

The people of the district are willing to do their part—they are a long way from Washington and they are not informed on the problems before this committee but I am hopeful this committee and this Government is better informed and closer to the problems of the people in need of assistance today. The existing circumstances are of emergency and urgent need at Waubay, S. Dak.

All such circumstances justify the special attention of the distinguished members of this committee. I am hopeful that you will proceed accordingly.

Thank you very much.

Madam Chairman, I respectfully request permission to submit for the file and your reference a more complete proposal for functional requirements prepared by personnel of the Division of School Facilities, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Albuquerque, N. Mex., dated January 31, 1972.

Mrs. HANSEN. The information will be made a part of the committee's files.

Mr. Denholm, you have 500 students, of which 104 are Indian children—less than 25 percent are Indian children.

Mr. DENHOLM. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are hundreds of schools in the United States of America with less than 25 percent Indian children. If the committee funded all of those schools, the budget would be astronomical. This is what Public Law 815 was designed for.

The committee has asked the BIA to give us some guidelines in this regard. We understand the situation in these rural communities.

I talked with some Indians the other day in Oakville, Wash. They represent 90 percent of the school attendance there. They said, "We feel very badly that we are not contributing our fair share, but we own no lands to be taxed."

This problem is national in scope.

Your State should participate in the construction of these schools. My State constitution says it is the responsibility of the State of Washington to provide for the education of every child.

This is an astronomical problem at the present time.

Mr. DENHOLM. I realize that the people across the country are not fully informed as to the national scope of the problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know it's a serious problem.

Mr. DENHOLM. May I, Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, submit for the file a proposal that BIA has provided for the local authorities?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Thank you very much. Thank you for bringing your guests.

Mr. DENHOLM. Thank you very much.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

HON. BOB ECKHARDT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our distinguished colleague, Congressman Eckhardt, of Texas. Where do you have trees in Texas?

Mr. ECKHARDT. Madam Chairman, that is our difficulty. Most everybody thinks of Texas as Pecos, there isn't a tree anywhere. I myself happen to live in an area very similar to the one around here which is rather heavily forested.

Thank you, Madam Chairman, for the opportunity to appear here today and testify on a matter that is of much importance, not only to all of East Texas, but to the metropolitan areas of Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Galveston.

First, I would like to summarize for members of this subcommittee the projects with which I am concerned, and my proposed recommendations. I am discussing proposals of the Office of Management and Budget to cut back funds for the Forest Service's acquisition of recreational sites in the National Forests. In particular, I am concerned about the reduction because of the effects it will have upon four major recreational areas in Texas, Sabine National Forest, Angelina National Forest, David Crockett National Forest, and Sam Houston National Forest. My recommendation is that this subcommittee approve the original request by the Forest Service for the full $31.9 million so that these projects may be carried out.

I am deeply concerned to learn that the Office of Management and Budget is recommending a sharp reduction in funds for the U.S. Forest Service's land acquisition of recreational sites in the national forests. I understand that the Forest Service proposed to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation that the program contain $31.9 million for fiscal year 1973, just $2.3 million more than was provided for fiscal year 1972. But the Office of Management and Budget is proposing a spending level of only $10.9 million for the entire Nation. Of that amount, region 8 would get a share of only $3.3 million. Let me point out the vastness of region 8. It includes the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and part of Oklahoma.

If this reduction is permitted to stand, Texas will get, at the most, only enough funds to purchase one 500-acre tract in the Sabine National Forest, costing $475,000. If, however, the allocation is permitted to remain at $31.9 million, Texas would receive about $2.5 million, which would go a long way toward providing additional recreational sites for six National Forest areas in the State. During 1973, the Forest Service had proposed to purchase 215 acres in the Sam Houston National Forest, near Conroe, just an hour's drive from Houston, with a metropolitan area of more than 2 million persons and the sixth largest city in the Nation. It also proposed to buy the 500 acres in Sabine National Forest which I mentioned earlier; another 121 acres in Sabine, which has already been appraised; and 881 acres in the Angelina National Forest, an appraisal of which is under way. These acquisitions would cost $2,895,000, which would be almost covered if the full funding is provided.

Now, let me talk for a moment about economy. Such an action to reduce this kind of spending is foolish and false economy. Let us look at the public use of these areas for the calendar year, 1971. In that year, visitor days in the Angelina National Forest totaled 673,700; in David Crockett National Forest, 145,300 visitor days; in Sam Houston, which, as I pointed out is closest to the metropolitan Houston area, 197,000 visitor days were counted; in the Sabine National Forest, near Beaumont, Port Arthur and Orange, 242,000 visitors used it; and 64,000 visited the Caddo-Cross Timbers area in northeast Texas: A total of 1,322,000 visitor days in all of the National Forests in Texas in 1971.

A Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife Survey indicates that a fisherman spends a minimum of $7.02 per day on his outings, and a hunter spends $10 per day. Since most of the persons using these areas are fishermen, I would like to base this statement on the $7.02 figure, a conservative one, and which does not include the capital outlay that the sportsman has invested in boats, outboard motors, guns, ammunition and camping gear. Let us assume that approximately one-half of those 1,322,000 were adults, and each spent $7 per day. This would total $4,620,000 spent by those recreation seekers during 1971. Now I am not claiming that these families will not continue to use these National Forests if adequate funds are not provided, but I do believe they would not be using the forests if camping facilities, boat ramps and marinas had not already been provided by earlier funding. And the tremendous crowds will continue to swell, with

the burgeoning population in the metropolitan areas I mentioned. And when facilities become too crowded, the public simply will not patronize them. This is one reason I say that such a cutback is false economy, not only to Texas but to the other 49 States as well.

There is another facet to the economy which I would like to mention. Each year, we see more and more of the forested areas in East Texas fall before the bulldozer and the chain saw, making room for weekend subdivisions and developments. And each year, the price of these lands goes even higher. I am told that either we purchase these areas soon, or the price will drive them out of reach for recreation use. We have to get them now or forget them.

Now, in conclusion, let me briefly discuss another facet of the problem which concerns me greatly. At this time, I have pending in the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs a bill to establish a 100,000-acre Big Thicket National Park.

All the Texas delegation now, that I know of, are either not opposing it or are strongly favoring it. Senator Yarborough got the bill passed through the last Congress. I think we are well on the way to moving toward getting that park area. I realize that is not directly involved in this appropriation, but it is very much involved in this way: The Big Thicket is an area in which a number of wild orchids grow. There are several varieties of carnivorous plants.

Mr. WYATT. Let's not get into that!

Mr. ECKHARDT. If I could get you down to my place and let you get bitten by some of those mosquitoes you will realize those carnivorous plants are very good.

Mr. MCDADE. You realize, of course, that the full $300 million is being requested under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, there is no holdup. It's all here, all $300 million of it. It's a question of how it's divided between the States, the Forest Service, the Park Service, et cetera.

Mr. ECKHARDT. I just hope that we can get the amount for the acquisition fund that had originally been recommended.

Mrs. HANSEN. The OMB reduced the Forest Service budget in this regard sharply.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Many of the areas within the proposed park are ecologically fragile and contain ecosystems which cannot bear the brunt of heavy public use. True, some of the proposed Park could be used for trail riding, both horseback and bicycle, canoe trips and perhaps camping. But many areas could not be used heavily by the public. If we do not provide adequate campgrounds, boat ramps, et cetera on the huge impoundments in East Texas, it will be virtually impossible to keep citizens out of these fragile areas.

I understand that one of the reasons given for the cutback and for a sharp reduction in Texas quota, is that the Office of Management and Budget feels that areas in Texas do not have enough national significance to warrant funding. This, I cannot agree with. I realize that the necessity for providing parks and recreation near our great cities must have priority, but I believe that a large majority of those who use these East Texas National Forests do, indeed, come from our largest cities. In fact, one could well call these huge impoundments in these forests the "poor man's country club."

Madam Chairman, these funds for purchase of these sites come from the land and Water Conservation Fund, which is provided principally from two sources: (a) Sales of Golden Eagle passes, which, of course, means that users themselves are paying part of the freight; and (b) from royalties from offshore oil production. I reject the contention of the administration that spending of these funds, coming from those sources, is a misdirection of tax money or would be a cause of further inflation. Failure to recognize the value of acquiring these lands may be one of the greatest mistakes recreationwise that our Government may make. I earnestly urge this subcommittee to support full funding of $31.9 million for this program in fiscal year 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. You have made an excellent presentation and a very heart-warming plea.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Thank you.

INDIAN HEALTH

WITNESS

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Ruppe of Michigan.

Mr. RUPPE. Madam Chairman, I would like to thank your committee for giving me this opportunity to express my support for a $680,000 increase over the administration budget proposal for the Indian Health Service's rural Indian program activities.

Representing a rural congressional district in northern Michigan, I am well aware of the shortage of medical personnel and other health services available to the people living there. For the Indian people in rural Michigan, the health crisis is magnified to even more tragic proportions.

In my discussions with officials concerning the lack of health services for northern Michigan Indians, I have learned that the IHS in Michigan is only able to service some 2,300 of the 16,800 Michigan Indian population living in rural areas. This exclusion of thousands of Indian people from desperately-needed health programs is not due to the twisted priorities of the Indian Health Service. Plainly speaking, IHS does not have the financial resources to adequately carry out the work it was created to do.

A sad example of the plight of the Indian Health Service, and therefore the American Indian population, is the proposed Michigan Rural Indian Health Board. Modeled after the successful California Rural Indian Health Board, the Michigan project seeks to establish a planning and coordinating body which would actively participate in the development of rural health program policy for Indians at the local, State and Federal levels. This Board would stress Michigan Indian participation and control; it would cooperate with agencies or groups that are delivering services or are interested in Indian health, seek to stimulate the interest of rural Michigan Indians in health matters throughout the State, and serve as the overall catalyst for the development of health services for Michigan Indians which presently are not assessible or available.

The concept of a Michigan Indian Rural Health Board is not an untried pipedream; this idea is working in California. Nor is the Michigan project unplanned. Proposed by the Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan, the plan has been offered technical assistance from various agencies, and is designed to cover 11 designated counties in rural Michigan. In fact, I strongly believe that the Indian Health Service would approve the contract request of $50,000 for the Michigan Board if IHS were not facing an acute shortage of funds. Without additional IHS moneys, however, the Michigan Rural Indian Health Board will remain an unfunded paper proposal.

Only recently has this Nation begun to fully realize that there have been too many paper promises and proposals in the history of the American Indian, and not enough substantial action. The development and maintenance of adequate health services for rural Michigan Indians and all the American Indian people boils down to the need for an increased appropriation for the Indian Health Service. It is time that the Federal Government allowed the IHS to fulfill its commitment to the health of our American Indian population.

Madam Chairman, I urge your committee to support this additional funding of the Indian Health Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

CLARK AND MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FORESTS

WITNESS

HON. W. R. HULL, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Hull, of Missouri.

Mr. HULL. Madam Chairman and members of this committee; it is my pleasure to appear here today in support of a plan to adequately fund and develop the wildlife resources on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri. The broad objective of this plan is to improve both the timber and wildlife resources on the national forests in my State. This plan represents the culmination of many years of cooperative effort between the Missouri Department of Conservation and the U.S. Forest Service. I have here for your consideration copies of the plan, which I would like to have made a part of these proceedings.

The economic future of Missouri's forested lands and the people living on them is dependent upon recreation, tourism, and the production of forest products. These industries are among the top five industries in the State. Funding of this plan will insure the continued growth of these vital industries while, at the same time, insuring the quality of the Ozark environment. The present high quality of the Ozark environment for people is attested to by the results of a study made by a group of environmental experts from the Department of Interior and reported in the Washington Post. The public study listed the Missouri Ozarks as one of the six best areas ecologically in which to live in the United States.

Let me stress to this committee that the development of this program has been a cooperative venture of the highest order with par-

ticipation by the Federal Government through the U.S. Forest Service, the State government through its legislature, and the Department of Conservation and the public through the National Wildlife Federation, the American Forestry Association, the Wildlife Management Institute, the Missouri Conservation Federation, and the public at large. To our knowledge, no such balanced forest management program for the national forests has been developed in any other State. Funding and implementation of this program should permit it to serve as a national model of a balanced multiple-use resource management program for our national forests. This program is timely and needed in order for the Forest Service to follow through on commitments to seek a more balanced program with full consideration for the quality of the environment. This program, as described in the publication summary, was submitted too late for incorporation in the 1973 budget request of the U.S. Forest Service. The funds for the first year of this program ($418,000), therefore, need to be added to the budget at this time. I respectfully request that this item be added.

I submit the following document to you and request its inclusion in the record of these proceedings. It is a letter of support from Carl Noren, Director, Missouri Department of Conservation.

(The information follows:)

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 25, 1972.

Hon. W. R. HULL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HULL: I wish to inform you of a recently completed plan for development of wildlife resources on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri, and to request your support in funding the plan. We called such a plan for the Clark National Forest to your attention last year, and funding was authorized by the House of Representatives. However, final approval for funding was not achieved. We feel, however, that the large show of support from many quarters, including the 76th General Assembly of the State of Missouri as expressed in House Concurrent Resolution No. 14, provides a broad base for requesting funding again this year, especially since the current program applies to both national forests.

The program, as explained in the enclosed publication, represents the culmination of many years of cooperative effort between the Missouri Department of Conservation and the U.S. Forest Service. The broad objective is to improve both wildlife and timber resources in the forests.

The economic future of Missouri's forested lands and of the people living in them is dependent upon recreation, tourism, and the production of wood products. The U.S. Forest Service has the commitment and expertise to meet the increasing demands for these products, but funding to develop fully the wildlife resources has historically been inadequate. Funding and implementation of the enclosed program will meet the needs of the people of Missouri for increased wildlife-oriented recreational opportunities.

To our knowledge, no such balanced program has been developed to date in any State. Implementation of this program should permit it to serve as a model of balanced, multiple-use resource management on the national forests. The program is timely and is needed in order 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 forested environment for the benefit of the people of Missouri clearly demonstrates its commitment to initiate a balanced resource management plan.

The request for funds, as summarized on the last page of the attached publication, was submitted too late for incorporation in the 1973 budget request of the Forest Service. The funds for the first year of the new program ($418,000), therefore, need to be added to that budget. We believe it is urgent that these funds

be made available at the earliest possible time. I would greatly appreciate it if you would support this request before the Appropriations Subcommittee. We are informed that congressional testimony will be heard by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Interior and related agencies on March 16; the Forest Service will testify on its budget request March 7. The House subcommittee has scheduled Forest Service hearings for March 22. Public hearings are tentatively scheduled for April 11 to 12 by both the Senate and House subcommittees. I also suggest that you may find it helpful to seek information about the proposed program from the Forest Service and, if possible, seek to have subcommittee members question the Forest Service about it in hearings.

I enclose two copies of a publication which describes the program, and lists funds needed to implement it. Additional copies can be furnished you if they are needed. If I may provide more information or assistance, please call on me. A similar letter is being sent to Senator Eagleton, and to all Missouri Members of the House of Representatives.

Thank you for your assistance in supporting our efforts to benefit the people of Missouri and to help the State maintain its position as a front runner and a model in natural resource conservation.

Sincerely,

CARL R. NOREN, *Director.*

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

WITNESS

HON. S. M. GIBBONS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is the very distinguished gentleman from Florida, Congressman Gibbons.

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Chairman and members of the commitee, I appreciate your allowing me to appear before you today. I know how busy you are, so I will be brief.

I am opposed to the construction of the Air and Space Museum between Fourth and Seventh Streets and Independence Avenue and Jefferson Drive—across the Mall from the National Gallery of Art.

My primary opposition is the location of the Museum. It will further congest an already badly congested traffic situation. There are at present about 1,500 cars parked where this Museum is proposed to be built. In addition, it is expected that between 5 and 8 million persons will visit the Museum annually. This influx will further congest street traffic and the parking situation in the vicinity of the Capitol, and cause a tremendous burden on already-crowded facilities.

It seems to me that the Museum could be built somewhere else rather than in this already heavily-congested area of our Nation's Capital. Another location would be less costly to taxpayers and much more convenient in terms of parking and other facilities for tourists.

When Dr. Ripley testified before your committee last year, in answer to your question, "Would the construction of this museum necessitate the relocation of any existing buildings or structures?" Dr. Ripley replied, "It would merely add to the burden of the parked cars on the Mall. There are no structural changes of any sort." In answer to your further question, "What are you going to do with the parked cars," Dr. Ripley said: "We have, of course, been conducting studies on this for sometime. Of course it is true that the design for the Air and Space Museum includes a garage for cars in the basement areas as requested by the National Capital Planning Commission at the

time we went for approval of the original plans for the building. I mentioned the parked cars because the General Services Administration, the National Park Service, and the Smithsonian are constantly struggling for ways to solve the problem of the car parking in the Mall area."

Madam Chairman, the parking situation is no better, I would suggest that if you have time, you personally go down to the Mall and see the terrible congestion there. Then look at the tremendous area the Museum will cover and you can visualize how it will add to the congestion already almost impossible to cope with.

My next concern is spending money for an item that could well be postponed. In looking over the history of the request for funds for the Museum, I noted that the Senate report in 1966 requested (in authorizing the construction) that appropriations not be sought "unless and until there is a substantial redirection in our military expenditures in Vietnam." (See page 950 of hearings)

In 1966, Madam Chairman, our total expenditures were $158 billion for fiscal 1967, with a deficit of $8.7 billion. For fiscal 1973, we have a total estimated expenditure of $237 billion with an estimated deficit of $38.8 billion.

It certainly appears to me that even if the Vietnam war is winding down and our expenditures because of it less, our total expenditures haven't lessened, and in fact, our economic situation is most precarious. I believe all unnecessary spending should be postponed.

When I came to Congress in 1963, I opposed the expenditure of funds for planning the Museum. I am still opposed, and respectfully request that you, Madam Chairman, and members of the Committee, consider the relocation of the site of the Museum to a less congested area and the deferral of further expenditures until the Federal Government is in a better fiscal condition.

Mr. McDade. It's a pleasure to see our distinguished colleague from Florida.

Mr. Wyatt. It's an eloquent statement.

Mrs. Hansen. It is a unique statement. You are the only one recommending a cut. What do you recommend we cut in Florida?

Mr. Gibbons. I don't know what is in the budget for Florida. I don't think my area is directly involved in your budget. There is a lot in Florida for the budget, but it doesn't involve me.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you.

(Discussion off the record.)

North Cascades Highway

WITNESS

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome our very distinguished colleague from the State of Washington, Congressman Thomas Foley.

Mr. Foley. Thank you. For several decades it has been the dream of thousands of people in my State to complete the so-called North Cascades Highway, also known in the area as the Washington North-Cross State Highway. This highway, which links Winthrop, Wash-

ington, with Marblemount, Washington, will be opening this fall, giving many American travelers the opportunity to see some of the most spectacular scenery in the United States.

As the highway open this fall, we are going to have an enormous influx of visitors into north central Washington. The Forest Service predicts that within 3 years, more than 32,000 people will visit this area on a typical summer weekend day. Unfortunately, because the highway is being completed ahead of schedule, there has been very little in the way of adequate preparation to meet these peoples needs. The President's fiscal year 1973 budget calls for an expenditure of $34,500, $16,000 of which is for operation and maintenance costs and $18,500 for some very minimal construction and planning in the Klipchuck, Lone Fir, and Cutthroat campground areas.

We are requesting an additional $182,900, $33,700 to conduct final engineering surveys at proposed trailheads and campground sites; the remaining $149,200 will go toward two main projects. $128,200 will provide for the construction of 15 picnic units, a chlorinated water system, a pump storage tank, and four recycling chemical toilets at the Washington Pass picnic ground. $21,000 will be used to build a much-needed guardrail at the overlook which is located near the picnic ground. With a spectacular view of Liberty Bell Mountain, the headwaters of Early Winter Creek, and a panorama of mountains and valleys, this area is one of the primary attractions along the new highway.

It is estimated that 80 percent of the recreation traffic will stop at the picnic ground and overlook. They could both be prepared adequately in fiscal 1973 with this additional funding. If they are not completed as the traffic begins this fall, I think we are going to have some very serious problems in this area.

Our request is an effort to protect the fragile environment and provide for the safety of those who visit the area. Without adequate environmental and sanitation facilities the very beauty the public seeks may be destroyed.

I know Madam Chairman is acquainted with this scenic area. The Okanogan National Forest, the Pasayten Wilderness and the North Cascades Park are all close at hand. After we have spent millions of dollars to complete this highway, I think an additional $182,900 to provide the environmental and visitor facilities which are needed there is well justified.

We are going to suffer damage, I am afraid, not only to the environmental area but perhaps some serious safety hazards if the money is not included. I would plead with the committee that this is a necessary investment in a beautiful area. I think it is very, very much needed this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for a fine presentation.

FISH CONTROL LABORATORY-LA CROSSE, WIS.

WITNESS

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE 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, first I would like to express my deep appreciation to the subcommittee for its approval last year of funds to begin the relocation and construction of the fish control laboratory in La Crosse, Wis. Federal funds enabled the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to proceed to make cooperative arrangements with the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse for the design and construction of the fish control laboratory and the adjacent university river studies facility.

The Bureau and the university have now completely resolved their differences over control of the site and are ready to proceed on the construction schedule. The Department of the Interior now holds the approximately 61 acres of land needed for the laboratory and has negotiated cost-sharing arrangements for joint-use facilities. The total Federal cost will be $5,565,000.

The Bureau has indicated in its testimony before the Subcommittee that they can begin immediate construction of the main laboratory and administrative buildings this year for $1,500,000. This construction is contained in the fiscal year 1970 budget statement under phase I construction, and is outlined in more detail in the plan of development report (April 1970) prepared by the Bureau.

Obviously, your continued support is necessary for this project to proceed on schedule. I urge you to appropriate $1,500,000 for fiscal year 1973 for the fish control laboratory.

I was most pleased that your subcommittee agreed last year with my description of the pressing need for this project. That same pressing need continues, if anything more intensely. You will remember that the primary mission of the fish control laboratory is for the research and development of chemical, biological, physical, and integrated controls for fish. The present obsolete facilities have no space for research on biological, physical, or integrated controls and inadequate facilities to test chemical controls.

Speed is essential in the testing of chemical controls for the menace of the sea lamprey. The EPA is requiring tests to determine the safety of the toxicant currently used to control the sea lamprey before it can be registered. The fish control laboratory is the only research facility equipped to conduct these tests, without which the toxicant must be withdrawn from use and the destruction to Great Lakes fishing done by the lamprey would inevitably and immediately resume.

To assure that this research facility can become operational at the earliest possible moment, I urge your continued support for this worthwhile project.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

NORTHERN PLAINS FISHERY STATION

WITNESS

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

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Congressman Martin of Nebraska. Is this your final appeal for this hatchery?

Mr. MARTIN. I hope so. I hope that indicates that Madam Chairman

is inclined to eliminate my annual appearance before your subcommittee.

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

You may recall that I appeared before the committee the past 2 years on behalf of funding for the Northern Plains Fishery Station in the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Two years ago, in 1970, you saw fit to appropriate $30,000 for planning funds for development of this fishery station.

I am informed that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has the capability for construction of the project in fiscal 1973. The plans, designs and other criteria are completed and they have a site selected. The station would be located at the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refunge 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.

Current estimates for the project are $400,000 for building and construction, and $50,000 for equipment, for a total of $450,000, to construct and furnish the fishery station facilities, which include an office building and laboratory, vehicle and field equipment storage building, furnishings, and access roads and parking facilities.

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 informs me that it now anticipates being able to utilize these existing water supplies and ponds for the station's management and research—over 9,000 acres of water.

A one-man fishery management field station was established at Valentine, Nebr., in 1963, with headquarters on the Valentine National Wildlife Refuge. This station is giving limited management assistance to Federal areas and Indian lands in southern South Dakota and throughout Nebraska. About 25 management areas are serviced by this station, including national forests, national wildlife refuges, Indian reservations and Department of Defense installations. Work is mostly with warm water fish populations with trout fisheries maintained in a few areas.

While some assistance is now being given the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations in South Dakota, and the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska, this has failed to meet tribal needs to develop the potential of the reservations. Six additional Indian tribes have requested assistance which, with this additional funding, can be provided. Increased yield from the sport fisheries on the reservations is a direct boost to the economy of the tribes through employment of members and funds spent by visitors who come to the reservations to fish. This has been demonstrated on Indian reservations in the Southwest, including the White Mountain Apaches in Arizona. Improved fishing provides tribal income through the establishment of recreational areas on which concessions are operated by the tribes for their own economic benefit. To realize these benefits, however, the recreational fishery must be improved by better management techniques and development of water resources. New fishing opportunities should reach 100,000 man-days of fishing per year on the Indian lands alone, with the application of better management to the water resources.

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' 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 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 the several Indian reservations.

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

I call your attention to something you might have overlooked in the press in the last few weeks. We had a demonstration, not quite an uprising, from the Rosebud Indian Reservation just across the line in South Dakota, at Gordon, Nebr., which is in this vicinity. There is great unrest among the Indians there. This project will be of great assistance to the Indians. I hope that your committee will include these funds in the appropriation bill.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MCDADE. That is a fine statement.

Mr. WYATT. It's an excellent statement.

RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL

WITNESS

HON. HAROLD RUNNELS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our distinguished colleague, Congressman Harold Runnels of New Mexico.

Mr. RUNNELS. Thank you, Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee. I am here on behalf of the Ramah Navajo School District.

Whether I am asking for the funds that Sam Gibbons offered to turn back or where they come from, I don't know, but we need $950,000.

One of the most promising recent developments in the field of Indian education has been the establishment in 1970 of a community-controlled school, financed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the Rama Navajo Reservation in New Mexico. With an enrollment of 140 pupils the Ramah Navajo School is one of the few examples of a Federal Indian school which is being operated entirely by a local Indian school board.

At the request of the Ramah Navajo School Board I am testifying today in support of an effort to obtain sufficient financing in the fiscal year 1973 budget to insure that this important experiment in local control of Indian education can continue.

The Ramah Navajo School now operates in an outmoded seven classroom building which is leased from a local non-Indian organization. it has options to renew the lease through May 1974. The board has, how-

ever been informed by its landlord that these facilities will be unavailable after the lease expires in 1974. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has scheduled the construction of an elementary and secondary school for the Ramah Navajos.

With the closing of the public high school in Ramah in 1968 and the establishment of the Ramah Navajo School, Bureau plans for school construction have been given the highest priority according to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Advance planning, preliminary site investigation and the preparation of educational specifications has been completed by the Bureau.

If the Ramah Navajo School Board is to be able to move to new facilities in the 1974–1975 school year, however, this highest priority must be translated into action to develop a water supply and architectural designs for the proposed school in fiscal year 1973. If not, the Ramah experiment could come to an end when the school board's lease expires.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this on the Navajo Reservation?

Mr. RUNNELS. This is right on the Ramah Navajo Reservation. This will be changing the location to the middle of the reservation to benefit more children rather than having to bus them many miles. That is the reason for the changing and the request of this additional $950,000.

I might give you some figures. After the first year of operation as an Indian operated school, more students from Ramah went to college after the school's first graduation than any previous year. The links between the parents and students previously broken by forced attendance of children at distant Federal boarding schools are being restored in this type of education.

The site which has been selected for the new school is located in the center of the Ramah Navajo population. At present some 100 Ramah Navajo high school students do not attend the Ramah Navajo School because of the difficulty of transporting them to the present location.

In addition, the proposed new school will be able to accommodate 75 pupils who now live in dormitories in order to attend the Ramah public elementary school and 165 children who must now be bussed for long distances to the public school.

The public elementary facilities in Ramah cannot accommodate any increased enrollment. The proposed 1982 Ramah Navajo enrollment of 360 high school students and 516 elementary school students means that unless the proposed Ramah Navajo School is built, there will be an increasing proportion of Ramah Navajo children of elementary, as well as high school age, who must be separated from their families and live in boarding facilities far from their homes in order to obtain an education.

I think it is well to note at this point that a March 6, 1971, report prepared by the Indian Health Service for the Navajo Tribe concluded that the federally operated boarding facilities for Navajo school children constitute a major mental health danger.

Construction of the Ramah Navajo School on schedule will contribute to the program of reducing the proportion of Indian children in boarding facilities which has been given a high priority by the Federal Government and by the Navajo Tribe.

You will note that the Ramah Navajo School Board has asked that $950,000 should be added to the Bureau's budget request for fiscal year 1973. This amount includes $200,000 for water development. The Bureau has completed a report on water availability for the proposed Ramah Navajo School. The report concludes that adequate well production would be obtainable at the proposed school site but that a test well is necessary to determine water quality.

The amount of $200,000 to bring in water may seem like a lot to those for whom water is more readily available than it is for us in New Mexico.

The point to be kept in mind is that in desert conditions like those on the Ramah Navajo Reservation the availability of water is the indispensable condition of school construction or any other kind of development.

The funds needed for the design phase of the project have been estimated by the school board with the assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau's Division of Plant Design and Construction estimates that the school complex will cost approximately $15,000,000. The architectural and engineering fee has been estimated at four percent of this amount or $480,000. The Bureau further estimates the cost of administering the architectural and design phase of the project at approximately 40 percent of the architectural and engineering fee which brings the total to $672,000. A contingency reserve has been added to bring the request for the design phase to $750,000.

Since this project has been promised to the Ramah Navajos for so long and the availability of adequate facilities after 1974 is essential for the continuation of community-controlled education at Ramah, I urge that the fiscal year 1973 appropriation include the funds needed for design, as well as for water development, with the understanding that design drawings will not be prepared until the availability of potable water at the site has been established.

In keeping with the spirit of Indian self-determination and to insure that in the design of this school complex the fullest possible consultation with the Ramah Navajos is obtained so that the school will reflect the Navajos' own sense of priorities and needs, I also urge that the Bureau be specifically authorized to contract with the Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc., for the design of the project. There is no better means of insuring that the views of the Ramah Navajos are reflected in the design than to provide that the architects shall be answerable to the Ramah Navajo community itself.

The request of the Ramah Navajos is fully supported by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I understand that the omission of funds for the project from the Bureau's budget request was the result of a misunderstanding within the Bureau as to the unavailability of the leased facilities after May, 1974 and as to the proposed ownership of the school. I am now told by the Bureau that these matters have been clarified. As to the ownership, the school will, of course, be owned like other Federal Indian schools by the Federal Government although operated under a contract with the Ramah Navajo School Board. I understand that the Navajo Tribe has indicated its willingness to lease the site to the United States.

The full support of the Navajo Tribe for the Ramah Navajo request was expressed by Chairman Peter MacDonald in a letter to the Com-

missioner of Indian Affairs on February 18, 1972. I would like to conclude with Chairman MacDonald's words:

I urge you to look seriously at the ill-effects if the Ramah project should be procrastinated. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has publicly repeated over and over again that self-determined Indian groups shall be supported morally, fiscally, and with BIA technical assistance. You reiterated this recently when you met with the Navajo Tribal Council at Window Rock.

The Ramah poject must be put back on the original schedule as follows: Fiscal year 1972, Preliminary Plans Development; fiscal year 1973, Development of Program Requirements (Design); and fiscal year 1974, Construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee had quite a discussion when the BIA testified relative to the Ramah school.

Mr. RUNNELS. Even though it was an omission, supposedly, on the BIA's part.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is their perpetual excuse.

Mr. RUNNELS. I say, supposedly. All we need is $950,000. It is an experiment in education of Indian children that I believe would be money well spent.

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

Mr. RUNNELS. Thank you.

FORT LARNED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

WITNESS

HON. KEITH G. SEBELIUS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Sebelius.

Mr. SEBELIUS. Madam Chairman, I would ask that my statement be made a part of the record and the attachments thereto be made a part of the file.

Mrs. HANSEN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN KEITH G. SEBELIUS

Madam Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your subcommittee to request an appropriation of $325,000 for the Fort Larned National Historic Site, Larned, Kans.

As I mentioned earlier in correspondence Madam Chairman, last summer I received a summary of Fort Larned's project activity through fiscal year 1977. This development schedule included $300,000 for restoration of the exterior of barracks buildings No. 1 and 2 and quartermaster building No. 6 as well as $25,000 for renovation of interior of building No. 1 for visitor center, exhibits and audiovisual facilities for fiscal year 1973.

In the 1973 budget preparations, without prior notice, this appropriation was pre-empted. I have since been informed this was largely due to air and water pollution problems and projects essential to the American Revolutionary Bicentennial.

This project was authorized in 1964 by Public Law 88-541. To date only $145,000 of the $1,273,000 authorized acquisition and developments costs have been appropriated through fiscal year 1972. There has already been excessive delay in this project's progress resulting in continued deterioration and added costs for reforestation and development. In addition, any interruption in the development schedule wllfurtherjoa,ip m
development schedule will further jeopardize the project's status and threaten local support and volunteer assistance.

I understand and appreciate the dilemma you face regarding the distribution of available funds. However, since Fort Larned is the only directly supervised National Park Service project in Kansas, I feel that fiscal year 1973 funding for this project should receive special priority in our efforts to develop a balanced National Park System throughout our great country. It is my understanding that the Department of Interior will not oppose appropriations for continued development of this project.

I am hopeful that the attached information will help you better understand the significance of this project to Kansas and to the National Park Service.

Mr. SEBELIUS. I do have a letter from the entire Kansas delegation urging what I am advocating here today. It's the situation of Fort Larned's Historic Site which was authorized in 1964. Since then no restoration has taken place. I have been working with the Department of the Interior and had the assurance, I thought, that everything was on track. They released to me the schedule, which I had given to the local paper and the press. But in oversight hearings with the National Park Subcommittee of the Interior Committee, of which I am a member, I thought because Kansas only had one project I would ask Mr. Hartzog, "Is everything all right out in Kansas?" He said, "Yes." I said, "Do you have the money in the budget to start saving these buildings?" He said, "No, they had backed it up another year because of the pollution problems around the rest of the parks and because of the bicentennial."

I am here with a red face as far as the approach I have used in the 3½ years I have been here. I urge that I can get some money to start restoration because these buildings are deteriorating. It's a very historic item and unique in the fact that the foundations and the buildings are there as an old Civil War fort which was used to keep the Indians away from the travelers on the Santa Fe Trail.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. SEBELIUS. Thank you for your time.

Mr. WYATT. It was a very good statement.

Mr. MCDADE. It is a fine statement.

(The letter referred to follows:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 12, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: We urge you to appropriate the full funding capability of $325,000 for the Fort Larned National Historic Site which was omitted in the fiscal year 1973 budget requests.

Fort Larned is the only directly supervised National Park Service project in Kansas. This project was authorized in 1964. This interruption in ongoing project work and further delay will only result in continued deterioration and added costs for restoration and development.

Your consideration and support in this regard will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM R. ROY,
J. SKUBITZ,
LARRY WINN, JR.,
KEITH G. SEBELIUS,
GARNER E. SHRIVER,
Member of Congress.

California Desert Program

WITNESS

HON. BOB MATHIAS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Bob Mathias of California.

Mr. Mathias. Thank you, Madam Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to testify on behalf of the California desert program that is designed to provide a sound program of desert management.

The overall environment of the California desert with its ecological, economic and recreational resources is in danger of being destroyed. Although it once represented the unfriendly land Americans had to cross to settle the West, the desert is now a symbol of the new needs of our country—recreation areas and protection of the environment.

The desert is rich in a multitude of resources: minerals, unique vegetation, and wildlife, historical and archaeological values, unparalleled scenery, and numerous recreational opportunities. Since the desert is so large, it would seem that these resources would always be protected and available, but, unfortunately, they are limited and exhaustible.

The struggle is harsh and the delicate balance between soils, plants, animals, water and air can be damaged or destroyed by thoughtless use or exploitation.

We cannot afford such losses. We must seek to understand the total desert environment so that we can use it wisely.

This is why the California desert program conducted by the Bureau of Land Management is so important. The BLM undertook a study beginning in 1968 of the desert's resources and uses. They found that the desert has a great potential for serving the recreational needs of millions of Americans, but that many of its resources were being damaged or destroyed. A plan of action was prepared to preserve the fragile desert environment and to satisfy the public's need for recreational areas.

A total of $670,000 has been included in the President's budget for this program for fiscal year 1973. This money is programed for the inventory and planning and interim management phases of the program. I support this amount, however, there is a definite need for an additional $3 million so the desert program can continue on schedule.

This $3 million could be divided into three separate features as follows:

1. Inventory and planning, $500,000.
2. Recreation site design and construction, $1,500,000.
3. Interim management, $1,000,000.

A delay in this important program will result in the loss of some scientific and historical sites, as well as rare plan and animal species that are unique to the California desert. These resources can and must be preserved.

I urge the Interior Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee to give my request for an additional $3 million for the California desert program thoughtful consideration. Because unless immediate corrective measures are taken, many of the environmental characteristics and recreational resources will be destroyed.

It is imperative that the Bureau of Land Management's program to improve the resource development and management of the California desert be continued as expeditiously as possible.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

SENECAVILLE AND HEBRON NATIONAL FISH HATCHERIES

WITNESS

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Ashbrook of Ohio.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate your kind consideration in affording me the opportunity to speak in behalf of the residents of the 17th District indicating our interest in and support of the Senecaville and Hebron National Fish Hatcheries in Ohio. The programs administered by Senecaville and Hebron provide for the distribution of species in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. These hatcheries also provide a recreational and educational function.

Having personally visited both Senecaville and Hebron and made a firsthand survey of the facilities and operations, it is obvious that these hatcheries are in great need of rehabilitaton and development. In 1970, correspondence from the Minnesota regional office of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife indicated the importance of initiating a program for major development or reconstruction at both of these stations. An up-to-date report on Hebron indicates and I quote:

> Production facilities at Hebron, now over 30 years old, have deteriorated to the point where major rehabilitation will be needed in the foreseeable future.

A similar report on Senecaville maintains:

> Rehabilitation of facilities that are over 25 years of age and expansion of facilities are needed to help meet increasing requirements for fish and particularly Federal reservoir development in the States concerned.

Development program proposals for Senecaville and Hebron have been prepared and approved by the Bureau. Unfortunately, while there is an apparent and acknowledged need for the implementation of these development programs, no consideration has been given to allocating the necessary funds. In the 1973 fiscal budget request, currently under consideration, Senecaville and Hebron have been earmarked to receive $57,000 and $77,700 respectively for maintenance and operation. There has been nothing appropriated for new development and rehabilitation.

The development proposals for these hatcheries are broken down into phases. Each phase could be funded on the basis of one per year. This statement is for the purpose of requesting that phase I of the development program proposals for Senecaville and Hebron be funded. For a clarification of the development programs and a breakdown of the costs involved, I submit the most recent report prepared by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for your consideration:

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT CONCERNING NATIONAL FISH HATCHERIES IN OHIO BY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, DIVISION OF FISH HATCHERIES

1. HEBRON NATIONAL FISH HACTHERY

Location: 2 miles southwest of Hebron, Licking County; year established: 1939; program: established for propagation and distribution of largemouth bass, bluegill and redear sunfish, and channel catfish for distribution in 220 counties of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia. This is one of the most active areas for farm pond construction and about 3,600 applications are filled each year. Fish are also provided for stocking reservoirs and natural lakes.

Phase I:	
Remove existing kettles, drain and water supply lines on production ponds, and replace with new kettles (structures at bottom of ponds to facilitate capture of fish produced), supply line and 2 drain lines and construct pond for settling basin	$369,000
Phase II:	
Replace hatchery holding house and water supply line and drain lines	174,000
Replace pumping station, inlet, and filter	73,000
	247,000
Phase III:	
Replace pumphouse	4,900
New electrical system	34,800
Replace domestic utilities and electric and gas lines to fish holding house	18,600
Landscaping and roads	20,700
	79,000
Total cost estimate	695,000

2. SENECAVILLE NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

Location: One and one-half miles south of Senecaville, Guernsey County; year established: 1945; program: Established to produce warmwater fish—largemouth bass and bluegill sunfish for farm pond stocking; and smallmouth bass, channel catfish, flathead catfish, and walleye pike for management of reservoirs all in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Phase I:	
Fish production facilities:	
Construct pond steps and provide safety grating in ponds 7–11	$4,200
Water supply lines and inlet structures to upper end of ponds 1–4	1,300
Construct six 1.2-acre ponds with water supply and drain lines, control structures and steps	172,000
Channel rectification	28,000
Water supply line, drain line pond 11 to creek	21,500
Install filter and ultraviolet system on hatchery supply	16,700
Other physical facilities:	
Gravel hatchery roads and drives	3,100
	246,800

Phase II:	
Buildings:	
Combination building (offices, laboratory, public and private toilets, food preparation, and isolation area, and five-tank exhibit room)	148,800
Service building	46,800
Holding house and catfish hatchery	96,800
Residence with attached garage	32,500
Equipment	18,500
Other physical facilities:	
Pond affluent settling basin	32,500
Electric	14,000
Landscaping and fences	7,200
Domestic water supply	10,300
Improve water supply to holding house	5,200
	412,600
Phase III:	
Fish production facilities:	
Remove old and construct new catch basins with steps, drain and supply lines, ponds 1–5	57,300
Buildings:	
Metal storage (four-stall) building	19,200
Other physical facilities:	
Gravel main pond dikes 1–5	2,500
Fences, boundary markers and signs, fire suppression	19,600
Recreation:	
Public picnic area	21,700
	120,300
Phase IV:	
Fish production facilities:	
Construct 11 1.2-acre ponds and four 0.5-acre ponds with water supply, drain lines and catch basins with steps	304,000
Total estimated cost of the program	1,083,700

Mr. ASHBROOK. The services at these hatcheries are continuing to expand. This year Hebron will be involved in the endangered species program. A pilot production program for blue pike, which was once one of the most important commercial species of fish in Lake Erie and is now in danger of disappearing, is being initiated at Hebron. According to the information I have, only one blue pike has been reported from Lake Erie since 1960.

The Senecaville Hatchery is located in an area of increasing public use of outdoor recreation and provides an excellent site for the establishment of facilities to encourage the conservation efforts. In view of the ever-increasing concern for our environmental and ecological situation, the Senecaville Hatchery would be in the position to provide a broader educational function for visiting young people.

Federal reservoir development in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other nearby States will continue to require initial stocking. State agencies are not preparing for these requirements which will be primarily Federal responsibility.

The complete development programs provide for the necessary facilities to expand the production capabilities to cover the present

deficit and future increases in requirements. In addition, the rehabilitation of present facilities would increase efficiency and decrease the excessive maintenance efforts now required. I urge the subcommittee to take this important first step.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FOREST PROTECTION

WITNESSES

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, Jr., A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
HON. JOHN ROUSSELOT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
HON. JOHN SCHMITZ, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
HON. VICTOR VEYSEY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
HON. BOB WILSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
HON. CHARLES TEAGUE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
HON. JERRY PETTIS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome a very distinguished delegation, Congressman Goldwater; Congressman Rousselot; Congressman Schmitz; Congressman Veysey; Congressman Wilson; Congressman Teague; and Congressman Pettis.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Congressman Pettis had to go home.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, we are extremely grateful to you, first of all, for the extra $1 million you gave us last year in helping in our fire prevention program in California in our many forests. We think that this has been productive.

You know all of my colleagues, Vic Veysey; Congressman Goldwater; Congressman Teague, who you are very familiar with, who handles a lot of these problems for us in California; Congressman Wilson; and Congressman Schmitz. Jerry Pettis was not able to be with us today. He had to fly home for important duties, but he has asked that his statement be submitted for the record.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF JERRY L. PETTIS

Madam Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before this Committee today on behalf of the Forest Service and its forest fire protection program. I thank the committee for its past years of favorable action regarding forest fire control.

The Forest Service has developed what they call the environmental program of the future. This program calls for a $53,551,000 budget for forest fire protection. I endorse this program. It represents a $23,006,000 increase over the present administration budget.

I have long supported conservation and realize the important role our natural resources play in making California a delightful place to live.

Forest fire problems are more critical in my area of southern California than anywhere else in the Nation. Average acres burned annually on the four southern California National Forests is over 75,000 acres, and damages about $23 million. This doesn't include the very real cost homeowners pay for burned

homes or homes filled with mud. Nor the public money spent to clear out stream channels when they clog up with silt from burned watersheds.

We can do something about this problem now and I urge its consideration. The Forest Service has the very best modern equipment available for successful firefighting, but not the manpower to utilize it effectively.

I am concerned that my constituents and all citizens enjoy the National Forests and all other public lands in California. Therefore, I have asked the Forest Service to continue their program of fuel management. A fuel break on the Meyers fire in my district in 1970 was effectively used to stop the fire along a 3.2-mile section, preventing an estimated additional loss of $900,000 in property damage and several millions in resource values.

This is one area we can help. We can't do much about drought and high winds but we can give firefighters battle lines in advance of fire that may make the difference in success or failure.

Air tankers and helicopters have proved highly effective in fire protection. They continue to be effective.

I urge favorable consideration by this committee in support of Forest Fire Protection in the Forest Service's Environmental Program of the Future. Over the next several years it is expected to return a 2:1 benefit for direct cost savings and damages and a 2:1 benefit for damages occurring off the National Forest for a total benefit-cost ratio of 4:1.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE RESEARCH PROGRAM

There are only two research programs examining the effect of air pollution on our national forests. One of these is being conducted in the San Bernardino National Forest, and is the only such program in the western part of the United States.

The San Bernardino National Forest smog research program was established in 1966 and has compiled important basic information on smog and forest life. For example, the discovery that certain species of trees like redwoods, and giant sequoias withstand smog better than others has led to a rational replanting effort to replace trees killed by smog, or so weakened that insects like the bark beetle have been able to destroy the species. Forest ventilation patterns and the absorption rates of certain pollutants by the forest are also being studied. Research papers from this program have served as the basis for an important body of knowledge on the subject of smog and tree damage, and have had a national audience of scientists and scholars.

In the past, the smog research program has been funded by the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Forest Service at a level of $85,000 a year. The EPA has now withdrawn its support from the program, causing a serious crisis because the largest share of the program's budget was paid by EPA. The Forest Service has budgeted only $25,000 to continue the program through fiscal year 1973. This represents less than a minimum effort, and will mean serious cutbacks and delays in the progress made so far.

I urge the committee to approve a funding level that would support the program more fully. The Forest Service feels that a minimum of $50,000 is necessary, but that a funding of $200,000 would be optimum and make the program completely viable. Even the minimum level of $50,000, which is some $25,000 more than the Forest Service has requested, would only be enough to support one scientist and and his lab work. Hopefully, the committee will fund the program at a level sufficient to continue its important work.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony in support of this worthwhile program.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN ROUSSELOT

Mr. ROUSSELOT. We are grateful for this opportunity. We will try to be brief. We have limited ourselves, each of us, and we will all ask for permission to revise and extend in the record.

FIRE PREVENTION

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before your committee.

I want to state I support the Forest Service's environmental program for the future. This environmental program calls for an increase

of $23,006,000 over the administration's budget and is vital to the protection of the national forests of California and the Nation. A benefit cost ratio of 4:1 is expected from this effort over the next 3–5 years.

An analysis of man-caused wildfires on national forest land considering fire occurrence, acres burned, and damages shows three southern California forests having the most severe man-caused fire problem in the Nation.

Since this analysis includes acres burned and damages to the landscape and resources it means we have the worst problem in the Nation. We don't have the most fires caused by people, for which we are thankful, but when some persons or arsonists are at work, it really causes havoc. However, fires on these three forests account for average annual losses of over $8½ million and burn an annual average of 47,657 acres.

I am concerned the fire prevention manpower needs have not kept pace with the tremendous increase in use of the national forests. Recreation use in 1971 was 206.9 million visitors with projection to 1980 showing 230.9 million visitors; 24 million more recreationists will be contributing to the fire risk in 10 years. If we are to keep pace with this accelerated use and reduce the incidence of man-caused fires during the next decade, I urge consideration of the Forest Service environmental program.

The Forest Service has a fire prevention program designed to reduce man-caused fires by at least 30 percent. The first phase includes analysis of fire occurrence statistics to pinpoint areas having the most severe man-caused fire problems. This phase also includes procedures for shifting available prevention personnel from areas of low fire danger to areas of high or extreme danger.

But much more needs to be done to meet the increasing man-caused fire threat. Only about 30 percent of needed fire prevention activities are funded. Manpower shortages seriously curtail effective implementation of emergency fire closures and restrictions on fire use during periods of critical fire danger. The results of fire research studies have shown the person-to-person contact is the most effective method of reducing man-caused fires. The Forest Service could implement the results of this and other research findings if the Forest Service's environmental program for the future and especially the fire protection segment received favorable consideration.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE BARRY GOLDWATER, JR.

Next our new bridegroom, Barry Goldwater, Jr.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Madam Chairman, I wish to thank you for the opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee and to also thank you for your past support of forest fire protection for America's people and resources. I support the Forest Service environmental program for the seventies budget for fiscal year 1973, which called for an increase of $23,006,000 over the administration's budget because it is vital to the protection of the National Forest of California and the Nation.

My colleagues and I would like to discuss various facets of the Forest Service fire protection needs. My own interests are in the areas of new technology and aerospace development, and how this knowledge

can be used to improve fire protection. The Forest Service, along with others, have done an excellent job in developing aerial initial attack capability.

The $1 million program for this year is moving forward into new areas. I am told current air tanker drop tests are showing promise for improving use of present retardant delivery systems.

Presently, efforts are being made by the Forest Service and the Department of Defense to make additional military aircraft available to air tanker contractors. I have also asked the Forest Service to consider design and development of an all-new air tanker aircraft.

There may be a use for satellites in mapping and detection in the future, but infrared is serving the Forest Service's present needs. I understand from the Forest Service that the environmental program for the seventies includes $1 million to purchase and equip an infrared mapper-detector aircraft to be based in southern California.

As I understand it, infrared imagery is produced by a sophisticated line scanner adapted and redeveloped from military scanners to convert electromagnetic energy emanating from the forest fires and surrounding terrain into a visible image resembling a conventional photograph. This equipment does not use conventional IR film, but employs a special detector to convert invisible wave lengths into a thermal image.

Madam Chairman, I have a piece of infrared imagery taken of the Romero fire near Santa Barbara, Calif., last October. As you can see, this imagery dramatically shows location of the fire as it threatened the coastal towns of Carpenteria and Summerland.

Intelligence on what the fire is doing and where it is located is vital to fire managers. They must have this information day or night, regardless of smoke situations. The Romero fire imagery was obtained through a heavy smoke pall. Using this imagery, the fire boss could determine strategy needed to protect these two towns from devastating wildfire.

There are only two infrared mapper-detector units in the entire Forest Service. The aircraft unit which made this fire imagery must return to its local operating base, and the imagery is then transferred by helicopter or vehicle to the fire boss's headquarters. The other Forest Service unit, whose home base is Boise, Idaho, can drop IR imagery in a special capsule to the fire boss's headquarters, but this second unit does not produce as high quality imagery as you have seen here.

Neither unit is capable of transmitting imagery intelligence directly from the aircraft to fire command headquarters. Although this telemetering capability would greatly enhance the ability to supply highly perishable intelligence to fire command headquarters, it is expensive and the Forest Service believes there would be a greater payoff by adding four more infrared mapper-detector units and aircraft to meet critical need on a servicewide basis.

The aircraft which flew this mission is based in Missoula, Mont., where it is used to fly fire missions in the Northwest. A similar unit is desperately needed in southern California to provide quick service during critical fire situations—especially in view of the unusual dry season just experienced in southern California.

Each one fully equipped costs $1 million. This is why I am here: To support this increase over the budget, we need this money if we are

going to really get ahead and get on top of the forest fires that not only devastate southern California but also many of your States. You know as well as I do just how bad they can be.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Our next colleague is Vic Veysey who in the State legislature was very much mindful and active in this area. This is not a new area to him. Vic is going to talk about the support of increased initial attack on fires by the Forest Service itself.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE VICTOR VEYSEY

Mr. VEYSEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I have a short statement.

Madam Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee today on behalf of the Forest Service and its forest fire protection program. I thank the committee for its past years of favorable action regarding forest fire control.

The Forest Service has developed an environmental program for the future calling for $53,551,000 for forest fire protection. This is $23,006,000 more than the present administration's budget.

I have long supported conservation and realize the important role our natural resources play in making California a delightful place to live. I endorse this program.

Forest fire problems are critical in my area of southern California. Average acres burned annually during the 10-year period 1961 through 1970 on the four southern California National Forests was over 75,000 acres and damages are about $23 million. Not included is the cost of families for burned homes or homes filled with mud. Nor the public money spent to clear stream channels clogged with silt from burned watersheds.

The Forest Service has modern equipment available for firefighting, but they lack the manpower to utilize it effectively. For example, a modern 500-gallon tanker provides two hose and nozzle units and carries 2,500 feet of hose. Five men are needed to use this tanker efficiently and safely. Because of insufficient funds, only two men are assigned to units such as these during routine fire danger. During periods of extreme fire danger, three men are added but usually they are not as experienced or well-drilled as the regular personnel.

There is a big difference in firefighting capability between a two- and five-man crew, with both crews starting at the same time and place with identical equipment, the five-man crew would control four times as much fire as a two-man crew. The two-man crew would not have stopped the fire's spread and a potential holocaust would threaten southern California.

I am concerned that my constituents and all citizens can continue to enjoy the national forests and all other public lands in California. Therefore, I have asked the Forest Service to increase their efforts in initial attack on fires.

I urge favorable consideration by this committee in support of forest fire protection in the Forest Service's environmental program for the future. Over the next several years the $23 million investment in forest fire protection is expected to return a 4:1 benefit cost savings.

I have great concern about this because I have two national forests

in my district—the San Bernadino National Forest and the Cleveland National Forest. I also have the U.S. Forest Service Forest Fire Laboratory in Riverside.

We have a very acute situation in southern California because of the dryness there, and I urge you to take favorable action on this request for the additional funding.

Thank you.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Next will be John Schmitz, who also has a forest in his area. He is going to talk about the fuel modification of the forest program.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN SCHMITZ

Mr. SCHMITZ. Madam Chairman, I request to have my statement inserted in the record in full.

(Mr. Schmitz' prepared statement follows:)

FUEL MODIFICATION

Madam Chairman. Thank you for this opportunity to present to the committee my views regarding the national forest fire protection program.

The Forest Service has developed an environmental program for the future calling for a $23,006,000 budget increase in forest fire protection for fiscal year 1973. More than $8,000,000 of this increase would be used for fuel modification work that must be accomplished if fire losses are to be reduced to an acceptable level.

I believe this proposed budget is essential to meeting the needs of the people for resources, amenities and safety.

We continue to have devastating wildfires in California which are extremely costly, damaging to resources, destructive to property and threatening to life. The four southern California national forests alone suffer an average loss of more than 75,000 acres a year to wildfire. Many times these fires are driven into developed areas by strong Santa Ana winds. The threat does not end when the fire is extinguished for floods and mud flows often follow the denuded slopes to compound damages.

Additional prevention and attack capabilities are certainly needed to reduce the number of fires and acres burned. There is a paradox in such efficiency, however, since fire exclusion results in fuel accumulations which build to high hazard levels. Fuel modification work must therefore be an integral part of the fire protection program.

I have seen some of the fuel modification work and I am impressed. This effort will pay off for many years in the future. An example of the pay-off occurred on the Meyer fire in 1970 near San Bernardino. Here 3.2 miles of fuel break served to help stop the fire which could have burned 150 more homes and 2,200 acres of watershed, valued at $2,929,500. I am very concerned that my constituents be spared this threat.

Again last year, fuel breaks were the control location for 13.8 miles of perimeter on the rampant Romero fire above Carpinteria. They kept the fire from the Santa Ynez and Matilija drainages, both vital domestic watersheds. Savings in costs and damages as a result of existing fuel breaks in this area may well have been 20 to 30 million dollars.

The long-term objective of the Forest Service fuel modification work is to reduce and maintain forest fuels at a hazard level which will assure control of wildfires, by a normally equipped organization, before they reach conflagration proportions.

Nationally, the Forest Service has an inventory of more than $200,000,000 in fuel modification work. Thirty-seven percent of this work is on the National Forests of California.

Mr. SCHMITZ. Lest many of you be shocked by the fact that somebody with a representation such as mine is here requesting additional funds from the Federal Government, I would like to submit an apology. Let me say this, I am not against the Federal Government spending money. I am only against the Federal Government spending money in areas where it has no business.

Everyone, even I, would agree that the legitimate function of Government is to protect lives and property. There is no encroachment on State or a local government when we are talking about national forests. Here we have one of the few areas of legitimate Federal Government concern, the protection of lives and property in obviously federally controlled areas.

George Wallace was once asked by one of his conservative supporters to explain why he accepted Federal aid when he was Governor of Alabama. He said, "At least we are spending it on Americans."

At any rate, I came here before this committee in one of my few appearances for money. I assure you I will never come except in a restricted area such as the protection of lives and property. I wish the $22 million we spent on the disarmament agency could be transferred to saving the forests of Southern California. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Now we come to Bob Wilson, who had some 200,000 acres go up in smoke.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE BOB WILSON

Mr. WILSON. Thank you. My most distinguished members and Madam Chairman, as John Rousselot mentioned, the critical fire we had in San Diego County last year brought home to me the gravity of the situation. We had the Secretary of the Interior there at the time of the fire. We were attending a mass on a boat out in the Bay. The smoke from the forest fires in the back country was so bad that it blanketed the whole city and ashes were raining down. The priest told me he probably converted more people at that mass than any time in history. It was a very frightful experience.

We are facing an even more critical situation. Incidentally, as a result of the fire last year which cost many millions of dollars, the President declared it a Federal disaster area. This was just coincidental at the time it was named as the city of the Republican National Convention.

I would like to put in the record, Madam Chairman, a report from our local paper which tells of the hazards they were facing. This was written April 10. "The county faces the worst-ever brush fire situation, hazard critical after long drought."

Let me read three small paragraphs here which will give you some indication:

Bone-dry San Diego County faces the most hazardous brush fire situation in its modern history.

The reason is the almost complete lack of rain since the start of 1972 as the area finds itself locked deep in a "dry cycle."

The shortage of rain has dried out the brush overgrowth on 1.6 million acres in back county areas.

We are sitting on a time bomb, said one Government official, who declined to be quoted by name. "The fuel is the dried-out brush. All it needs is a spark. And the dry weather situation is really conducive to fires. Once a fire starts the brush will really burn. There's a great potential for a disaster."

It seems to me, having just gone through this type of a disaster situation, new techniques have to be found to control these fires. There is no question about it. Part of the money that is being asked for in this $23 million increase is in research and the areas of brush control and new techniques for putting out the fires just as they are starting. This is a very urgent and serious plea.

I would like to ask unanimous consent, Madam Chairman, to put this entire clipping in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Without objection, it will be inserted in the record.

(The article follows:)

[From the San Diego Evening Tribune, Apr. 7, 1972]

HAZARD CRITICAL AFTER LONG DROUGHT—COUNTY FACES WORST-EVER BRUSH FIRE SITUATION

(By Herb Lawrence, Evening Tribune Environment Writer)

Bone-dry San Diego County faces the most hazardous brush fire situation in its modern history.

The reason is the almost complete lack of rain since the start of 1972 as the area finds itself locked deep in a "dry cycle."

The shortage of rain has dried out the brush overgrowth on 1.6 million acres in back county areas.

"We are sitting on a time bomb," said one government official, who declined to be quoted by name. "The fuel is the dried-out brush. All it needs is a spark. And the dry weather situation is really conducive to fires. Once a fire starts the brush will really burn. There's a great potential for a disaster."

San Diego County went into its 100th day today without major rainfall.

The drought has extended throughout the Southwest including Arizona, damaging crops and creating a serious fire hazard.

Also, the lack of rainfall has caused the San Diego County Water Authority to purchase an unusually large amount of Colorado River water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Moreover, the drought has caused an unusual number of rattlesnakes to appear in populated areas where water is available.

The region's last major brush fire occurred in 1970 when 188,000 acres were scorched in the Boulder Creek and Laguna fires.

Officials believe a worse fire is possible this summer.

Heavy rains in April and May could snuff out the problem. But, historically, little rain falls during those 2 months and officials agree that this is only a pie-in-the-sky wish.

The first 3 months of this year have been the driest January, February, and March in the history of the county since the National Weather Service began keeping records 90 years ago, according to Emil Kurtz, meteorologist in charge of the local office of the National Weather Service.

Kurtz also said that the rainfall during those 3 months apparently is the lowest since 1850 when some records began to be kept. But he won't vouch for those since the Federal Government didn't keep them.

He said the rainfall during that 3-month period recorded at Lindbergh Field was only 0.17 of an inch—just about a trace.

The lack of appreciable rainfall in February and March was a major surprise because both months have been relatively heavy rainfall periods in the past.

Kurtz said the almost complete absence of rainfall during the first quarter of the year seems to be part of a trend which began in 1960.

"Since that time the years have been relatively drier on the average than before," he said.

Before 1960 the average rainfall in San Diego was 10.4 inches per year. Since then the annual average has dropped to 9.5 inches.

"The 1971–72 rain season (which runs from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the next) got off to a fairly good start," he said. "A total of 5.02 inches was recorded late last season. But then it fell off to nothing."

Kurtz said the key reason for the lack of rainfall this year is the high pressure systems which have been hanging over San Diego.

"The high pressure systems keep out the storms which try to move down here from the north," he said.

Kurtz said the more frequent presence of high pressure systems could be the reason San Diego now is getting less rain.

The high pressure systems are tied to the coastal inversion situation in which warmer air hovers over colder air. The colder air comes in from the ocean and forces warmer air upwards. The result is that there is denser air at upper levels and this causes the high pressure systems which fend off storms trying to come in.

Kurtz said the amount of energy coming in from the sun and the movement and temperature of the ocean currents also affects the amount of rain here.

Jerome Namias, a researcher in meteorology at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, said that the movements of currents in the North Pacific Ocean probably hold the key to a good part of the dry weather San Diego has been having.

He said the movement and temperature of the currents there affect the ocean off the coast here.

"When the water off the coast is warmer, then water tends to evaporate upward to help create clouds and rain," he said. "But the ocean has been colder."

He said when the ocean is colder it helps to create high pressure systems which keep out rain. The colder ocean helps produce colder inshore winds to create more inversions and thus high pressure systems.

Namias said there's no way to predict whether the dry spell will continue.

"Weather can change suddenly," he said. "There are many factors involved, many things we don't know yet."

He said San Diego could have heavy rains but stopped short of a flat prediction.

As of now, Namias, who used to head the long-range forecast division of the National Weather Service, sees no clear signs of a change out of the dry cycle.

Alarmed by the present dry condition of the county is Karl Baker, who is in charge of the county government's efforts to prevent brush fires.

Baker, the assistant county agricultural commissioner, said the fire situation is grave.

"The brush is dry as a bone out there," he said, "And the odds are that we're in for a big fire."

Baker said the county "faces the most critical time in brush fire history here."

He said the county has tried to establish some fire breaks and to clear away brush but so far this has only benefited 20,000 acres—a tiny fraction of the total acreage which has brush.

"There are a lot of reasons," he said. "One is lack of money. The Watershed Resources Advisory Commission which handles the program only had $25,000 to work with this year.

"If people really got excited about the problem, we probably would get more done," he said.

Baker said every part of the back country is in danger of going up in smoke. "And a number of communities would be threatened by such a fire."

He cited four areas which he said are in the highest possible danger:

Otay Mountain. The mountain and the area around it have much brush. The mountain, according to Baker, is the only area in the State which has native Tecate Cypress trees on it. The mountain is not protected by fuel breaks.

Palomar Mountain. Baker said the mountain is ripe for a fire because it hasn't had one for 20 years. There is much fuel there in form of brush and general debris.

Volcan Mountain north of Julian. This is another area which hasn't had a fire for a long time. The brush there is dry and ready to burn. There's a Boy Scout camp at the foot of the mountain.

Cuyamaca State Park. Baker said there is much debris in the park such as branches which have dropped from trees. This debris makes ideal fuel for fast-moving brush fires.

"I don't see how we can come through the upcoming summer without a real bad fire," he said. "The brush is just too dry and we just haven't got enough fire breaks."

Another danger is posed by the increasing number of people camping out in the back country areas.

"Most of the time it's people who start fires, either on purpose or accidentally," he said. "All you need is a dropped match. I want to appeal to people to be hyper-careful when they are out there."

The State Forestry Service—which has jurisdiction over much of the area in which brush fires could occur—also is worried about the possibility of the holocaust.

"It looks like we are in for a severe fire season," said Don Stacy, fire prevention officer for the service here.

"We might be saved by some rain in April or May but that's not likely," he said.

Stacy said "we are really concerned because if we get hot weather together with strong winds in the summer we could have a hell of a time."

He said all people who live in the back country areas should make sure there's no brush close to their home.

"They should clear brush away to at least 30 feet from their home," he said. "This can help save their home from being destroyed in a fast moving fire."

Stacy said many homes are destroyed by sparks which jump from a nearby raging fire to brush close to the home and then the flames consume the home.

The service also is concerned about the increasing offroad use of motorcycles in back county areas.

"Every motorcycle being used off the road has to have a spark arrester," he said. "That's the law. If they don't we will cite them."

He said any person using any type of offroad equipment in the brush areas should have a spark arrester.

The dry weather doesn't only present a fire danger to the countryside and the people. It also has brought out the rattlesnakes.

Several people in the Los Angeles area already have been bitten by rattlesnakes.

The County Public Health Department has issued a warning about avoiding the rattlesnakes.

Dr. J. B. Askew, county public health officer, said "in city canyons and wild reaches of the county, rattlesnakes are now on the prowl to rendevous with spring."

"Rattlesnakes come out of hibernation as the weather warms," he said. "In any areas that may still be inhabited by rattlers such as canyons, always be careful where you put your hands or feet. Most people bitten by rattlers are struck on the arm below the elbow or on the leg below the knee."

Askew advises that "if you see a rattler, try to avoid sudden movement, which might make it strike. Move away as slowly as you can."

He also advises that "you should never hike alone. If bitten by a rattler you will need help."

The lack of rain has caused the San Diego County Water Authority to rely more on Colorado River water than ever before.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES TEAGUE

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Our cleanup batter, Charles Teague.

(Mr. Teague's prepared statement follows:)

EMERGENCY FIRE REHABILITATION

Madam Chairman, it is a privilege and a pleasure to appear before this committee. I am here today to ask this committee to consider funds for immediate emergency rehabilitation of burned over areas. Based on the last 5-year average of national forest acreage burned, the Forest Service needs an annual average of $2 million for this purpose.

I express my sincere appreciation and thanks for the funds made available to the Forest Service in past years. Rehabilitation of areas damaged by disastrous fires in California and the Nation are of great concern to me and my constituents. It is a pleasure to report that the Forest Service cooperates and coordinates with the State, counties, and local governments in land rehabilitation efforts following disastrous fires.

I have seen the destruction of watershed cover by wildfire which create conditions adversely affecting productivity, land stability, channel stability, water quality, and increase the hazards of floods, and mudslides.

Madam Chairman, I have two pictures illustrating how prompt rehabilitation pays off. As you can see on this southern California hillside reestablishing an

emergency protective cover to critically fire damaged areas has materially reduced the chance for erosion producing siltation and protected water quality. Vegetation is restored for wildlife and landscape beauty is starting to heal.

I am told that the Forest Service can now request supplemental appropriations for this work but it takes time and time is critical to successful rehabilitation. The Forest Service must have immediate access to funds to quickly provide a protective cover on critically burned, unstable areas. I hope that funds are made available for this vital work.

Mr. TEAGUE. I have been through forest fires. I had a stable and a barn and the front porch furniture burned in forest fires. It was right on the edge of the Las Padres National Forest. I fully support all these requests. I have a beautiful picture which you may want to keep in perpetuity. If you don't, you might want to put it in the west front of the Capitol. Have it framed and put there.

My subject, very briefly, my purpose is not only to support the request these other gentlemen have made but to stress the importance of emergency fire rehabilitation. The Forest Service people tell me they need about $2 million a year for emergency rehabilitation work. I can give you a very good example of why that is true. This Romero fire to which Mr. Goldwater referred occurred in Santa Barbara County in October. Had the Forest Service had money available they could have gone in there and built some check dams and cleaned out the brush and did a lot of work which would have prevented the disaster which resulted from the 7-inch rain which occurred in September.

We were told at the time it would take 6 weeks to do the work. I did my best to get the money from General Lincoln and everywhere else. But they said, "No, you have to wait for the supplemental apropriation." We got the money but in the meantime it was too late. The damage had been done.

I can only support these other requests, but to also stress the importance of this emergency rehabilitation work. The Forest Service people tell me they need about $2 million a year on an average for that purpose.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Madam Chairman, I think we have tried to summarize the important areas that we feel this $23 million of additional funds covers. We have a summary document of the actual dollars that is included in that $23 million. We hope you will give it very favorable consideration. We need and want your support.

Thank you.

(The document follows:)

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION, FOREST SERVICE

Following is a summary of the current fund situation for forest fire protection and our proposed selected distribution of needed increases:

CURRENT FUNDS SITUATION AND SUMMARY OF NEEDS

[Dollar amounts in thousands; fiscal year 1973]

	Actual budget	Administrative budget	Forest service environmental program for the 1970's budget	Needed increases
National	$31,378	$30,545	$53,551	$23,006
California	9,781	9,521	17,313	7,792
Oregon	2,355	2,292	4,539	2,247
Washington	1,570	1,528	3,193	1,665
Other	17,672	17,204	28,506	11,302

This is our proposed distribution of needed increases by forest fire protection measures for selected areas:

DISTRIBUTION OF NEEDED INCREASES BY PROTECTION MEASURES

	Fire prevention	Fire detection	Fire attack forces	Air operations	Fuels modification	Total
National	$3,000	$1,113	$9,178	$1,670	$8,045	$23,006
California	800	1,000	1,404	588	4,000	7,792
Oregon	200	0	1,396	151	500	2,247
Washington	120	0	936	109	500	3,665
Other	1,880	113	5,442	822	3,045	11,302

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you all for a very good presentation.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. DON FUQUA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our very distinguished colleague, Congressman Fuqua of Florida. It is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. FUQUA. Thank you, Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee. This is my first time appearing before this subcommittee asking for money for a little project in my district and other items—and the amount is insignificant indeed, coming behind $23 million just previously requested.

Madam Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify about the great need for additional rehabilitation, maintenance and reconstruction funds for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. My primary concern in this regard is the deplorable condition of the Otter Lake Recreation Area in the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge in Taylor, Jefferson, and Wakulla Counties, Fla.

The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, located about 20 miles south of Tallahassee, Fla., stretches along the Apalachee Bay almost continuously from the Ochlockonee River on the west to the Aucilla River on the east. The refuge, established by Executive Order 5740 in 1931, now covers about 64,000 acres, including the additional lands transferred by subsequent executive orders and those acquired with Federal funds, and by timber and land exchanges. Complementing the refuge in attaining its objectives are 31,500 acres in Apalachee Bay covered by executive orders that protect migratory birds.

The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge now offers a great potential for wildlife-oriented recreation and for learning about conservation of natural resources. More than 300 species of birds, including wild turkeys, the endangered bald eagle, the osprey, and the red-cockaded woodpecker nest there. Historically, the refuge has been a southern terminus for Canada geese and many species of ducks that migrate down the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways. The refuge consists of habitat types ranging from the shallow "grass flats" in Apalachee Bay to the salt marshes, hardwoods, and pines on the low flat lands, to the pines and scrub oaks on the rolling sand ridges.

One of the most important objectives of the national wildlife refuge system is to provide for the greatest amount of environmental education and wildlife-oriented recreation compatible with the preservation of natural resources. Outdoor education areas are developed to offer organized groups a place to learn about the environment of a coastal area with special emphasis on the wildlife, the salt marsh, the woodlands, and their relationships to the total environment.

The Otter Lake Recreation Area, in the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, is best suited for picnicking, fishing, and hiking. This unit was designed to enhance the pleasures of a refuge visit to fish, observe wildlife, learn about plants and animals, and enjoy related activities. Yet, due to the deteriorated condition of the Otter Lake Recreation Area, these worthy goals are beyond the reach of refuge visitors. I believe that Chairman Hansen has placed before the subcommittee several photographs of the Otter Lake Recreation Area which were sent to me by constituents. I would like to direct the members' attention to these photos as they vividly depict the dilapidated condition of the facilities at that site.

The Otter Lake Recreation Area, situated next to 300-acre Otter Lake, in the west or Panacea unit of the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, has long been used by residents of the small town of Panacea. The facility has for years suffered from a lack of maintenance funds and from the effects of vandalism. The redevelopment of this area has been planned by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife officials for some time and includes the construction of facilities that will permit the emphasis of wildlife-oriented recreational values rather than general recreation alone. The Otter Lake area is about 5 air miles—15 road miles—from the Ochlockonee State Park. The otter Lake facility is less than 1 mile from Panacea.

It is my understanding that the proposed construction and redevelopment will include the following:

(The information follows:)

Priority 1:	
Interpretive building (including rest rooms)	$50,000
Sanitary sewer unit (package unit installation)	25,000
Construction of well and water system; bring in electric power	[1] 14,215
20 picnic tables and grill units	6,550
1 picnic shelter for group use	9,100
1 mile of foot trail, including boardwalk	24,000
Total	128,800
Priority 2:	
Second picnic shelter for group use	9,100
Paving of 30-car parking lot	11,430
Construction of boat launching ramp	1,000
Total	21,530
Priority 3: Fishing pier	16,000
Total proposed development	166,330

[1] Well and water system will be required only if water cannot be brought in from town of Panacea. If water is available from this source, then it will be necessary only to provide electric power, which will be less costly than shown here.

Mr. FUQUA. This development will provide for markedly improved recreational facilities, and at the same time will permit the development of programs directly associating this recreation with the wildlife and habitat values of the St. Marks Refuge. Self-guided nature walks, guided tours, interpretative signs and other devices all will emphasize the understanding and enjoyment of the unique wildlife for which the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge is well-known. It is planned that the use of this area will be limited to daytime only, thus eliminating several problems that have been related to overnight use, including vandalism, which has plagued this area for many years.

While it is reassuring to know that these plans have been formulated, inadequate funding will proclude their implementation in the foreseeable future. In this regard, I would like to respectfully request that this subcommittee allow an add-on to insure that additional funding is made available to rectify a most deplorable situation at the Otter Lake site.

Although the conditions at Otter Lake are dramatic in themselves, it has come to my attention that this is not an isolated situation but that many of our refuges are in similar disrepair. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is provided only 1.25 percent of its budget for replacement costs, although the Bureau of Public Roads and the General Service Administration have recommended that a 5 percent figure should be considered a minimum. This inequity is manifested in the fact that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is given only 30 cents per square foot for rehabilitation, maintenance, and reconstruction of their facilities. The General Services Administration, on the other hand, is provided $1.55 per square foot for the same purposes. The Tennessee Valley Authority has $1.60 per square foot available to that agency, and even the Bureau of Indian Affairs is provided three times the amount allocated to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries.

It appears to me that additional funds for maintenance, rehabilitation and reconstruction must be allocated to the Bureau if we are to prevent the decay and destruction of recreational facilities in our refuges. Wildlife and the great outdoors no longer can be considered a free inheritance. They must receive a high overall priority in the quest for funds to maintain a pleasant environment for mankind. In line with this, of course, is the need to properly maintain those facilities that have already been constructed. There can be little reason for allowing these areas to suffer the ravages of neglect, and I am most hopeful that this subcommittee will take positive action to prevent any additionl destruction and wastefulness.

The 1971 human population within a 100-mile radius of the refuge exceeds 800,000. The population as projected will reach 2 million by the year 2000. Proposed development will enable St. Mark Refuge to serve in an optimum capacity for both conservation of land and wildlife and human enjoyment of refuge resources. Anticipated public use will consist of 100,000 visits to fish, 5,000 to hunt, and 250,000 to sightsee, photograph, and study nature in an uncrowded environment. It is manifest in these statistics that adequate recreational and comfort facilities must be provided for these visitors.

Madam Chairman, in addition, I appreciate this opportunity to present this statement to the subcommittee relative to the need for increased funding for the water resources research program establish

under the provisions of Public Law 88–379. Pursuant to this important act, the Florida Water Resources Research Center was formally organized by the president of the University of Florida. The center is essentially a planning and coordinating activity for research and graduate training in the area of water resources representing all of the universities and colleges in the State of Florida.

Just before the Congress adjourned last year, the President signed into law Public Law 92–175. This commendable measure amended the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 and increased the authorization for water research and institutes. The public law authorizes an increase in the annual allotment to each research center from the present $100,000 to $250,000 a year. Unfortunately, this increased allotment was not reflected in the President's January 1972 budget request because of the late passage of the legislation. This situation could now be remedied by an add-on to the appropriations measures the subcommittee is considering.

Funding under the water resources research program has served as a useful catalyst in devloping new and unique projects with funds from diverse sources. This multiplier effect of the water resources research program has encouraged the advancement of research and understanding of water-oriented problems. Education and training are important facets of this vital program and an increased funding level would result in a higher productivity of water scientists who will be equipped to cope with the inevitable environmental crises facing the burgeoning population of the State of Florida.

Madam Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I also appreciate this opportunity to lend my support to a request for an increase of $375,000 in the "Fire Use, Fuel Treatment and Environmental Effects" item in the fiscal year 1973 budget request for the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. I feel that this increase is essential if we are to allow continued research to help reduce the incidences of forest fires and the costs thereof. A second variable is the need to develop data on the effects of controlled fires and wildfire on air quality. This latter issue is most pressing in that the Environmental Protection Agency has placed the onus of developing controls, methods, techniques and alternatives to controlled burning that would meet national air quality standards by 1975, on the forest industry. While this industry does, of course, have a great stake in fire research, the balance to be struck between effective fire control and the integrity of our biosphere are public policy questions in which the Federal Government should participate. Certainly, the Federal Government is already involved by requiring the development of fire research data to justify the use of control burning at the risk of a prohibition of this practice.

Controlled burning is used to control brush; to stimulate natural reseeding of food plants important to wildlife such as doves, quail, wild turkey and deer; to increase the nutrient value of native range grasses for beef cattle. Fire has been a recognized part of the ecology of pine forests throughout the South for many years and effective research designs should demonstrate burning methods that are fully compatible with air quality standards set by EPA. This cannot be done, however, without the specialized expertise and experience of the scientists and technicians employed at the Forest Service's For-

est Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga. EPA has warned that the effects of controlled burning must be shown by 1975 or a ban will be instituted for all open burning. A prohibition of this nature would have a profound detrimental effect on the pinelands of the South.

This practice of fighting fire with fire has been shown to greatly reduce forest fire costs on lands which had been control burned. I have been informed that control burning operations can be conducted in such a way as to limit to acceptable levels the possibility of violating air quality standards, but to do so we need to know under conditions representative of each major combination of fuel type, fuel load, type of topography, and under a range of weather.

This practice of fighting fire with fire has been shown to greatly reduce forest fire costs on lands which had been control burned. This aspect of control burning is well documented and most valuable to the reduction of wildfires. The balancing consideration is whether this form of environmental control is valuable enough to disregard air quality standards in connection with controlled burning or if controlled burning operations can be conducted in such a way as to limit to acceptable levels the possibility of violating air quality standards. It is in order to answer these questions that I urgently request the subcommittee to increase the fire research item pertaining to the Forest Service's Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga., by $375,000. These additional funds will allow the Forest Service to determine what amounts and kinds of pollutants are discharged by wildfires; the amounts and kinds of pollutants discharged by controlled fires; the effect of each of the above on air quality in each given air quality control region; and, generally, a determination as to what guidelines should be applied to controlled burning to eliminate or minimize exceeding air quality and visibility standards.

The need is great and I am most hopeful that additional funds will be forthcoming. Thank you again for this opportunity to present my views and I commend these requests to your attention in the interests of a healthy environment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. FUQUA. Thank you very much.

Mr. WYATT. It's an excellent statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. We appreciate your appearance today.

RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL

WITNESS

HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Lujan of New Mexico.

Mr. LUJAN. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, at the request of the Ramah Navajo School Board I am testifying today in support of an effort to obtain sufficient financing in the fiscal year 1973 budget to insure that the building of the Ramah Navajo School proceed according to schedule.

The facilities in which the school now operates will be unavailable after the lease expires in May 1974. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has

scheduled the construction of an elementary and secondary school in its place; however, due to a misunderstanding within the bureau, funds for the project were omitted from its fiscal year 1973 request. This has been resolved and the request has the full support of the Commissioner for Indian Affairs.

The Ramah School Board has asked for $950,000. This includes $200,000 for water development, $480,000 for the architectural and engineering fee, $196,000 in administrative costs, and $78,000 for a contingency fund. The total complex is expected to come to $12 million and will include an elementary school and high school which will not only enroll the 140 students now at Ramah Navajo School, but will also include 75 pupils who now live in dormitories and 165 children who are now bused long distances to a public school.

The current Ramah Navajo School is one of the few examples of a Federal Indian school which is being operated entirely by a local Indian school board. This is considered to be one of the most promising recent developments in the field of Indian education, and the project has been promised to the Ramah Navajos for quite a long time. Since the availability of adequate facilities after 1974 is essential for the continuation of community-controlled education at Ramah, I urge that the fiscal year 1973 appropriation include the funds needed for design as well as water development. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

WATER RESOURCES AND SPORT FISH

WITNESS

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our old friend, Congressman Kastenmeier of Wisconsin. It is a pleasure to welcome you again to the committee.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is a pleasure for me to appear here this afternoon in support of funding requests for two Department of Interior budget items. In the interest of time, I will summarize very briefly my arguments in support of the two budget items, and then with the subcommittee's permission, submit more comprehensive statements for the hearing record.

First, I am asking the subcommittee's consideration of increased funding for the water resources centers established by the Water Resources Act of 1964. During the years of their existence, these university-located centers have performed increasingly important roles in bringing focus and coordination to water resources research programs. In recognition of their increasing importance, the 1971 amendments to the Water Resources Act gave the centers greater responsibilities, particularly in the process and dissemination of technical information, and also authorized a $150,000 increase in their annual allotment grants. Given the ever greater need for sound water management knowledge and techniques, I was disappointed to learn of the administration's decision to hold the funding at the present level of $100,000 a year. If the subcommittee feels the centers cannot be funded to their full authorization of $250,000 annually, I am hopeful that at least

some funding increase will be provided to compensate inflationary losses and to cover new responsibilities designated in the 1972 amendments.

Second, I am requesting that the Subcommittee consider initial funding for a project designed to relieve a growing safety hazard at the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge in Wisconsin. Each spring and fall, this remarkable refuge serves as a resting and feeding stop for more than 200,000 migrating Canadian geese. These geese have in turn attracted an ever growing number of wildlife viewers—some 430,000 last year. Because there presently are only limited facilities for accommodating visitors, these people often snarl local traffic, overflow onto the refuge, and endanger their own lives by dodging highway traffic. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has proposed a long-range plan to better handle the visitors and to improve appreciation of the refuge. The statement I am submitting gives the full projected cost of the observation facilities, but it is perhaps sufficient to say here that an appropriation of $83,000 this coming fiscal year would be adequate to get the project underway. This would finance construction of the first leg of a proposed observation road, and could be instrumental in averting a possible serious traffic accident or death.

The following statements explain both of these budget requests more fully.

Thank you.

(The information follows:)

FUNDING INCREASE FOR WATER RESOURCES CENTERS

Water resources research in this country received important focus and impetus with enactment of the Water Resources Act of 1964. Last year, Congress reaffirmed its commitment to the goals of that basic act by, among other things, increasing the appropriations authorization for water resources centers from $100,000 a year to $250,000 a year.

For those of us who support the goals and efforts of the water resources centers across this country, the increased funding authorization was a welcome development.

The previously authorized annual allotment grant of $100,000 which the Wisconsin Water Resources Center received from the Office of Water Resources Research has provided a major part of the foundation upon which a substantial program of research and education has been conducted in Wisconsin. It made the water resources center a practical reality. Together with funds provided by the University of Wisconsin, a modest portion of the total allotments grant made it possible to establish and maintain a continuing center for coordination and leadership in the conduct of water resources research activities. Successful major research programs underway in Wisconsin, although now supported by other provisions of the act or separate State and Federal research grants, have been germinated in the allotment grant program. Among these research activities administered by the center are the eutrophication program, the aquatic weed harvesting program, and coordinated research on the institutional design for water quality management. Each of these programs has made significant contributions to the increasing body of knowledge in water resources.

In addition, research projects have been supported at seven other campuses in the State under the allotment grant program, thus allowing these faculties to develop meaningful research topics and strengthen their water related program. From a small beginning, a number of responsibilities have gravitated to the center, including the maintenance of a specialized reference library, the review and approval of water research projects undertaken by the State government, and the provision of general advice and information. In short, the Wisconsin Water Resources Center is well established and is providing substantial service to the people of the State.

With this very solid foundation of research, education and public service in place, it seemed obvious that the Water Resources Centers should grow and increase their valuable contributions. The increase appropriations authorization provided by Public Law 92–175 could result in this orderly expansion of services. But as the committee members are well aware, this budget item, despite the increased authorization, has been held at last year's level of $100,000 in the administration's 1973 fiscal year budget requests.

The centers are now faced with increased public information responsibilities, increased research needs and a budget that has been eroded by inflationary trends over the last 7 years. Even in a year when budgetary constraints are tight, it would seem that at least some increased funding could be provided for the Water Resources Centers, so that inflationary reductions in present budgets could be compensated, and so that the centers would be provided with the necessary funding to carry out new responsibilities assigned by the amendments to the Water Resources Act of 1964. I respectfully urge that if full funding for the centers cannot be provided, at least a partial funding increase be granted.

FUNDING FOR WILDLIFE OBSERVATION AREA AT HORICON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

As a Representative of Wisconsin's Second Congressional District, I represent an area adjacent to one of the most successful wildlife refuges in the United States—the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge. Each spring and fall, this area provides a rest and feeding stop for some 200,000 migrating Canadian geese. The contribution of the refugee in helping to propagate and preserve this magnificent wildlife species is inestimable.

However, with the ever increasing numbers of geese have come an astonishing increase in the number of refuge visitors. Some 430,000 visitors came to Horicon last year to gain a glimpse of this impressive concentration of wildlife. These human visitors blocked roads, created traffic jams up to five miles in length, darted among highway vehicles, invaded in uncontrolled fashion the refuge itself, and in general created a serious safety hazard. While the refuge is skillfully managed to accommodate the geese, it is a failure in its abilty to accommodate the hordes of geese watchers.

This need not be the permanent situation at the Horicon Wildlife Refuge. Field personnel of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife have developed a plan which I believe will accommodate the primary refuge occupants—the geese—as well as the thousands of vistitors who come to see them.

An observation road is proposed which would loop south of State Highway 49 and through the refuge. There would be improved roads and construction of observation sites and parking areas in the refuge. This would constitute Phase I of the plan, and it would cost an estimated $625,000. However, this can be segmented into three sub-phases with the associated costs as follows: (1) Road construction from Highway 49 to Old Marsh Road (west side), $83,000; (2) Rebuild Old Marsh Road with associated goose viewing and parking areas, $286,000; and (3) Construction of loop road and goose viewing areas from Old Marsh Road to Highway 49 (east side), $276,000.

Phase II of the plan would develop facilities to make refuge visits more meaningful and educational. A center for visitors would include interpretive programs and would be used throughout the year. Included would be areas for environmental study and educational facilities, walking trails, photography blinds and selected viewing areas. All of this could help accomplish the general environmental and wildlife interpretation theme, and would be accomplished at an estimated cost of $645,000.

I am well aware that this plan represents a substantial commitment of Federal funds and I have questioned Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife officials about its costs. After considerable correspondence with these officials, I am convinced that all alternative plans have been given careful consideration and that the proposed project represents a sound expenditure of public funds. Further, I am convinced that proper consideration has been given in the plan to ways to minimize possible damage to the marsh and wildlife that inhabit it.

I realize that the 1973 fiscal situation is such that the entire cost of the project or even costs of Phase I of the project cannot possibly be included in the coming fiscal year budget. But it is my hope that at least subphase one of Phase I can be funded ($83,000) so that the traffic safety hazard can be reduced as soon as is practicable.

Fortunately, no serious traffic mishap has occurred to this date. But after viewing the extreme congestion at the refuge during peak migration times,

it will only be a matter of time before a serious traffic accident and possible death results. I feel very strongly the responsibility to avert such a potential tragedy.

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

Mr. MCDADE. It's a fine statement and well-prepared.

Mr. WYATT. It was a very, very well-prepared statement. I think you have covered the subject matter in detail. I am particularly in sympaty with the plea that you made so well for the water resources fund for the States.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Thank you.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

WITNESS

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our very distinguished colleague, Congressman Mikva.

Mr. MIKVA. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I have a statement which I would like to put in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, it is a privilege to appear before this subcommittee once again—to speak for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Every year, for the last 4 years, the subcommittee has listened patiently to my testimony and to the testimony of others who desperately want to develop the Dunes National Park and keep it healthy for the millions of people who live near it. Fighting for enough money to do this has become a ritual of spring for me and my colleague, Congressman Ed Roush, and for our friends in the other body, Senators Bayh, Hartke, and Stevenson. At times, it is a frustrating ritual, but one that is vitally important.

Before coming here this afternoon, I went over the testimony of the last few years and found that what was said then about the dunes and the park could also be said now—only with more urgency. You already know about the park's beauty, about its unique character, about its singular location. It is the only national park in an urban area and, if we do not turn our backs on the park and the people who will enjoy it, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore will become the most popular national park in the country. There are striking indications of that popularity already. On almost every Sunday last summer, there were more than 8,000 people using the park, and it is not even officially open. There are virtually no facilities. When the development begins, the Park Services estimates that more than 80,000 people will be using the park each Sunday.

You already know about the opposition to the park, the opposition that my friend Senator Paul Douglas fought for 8 years before Congress voted finally to establish the park in 1966. That opposition has not diminished. It has representatives in Congress, in industry and, if the proposed reduction in appropriations is an indication, it may even have representatives in this administration. That opposition stands in the way of developing the park. It stands in the way of any proposal to expand the park, and it is one reason all of us are testifying before this subcommittee today.

From its inception, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore has been plagued by delay and disappointment. When it was established 6 years ago, Congress authorized $27.9 million to develop the park and its facilities. Until last year, the administration and the Department of the Interior did not seem especially concerned about carrying out the mandate of Congress. Testifying before this subcommittee 1 year ago, I reminded them of that mandate, as did others, and the National Park Service then agreed to move up their development plan so that work on the park could begin soon. With the cooperation of the subcommittee, $572,000 was appropriated for park development in the 1972 fiscal year.

You responded to the needs of the people for a national park in the Midwest even though the administration did not.

Unfortunately, the pattern of delay has not changed. In its budget request for the 1973 fiscal year, the Interior Department asked for only $1.2 million to develop the Dunes National Park. Their 5-year plan calls for $2.5 million for fiscal 1973. The Park Service said it could not ask for the full amount because of the emphasis being placed on pollution abatement and the bicentennial development program. Now, no one opposes those programs, but once again the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is relegated to the lowest priority. Once again, the administration's commitment to "parks to the people" turns out to be only words, not deeds. In all of this, it is not difficult to detect the hand of the Office of Management and Budget. I hope this subcommittee will once more correct the failings of the administration and appropriate the full $2.5 million for the Dunes National Park.

The 40 or 50 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline between Chicago and Michigan City, Ind., tell us something about modern America and the often-conflicting demands of industrial progress and environmental protection. Part of that shoreline, a small part, belongs to the people because it is included in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The shifting sand dunes are a product of 20,000 years of nature, and the area has become a living laboratory for botanists and geologists and people who want to learn about their environment. Behind the dunes and the lake are marshes and hills and wooded land. The combination cannot be found anywhere else.

Part of that shoreline, a significant part, belongs to industry—to steel and chemicals and cement. The plants and factories that occupy the shoreline have helped make this country the most prosperous in the history of the world. They provide the raw products that make the country go. They provide jobs and tax revenue. But all of that—the steel and the jobs and the progress—has not come cheaply. The environment has had to pay a price. The billowing smoke and noxious odors from the factories enshroud Gary, Ind., in a perpetual fog. The air is thick with dirt—nothing stays unsoiled for long. The water of Lake Michigan is no cleaner. In some areas, it is little more than an open cesspool of chemical and industrial wastes.

The contrast is striking. Within a few mi'es of each other, within walking distance, industrial wealth and environmental wealth coexist. In many instances, we can have both—as long as industry and government try to stop pollution and to c'ean up what they have spoiled. There are times, of course, when we cannot have both, when the expansion of industry can only be had at the expense of the environment, when the choice is clear: more prosperity or more pollution. We can no longer resolve the doubts in favor of pollution. The price simply is too high and, as a Nation, we cannot afford it.

Some people contend that we have learned that lesson, that we know the environment cannot be ignored. I am not so sure we have. There has been a great deal of rhetoric about a new national commitment to saving and restoring the environment—a great deal of rhetoric about a new national commitment to "a legacy of parks for the people." But the decision of the administration, through OMB, to ignore the importance of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is only another indication that it is not willing to replace the commitment of words with a commitment of action. The people want the park developed, the planners and environmentalists in the Department of the Interior want the park developed, but the administration apparently does not.

On its face, our request to increase the appropriations for the Dunes National Park may not seem significant. But it is for the millions of people who will be able to use the park when it is completely developed. I live in Evanston, Ill. Besides the dunes, the nearest national park is 600 miles away. I have asked to appear before this subcommittee because the people I represent, and the millions of peop'e who live within a few hours drive from the dunes, should not have to go to Yosemite or the Grand Tetons for recreation. The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is a national park. Congress estab'ished the park because it is a national treasure—a treasure to be protected and developed for the enjoyment of every citizen. I do not think Congress intended that the people wait 15 years to enjoy the park that it established. As Senator Douglas said in 1965 during his struggle to establish the park: "The need is so great, and the opportunity so wondrous, that further delay cannot be permitted."

Each year, there seems to be a new excuse for delay, another reason to do just as little as must be done. Each year, the peop'e lose a little more faith in their Government's commitment to the environment. By increasing the appropriation, this subcommittee can help restore some of that faith. It can prod the

Department of the Interior into reconsidering its policy toward the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. And by increasing the appropriation, this subcommittee can help create that legacy of parks.

Mr. MIKVA. Let me say very briefly I just finished a primary in which the biggest issue against me was that I was a carpetbagger. I felt since I have the name I might as well have the game.

I am here on behalf of a project that isn't even in my district. It's in Indiana. It has become a rite of spring for me and others to come and urge you to do what, for one reason or other, the administration just doesn't find enough money to do—that is to finally develop this park which, after so many years of effort, has at least become a concept. Now we are trying to make it a reality.

This year will mark at least the bicentennial anniversary of the formation of the dunes. They won't last another 175 years unless we do something to develop the park as it has been authorized by Congress.

Thanks to the intervention of this subcommittee last year, we at least got the Department of the Interior started on the project. They had appropriated nothing and you persuaded them to see the need for at least spending a half a million dollars.

The Department's own figures suggest on a 5-year basis that for fiscal year 1973 they should be spending $2½ million. But in their budget they have requested only $1.2 million. It just is not enough to even move the park along.

Madam Chairman, in terms of a bang for a buck, if that is still a viable concept, without there being any facilities of any kind, over 8,000 people will visit the dunes on a given Sunday. In terms of the impact per individual visit, that $2½ million just cannot give more recreational value for our citizenry than if it were spent on the dunes.

I hope somehow the committeee will see fit to increase the appropriation to the amount that the Department's own 5-year program called for originally. Without that, we won't even begin to get the minimum value out of the park which we have already authorized.

Mrs. HANSEN. The problem with many of the Interior agencies budgets is that there is such an ever-increasing amount that has to be spent for pollution abatement. This year should finish a majority of these projects.

Mr. MIKVA. I am deeply aware of that. In my statement I point out the irony in the fact that in the same stretch of lake we find some of the most polluted air and water in the country and next door is the fantastically beautiful dunes area which was finally set aside for public use by the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. You made a very good statement.

Mr. MCDADE. A fine statement

Mr. WYATT. You did an excellent job.

NORTH CASCADES COMPLEX

WITNESS

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

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have my distinguished colleague from the State of Washington, Congressman Meeds.

Mr. MEEDS. Thank you. Madam Governor and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the committee this afternoon to discuss one of our newest national parks, the North Cascades complex. Created in 1968, the complex consists of a 505,000-acre North Cascades National Park, a 62,000-acre Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and a 107,000-acre Ross Lake National Recreation Area which bisects the national park.

President Nixon has recommended that some 515,000 acres of the complex be classified as wilderness. Legislation to do this is pending in the House Interior Committee. Classifying so much of the complex as wilderness is, in my view, appropriate. The terrain is generally primitive and untouched. One's appreciation for the rugged nature of the country is underlined by the names of the mountains in the awesome Picket Range in the northern unit. The peaks bear names such as Challenger, Fury, Triumph, Despair, Redoubt, and Terror. The North Cascades have been termed "the American Alps," a description which I feel is altogether proper.

It is the mountainous nature of the complex which presents the National Park Service with problems and opportunities. I cannot stress too much that the only major access to the complex is State Route 20, the North Cascades Highway. Building this road has commanded the attention and efforts of Washington State citizens for many years. We now expect the final link to be completed by September.

Madam Chairman, roughly 80 percent of the population in the greater Puget Sound region can reach the North Cascades complex within a few hours drive. Opening the highway will, I am certain, bring a subtantial increase in visitations. The complex will also be reachable by car from the eastern regions of the State, and tourists traveling to Washington from the east can be expected to proceed to the park.

Members of the subcommittee are well aware of the astonishing increase in visitations to our national parks. These visits are estimated to increase from 157 million in 1968 to 219 million in 1972.

I am here today because I feel strongly that the National Park Service is going to encounter serious problems in handling visitors to the North Cascades—unless prompt and adequate measures are taken to implement development of the region, especially the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. This, incidentally, was one of the key considerations when we developed this park. I am sure that Chairwomen Hansen recalls the fact that it was considered to be a kind of pyramid in which we had the very esthetic mountain-climbing experience in one part and we had the wilderness experience in one part. We had finally and ultimately in the recreation area the family outdoor recreation. They have paid a lot of heed to the mountain climbing and a lot of heed to the wilderness. They are asking our committee in Interior to make almost all of the park a wilderness area, which I think is a good idea.

Unfortunately, the Park Service has not followed through on its original recommendations that the Ross Lake National Recreation Area be used for mass recreation and family recreation so that people who are unable to climb the mountains or get out into the wilderness will also be able to have an outdoor recreational experience.

Residents of Washington State and this Nation appreciate and enjoy the outdoors. In increasing numbers they are buying sleeping bags and cooking stoves, packing the car or the camper, and heading for the beach, the mountains, or the forest.

This devotion to outdoor pursuits was recognized by the Federal study team whose 1965 report urged creation of a national park for the North Cascades. Said the team in its report:

> One of the key considerations was that the recommendation for a park be conditioned upon its being developed for mass recreation use and that adequate access be provided by road, trail, water, and air.

The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is the focal point of the Park Service development plan. The North Cascades Highway runs through the area and thus makes it accessible to mass visitation. The major camping facilities are located at Colonial Creek. Although there are only 86 campsites, the budget as submitted would, I understand, permit the addition of another 114 units. I strongly urge support for this item in the budget.

The gist of my testimony today concerns two items for which there is no funding in the budget. Madam Chairman, the mountainous nature of the complex has led the Park Service to propose an aerial tramway that would lift visitors from near the highway to the top of Ruby Mountain. From this locale visitors would look down on Ross Lake, across the majestic Picket Range, and south to the Eldorado high country. It would be a splendid facility that I feel is essential for appreciating the character of the North Cascades.

The Park Service regional office in Seattle estimates that the cost of building the tram would be $6,132,000 and another $1,715,000 for constructing adequate parking areas and access from the highway. It is urgent that the subcommittee at least allocate funds to initiate design of the project. On March 14 I wrote to Director Hartzog and outlined this problem and urged him to seek additional funds.

Roland Point is an area located on Ross Lake approximately 5 miles north of the highway. Using the ORRRC classification, the Park Service has properly labeled this area as suitable for high density recreation.

The Park Service outlined the Roland Point situation in its 1970 master plan. The plan said that:

> A major development is needed on Ross Lake which will concentrate in one area all the automobile-accessible facilities associated with the North Cross State Highway. Roland Point offers reasonable accessibility and suitable terrain for a major development complex serving this function. Visitors will leave their automobiles here and then disperse throughout the Ross Lake National Recreation Area to boat, hike, fish, camp, and hunt. . . .

The joint Forest Service-Park Service development plan, released in October of 1970, specifically calls for a road to be built from the North Cascades Highway to Roland Point. However, the Park Service now appears to be backing away from the road. They have requested no funds for it and are considering other means of access to Roland Point, including a ferry. In my view auto access to this high density recreation area is critical. Without it we will witness the spectacle of massive congestion, massive frustration and massive resentment. It is important to remember that the mountains rise almost from the side of the highway. Without adequate access to Ross Lake and

elsewhere, the visitors will not be able to enjoy key areas of the complex. The Park Service estimates the cost of the road could run between $6 and $10 million, depending on the ultimate route. I strongly urge that the Park Service proceed with the planning and implementation of this project.

Members of this subcommittee are well aware of the difficult problems confronting our national parks. The parks must offer public participation as well as preservation. In the North Cascades complex some 515,000 acres are scheduled for wilderness classification. We ask only that the public be given a chance to participate in those areas appropriate for mass recreation. Thank you for your consideration.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the design costs for the tram?

Mr. MEEDS. The design costs I do not have, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you furnish that information for the committee?

Mr. MEEDS. I will. I will get that and furnish it myself for the committee. I do not think they are all that much. I do not think the design costs are at all prohibitive. But we have to get started on this if it's going to be available for people.

The Park Service has spoken of some alternatives, such as ferry traffic and other things. You people in your own wisdom will have to evaluate those recommendations. It seems to me very difficult to get the numbers of people which we expect to want to utilize that kind of a facility by ferry unless they have a very large outlay for ferries in the operational budget. I am submitting in the final analysis that what the Park Service ought to do is proceed with its own planning.

I don't mind telling this committe, I think the Park Service will end up locking up this area by failing to carry through the plan which it initially said that it would—which, incidentally, some of us initially worked for this park for—and that was that we could get all of these varied outdoor recreational experiences in one complex.

Mr. WYATT. Are you saying they are giving serious consideration to a ferryboat system to get massive numbers of people in there as an alternative?

Mr. MEEDS. That is one thing they suggested to me, that the ferry service might do it.

Mr. WYATT. Did they suggest to you the cost for this operation?

Mr. MEEDS. The cost of that to meet any kind of demand by people would, over a number of years, far exceed the cost of putting a road in.

Mr. WYATT. You would be transporting a very small number of people?

Mr. MEEDS. Absolutely. It would cause congestion and frustration.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think there is a great deal of conversation about limiting this area to a wilderness area.

Mr. MEEDS. I don't mind telling this committee that it's my feeling that in this instance the Park Service, by inaction, will be falling right into that problem. Whether it's by design or not, I don't know. Certainly if they just continue the way they were, that will be the practical effect because nobody will be able to stay there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. MEEDS. I am not even adverse to locking up 98 percent of it, which is what they are asking.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you support the item that Congressman Foley testified in behalf of, the $182,900 for the North Cascades area?

Mr. MEEDS. I am sure I would, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to thank my neighboring Congressman for a very, very fine presentation, with all the props and for all the assistance that you have given this committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. You make a good presentation.

Mr. MEEDS. Thank you, Madam Governor.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is my old friend Congressman John Dingell. It is always a pleasure to welcome you. You have been most helpful.

Mr. DINGELL. I have tried over the years, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your distinguished subcommittee today to present my views on a number of important programs in the President's budget for fiscal year 1973 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 the accelerated wetlands acquisition program. It is imperative this program be funded at the level proposed by the President in his appropriation request. I believe without this minimal level of funding, attainment of program goals will be essentially precluded.

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 at that time.

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 of 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 $28.3 million has been appropriated, bringing the total amount appropriated through fiscal year 1972 to $74.3 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 reduced below 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 to 2.1 million acres because of cost increases. Through fiscal year 1972 only, 1.576 million acres of land will have been acquired under the accelerated program. Of that total, about 377,000 acres are on major refuges and 1.2 million acres in the prairie pothole country of the Dakotas and Minnesota.

The $7.1 million request in the President's budget for fiscal year 1973, with an estimated $7 million in duck stamp receipts, would acquire approximately another 23,000 acres of refuge land and 91,000 acres of small wetlands. About $1 million worth of next year's program will be consumed by options already on hand by the end of fiscal year 1972 for waterfowl production areas. A similar situation is anticipated at the end of fiscal year 1973.

The situation is no less urgent on the major refuges. Virtually all moneys available for refuges throughout 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 of requests for price reapprovals due to increasing land costs. Of the refuges approved and still scheduled for acquisition, over two-thirds were approved by the Commission in 1965 or earlier. This means they will have been under acquisition eight or more years at the start of fiscal year 1973 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.

As these figures graphically point out, the $14.1 million appropriation proposed for 1973 is the minimum necessary to keep ahead of the workload of this program. Any reduction below this level will result in foregoing acquisition of land which it will not be possible to acquire in the 3 years remaining after 1973. For these reasons, I urge appropriation of the full amount proposed by the President in his appropriation request.

Next, Madam Chairman, I would like to call to the attention of the subcommittee 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 fiishery 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 additonal 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 $2,320,000 to be appropriated for fiscal year 1973 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 $2,765,000 to be appropriated for fiscal year 1973 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 1973 needs and that their minimum needs total $4,170,000. After adding $225,000 for administrative costs, a total of $4,395,000 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 amount requested by the President for fiscal year 1973. However, this amount must be recognized as simply a holding action in view of the real needs of the States.

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 two recent studies, it has been revealed that 13 percent of the Bureau's 17,000 facilities on 426 field stations are in poor or unuseable condition, severely restricting or precluding their capacity to perform the tasks they were designed for. These studies also indicate another 21 percent of the Bureau's facilities have deteri-

orated to the point where productivity is noticeably impaired and the rate of deterioration is rapidly accelerating.

Presently, there exists a backlog of nearly 2,000 deteriorated facilities requiring immediate corrective action. The estimated cost to eliminate this backlog is $36.7 million. The $649,000 requested by the President in the fiscal year 1973 budget for restoration of Bureau facilities represents less than 2 percent of actual needs.

The following stations require additional funding in fiscal year 1973 to restore nearly 100 of the Bureau's most essential facilities:

(A list of the stations follow:)

	Amount
National Wildlife refuges:	
Wapanocca, Ark	$100,600
Colusa, Calif	121,900
San Luis, Calif	105,500
St. Vincent, Fla	46,800
Okefenokee, Ga	528,000
Chautauqua, Ill	13,000
Mark Twain, Ill	6,600
De Soto, Iowa	1,200
Parker River, Mass	132,000
Agassiz, Minn	63,200
Bowdoin, Mont	19,000
Hastings, Nebr	147,800
Ruby Lake, Nev	25,500
Brigantine, N.J	10,400
Devil's Lake, N. Dak	11,400
Cedar Point, Ohio	178,000
Ottawa, Ohio	92,900
William Finley, Oreg	14,400
Cape Romain, S.C	53,700
Savannah, S.C	144,300
Arkansas, Tex	103,000
Laguna Atascosa, Tex	151,000
Guttenberg, Wis	4,500
Chincoteague, Va	117,300
Mason Neck, Va	28,600
Necedah, Wis	10,400
National fish hatcheries:	
Coleman, Calif	106,800
Quilcene, Wash	130,000
Cedar Bluff, Kan	285,100
Gavins Point, S. Dak	520,000
Winthrop, Wash	169,000
Garrison Dam, N. Dak	30,400
Yakima Fish Screens, Wash	17,700
Fishery research:	
Columbia, Mo	221,000
Cortland, N.Y	18,000
Management and enforcement:	
Patrol Cabins, Alaska	7,500
Fort Yukon, Alaska	4,800
Fairbanks, Alaska	27,700
Total	3,769,000

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Chairman, I strongly urge this subcommittee to appropriate an additional $3,769,000 to meet these essential needs.

Another area of concern to me, Madam Chairman, is the protection being given the Nation's fish and wildlife. Several recent developments have further increased the Bureau's already substantial law enforcement workload. Additional appropriations and personnel are necessary to meet this crucial Bureau responsibility.

On March 10, 1972, the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals was amended to afford Federal protection to 32 additional families of birds, more than doubling the original 31 families protected under the treaty. Bureau law enforcement responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which gives effect to this treaty, have increased accordingly.

Chief among the birds covered by the treaty are the eagles, hawks, and owls, commonly called "raptors." While the eagles have been under Federal protection, these other birds of prey have been protected only by a few States. With the uniform Federal protection now required, law enforcement problems in those States which have not protected these birds will be particularly acute. The problem is further compounded because substantial public interest in some of these species will require immediate and extraordinary enforcement measures.

Other species included in the newly protected families will be subject to various permissive regulatory measures that will create additional workload for the enforcement staff. For example, the legitimate field sport of falconry must be provided for and regulated. In addition, some species, such as crows, magpies, and horned owls will require some measure of control because they damage agricultural crops and create other nuisances in certain circumstances.

On the basis of scientific and commercial information and after consultation with interested groups and individuals, the Secretary of the Interior has added eight species of cats to the United States List of Endangered Fish and Wildlife on March 30, 1972. The action became effective immediately in order to protect these threatened animals without further delay. Consequently, enforcement responsibilities at designated ports of entry have greatly increased.

Several of the listed species occur in Mexico, Central and South American countries and their transport into the United States occurs through Mexican ports. It will be necessary to increase our program considerably in that area to properly monitor imports and prevent smuggling. Imports of products manufactured from the newly listed species, a particularly difficult enforcement problem, must also be monitored. Provision is made for granting importers a 1-year period to fulfill contracts entered into prior to the effective date of listing. A permit system must be devised and implemented to handle this aspect of the problem.

Finally, in addition to the increased responsibilities outlined above, several other serious law enforcement problems have emerged which require immediate and extraordinary measures. In one case, an international conspiracy to unlawfully kill and traffic in American alligator hides has been detected involving several hundred people in the United States, France, Italy, and Japan. Another problem involves unscrupulous American outfitters and hunting guides who are known

to be conducting illegal hunts for rare and endangered big-game animals in Mexico and the United States.

Madam Chairman, I propose that additional resources be provided to accommodate these urgent needs. Nineteen permanent positions and $500,000 represent the minimum required to meet the initial enforcement problems resulting from this treaty amendment, the new importation control problems involving the eight species of endangered cats, and the increasingly complex investigations of illegal interstate transportation of fish and wildlife.

There is not a single matter which I discussed today that is of benefit only to my district. I would point out that in drafting this endangered species legislation, I tried to keep well in mind the fact that the Department of Interior would have to do a great deal with very little by limiting the number of ports and ports of entry through which these species could be brought so it would make it possible to get the maximum returns in terms of police action to see to it that the law is properly carried out.

Finally, Madam Chairman, I would like to call this subcommittee's attention to a matter that has been of great concern to me and many other concerned citizens for a number of years. It involves developing means for reducing the environmental impact and assessing the socioeconomic aspects of the Bureau's predator damage control activities.

As you know, the administration just sent my subcommittee a piece of legislation relating to the halting of the poison program in the Western United States. Concomitant with that will fall upon the Congress and the Government the need to be fair to the ranchers and to have other programs, one of which the ranchers have uniformly requested. That is that alternative methods be sought through research. We are on the border of a breakthrough in this area. I am informed that nontoxic methods in population control on predators will make it possible to significantly reduce the populations in troubled areas without enraging the citizens on the question of poison.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee was informed during the hearings that the control program is being changed.

Mr. DINGELL. They are going to be controlling them, and they will be doing them through a rather more costly way. They are going to control them through traffic. They figure a coyote is going to cost $35 to take under this new program. It should be understood that it isn't going to enable us to abate the program.

Several types of research will be required because of the complexity and diversity of the predator problem. Included would be long-term research in the following areas:

Deterimnation of livestock losses caused by predators;

Recreational and esthetic values of predators;

Ecology of predator-prey relationships;

Evaluation of predator damage control methods;

Rabies and wildlife; and

Development of nonlethal predator damage control methods.

Total funding of this effort will require more than a million dollars each year for 5 years. An immediate start on the most crucial aspects of this problem—nonlethal control methods and determination of livestock losses—could begin with an additional $880,000 in fiscal year

1973. I urge that this amount be made available for this very significant effort.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have made an excellent statement.

Mr. DINGELL. I thank you for your courtesy and graciousness. We will try and see what we can do to help you with your little problem over there in the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you for the benefit of your views and taking the time to appear, as you do so often, expressing your interest in these terribly important issues.

Mr. DINGELL. This committee has always been very sympathetic. I am aware of the budgetary problems.

Mrs. HANSEN. We particularly appreciate having subcommittee chairman from the other committees appear. This is exceptionally useful.

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman, I think this is a great demonstration of the constructive work that a Member of Congress can give to the Nation when he can come forward with as far reaching a statement as he has here that doesn't really have any political mileage in it at home. It shows his realistic dedication as a genuine conservationist. I would commend you very much, Congressman Dingell, for doing so.

Mr. DINGELL. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is the best kind of participation we can have.

Mr. DINGELL. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am grateful to you all.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

HON. TENO RONCALIO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our old friend, Congressman Roncalio of Wyoming.

Mr. RONCALIO. Madam Chairman, it's always a pleasure to appear before you and your committee. I want to begin with humble thanks for your cooperation and help on my last plea. I feel like I am coming again with a plea for a State of so few people asking for so much money, but it happens to be a State that millions of other citizens enjoy by coming into its parks and its vast public lands.

Mrs. Hansen and my colleagues: I appear before your committee this afternoon to urge full funding of the Interior budget requests for fiscal year 1973. According to my latest information, this amount totals some $60,969,015. A substantial portion of this is slotted for Bureau of Reclamation projects, which do not fall under the competency of this subcommittee, but rather under that of Public Works. What we are dealing with here is something therefore in the neighborhood of $51.2 million; and I recommend that all of it be fully funded.

The items composing the money which has been authorized for use in the State of Wyoming are as follows:

Bureau of Land Management.—$24,938,000. This allotment includes the paying back to States and localities of mineral royalties;

the upkeep of roads and bridges; and the maintenance of grazing lands, among other important functions.

Bureau of Indian Affairs.—$2,241,600. This includes such vital contributions to the welfare of this tragic minority as educational assistance; welfare and guidance services; the maintenance of law and order; and adult education.

Geological Survey.—$5,500,700. This item covers such functions necessary to my State, as: conservation of land and minerals; special environmental projects; and topographic surveys and mapping.

Bureau of Mines.—$2,648,000. The majority of this allotment goes toward a research and pilot plant oil shale experimentation program being carried on at the Bureau's Energy Research Center at the University of Wyoming. This program is very much in the national interest, in view of the potential fuel shortage which every day grows more ominous.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.—$2,429,087. This includes such services as management and investigation of wildlife resources, necessary payments to the State to provide for local wildlife restoration; and construction at Jackson Hole and Saratoga of sportfish facilities.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.—$2,350,000, for the purchase of 560 acres for the National Elk Refuge next to the Teton National Forest. In addition to the $1.666 million requested for grants-in-aid activities for the Bureau, through the Land and Water Fund the Bureau is requesting the $2.35 million for the purchase of these 560 acres in fiscal year 1973. I support this request wholeheartedly, and am happy to report that last February 27 Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fish and Wildlife Parks, made a strong statement on its behalf before the House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of which I am a member.

Another good feature about the Elk Preserve is the way in which it will be used. This summer, through the Youth Conservation Corps, the Departments of Agriculture and Interior plan to set up 95 camps where youths between the ages of 15 and 18 can learn to understand the natural environment and actually accomplish needed conservation work. In Wyoming, the camp at the National Elk Preserve will run for 8 weeks this summer and the one at Teton National Forest for 6 weeks. I heartily support this constructive use of our natural environment as well as this contribution to the health and spirit of our young people, and I urge that both the National Elk Preserve purchase of 560 acres and the Youth Conservation Corps program be funded to their fullest.

National Park Service.—$11,441,308. If this is not appropriated, not only will Wyomingites suffer, but so will the countless tourists from all over the United States who visit the parks and national monuments yearly. The constituency here is far greater than the 320,000 residents of Wyoming; literally millions cross her borders every year and Yellowstone alone attracts 2.3 million annually.

There are finally two vital projects which deserve special mention:

The ongoing coal gasification research at the University of Wyoming: $200,000. This work is important to the welfare of this country and this amount should not only be fully allotted but, if possible, increased.

Water Resources Institute at the University of Wyoming: $250,000. I realize that this amount is $150,000 more than that allotted by the administration's budget for fiscal year 1973. But there are both commonsense and legislative reasons why this increase must be made. Nobody knows this better than the able Director of the Water Resources Research Institute at the University of Wyoming, Paul Rechard. Therefore, I would like to insert into the record at this point his thoughts on why this increase is in the vital public interest:

(The information follows:)

The annual allotment program which the Wyoming Institute is proposing for the next 3 fiscal years entails the development of hydrologic and economic models of one of the major river basins in the State of Wyoming. The Wyoming Institute is planning to devote its principal efforts towards the development of these models through the support of the annual allotment program, matching grants, and title II funding which it might receive. In addition, because the program is so broad and has so many facets, agencies of the State of Wyoming have agreed to put up an additional $60,000 over and above that provided by OWRR.

Because of the increased cost of doing business, the $100,000 annual allotment program is actually accomplishing less and less research. Therefore, to accomplish anything meaningful for use by the State and Federal agencies, an increase in the appropriations up to the total $250,000 authoried is vital. In addition to the primary focus of the development of hydrologic and economic models, if the entire $250,000 is made available, the Wyoming Institute plans to embark on a needed program of information dissemination and interpretation of research results.

With the background of the preceding 7 years, the Water Resources Research Institutes have developed and coalesced many talents on university campuses, it is felt that there is ample justification for initiating this year the increased program of water resources research authoried by Public Law 92-175.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you support the coal gasification program?

Mr. RONCALIO. Yes, even though it's going to change the face of some of the most beautiful country in the world. If Reynolds Metals ever completes its nuclear plant at Buffalo, you can kiss goodbye to the story foothills in Wyoming because you will open up miles and miles of coal seams across the whole thing. You will obliterate the lake. Who am I to say if this country has to have that type of development, and Reynolds Aluminum owns 3 billion tons of that coal—they own it, they bought it. It's their coal—who am I to say they shouldn't develop it.

You are asking me to give my opinion. I am not sure I favor the nuclear detonation and stimulation of natural gas in tight sandstone structures through the West. This business of fine detonations, one under the other in one well in the different areas, shaking the hell out of the surface literally for 15 miles around the point of explosion, always a question about damage, and then the safety of flaring the gas. If AEC says the gas is free of tritium and low enough in radioactivity to be safe, I hope we can rely on that assurance. Above all, even if it is safe, dear Madam Chairman, and even if every gas field in the 11 Western States, including yours, were to have atomic nuclear stimulation in those gas fields, you wouldn't be contributing more than 3 percent to solving the natural energy shortage today. Those funds and resources can be put to much better purpose in some other direction rather than perpetuating fossible fuels when it makes such a small contribution to solving the overall problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. You have made a very good presentation.

Mr. RONCALIO. Thank you, you were very gracious.

Mrs. HANSEN. We appreciate your support of the budget.

American Indian Community Center

WITNESS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mrs. Hansen. It is a pleasure to welcome our very distinguished colleague, Congressman Fraser of Minnesota.

Mr. Fraser. Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee. I would like to make a brief plea for consideration by your subcommittee of a request for $53,000 to initiate an American Indian Community Center program in Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Indian Community Center has recently received a grant of $1.9 million from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the neighborhood facilities program to build a cultural and social service center for urban Indians in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. We understand that this is the first neighborhood facilities grant of its kind in the country. The project is now in the planning stages and construction is expected to begin this summer.

The Center's board is currently faced with the problem of finding operating funds for its program after the facility is built. A number of public and private community agencies in our area have indicated interest in assisting with the program once it is underway. To date, however, none of these agencies has been able to provide the initial funds needed to launch the program.

We are asking, therefore, for seed money from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to begin social service, cultural and recreational programing prior to the opening of the center. The center's board estimates that $53,000 would be sufficient to begin programing on July 1 with a staff of four. This staff, in turn, would be able to raise matching funds from existing community agencies.

The chairman of the center's board of directors, Mr. Leon Cook, expects to appear before your subcommittee later in the week to outline the project in more detail.

Our area BIA office in Minneapolis has indicated great interest in the project. However, because of the Bureau's current prohibition against aiding off-reservation Indians, the Minneapolis area office has been unable to assist the project directly. We are, therefore, appealing to your subcommittee directly for help.

As you know, the Bureau is currently preparing a set of recommendations for limited extension of Bureau services to off-reservation Indians. We understand that this new eligibility proposal indicates that the Snyder Act would permit funding for off-reservation programs provided that Congress appropriates the funds.

We do not suggest that new off-reservation programs should in any way diminish support for reservations programs. Indians still living on trust land have critical unmet needs that require increased attention from the Federal Government.

While urban Indians do not need or expect to receive the same services now provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the reservations, I maintain that the needs of this special group do not deserve to be totally ignored by the BIA as they have been up to now.

We feel that the Minneapolis center provides an appropriate opportunity for new initiatives on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This project has the full support of the Minneapolis city government as well as the local Indian community. Other Federal agencies have already made substantial contributions to the project. Now we are asking the Bureau to take on limited responsibilities by providing seed money for this project—something that no other Federal agency has been able to do.

I hope your subcommittee might find it possible to support this request.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for an excellent statement.

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:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 13, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior,
Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am writing to request that your Interior Subcommittee give every favorable consideration to the addition of $350,000 for the research program at Orono, Maine, as part of the appropriations for the Forest Service.

Forest-based industries are of great importance to the State of Maine, and 30 percent of our citizens are engaged in these related industries. As you may be aware, Maine is currently laboring under a high unemployment rate—8.8 percent during February of this year—and the forest-based industries are vital to the State's economy.

The $150,000 for timber management and $200,000 for wildlife habitat research, which are being requested as additions to the Forest Service's budget, would assist in providing the research necessary to increase the potential of Maine's forest lands. More than 85 percent of the State is covered with forest land, so it is crucial to the entire State that innovative forest management lead to maximum forest productivity and use.

It is my understanding that the current budget proposal does not include this increase of funds for the Orono program. I urge your subcommittee to give serious consideration to this addition.

I respectfully ask that this letter be included as part of the printed record before the subcommittee.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

PETER N. KYROS,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 12, 1972.

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 and Mark Twain Forests 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 $418,000 in fiscal year 1973. 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 3, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: We were recently contacted by the Ohio Federation of Soil and Water Conservation districts concerning appropriations for an expanded Forest Service research program on air pollution and trees at Delaware, Ohio.

It is our understanding that the President's budget for fiscal year 1973 does not include support for an expanded program at Delaware; however, increases of $450,000 per year in fiscal year 1973 and an additional $450,000 per year in fiscal year 1975 are needed for air pollution-tree research at Delaware, Ohio.

Since air pollution is a problem in our rural areas as well as in our cities, I would like to express my interest in increased funding for this program.

Sincerely,

CLARENCE E. MILLER,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 2, 1972.

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: I would like to take this means of expressing my interest in the appropriation of adequate funds for an expanded Forest Service research program on air pollution and trees.

Our forests and trees are adversely affected by airborne pollutants, and this research program at Delaware, Ohio, is designed to determine what air pollution does to trees and how the effects can be reduced and will, hopefully, lead to ways to use trees to combat air pollution.

It is my understanding that the budget for fiscal year 1973 does not include funds to expand this program and that an effort is being made to obtain an increase of $450,000 for both fiscal year 1973 and fiscal year 1975 for this purpose. I strongly support this proposed increase and hope it will be approved by your committee.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. HARSHA,
Representative to Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 21, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am writing to add my endorsement to the U.S. Forest Service's requested appropriation for expansion of its surface mining research program at Berea, Ky., and for the construction of a new laboratory at that site.

As a Kentuckian, I cannot possibly exaggerate the need for research in this area. Kentucky is emerging as the Nation's leading coal-producing State.

Consequently, it is most urgent that new mining techniques be developed which will avoid the despoliation of our watersheds due to siltation and acid drainage.

Likewise, new land-reclamation procedures are needed if we are to continue to allow strip-mining as a permissible method of extracting coal.

Accordingly, I urge that you and your subcommittee give this request the most careful possible consideration.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely,

ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior, Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: I would like to take this opportunity to express my interest in the plan for development of wildlife resources in the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests. This project was authorized last year by the Congress and is now awaiting funding. Because budget requests were not prepared for inclusion in the fiscal year 1973 budget, it is now necessary to request that they be added to the President's request.

This project, designed for the two national forests that lie partially within my district, is the result of a cooperative effort between then U.S. Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation over a period of many years.

The proposal, a bold step forward in forest management, has as its objective the improvement of wildlife and timber resources in the forests while developing an encouraging economic future for Missouri's forested land and the people living on them through recreation, tourism, and the production of wood products.

I respectfully request that your subcommittee consider this program for inclusion in this year's appropriation legislation.

Respectfully yours,

BILL D. BURLISON, *M.C.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 29, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is my understanding that the Forest Service will be shortly presenting a request for funding of a study called Falcon which is an examination of advanced logging systems for use in sensitive areas. One of the demonstration plans will involve the use of balloons. It seems to me that this approach might well minimize the environmental impact that logging might otherwise present. Further, one of the major balloon manufacturers for this kind of purpose is located in South Dakota. I am sure that they can make a substantial contribution to the development of a new logging system.

I hope that when the Forest Service appears, they will be able to make a persuasive presentation. It would be of interest to me to know how long it would take to complete the Falcon studies, how much they would cost, and how long it would take to make the results operational. It might also be interesting to know what would happen if less money were made available, what portion of the effort will go into balloon studies, and what impact a study like Falcon might have on the timber supply. Along this latter line, it might be worthwhile to pursue the question of what impact additional timber supplies will have on future lumber and plywood prices and whether Falcon will add rural employment opportunities. Hopefully, these matters can be pursued at the time the Forest Service appears before your subcommittee.

In any case, Julia, I did want you to know of my interest in this project and hope that you will keep me informed of any developments along these lines.

Sincerely,

JAMES ABOUREZK,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, the Capitol.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: This is to lend my support to the request of the Pennsylvania Game Commission for $150,000 to be added to the budget of the Forest Service for use in wildlife habitat research at Warren, Pa.

I believe that programs such as wildlife habitat research are absolutely necessary if we are to begin to preserve and enrich our natural resources.

Your favorable consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

FRED B. ROONEY, M.C.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 13, 1972.

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Interior, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: It has recently come to our attention that the Director of the Missouri Department of Conservation has written you requesting that your Subcommittee give favorable consideration to a plan for development of wildlife resources on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri.

This program represents many years of cooperative effort between the Missouri Department of Conservation and the U.S. Forest Service to improve the forested environment and develop wildlife resources in our State. Although the Forest Service is committed to these objectives, funding is absolutely necessary to implement the plan that has been worked out which could serve as a model of balanced multiple-use resource management in our national forests.

Unfortunately this plan was submitted too late to be included in the budget request for the Forest Service for fiscal year 1973. However, we feel sure that representatives of this Agency are anxious to obtain the necessary funds in the amount of $418,000 so that the program can get underway and you may wish to discuss the plan with them during your hearings on March 22.

For our part, we wholeheartedly support this request and will appreciate it if our endorsement could be made a part of the hearings on this proposal. Unfortunately, conflicting committee meeting will prevent us from making a personal appearance when Members of Congress have an opportunity to testify in mid-April.

Sincerely,

WM. J. RANDALL,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 14, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Interior, Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I know you are well aware of the excellent achievements of the U.S. Forest Service Laboratory at Berea College, Berea, Ky. I wish to add my strong recommendation at this time for a $1,575,000 increase in the appropriation for the Forest Service reclamation research program. Further, it would be extremely advantageous for the requested $1,320,000 for the Forest Sciences Laboratory to be appropriated. This new building would be located on an 18 acre site with a long term lease to the Forest Service at Berea. The architectural plans are complete and the Forest Service can contract for its construction as soon as funds are appropriated.

I sincerely hope that these items will be approved by your committee.

Sincerely yours,

BILL CURLIN, MC

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., March 30, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Member of Congress, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: Thank you very much for your kind note of March 14 relating to increased appropriations for the Forest Service air-pollution tree and research effort.

I very much appreciate your offer regarding an appearance by me at the public hearing for Members on April 12. I don't believe that a personal appearance is called for, but I would very much appreciate having my letter appear as a part of the record of the hearings, if that would be satisfactory.

With my thanks and warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

ROBERT TAFT, Jr.,
U.S. Senator.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 6, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Recently I was contacted by Mr. John Seliskar of Cleveland, Ohio, on the pressing need for further research on the relationship of air pollution to forest trees, and on the fine work being done in this area by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Delaware, Ohio. I am enclosing for the consideration of the subcommittee some material prepared by Mr. Seliskar and I join with him in urging favorable action on this matter in the fiscal year 1973 appropriations legislation.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. STANTON,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: This is in reference to the Pennsylvania Game Commission's request of funds, in the amount of $150,000, for wildlife habitat to be included within the Forest Service budget. I understand your subcommittee is considering this budget at present.

The Allegheny Plateau has had two resources that probably cannot be matched by any other State—prime game and timber. These two resources have, in the past years, encountered a serious problem that must be alleviated quickly.

The overabundance of deer has had a devastating effect on this forest range. The quality of the timber has deteriorated because of the deer browsing, which, in turn has led to a decline in deer quality. Therefore, a solution must be found that will feed this large concentration of deer, but not at the expense of the timber.

A limited amount of research has been conducted in the area itself by the Forest Service at the Forestry Science Laboratory. They have even developed a new approach to deer habitat management that possibly could make this type of problem a thing of the past. However, they lack the necessary funds for personnel needed to carry out this program. The $150,000 would be utilized in this way.

I urge you in your consideration of the Forest Service Budget, to include the $150,000 addition for the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

With every kind regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. DENT,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: You may have heard from other Missouri Congressmen on our hope that the proposals described in the attached brochure will receive Federal assistance. They seem quite useful and reasonable to me.

With thanks for any consideration you can give,

Sincerely,

JAMES W. SYMINGTON.

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE MORRIS K. UDALL IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR MIDDLE GILA PHREATOPHYTE CONTROL PROJECT

Madam Chairman, on behalf of the Gila River Indian Community Council, the San Carlos Apache Tribal Council, and the Board of Directors of the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, I want to urge funds for continuation of the Middle Gila Phreatophyte Control Project.

Resolutions of support from those three groups are included with this statement and I request that they be made part of the official record.

In brief, the project is one begun in 1966 by the Army Corps of Engineers, the San Carlos Apaches, the Gila River Indians, the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. If additional funds are not forthcoming, the project work will end June 30, 1972, with serious consequences to those involved.

At my request, project supporters have prepared a justification for continuation of this project for both fiscal years 1973 and 1974. It spells out the objectives and achievements of the project to date and the work proposed for completion through fiscal year 1974.

I don't think anyone can object to the major portion of the proposed work—reseeding an area which has been cleared and which today is barren. Some dredging work within the reservoir itself is felt to be necessary to drain large pond areas left when the water level diminishes. I specifically asked project officials whether this means a complete elimination of ponds within the reservoir and their answer is "no." Small ponds would remain and would be suitable for wildlife habitat, I am assured.

Two Indian tribes and a joint Indian and non-Indian irrigation and drainage district are strongly pressing for this project and I think it deserves support from the committee.

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY RESOLUTION GR–17–72

Whereas, this community council, on February 2, 1966, adopted Resolution GR–144–66 in support of a program of clearing portions of the channel and flood plain of the Gila River of nonbeneficial water consuming plants (Phreatophytes) with Federal funding, and

Whereas, Resolution GR–144–66 expressed consent for the San Carlos Indian irrigation project to supervise the performance of required maintenance of that portion of the reservoir area below elevation 2535 feet, after the proposed program of research and clearing was completed, and

Whereas, the phreatophyte control project includes an area of 13,000 acres located along the Gila River above the Coolidge Dam and within the San Carlos Apache Reservation, and

Whereas, while most of this area has now been cleared of phreatophyte, it has not been reseeded with grass and without a good grass cover will quickly become infested with salt cedar and other water using plants and additional dredging is also neeed to drain the area an conserve water, and

Whereas, this program has included Gila River channel dredging by San Carlos Indian irrigation project's equipment within the San Carlos Reservoir's exterior boundaries, and

Whereas, funds for the phreatophyte control program will not be available beyond fiscal year 1972 unless the program is extended by the Congress of the United States, and

Whereas, on January 21, 1972, representatives of this community, the San Carlos Apache Tribal Council and the San Carlos Irrigration and Drainage District agreed that there is an urgent need to extend the phreatophyte control program through fiscal years 1973 and 1974: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Gila River Indian Community Council fully supports the proposal to extend the phreatophyte control program for 2 more years and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior and the Arizona congressional delegation are hereby solicited for assistance in obtaining the needed funds; and be it further

Resolved, That nothing herein shall be considered a waiver of rights to use of waters of the Gila River.

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to authority contained in article XV, section A(4) of the amended constitution and bylaws of the Gila River Indian Community, ratified by the tribe January 22, 1960, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior March 17, 1960, the foregoing resolution was adopted this 15th day of March at a regular meeting held in District No. 5, Bapchule, Ariz., at which a quorum of 14 members were present, by a vote of 14 for: 0 not voting: 0 against: and 3 absent.

ALEXANDER LEWIS, Sr.,
Governor.

Attest:

JULIA HASEWZTEW,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION No. 72–9

Whereas, San Carlos Apache Tribal Council Resolutions No. 65–31 states the Middle Gila phreatophyto control project, also known as the San Carlos phreatophyte control project funded by the U.S. Geological Survey would end at the end of fiscal year 1971, and

Whereas, San Carlos Tribal Resolution No. 65–31 further states that the San Carlos Apache Tribe would assume the responsibility for maintenance of phreatophyte cleared area thereafter, and

Whereas, due to the high level of San Carlos Reservoir in 1966 and 1968 certain change and adjustment in funding and time schedules were made, and

Whereas, the drought of 1971 caused further adjustment in schedules, and

Whereas, the revegetation phase of the phreatophyte control project has not progressed as far as anticipated, and

Whereas, many benefits would accrue to the San Carlos Apache Tribe and the benefactors of the San Carlos irrigation project by the continuation of the phreatophyte control for a period of 2 years, and

Whereas, the tribe's success in performing maintenance responsibilities effectively will be greatly enhanced by a 2-year transition period of phasing into the project rather than an abrupt assumption of the total responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Carlos Apache Tribe request that funding for the phreatophyte control project be extended for a 2-year period during which the tribe will assume progressively greater financial and managerial responsibilities; and be it further

Resolved, That the tribe will fully enforce the required livestock control and fence maintenance either directly or through the livestock associations, assignees, permittees, and leasees to effectively defer and manage the project area as related to livestock use, effective immediately during the extension period following the expiration of the project; and be it further

Resolved, That the tribe will plan cooperatively with the San Carlos irrigation project and the San Carlos agency on all matters of mutual interest related to the objectives of the phreatophyte control project; and be it further

Resolved, That the San Carlos Tribal Council will provide funds, in fiscal year 1973 and 1974 to finance their portion of the total program outlined in the above schedule.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, Secretary of the San Carlos Council, hereby certify that the San Carlos Council is composed of 11 members, of whom 8, constituting a quorum, were present at a special meeting thereof held on this 22d day of Feb-

ruary, 1972; and that the foregoing Resolution No. 72-9 was duly adopted by a unanimous vote of the Council, pursuant to the provisions of section 1(a), article V, amended constitution and bylaws, of the San Carlos Apache Tribe, approved February 24, 1954.

JANIE B. FERREIRA, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION

Whereas, this board approved and has supported the Gila River phreatophyte project and by resolution adopted by the board at a regular meeting held January 4, 1966, agreed to participate in the maintenance under the supervision of the San Carlos irrigation project upon the completion of the project, and

Whereas, funds for the phreatophyte control program will not be available beyond fiscal year 1972, and

Whereas, most of the area has been cleared of phreatophyte but due to the high level of the San Carlos Reservoir in 1966 and 1968 certain changes and adjustment in funding and time schedules were made, and

Whereas, the drought of 1971 caused further adjustments in schedules, and

Whereas, due to these conditions and circumstances related thereto the area cleared has not been reseeded and the low flow channel properly dredged, and

Whereas, if the area is not reseeded to a grass which can be utilized for grazing of livestock and if the low-flow channel is not rehabilitated by dredging which is vital to water salvage from the area, benefits expected from the livestock grazing and water salvage will not be forthcoming therefore, those agreeing to maintain the area, lacking the benefits, would not be financially able to maintain the area as agreed, and

Whereas, on January 21, 1972, representatives of this district met with representatives of the San Carlos Apache Tribal Council and the Gila River Indian Community Council and unanimously agreed that there was an urgent need to extend the phreatophyte control program through fiscal year 1973 and 1974: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District fully supports the proposal to extend the phreatophyte control program through fiscal year 1974; and be it further

Resolved, That the board of directors will endorse and support resolutions adopted by the Gila River and San Carlos Apache Indians Tribal Councils in this regard.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1972.

C. L. SKOUSEN, *President.*

Attest:

ED. R. WILDERMUTH, *Secretary.*

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF ARIZONA,
County of Pinal, ss.

I, Ed. R. Wildermuth, secretary of the board of directors of the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution passed by the board of directors of the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District at its regular meeting held in the office of the district at Coolidge, Ariz., on March 7, 1972.

Witness my hand and seal of the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District this 7th day of March 1972.

ED. R. WILDERMUTH, *Secretary.*

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF THE MIDDLE GILA RIVER PHREATOPHTE CONTROL PROJECT THROUGH FISCAL YEARS 1973 AND 1974

I. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Middle Gila phreatophyte control project was initiated by the Geological Survey in fiscal year 1966 with the cooperation of the Army Corps of Engineers. San Carlos Apache Tribal Council, the Gi'a River Indian Community Council, the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The project's objective was to clear the phreatophyte from the flood plain on a reach of the Gila and San Carlos Rivers within the exterior boundaries of the San Carlos Indian Reservation and the San Carlos Reservoir above Coolidge Dam in southeastern Arizona.

The benefits from the phreatophyte control project to the interested parties listed herein are as follows:

1. The Geological Survey would obtain needed valuable technical information on the consumption of water by salt cedar and other high water use phreatophyte as opposed to bare ground flood plain or a grass flood plain within the study area.
2. The Army Corps of Engineers would achieve their flood control objective of securing an area along the Gila River that is free of phreatophyte which would permit Gila River floodwater to flow over the flood plain without being impeded by the dense growth.
3. By replacing phreatophyte with Bermuda grass or other forage plants within the study area, the San Carlos Apache Tribe could obtain a great deal of benefit by increased forage opportunity for their livestock. No salt cedar existed on the flood plains of the Gila River or within the San Carlos Reservoir prior to the construction of Coolidge Dam in 1929. Since then, dense growth of salt cedar has invaded the flood plain and virtually eliminated the livestock-sustaining forage grasses which grew in abundance along the Gila River. The conservation of water through the elimination of phreatophyte in the study area is a matter of primary concern to the San Carlos Apache Tribe since this salvaged water also increases the storage water available in the San Carlos Reservoir, where the tribe has a recreational enterprise.
4. The Gila River Indian Community and the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District are primarily interested in water salvage for use on their farmlands located many miles below the San Carlos Reservoir.
5. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is interested in furthering the objectives of the San Carlos Apache and Gila River tribes iin the substitution of phreatophyte with forage grass and the salvage of water for beneficial uses. This salvage of water is accomplished both by removing phreatophyte from the flood plains of the rivers and by dredging of the Gila River within the San Carlos Reservoir area. The dredge is used to drain the waterlogged area within the upper reaches of the reservoir and to open the river channel to permit the river to flow freely into the reservoir.

II. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

To date, almost 13,000 acres of flood plain and reservoir area has been cleared of phreatophyte, and over 10 miles of Gila River Channel within the San Carlos Reservoir area has been dredged; barbed wire fences have been constructed to control cattle grazing within the study area.

The phreatophyte removal has been accomplished by utilization of contracts with the San Carlos Apache Tribe and under supervision of the San Carlos Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mechanical means such as tractors, root ploys, and other equipment were used to remove the phreatophyte. In the process, valuable training programs for young Apache Indians has proved to be highly successful. Apache Indians are also being utilized and trained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the operation of the river dredge.

Approximately 4,700 acres of grass have been established. The benefits to the reservation livestock industry was shown during the 1971 drought, when an estimated 2,000 head of cattle and horses were sustained in good condition on this land. All additional acres that can be established to forage plants will have similar value.

Sixty-six Indians have been employed at various times throughout the project; five are currently employed. Fifteen former employees have taken jobs off the reservation where they can utilize to some extent the training they received while on this project. The labor force will continue to come from local Indians.

III. REASONS FOR DELAYS AND COMPLETION OF PROJECT

Significant delays have resulted from factors beyond prediction or control of project management.

Two 50-year-frequency floods and the 1971 drought affected project progress to the extent that several phases will not be brought to their intended conclusion by June 1972.

Highwater caused reinfestation of cleared land, left land too soft to permit operation for extended periods, and destroyed fences built to control livestock. The drought brought additional grazing pressure to reseeded areas as livestock moved from areas of depleted water and feed to the flood plain.

Seedings planned for 1971 were canceled as soil moisture conditions and livestock pressure were judged to make a successful seeding doubtful.

The implementation of revegetation planned for 1972 is threatened somewhat by the limited supply and excessive costs of the desired grass species.

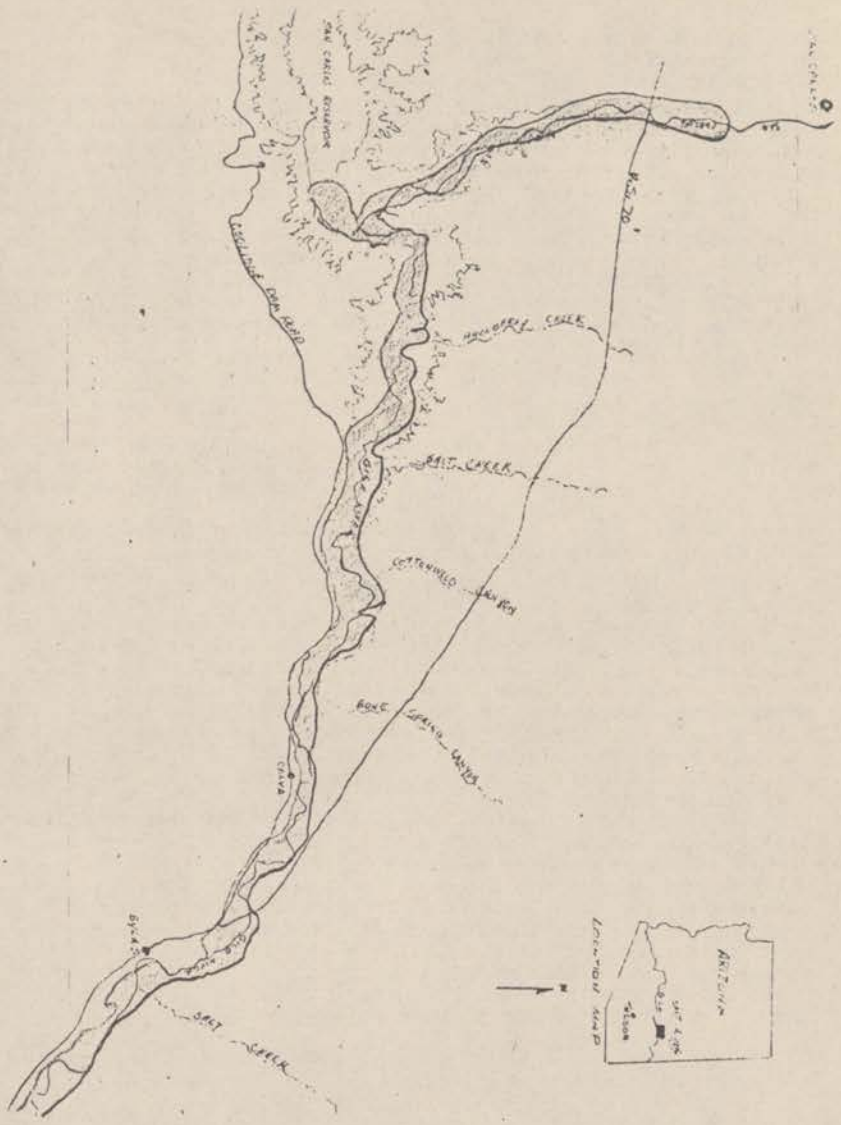
IV. PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEARS 1973 AND 1974

The work proposed for fiscal year 1973 includes maintenance of fencing for cattle control, elimination of 1,200 acres of salt cedar previously killed by chemical treatment, removal of regrowth, establishing a grass cover on the 12,200-acre project area, and dredging 3 miles of channels to drain areas in the San Carlos Reservoir where pondering occurs when the reservoir recedes. The estimated total cost for this program is $143,000, of which $8,000 would be contributed by the San Carlos Apache Tribe.

The work proposed for 1974 would include maintenance of fencing for cattle control, general maintenance of the project area to prevent phreatophyte regrowth, and dredging an additional 3 miles of drainage channels. It is estimated that this program would cost approximately $92,000 with the tribe contributing $42,000.

All work except the channelization would be done by the San Carlos Tribe with equipment and supervision furnished by the San Carlos Agency. The channelization work would be accomplished with equipment and personnel furnished by the San Carlos irrigation project. The cost of the channelization work for each of the 2 years is estimated to be $15,000.

At the end of the second year it is expected that further maintenance work as needed would be accomplished by the Indians and the irrigation project without further Federal funding.


HIGHWAY
U.S. 20
HACKBERRY CREEK
BEAVER CREEK
BOX C SPRING CANYON
SPRING
SPRING CREEK
ARIZONA
LOCATION MAP

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
U.S. Representative,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: Thank you for your kind invitation to testify before your committee. While I must respectfully decline the invitation, I would appreciate it if you could have this statement inserted into the record.

"In the State of Minnesota we have a number of varied Indian Education programs at the University, Secondary, and Elementary school levels. I have been in contact with participants, administrators, and observers of these programs, particularly on the University Indian Administrator preparation level, and am led to believe that these are programs which merit continued consideration.

"I am hopeful that this committee will be instrumental in granting assistance beyond the planned $900,000 increase. It strikes me that these are areas which we should increase our involvement and aid in any way possible."

Best regards,

BILL FRENZEL,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 6, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am writing to you with regard to the fiscal year 1973 appropriations for the Indian Health Service.

The great need to provide adequate health care services to American Indians throughout our Nation is of concern to all of us, and I know it is a commitment deeply felt by you and the members of your subcommittee.

I would particularly like to call your attention to the California Rural Indian Health Board, which has done an extremely effective job in inaugurating a health care program for California's Indian population, which serves as a model for other Indian health programs throughout the Nation. At present, the Board operates 15 medical centers located throughout the State of California, serving approximately 40,000 Indians.

The progress which it is hoped the Board will make in alleviating the present health problems facing California Indians is dependent, of course, upon the level of financial assistance it can obtain from the Indian Health Service and other Federal agencies. For this reason, I respectfully request that the budget allocation for IHS be substantially increased, so that this agency will be better able to meet the increased funding needs of programs, such as the California Rural Indian Health Program, in their efforts to raise the level of health care services for American Indians.

The concern which you have demonstrated in the past, in behalf of the California Rural Indian Health Program, is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

BOB MATHIAS, *U.S. Congressman.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 30, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: I know that you are aware of the very serious health problems confronting American Indians throughout the country, and particularly, in California. I am deeply grateful for the concern you have demonstrated in the past for their unfortunate situation.

It is my understanding that the California rural Indian health program will receive $300,000 from the Indian Health Service, and $750,000 from other agencies for a total of $1,050,000 for fiscal year 1973. This is obviously insufficient

for even the most basic requirements for the 15 medical centers located throughout California which are responsible for providing medical care to approximately 40,000 California Indians.

In my judgment, the CRIHB is one of the most effective health support systems in the nation. It is the only one of its kind and serves as a model for other Indian health programs. Six of the CRIHB medical centers are located in my First Congressional District, and I have maintained a close working relationship with their program for the past several years. In this time I have been increasingly impressed by the caliber, dedication, and abilities of the Indians who organized and operate this remarkable program.

I respectfully request that the budget figure for the Indian Health Service be substantially increased in order that IHS may not only allocate additional funds to the CRIHB to continue and expand its program, but also to assist in raising the level of health care services for all American Indians.

I sincerely hope that your committee will give favorable consideration to this urgent request.

Sincerely,

DON H. CLAUSEN,
Representative in Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee, House Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: This letter concerns the fiscal year 1973 budget request for the Water Resources Research Act of 1964.

As you are no doubt aware, Public Law 92–175 authorized increased funding of the allotment program for each research center from $100,000 annually to $250,000. However, the 1973 budget did not contain a request for these additional funds.

Particularly, I would like to point up the need for these additional funds by outlining the situation of the Water Resources Research Center at the University of Tennesee. This center has already received 18 proposals for fiscal year 1973 allotment funding totaling more than $220,000 and matching fund proposals of $326,000. These proposals have been submitted from six colleges and universities in Tennessee.

It is hoped that your subcommittee will be able to report funding for the Water Resources Research Act as authorized by Public Law 92–175.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

RICHARD FULTON,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Interior House Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: The purpose of this note is to urge that you give favorable consideration to funding the annual allotment program for State institutes under the Water Resources Research Act at $250,000 per year per State. The increase in the authorization was approved too late to be reflected in the President's budget request.

Forty-six different scientists at North Dakota State University and the University of North Dakota served as principal investigators of projects funded through the Water Resources Research Institute. A point of special significance has been the stimulation this program has generated to new disciplines becoming interested in the critical problems in the water research field.

In North Dakota, inflation has greatly reduced the purchasing power of the research dollar over the last 7 years. In addition, we are asked to accelerate work now underway, support needed new research and provide the means of

initiating a much needed program for the interpretation and dissemination of research results.

In brief, this increased allocation is needed because of: the cost associated with initiating the new program of disseminating research results; the effects of inflation which has decreased the purchasing power by about 50 percent since 1964; the rate at which we are able to obtain answers to critical State problems is greatly decreased because of inadequate funding; some particular State needs will go unmet without additional funds.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

MARK ANDREWS,
Congressman for North Dakota.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 21, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman Interior Subcommittee,
House Appropriations Committee.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: It has come to my attention that the administration has requested only $3 million for the Water Resources Council for the administration of grants to State water planning agencies in fiscal year 1973. Last year, $3.6 million was appropriated for this purpose.

I realize the need for restrictions on the Federal budget in some areas, but it would seem to me that this is one area in which we cannot afford to cut back. The review and preparation of environmental impact statements, the coordination requirements for the westwide study, the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission plan, the wild and scenic river studies and the local State water plans demonstrate a need for full planning funds.

I hope that the committee will bring the funding for the Water Resources Council at least up to its fiscal year 1972 level of $3.6 million.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES A. MCCLURE,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 3, 1972.

HON. JULIA HANSEN,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: It has come to my attention that the fiscal year 1973 budget failed to include an increase in the funding for the Water Resources Research Act. It was the intent of Congress to increase this funding from $100,000 to $250,000 under Public Law 92-175.

If this oversight can be corrected through your subcommittee, I would greatly apprecaite it. I am available to provide any assistance in getting this done.

Sincerely,

ED JONES,
Member of Congress.

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE W. S. (BILL) STUCKY, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to present the feelings which I and many Georgians have concerning recent decisions of the Office of Management and Budget affecting the land and waterconservation fund.

There are two aspects of the OMB decision which concern me. The first is the drastic reduction in the budget of the land and water conservation fund from $29.7 million in fiscal year 1972 to $10.9 million in fiscal year 1973. This is a cut of almost two-thirds. It reduces the appropriation for this program to

almost the level of the intial funding of $9.7 million in fiscal year 1968. It is unclear to me what if any justification exists for slashing this program at a time when most agencies of the Forest Service are maintaining operations for 1973 at about the same level as enjoyed in 1972.

It strikes me as myopic to curtail a program aimed at acquiring land for recreational usage at a time when increasing numbers of Americans have additional leisure time. Lands of the National Forest Service already attract more visitors annually than do any other Federal facilities and we must anticipate the usage will continue to increase. Between 1969 and 1972 visitors to national forest lands increased by 17 percent reaching almost 191 million visitors in 1972. The growing need for Forest Service facilities suggests we should be expanding, not reducing authorizations for the land and water conservation fund.

The second defect in the OMB decision is the exclusion of virtually all of the Eastern States from further usage of the fund. By limiting the expenditures made from the fund to designate projects, e.g. wilderness areas, and wild and scenic rivers to name two, the State of Georgia and many others will no longer qualify to acquire national forest lands under the fund. The proposed budget for fiscal year 1973 allots $142,000 for purchasing in-holdings on which the Forest Service currently has options in Georgia. Unless the OMB limitation is lifted, there will be no further usage of the land and water conservation fund in Georgia, unless a river is designated to be wild and scenic, or some other specially designated project is created.

The distribution of the Nation's population, while moving gradually westward, remains one in which the great bulk of the people live in the eastern half of the country. To close off usage of the land and water conservation fund for acquiring additional recreation lands in eastern America means that while the number of visitor days increases, there will be no increase in the amount of forest land available for camping, hiking, hunting, and fishing. Between 1969 and 1973, it is estimated that there will be more than a 15-percent increase in the number of people visiting national forests in Georgia. I would assume that similar patterns exist on visitor usage in other Eastern States. Thus the East as well as the West has a growing need for forest lands open to the public. Under current OMB strictures little if any money from the land and water conservation fund will be available to meet these needs in the Eastern United States. I respectfully suggest that this decision be reversed.

I believe that the people at OMB are politically sensitive enough to respond to the suggestions of this committee. Therefore it is my hope that this committee will express its strong disapproval both of the budget cuts and the reorientation of the land and water conservation fund. Moreover, I hope that the criticisms expressed by this committee will be supported on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Thank you.

STATEMENT BY HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER (10TH DISTRICT OHIO) HOUSE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE CONCERNING THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

I wish to take this opportunity to convey my deep interest in the needs of the National Forest Service and specifically the needs in my own State of Ohio and the Tenth Congressional District which comprises the entire southeastern quadrant of the State.

The Wayne National Forest, one of 154 national forests administered by the Forest Service, was established in 1935 and covers 146,789 acres in 11 southeastern Ohio counties.

I am not encouraged by the fiscal year 1973 budget request for the Forest Service's land acquisition program under the land and water conservation fund. The fiscal year 1973 program contains $10.9 million—a $21 million reduction from this year's level. This cutback apparently reflects OMB's policy to discontinue purchase of general recreation lands in national forests and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife administered areas.

This reduction in funding will have an adverse impact on the Wayne National Forest recreation land acquisition program. In fact, the recommended level will necessitate a reduction in the land acquisition program for the Forest Service in Ohio from a $1 million to $24,000. This means that instead of purchases

of 4,200 acres, if the fiscal year 1972 level would be continued, acquisitions wou d amount to 186 acres.

The Forest Service plans and programs are consistent with and complement State plans for satisfying outdoor recreation demands in the State of Ohio. The people of Ohio are very much aware of the pressing need for sound conservation programs and also the need to develop the public domain for future generations. It is of increasing concern to me exactly how we are to meet the ever-growing recreation use demand in this country, especially in the Eastern United States where the greatest concentration of people exists and where the best recreation land within national forests are not publicly owned. Privately owned lands with high recreation use potential can complement existing national forest ownership and are needed to provide expanded outdoor recreation experiences.

The Forest Service in the State of Ohio is developing a viable national forest program and already has an ongoing work force of trained personnel engaged in enlarging the public lands suitable for recreation purposes. The reduced funding in the fiscal year 1973 budget would all but eliminate this trained work force and delay or preclude present and future plans for purposed recreation developments and facilities on the national forests in Ohio.

It would be unwise to shut down this ongoing acquisition program just as substantial progress is being made to expand recreational opportunities for more of our people. These planned developments include facilities along the Ohio River, the Little Muskingum River, and development of a multipurpose impoundment and associated recreation facilities in the Paw-Paw Creek area. If the proposed $10.9 million budget figure is not upwardly revised, acquisitions necessary for the development of these vital recreation facilities cannot be undertaken.

We can and should do better than the current budget proposal. I strongly request your careful consideration of this line item and urge that we maintain an adequate level of funding in fiscal year 1973.

Madam Chairman, I wish to take this opportunity to convey to the subcommittee my interest in obtaining additional funding for the development and rehabilitation of the Senecaville and Hebron National Fish Hatcheries in the State of Ohio. Although these facilities are not contained in the district I am privileged to represent, they do have an important impact on the outdoor recreational experiences of all Ohioans including the providing of valuable educational opportunities for our young people in the field of wildlife preservation and enhancement.

My distinguished colleague and fellow "Buckeye," Mr. Ashbrook, has already informed the committee of the deteriorating conditions of these two facilities. From my own personal visit there not too long ago, I must concur in Congressman Ashbrook's observations that there is a great need to improve these hatcheries. It appears that everyone acknowledges the problems which exist, yet the fiscal year 1973 budget request makes no allowance for the initiation of new developmental and rehabilitative work. The longer the present conditions exist the higher the maintenance costs and lower the operational efficiency will be in the future. I therefore urge the committee to earmark additional moneys sufficient to cover the first stage of the developmental work as outlined in the report prepared by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 6, 1972.

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: I am aware your Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies will consider the budget request for the Department of the Interior during the month of April.

I am particularly interested in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which authorizes the Department of the Interior to provide matching grants to the States for the purposes of conducting surveys of historical places and for

preserving and restoring properties that are entered in the National Register of Historic Places. Congress has authorized $15 million for the program, but in 1973, the budget request is only $6,205,000. I would like to urge you and the members of your subcommittee to provide for adequate funds in order that this worthwhile program can continue to completion.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

WILMER D. MIZELL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1972.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESSES

WILLIAM E. TOWELL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
JOHN HALL, DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY AFFAIRS FOR THE NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
W. D. HAGENSTEIN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MISS PHYLLIS ROCK, EDUCATION DIRECTOR, AMERICAN FOREST INSTITUTE
DANIEL A. POOLE, PRESIDENT OF THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
GEORGE A. CRAIG, SECRETARY-MANAGER OF WESTERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS, INC.
THOMAS M. KIMBALL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. Due to the long list of witnesses appearing today, I am going to ask each one of you to confine yourself to the designated time you have been given. I wish we could have more time to discuss your problems but because of the number of people appearing this morning time does not allow for extended discussions.

Our first witness today is Mr. William Towell, the executive vice president of the American Forestry Association.

Mr. TOWELL. Good morning, Madam Chairman. Thank you for this special consideration and time given our committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are very welcome.

Mr. TOWELL. We appreciated last year the reception we had and the subsequent action which we thought was quite a step in our direction. We come back again this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Office of Management and Budget placed some of those funds in reserve.

Mr. TOWELL. We know that. We made some effort in that direction, too, because at your suggestion after our hearing we requested an audience with the Office of Management and Budget. We couldn't see Mr. Shultz, but we did meet with Mr. Rice and we put up a strong plea for getting the funds released. We will continue that effort this year.

Again we thank you for your helpful consideration last year. The committee comes back again unified in a single joint effort. That is to

seek higher funding and better balanced funding for the appropriations to manage the national forests.

(Mr. Towell's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am William E. Towell, executive vice president of the American Forestry Association, and chairman of an "Areas of Agreement" committee, composed of representatives from several national conservation groups and from the forest industry appearing as a group to present a joint request. Last year we came before you seeking a ba'anced "full opportunity" budget for the U.S. Forest Service, the first time in the recollection of Appropriations Committee members that the forest industry and citizen conservationists had ever come together in harmony to support a joint request. We were greatly encouraged by our cordial reception last year and by your subsequent action and again seek your support.

The significance of our joint request is that we have considered national forestry problems together and have found this area of complete agreement. We think that the budget as proposed for the national forests is too low and that it is out of balance. We seek increased appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service that will permit this agency to do a better job in all its multiple-use management functions.

In the judgment of Forest Service planners, these increases are needed to do the job properly. This realinement of priorities and appropria'ions sufficient to do the whole job cannot, of course, be done all in 1 year, but what we offer is the first year's step in a new 10-year "Environmental Program for the Future." Each management category has been carefully studied by specialists in that field and a 10-year estimate made as to both the activities and costs needed to do a better job in the public interest. Fully implemented during the next 10 years our national forests should be in excellent shape and no special crash programs or earmarked funding shou'd be necessary.

The total recommended for national forest system program funding in fiscal year 1973 is $673.9 million as compared with $432.3 million in the President's budget, an increase of $241.6 million. The breakdown by appropriation items and projects is shown on the attached tabulation which also shows the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1972 for comparison. We recognize that this request represents a 56 percent increase over the President's budget but I see no way of bringing our national forests up to desirable program level without making needed funds available. Last year the Congress substantially increased national forest budgets and we strongly urge that you do so again.

Equally important to budgetary increases are manpower ceilings sufficiently high to permit effective use of increased funds and assurances that appropriations in excess of the President's budget will be released if appropriated. Our Areas of Agreement Committee will work with the Office of Management and Budget to secure release of additional funds if allocated. Manpower requirements needed to make effective use of the increases proposed by the "Environmental Program for the Future" call for an additional 10,946 man-years over the President's budget for a total of 38,902 man-years. We hope that the Congress and the administration will both recognize these needs and respond accordingly.

I should like to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to present some additional appropriation requests in the name of The American Forestry Association. I am a member of the Cradle of Forestry in America advisory committee as authorized by Pub'ic Law 90–398. This recreational-historical-education project on the site of the first forestry school in America is located on the Pisgah National Forest in North Caro'ina. A wonderful start already has been made, but the project desperately needs funds for additional planning and development. A fiscal year appropriation of $250,000 is requested to be used as follows:

Cradle of forestry—fiscal year 1973

Interpretive media plan	$30,000
Resource plan	10,000
Forest Fair Trail (planning, design, and construction)	140,000
Utility plan	70,000
Total	250,000

Another request relates to my former position as director of the Missouri Department of Conservation. While serving in that capacity it was my privilege

to initiate a cooperative program for management of wildlife on the national forests in Missouri. This has now grown to a very commendable proposal by the Forest Service and the State of Missouri to accomplish needed wildlife-timber management activities. The sum of $418,000 has been requested to make the Clark National Forest an outstanding example of joint Federal-State cooperative effort for multiple-use management. I urge its appropriation.

As a final recommendation, I ask that you be generous with the Bureau of Land Management. This agency is seriously handicapped by both budgetary and manpower limitations and unable to do the type of job we should expect on our public lands. We learned recently that BLM has less than one employee for over 100,000 acres it administers and the President's budget recommends only 35 cents per acre to carry out all its responsibilities. At this level of funding and personnel limitations BLM can scarcely be more than a custodial agency. Review of Bureau programs shows an immediate need of $14,200,000 for management of lands and resources over the recommended fiscal year 1973 budget and $4,900,000 additional for construction and maintenance. We strongly recommend that these increases be granted along with sufficient manpower authorizations to use the funds effectively.

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National Forest System Program

Appropriation Item & Projects	1972 Appropriation Act	1973 President's Budget	Millions of $
APPROPRIATED FUNDS			
FOREST PROTECTION & UTILIZATION:			
FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT:			
National Forest Protection and Management:			
Timber resource management:			
(a) Sales Adm. & Mgt. 1/	63,496,000	63,496,000	78.0
(b) Reforest. & stand Improv.	32,232,000	30,232,000	45.9
Recreation public use	40,137,300	39,904,000	49.5
W'life habitat management 1/	6,187,000	6,787,000	15.0
Range resource management:			
(a) Management	7,290,000	6,723,000)	
(b) Revegetation	3,419,000	3,419,000)	17.4
(c) Improvements	4,641,000	4,531,000)	
Soil & water management	9,422,000	9,422,000	19.2
Mineral claims, leases, and special uses	5,428,000	5,428,000	10.6
Land Class., Adj., & Surveys	7,390,000	7,731,000	16.1
Forest fire protection 1/	31,378,000	30,545,000	40.6
Mtce. of Improvs. for fire and general purposes (including communications	7,532,000	7,532,000	11.8
Payments to Employees' Comp. (NFS)	1,395,000	1,833,000	--
TOTAL, National forest protection & management (Includes Cooperative Range Improvements) 1/	219,947,300	217,583,000	304.1
Water resource development related activities	3,861,000	3,861,000	6.8
Fighting forest fires 1/	4,275,000	4,275,000	--
Insect & disease control (NFS portion)	6,216,000	6,180,000	9.0 2/
Cooperative law enforcement Prog. 1/	- -	2,500,000	--
TOTAL, FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT (NFS portion) 1/	234,299,300	234,399,000	319.9

National Forest System Program

Appropriation Item & Projects	1972 Appropriation Act	1973 President's Budget	Millions of $
CONSTRUCTION & LAND ACQUISITION:			
Development of recreation-public use areas	4,487,200	3,212,000	14,4
Water resource development Constr.	1,885,000	1,885,000	22.0
Constr. for fire, Adm., and other purposes	2,225,000	1,958,000	10.5
Pollution abatement	20,359,000	28,835,000	71.4
Land acquisition, Weeks Act	1,300,000	1,300,000	2.4
TOTAL, CONSTR. & LAND ACQUISITION (NFS portion)	30,256,200	37,190,000	120.7
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS:			
Construction	144,575,542	157,325,000	
Maintenance	26,826,000	35,795,000	
Total	171,401,542	193,120,000	
Transfer from "Roads & Trails for States" (10% Fund)--Permanent Appropriation	-22,661,542	-34,280,000	
FOREST ROADS & TRAILS appropriated in the Appropriation Act	148,740,000 3/	158,840,000 3/	233.2 4/
ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS	80,000	80,000	0.1
ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES	26,035	- -	
YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS (NFS portion)	1,750,000	1,750,000	
TOTAL, APPROPRIATED FUNDS (NFS portion)	415,151,535	432,259,000	673.9 (NFS only)

1/ Excludes transfers to GSA & proposed supplementals.
2/ NFS only.
3/ Figures shown are cash. Obligational authority is: 1972 - $148.1 million
1973 - $135.3 million (proposed)
4/ Obligation needs.

Mr. TOWELL. With me today are a pretty well-balanced representation of the forestry and national conservation organizations. I would like to call upon each of them for 2 or 3 minutes and present our case. First, I will ask Mr. Bill Hagenstein of the Industrial Forestry Association to present his remarks.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Thank you, Bill.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. D. HAGENSTEIN

Madam Chairman, I have a brief statement which I would like to ask you file in the record and I will emphasize one or two points.

Mrs. HANSEN. The statements will be inserted in the record, without objection.

(Mr. Hagenstein's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is W. D. Hagenstein. I reside in Portland, Oreg. I am a professional forester and a registered professional engineer in the States of Washington and Oregon. I am executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association, which has been working for a permanent timber supply for the forest industry of the Douglas-fir region in western Washington and western Oregon for 38 years.

Industrial Forestry Association consists of 111 companies and individuals in the business of growing and harvesting timber and manufacturing lumber, pulp and paper, plywood and veneer, shingles and shakes, hard and soft boards, poles and pilings, doors, furniture, and other forest products. Our members operate more than 400 wood processing plants and conduct more than 200 different logging operations in our region. They employ more than 80,000 people. The annual payroll of their employees exceeds $600 million.

Obviously the national forests are important in many ways to the American people. They are major suppliers of jobs, homebuilding, packaging, and communications materials, water, forage for both domestic livestock and wildlife, every kind of recreation from fishing to picnicking and beautiful scenery. To make them provide more of all these essential benefits requires better protection and management than the Forest Service has been able to do to date because of inadequate funding for access, manpower, and facilities.

In 1970 the American Forestry Association invited representatives of a number of outdoor organizations and the forest industry to meet with the Forest Service regularly. The objective was to see if a concerted effort could be mounted to improve management of the national forests and to balance better programs essential to such management.

I have had the privilege of being one of the industry representatives and last year one of my colleagues joined with the others in the "conservation coalition" to appear before this subcommittee to support increases in the appropriations for the Forest Service so it could begin to fulfill its desire to serve the owners of the national forests better by an intensified and better balanced program. You generously responded by increasing the total appropriation significantly over the administration budget. Every citizen who knows the national forests need more intensified management appreciated greatly the subcommittee's efforts.

Again this year we are pleased to join our colleagues in conservation in appearing before you to help you make the case again for continued improvement in the management of all the resources growing or otherwise situated on the national forests.

The members of Industrial Forestry Association have more than 80,000 people working regularly for them in the woods, plants and offices. Half of these people owe their jobs directly to a steady supply of timber from the national forests in Washington and Oregon because they contain more than half of the total timber supply. You can be sure these people know where their timber comes from and want to see the supply enhanced by better forestry. The same forest industry workers and their families also get a major share of their water from national forest watersheds. They are heavy users of the nearby national forests for recreation. They see plenty of opportunities for better timber supplies by salvage of national forest timber killed by bark beetles and defoliating insects, disease, wind and old age every time they visit the areas to hike, camp, hunt, fish or picnic.

They know it takes roads to permit the salvage. What they don't know is that current *annual* mortality on the Oregon-Washington National Forests is nearly 3 billion board feet or 70.2 percent of their total harvest in 1970. If they did you'd be hearing from them instead of me.

Visitors to Northwest national forests also see the chance to grow more timber, improve the watersheds and the scenery by greening up the old burns which pockmark the region's national forests. Nationally there are nearly 5 million acres or more than 5 percent of the total commercial forest lands of the national forests standing idle because the Forest Service has never been funded to collect enough seed, grow enough trees in its nurseries to reforest this vast acreage which is producing little or nothing. The longer we wait, the tougher the rehabilitation job becomes and the more it will cost. Some of these lands have been idle for longer than most of us have lived and our growing country can't afford such idleness and waste. Not only is reforestation of these lands desirable in every way and within a period of no more than 10 years, but their restoration to usefulness through reforestation would provide significant job opportunities for strengthening rural communities which everyone talks about, but seldom does anything about. Why wait? Let's do it now—prompt reforestation of these 5 million idle acres belonging to us all will provide a lot of jobs now and a lot more jobs in the future when the trees are ready for thinning, harvesting and processing into the materials from which we build homes, package our food and other needs—and create more jobs all the way along.

I want to make the plea for keeping at the research the Forest Service has only well started in our region and elsewhere in tree improvement through genetics and in forest insect and disease control by enough money to finish constructing, equipping and staffing the laboratories now underway. As a member since 1954 of the Advisory Committee of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, I know firsthand of its programs in these fields and regard them as two efforts which have great potential for substantially increasing our timber supply.

Another research program I'd like to see you provide some funds for this year is the so-called FALCON effort which offers promise for improved logging technology to permit the practice of forestry on areas which are marginal today because of environmental considerations. What has been accomplished so far in aerial logging system development is encouraging, but we need to make progress faster and to learn how to conduct such operations economically.

My colleagues today have provided you with enough data to make the statistical case for more funds so that national forests can be managed better for us all. I could fill your record with a lot more numbers, but rather than confuse or confound you thereby, may I conclude by saying that our great national forest system which I first worked on more than 40 years ago has contributed greatly to a better life for all Americans. It can do a far better job yet, but it's going to take money, real money, if we want it to happen. We will appreciate your efforts this year, next year and into the future until the executive branch can be convinced this is what the American people want, expect and deserve from their national forests.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. We are talking about growing more timber. As you know, because you come from the area where the tree form program was founded in your own district, we were talking in the case of the national forests of timber that was already growing. We came here and found it as a kind of accident in history. To continue to allow 10 billion board feet a year, it is nothing short of a national disagrace. You folks on the board of directors of the Congress have really got an opportunity to help the scientists in our business learn how to get after these insects to really handle them.

With that, I would like to say that I support what Mr. Towell has said, that we do need full funding for the full opportunity program to get us the kind of balance we need in the management of our national forests so that they can serve the American people, which they expect and deserve.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. TOWELL. Next, Madam Chairman, Mr. Thomas M. Kimball, executive vice president of the National Wildlife Federation.

STATEMENT OF MR. T. M. KIMBALL

Mr. KIMBALL. Madam Chairman, I am pleased to be here this morning. I would first like to express my appreciation for what the Congress did last year in response to this same committee's recommendation for a balanced and expanded program for national forests. I support what Mr. Towell has presented as the collective viewpoint of this panel that is before you this morning.

We would like to see the optimum potential of our forests completely utilized. This can only be accomplished, we think, by the expansion of the opportunities in a number of fields that heretofore have been completely underfunded, as well as to meet our Nation's lumber and fiber needs from the expanded programs that would permit, within the allowable cut program and sustained year program, to maximize that effort.

One of the difficulties that we found as we have attempted to move forward in this area is the Office of Management and Budget. Either the impoundment of the funds or the limited personnel ceilings they place or actual reductions in force seem to negate what the Congress intends in this field. We are hopeful that Congress can exercise whatever influence it can on the administration to see that if, in its wisdom, these programs are authorized that they actually move forward to completion.

One of the suggestions I made to the Senate Appropriations Committee was that next year you cut the OMB's budget by a like percentage of whatever they withhold from the congressional budget. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE CRAIG

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. George Craig, secretary-manager of the Western Lumber Manufacturers Association.

(Mr. Craig's prepared statement follows:)

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.

Past deficiencies in funding for national forest management were outlined in our testimony last year to this committee. We noted current specified needs for reforestation and other silvicultural work, improvement of wildlife habitat, more developed recreational facilities, range improvement, better management of water sheds, more mineral investigations, the establishment of property lines, the construction and maintenance of roads, and better protection from pests and fires. We recommended the appropriation of $552 million for national forest management, an increase of about $137 million over the previous year.

ONLY 4 PERCENT FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

We were pleased that Congress subsequently approved total Forest Service appropriations having an increase of about $72 million over the adjusted figure for fiscal year 1971 and nearly $38 million over the administration's budget proposal. (About $9 million of the increase was for research, and State and private

forestry cooperation.) We thank you for your recognition of the growing needs for better management of the national forests.

The President's budget for the national forest system in fiscal year 1973, totaling $432,259,000, is an increase of about 4 percent over the previous year. It is substantially below what is needed to put the national forests under intensive balanced management. That need for fiscal year 1963 has been estimated at $673.9 million. Timber receipts under the lower funding are expected to be about $353 million.

It appears that we will not have balanced management of the various resources on the national forests until there is better balance between the funding of natural resources generally and the other elements of the Federal budget. There are substantial increases in funds for pollution control and abatement, for water resources and power, and for the acquisition of recreational areas. However, the combination of all budget items related to protection and enhancement of the quality of the environment and wise use of natural resources gives a comparatively small total of net outlays, $2,450 million. This is only 1 percent of total outlays under the Federal budget.

NATIONAL FORESTS NET COST UNDER $1 PER CAPITA

The national forests' share of the net outlays expected in fiscal year 1973 is less than $186 million or eight one-hundreths of 1 percent of total net outlays by the federal government. This means that we spend only $1 per acre per year to manage, enhance and protect the annual production of 171 million visitor days of outdoor recreation, 7.9 million animal-unit-months of livestock forage, 182 million acre-feet of water, 12 billion board feet of commercial timber, and many forms of wildlife.

The net outlay of $186 million is for a national forest program that includes the investment of $157 million in construction of roads and trails and $36 million in their maintenance, the investment of $61½ million in reforestation and stand improvement ($31.3 million of which is from trust funds), the payment of $85.7 million to the States in lieu of taxes, the expenditure of $40 million for recreation, about $7 million for wildlife habitat management, $6 million for protection of the forests from insects and disease, and nearly $35 million to protect the forests from fire.

Offsetting much of the cost of the program for the national forests is the expected income of $353.7 million in timber receipts, $29.0 million in timber stand improvement trust funds paid by timber purchasers under the Knutson-Vandenberg Act of June 9, 1930, $6.6 million in grazing fees, $14.3 million in recreation fees, and $9.3 million from miscellaneous sources, such as gravel sales. The remaining cost of $186 million amounts to about 91 cents per capita per year.

MANY MORE BENEFITS OBTAINABLE

The Forest Service's current draft of an "environmental program for the future," lists numerous opportunities for increased benefits from the national forests through better funding. Over a 10-year period of increased appropriations, starting with $673.9 million, it is expected that accommodations for annual recreational visits could be increased by 138 million visitor days, 81 percent of the 1970 level.

There would be improvement of 3.7 million acres of wildlife habitat. Livestock forage could be increased by 1.6 million animal-unit-months annually. Water yields could be increased by 300,000 acre-feet and flood water reduced by 1.5 million acre-feet annually. Sawtimber yields could be increased 54 percent. Mineral investigations could be made on 2.5 million acres. There would be location and marking of 130,000 miles of property lines and 750,000 property corners. Protection of the forests from fire, insects, and disease could be intensified.

Improved access for the national forests is essential. The 10-year program would result in the construction or reconstruction of 104,000 miles of roads and 34,000 miles of trails. There would be annual maintenance of 120,000 miles of roads and 97,000 miles of trails. Seventy percent of the miles of construction and reconstruction would be done by timber purchasers. Currently they are building about 7,500 miles of road compared to 900 miles done with appropriated funds under contracts to road builders.

IT IS TIME TO INVEST

As noted earlier, the President's fiscal year 1973 budget of $432,259,000 for the national forests should be increased to $673,900,000 to initiate the described program. This would mean increases in the national forests share to $78.0 million for timber sales administration and management, $45.9 million for reforestation and stand improvement, $49.5 million for "recreation public use," $15.0 million for wildlife habitat management, $17.4 million for range resource management, $19.2 million for soil and water management, $10.6 million for mineral claims, leases and special uses, $16.1 million for land classification, adjustment and surveys, $40.6 million for protection from fire, $11.8 million for maintenance of improvements, $6.8 million for water resource development, $9.0 million for insect and disease control, $233.2 million for roads and trails on an obligation basis, $14.4 million for development of recreation-public use areas, $22.0 million for water resource development construction, $10.5 million for construction for fire, administration, etc., $71.4 million for pollution abatement, and up to $2.4 million for acquisition of selected inholdings.

A year ago, we asked that the funds for the first year of the 10-year program for the national forests be set at $552 million, about $122 million less than our current proposal. Most of the difference lies in the additional money for pollution abatement, development of recreation-public use areas, water resource development, etc. These are reflective of the increased awareness of all agencies to the need to protect the environment. They relate to a large extent to the great public use that these areas experience.

We respectfully ask that you consider the place of natural resources in the total budget, the need to fund a balanced and coordinated program for the national forests and the benefits that would result. Past neglect has deprived this Nation of many of these benefits. For example, an additional 7½ billion board feet of timber per year should be available to provide homes at reasonable prices.

It is time to invest in our renewable forest resources on the national forests.

Mr. CRAIG. Madam Chairman, it's good to be here again. I, too, want to thank you for what the committee and the Congress did last year.

I also want to endorse all that has been said regarding this program and the other special projects, such as Falcon that have been mentioned here.

It seems to me that those of us who look to the Congress as the policysetting body for our Nation feel that there is a need for a change in priorities. When we consider that one-tenth of our national area is in national forests and the actual outlay of the budget for the national forests is less than one-tenth of 1 percent, things seem to be out of proportion. The next outlay is about $1 an acre per year, less than $1 per capita.

We have, the Forest service tells us, 171 million visitor days of recreational use in these national forests. We get 10 billion feet of timber vitally needed and many other benefits. This program that is laid out here will substantially increase those benefits. Forest Service estimates that another 138 million visitor days of recreational use by the end of a ten-year period each year if this program is funded that we are speaking of. Timber could be increased by 54 percent if funded.

We feel that the American people are being cheated by not managing this renewable source in the way it should be. We certainly would welcome your help.

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice in your statement you say the President's budget represents an increase of only 4 percent for the national forests. If you consider the cost of inflation it would actually represent a cut.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. Dan Poole, president of the Wildlife Management Institute.

STATEMENT OF MR. DANIEL A. POOLE

Mr. POOLE. Good morning, Madam Chairman. Although my remarks will be restricted to fish and wildlife resources on the national forests, the Institute shares the views of the other members of this panel with respect to achieving a balanced program for the national forests.

Hunting, fishing and related recreation on national forests provide substantial recreational opportunity for the American public. Additionally, these pursuits stimulate much economic activity, and countless communities and individuals benefit from the great sums that are spent for equipment, services, food, lodging, and travel. A large outdoor recreation industry has developed in response to the location, availability and use of national forest lands. Outlays for outdoor recreation exceed the returns from the commercial use and disposal of national forest resources in many areas.

Demand for fish and wildlife already exceed supplies in some areas, and the demand continues to increase. Professional fish and wildlife managers know it is possible to increase fish and wildlife populations on national forests where they currently are in short supply. Many techniques already are available, and others can be developed based on the results of properly organized and conducted research.

The Forest Service's budget request does not respond to this opportunity. Nor has it, for the past several years.

The result is that the service has too few professional fish and wildlife biologists on its staff. National forest program planning does not uniformly reflect consideration for fish and wildlife resources. Opportunities are being lost, both to prevent harm to fish and wildlife resources from other permitted activities and to take advantage of actions that would expand and strengthen fish and wildlife resources and allied recreational opportunities in the overall operation of the national forest system.

This can be corrected by upgrading the Forest Service's wildlife habitat management program. We urge that Congress increase the $6.7 million budget request for this item to $15 million. This would enable the service to employ sufficient trained fish and wildlife personnel to staff supervisory and field districts. This recommendation is consistent with the Forest Service's 10-year projection to achieve a balanced national forest program.

We also urge approval of (1) a $418,000 request for funds to facilitate implementation of a comprehensive development program for the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri and (2) the request of 14 Minnesota conservation organizations for $300,000 to initiate a much-needed wildlife habitat research program through the North Central Forest Experiment Station.

(Mr. Poole's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman: I am Daniel A. Poole, president of the Wildlife Management Institute. The Institute is one of the older conservation organizations, and its program has been devoted to the restoration and improved management of renewable natural resources in the public interest for more than 60 years.

The Institute is pleased to participate in this panel of spokesmen for national conservation organizations and trade associations. We share the conviction (1) that the overall program of the U.S. Forest Service could be made to yield even greater public benefit if financed to overcome known deficiencies and to take ad-

vantage of known opportunities, and (2) that the present program is imbalanced in terms of a truly multiple-use approach to restoring, maintaining, and developing all the resources of the national forest system.

While my comments will be devoted to the Service's wildlife habitat management and research activities, both of which are seriously underfinanced in terms of the agency's responsibilities, the Institute shares the viewpoints of the other panelists as they relate to the need for attaining a fully balanced national forest program. The appropriations process offers the most logical means of correcting this imbalance, because preference given to some program functions in past years has contributed largely to the present make-up and direction of the service's program.

We are not proposing any retrenchment in the overall national forest program. We are urging that it be expanded selectively so as to strengthen those activities known to be insufficiently served with manpower and funds. By responding in this manner, Congress can assure that the Forest Service will have a balanced, objective and maximally productive program for restoring, maintaining, and developing national forest lands.

In my testimony last year, I pointed to the Service's acute need for more professional fish and wildlife management personnel. I am pleased to find that in the intervening months the Service has been able to hire an additional 29 qualified biologists, making a total of 144 professional biologists who are spending 50 percent or more of their time on national forest fish and wildlife matters.

While this response is encouraging, it is inadequate both in terms of need and opportunity. The national forest system is comprised of 154 national forests and 19 national grasslands. A matter of highest priority is to have at least one professional biologist in the supervisory office of each of these 173 units. Unit planning is done in the supervisors' offices, and this staffing would place biologists where they would have access to the plans for each forest and grassland.

A summary of the location of the Service's current biological personnel will show how far the agency is from achieving the goal of having a biologist in each unit. Of its 144 biologists, the Service has three in the Washington headquarters, 32 in regional offices, 97 in supervisors' offices, and 12 in field districts.

The second order of priority in wildlife habitat management on the national forests is to have professional biologists in appropriate district offices of each forest and grassland unit. Placing experienced men at this level would help assure that fish, wildlife, and their habitat receive consideration in the various field activities. This staffing pattern would assure that national forest fish and wildlife resources are properly represented at both the planning and operations levels.

The need for staff expansion in the Service's wildlife division is made evident by a listing of the habitat management improvements identified by the agency as necessary during the next 10 years. The Service would improve 3.3 million acres of game animal habitat by seeding and planting, prescribed burning, removal of vegetation that is depressing the growth of food plants important to wildlife, fencing, creation of permanent openings to break the forest canopy and thereby improve wildlife habitat, and the installation of water basins and the upgrading of springs.

Additionally, wetland areas would be improved for waterfowl and other species that inhabit moist areas. Various approaches would be used to improve many thousands of acres of sport fishing water. And opportunities also have been identified for improving a large acreage of spawning areas important to salmon and other commercial fish species.

To enable the Forest Service to make a start on this essential work during the coming year, we recommend that the wildlife habitat management budget request be increased to $15 million. According to Service projections, this amount of money could be put to work on its wildlife habitat improvement program in the next fiscal year.

The imbalance in the Service's present national forest program is clearly shown in the 10-year projections prepared by that agency. The increase estimated for wildlife habitat management in fiscal year 1973, which is a reflection of need, is more than two times the amount in the budget request. Few other items in the 10-year projection for national forest protection and management category show an increase of that magnitude. Wildlife habitat management presently is not receiving the program attention that it should. The Service is aware of this fact, hence the substantial increase shown in its projection of appropriations needed to bring its program into balance in terms of restoring, maintaining, and improving national forest resources.

The second item I wish to discuss is the request for funds for wildlife habitat research. The 1973 request is approximately $1.8 million, down slightly from the current fiscal year.

We believe that this amount is entirely inadequate and that it should be increased substantially. In the view of persons engaged professionally in wildlife work, too much reliance is being placed on the generalization that timbering activities are good for wildlife. In some cases, this is true. In others, it is not. But in all too many cases, little actually is known about the effect of timber management activities on various species of forest-inhabiting wildlife and fish in forest streams. And too little is currently known about the kind, number, distribution and movements of animals in the national forests.

Much more should be known about the timing, location, design, layout, and conduct of timbering operations. Alteration of the forest vegetation can significantly influence the numbers and species of animals present in the forest community. Too little is known about this subject, and expanded research is necessary so that information can be acquired to facilitate the development of adequate plans for truly multiple-use programs on all national forest units.

The benefits from such an approach are obvious in such areas as the Chippewa National Forest where, with the support of the Appropriations Committees, the Service received additional funds to apply specific techniques and land and water practices beneficial to fish and wildlife. The design of that program was made possible by the acquisition of information through research which showed the combination of techniques and practices that would be most beneficial to fish and wildlife resources. It is my understanding that 14 Minnesota conservation organizations have proposed a budget increase of $300,000 to expand the North Central Forest Experiment Station's research into forest-wildlife relationships. Once these relationships are better understood, then specific recommendations and plans of action can be worked into the land management program for each unit of the national forest system.

An example of the sophisticated level of planning that is possible once knowledge of these relationships has been acquired is reflected in the comprehensive wildlife habitat management program that has been prepared for the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri. It is believed that committee members have received copies of this plan. It was developed cooperatively between the Forest Service and the Missouri Department of Conservation, and it is hoped that the committee members will have an opportunity to examine it closely. It is a comprehensive plan and it shows the kind of a coordinated approach to inventorying and integrating all resources in a national forest unit. Once the service has this kind of capability systemwide, then the American public can be assured that its aspirations for a truly multiple-use national forest program are being matched with activities on the ground.

In summary, it is hoped that the committee (1) will increase the budget request for the Service's wildlife management program to $15 million, (2) will grant the additional $300,000 requested by Minnesota conservation organizations for the wildlife research program of the North Central Forest Experiment Station and (3) will also include an additional $418,000 to initiate the well-thought out wildlife habitat management program for the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. John Hall, representing the National Forest Products Association.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN HALL

Mr. HALL. Good morning, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee: I am John Hall, Director of Forestry Affairs for the National Forest Products Association. NFPA, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., is a federation of 22 forest products associations and represents the solid wood products industry from coast to coast.

The National Forest Products Association is glad to join with the other organizations here represented in support of appropriations for a fully balanced program of national forest development and use as presented by Mr. Towell of the American Forestry Association.

We have no hesitancy in supporting development of the water range, recreation and wildlife resources of the national forests. We recognize that the timber growing and timber harvesting activities on the national forests must live with these other uses. We think it only fair that the users of national forest resources other than timber recognize that in their activities they must be reconciled to close contact with the actions necessary to grow and harvest timber crops. We believe the program of use and development for each of the five basic national forest resources should be justified on its own merits before your committee. You may well find that some have more urgency than others.

As spokesman for the largest group of timber users, we are advocates of timber harvesting programs up to the sustained yield capacity of the national forest system, and of reforestation and other timber cultural measures to assure a high degree of productivity on all commercial timberlands not set aside for other uses which make them unavailable for timber production. We are not seeking to augment appropriations for timber resource management by advocacy of reductions or transfers of funds for other national forest resource activities. We are glad to support funding provisions for other resource activities to meet impacts arising from timber production.

The response of this committee to the plea of this panel last year for an increase in funds for reforestation was most gratifying. A total of $32,323,000 was appropriated, an increase of close to $12 million, of which roughly $4.5 million was above the amount in the budget. The amount appropriated provided virtually full financing of the reforestation program advocated by our panel. That program would reforest 3.8 million acres and apply thinnings and other cultural measures to another 7 million acres of young timber stands over a 10-year period. From an initial year, with expenditures at $32 million, activity would expand as planting stock output would be built up to about an $80 million annual level by the fourth year and continuing through the 10th year; $45.9 million are needed in fiscal year 1973. There is no program increase for reforestation in the 1973 budget. Instead there is a decrease for employment reduction of $2 million.

Virtually every knowledgeable person and organization has been deploring for years the backlog of close to 5 million acres of commercial timberlands of the national forest system which are out of production until they are reforested. In 1972, the Forest Service was granted the funds to get a well-planned program under way to liquidate this backlog. It would be tragic to have this program stalled and slipping backward in its second year.

These lands are effectively out of production until this work is done. It would cost about $45 million in this year to get back on program. You help put us back on the track last year. We would urge that you achieve the same thing this year if possible.

There is one other item that the committee should be aware of. The recently issued report of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Interior Committee has recommended certain guidelines in national forest administration, particularly in timber sale harvesting methods. While we generally support the guidelines recommended by the committee and are pleased to see the Forest Service has announced

they will apply them, these are going to cost more money. One of the failures of the Senate committee was to recognize the increased costs of timber management and production under these guidelines.

An additional $2 to $3 million probably will be required to achieve the sustained yield harvest goal under these conditions.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you, John.

Madam Chairman, Mr. Lloyd Tublin of the Sierra Club is a member of our committee but, due to throat difficulties, is unable to testify today.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does he have a statement for the record?

Mr. TOWELL. I am not sure. He said he couldn't appear and testify in person.

Mr. WYATT. I think you should convey the best wishes of this committee to Lloyd, if you will, please.

Mr. TOWELL. We will be happy to do so.

I would like to call on Miss Phyllis Rock of the American Forest Institute.

STATEMENT OF MISS PHYLLIS ROCK

Miss ROCK. Good morning. Last year our institute was represented by George Cheek who couldn't be here today, so I am sitting in for George.

I am Phyllis Rock, education director, and I am speaking for the American Forest Institute.

The policy fixed by our board of directors makes us a public information and education organization, our objective being to promote sound forestry practices among the owners of the 73 percent or so of commercial forest land which is privately owned. It is our general practice to leave to other organizations in the forest industry the task of presenting industry's views on legislation to Members of Congress, executive agencies, and the public.

However, our institute has joined others in the areas of agreement committee because the Federal Government owns by far the largest block of forested land in the country. It is the opposite extreme from the small acreages owned by individuals—10, 5, 75 acres—whose holdings often seem too small to justify the application of forest management. Yet it is to these 4 million or so individuals that the Nation looks for much of its wood supply, in addition to recreation, wildlife habitat and other benefits of the forest.

The 187 million acres in the national forest system, 97 million acres of commercial quality and availability, provide a unique opportunity for model forest management. The budget figures the areas of agreement committee recommends affords such a model of good forest management for all the values the American people expect forested land of any ownership to provide. Industrial ownerships, small private ownerships, big public ownerships, all have something to learn from each other and each must make its contribution to the overall national resource of the forest.

As proprietor of the largest block, Congress can provide an example to others even while it maximizes the productivity of this substantial amount of land. Wildlife, recreation, timber production, watersheds—yes, even wilderness protection—require time, effort, and certain amounts of capital. We join in commending to Congress the budget

levels we think can provide a model of forest management for all the purposes the American people expect their national forest system to serve.

We would hope that by adopting the type of budget that we have agreed on among ourselves that you might offer a model of land management to the rest of the country. I think it would be a great contribution to everyone else that we deal with.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. How many private timber owners are there in the United States?

Miss ROCK. We say between 4 and 4½ million.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the acreage involved?

Miss ROCK. I think the average acreage that we try and estimate is about 70 to 75 acres. But it may vary all the way from 2 acres to several thousand acres.

Mr. TOWELL. It is a little over 300 million acres of private nonindustrial ownership.

Miss ROCK. Our organization includes industrial ownership. I didn't know whether you were including industries or not.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am very happy to see a woman representing one organization. Of course, it is a small percentage.

Mr. CRAIG. She is equal to the rest of us.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to inquire of Miss Rock. Phyllis, do you have any accurate figures—and if you don't, perhaps you could furnish them for the committee—as to what the acreage is in private ownership in the United States, particularly including the small wood owners-lot that is capable of commercial growth of timber that should be reforested?

Miss ROCK. I don't have a figure like that.

Mr. WYATT. Perhaps one of your colleagues has this figure.

Mr. TOWELL. I have this figure, Mr. Wyatt, because we are currently planning a national tree planting conference in New Orleans in October, aimed at specifically this problem. There is a total of about 75 million acres in need of immediate reforestation. About 418 million of that is national forest land. That leaves approximately 70 million acres as our best estimate of private lands.

Mr. WYATT. Of course, that would include other Federal lands, of which there is some acreage.

Mr. TOWELL. Yes, and other public lands.

Mr. WYATT. The State and locally owned lands.

Mr. TOWELL. That is true.

Mr. WYATT. If you could break that down for the record, if there is any way you could do it in the next week or so, I would appreciate it.

Mr. TOWELL. It's a very difficult figure to come by because it's largely an estimate. The best figure we have now from timber trends and various studies that have been made is something in the neighborhood of 70 million acres, exclusive of the national forests. How that is broken down by industrial, other public ownerships, and private, can only be an estimate.

Mr. WYATT. I am tremendously impressed with the testimony and the need for reforestation. This is something that you and I have been working on for many years, Madam Chairman, with very little assistance from the Office of Management and Budget, and actually open discouragement many times.

I am also very impressed with Miss Rock's testimony. I agree with her, that the Federal Government should lead the way for the private owners by doing its job. I go further than that. I think the Federal Government should be giving active aid and assistance to the private wood-lot owners by way of technical assistance, perhaps by way of seedlings, perhaps even by way of some labor assistance.

This is something I have been advocating for a long time. I am going to continue to advocate it because I think until we have total reforestation going in this country we are going to face in the future years a monumental shortage of timber. I think this is one program that all areas of conservation organizations and all user groups of our national forests can agree upon.

It's like the fish problems, Madam Chairman, we have in the Columbia River—the continual battle between the commercial fishermen and the sports fishermen. One answer everybody agrees on is more fish. I think this is a good analogy as far as the forests are concerned.

Miss ROCK. As far as reforestation is concerned, it's the kind of thing that President Kennedy used to say, "A rising tide lifts all the boats." Reforestation is good for recreation. It's good for wood timber. It's good for wildlife.

Mrs. HANSEN. I remember a confrontation I had with one of the budget directors. The committee wanted the BIA's land reforested because we feel this was one of the sources of revenue for these people. He said they couldn't afford it, that it takes too long for a tree to grow.

Mr. TOWELL. There are two other members of our committee who are not with us who wish to be associated with our statement. Mr. Gordon Zimmerman of the National Association of Conservation Districts; and Mr. James Quigley of the U.S. Plywood Champion Papers, a former colleague of yours; both of whom concur in the recommendation of the committee.

I represent the American Forestry Association. In my prepared statement I have made some specific recommendations for my association, particularly for the cradle or forestry program, for the Missouri national wildlife forest program that Mr. Poole mentioned, and for the Bureau of Land Management.

Madam Chairman, unless you have questions or other members of the committee have comments, this will conclude our testimony.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. Yesterday we heard testimony from Members of Congress, many of whom testified on behalf of the Mark Twain and Clark National Forest. We have had requests from a great many Members of Congress to increase the Forest Service's budget. They are deeply interested in this program.

You have given an excellent presentation. I want to congratulate you on your approach, of reflecting a balanced picture of our forest needs.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you.

Miss ROCK. Thank you very much.

Mr. WYATT. You should all be congratulated for joining together in this excellent cooperative effort. Particularly, I am grateful for your efforts to focus public attention on something that is so badly needed and will result, if successful, in such a great resource for our children and our children's children.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you. We will continue.

Forest Service Program at Warren, Pa.

WITNESSES

DAVID K. RICE, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSIONERS OF WARREN COUNTY
WILLIAM R. MOWINE, WARREN COUNTY SOLICITOR, PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. David K. Rice, the Chairman of the Commissioners of Warren Country.

Mr. Rice. Madam chairman and members of the committee, in the interest of time I will try to make a synopsis of the synopsis.

(Mr. Rice's prepared statement follows:)

Chairman Hansen, members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. My name is David K. Rice and I speak for the county commissioners of Warren County, Pa. I thank you for this opportunity to appear here today to discuss briefly with you the need for strengthening the Forest Service program in wildlife habitat research at Warren, Pa.

The Allegheny Plateau forests of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York have traditionally supported the highest concentrations of deer in the East. These high deer populations each year attract hundreds of thousands of deer hunters to the plateau region. Deer hunting in the plateau forests is a major sport. It also generates an annual multimillion-dollar business, much of it carried on in the rural communities such as those in Warren County.

The high deer populations have developed mostly because of hunter demands, and with general public support. But the large deer herds have proved to be a mixed blessing, and we in Warren County can attest to this because we, too, have large deer populations as well as some of the best hunting in Pennsylvania. Our high deer populations have created a serious timber-deer conflict, and this has had an adverse impact on both of these valuable natural resources.

Heavy browsing by deer has seriously limited the regeneration of highly valuable commercial hardwood stands and has greatly reduced the food supplies of the deer themselves. Because of overbrowsing by deer, hardwood stands of black cherry, maple, and white ash—the fine hardwoods of the Allegheny Plateau—have often failed to successfully regenerate following harvest cutting. Deer are in poor physical condition, productivity rates have declined, and antler development is incomplete and visibly poor. Speaking as a practicing veterinarian, these are the signs of widespread, chronic undernutrition.

We have the twin problems of a decline in the quality of deer and the real threat of a decline in the quality of our timber supplies. The source of our timber-deer conflict is quite clear: For too many years we have depended on our forests to produce abundant crops of both high quality deer and high quality timber, but without adequate knowledge in the management of forest game range, and how to coordinate this kind of management with the management of our timber resources. While we have developed considerable expertise in the management of deer herds in Pennsylvania, we have all but neglected the essential problem of how to manage the forest game range—the source of deer production.

I can state the problem in another way: There is a serious shortage of deer food plants. And those food plants constitute not only the source of energy for reproduction, growth, and maintenance in deer, but include the tree seedlings that are needed to reproduce our commercial hardwood stands.

The situation is critical, but I am confident that, through a strong research program, we can solve the timber-deer problem and thereby insure a dependable supply of high quality deer for hunting and high quality hardwoods for our timber markets.

The Forest Service is currently conducting a limited amount of research on the problems I have just described. Most of this research is in developing new methods of food production. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and Pennsylvania State University are cooperating in some of these studies. A new Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed near Warren, Pa., in 1964. But the staff of scientists at the laboratory includes only one scientist in wildlife habitat research. The facilities at the laboratory can easily accommodate additional scientists in habitat research.

A new approach to deer habitat management has already been formulated at this laboratory. It consists of a research process that would lead to the development of systems of deer food management on units of game range. These systems will provide for continuity in management, prediction of carrying capacity on units of deer range and coordination of the management of deer-food production with the management of timber.

In view of the problems I have just described and urgent need for solutions, I respectfully request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget specifically for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pa.

Thank you.

Mr. RICE. This is a specific project that we are interested in in Warren County. However, in view of the testimony that has gone on before, I think it dovetails very nicely in that for economic purposes and consumer demand, the deer herd of the Allegheny Plateau, so-called, has been increased over the number of years with the regulations that the different States have had as far as hunting seasons, doe seasons, and so forth.

We have gotten to the point where even though the deer herd has increased, the size is coming down purely because of malnutrition and undernutrition, and so forth. Referring to the previous testimony, this reforestation in the Allegheny National Forest especially has been greatly curtailed because of lack of food supply of these deer, especially in the spring of the year. They are eating anything they can get hold of.

There hasn't been a great deal of research done—and I am acquainted with the research done at Penn State specifically—on the pure nutrition requirements of deer. I think it's high time we try to again dovetail these things into the nutrition requirements that will supply the nutrition in the wildlife habitat.

We respectfully request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget specifically for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Science Laboratory in Warren, Pa.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. Congressman Johnson appeared yesterday on behalf of this program.

Mr. RICE. He had mentioned that to me. We thank him very much.

Mr. WYATT. I thank you, too, Dr. Rice, for your fine presentation.

I would also like to recognize Congressman Albert Johnson's appearance before the committee yesterday. You may or may not know that he is a very favorite witness of this committee. I hope the people in Warren County appreciate how fortunate they are to be represented by a man who has worked so effectively and quietly behind the scenes in these areas. If you are successful in this request, I think it's going to be largely because of the repeated contacts he has made with members of this committee over the last several weeks.

Mr. RICE. Thank you very much.

SOUTHERN FOREST FIRE LABORATORY

WITNESS

H. E. RUARK, DIRECTOR, GEORGIA FOREST RESEARCH COUNCIL

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. H. E. Ruark, the Director of the Georgia Forest Research Council.

Mr. RUARK. Madam Chairman, I am glad to be here with you and the committee this morning. I want to thank your committee for providing funds last year for the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory. We are ready to break ground in a couple of weeks. This is off to a good start. This morning I wanted to testify before your group for some needs that we feel are necessary in the South and some national needs and regional needs.

The first one is for fire research at the laboratory at Macon. We at the laboratory have had some research in prescribed burning, but it has been confined mostly to the slash in longleaf pine types on the Coastal Plain. We know that fire is a good management tool and it's necessary for all of the pine types in the South. There are about 80 million acres. We would like to have research and new technology of how to move into those areas and use fire as a management tool. Fire is the least expensive of all means of removing hazards, in addition, in reducing the number of wildfires that might occur.

The original research not only for these new areas but for the effects of fire that it may have was on the techniques of fire. Now we want to move into what the effects of these fires might be and to improve our timber types in the area. It is also an advantage for the enhancement of our wildlife habitat and seed bed preparation in addition to being a hazard reduction tool.

We are requesting that $475 thousand be appropriated for this purpose, of which $100 thousand has been in the budget. We hope that it will stay in the budget and $375 thousand can be added to it.

The other projects are detailed in my statement.

(Mr. Ruark's prepared statement follows:)

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 1973 for the following designated purposes:

(1) Program funds for forest fire research at Macon, Ga	$475,000
(2) Program funds for Institute of Forest Ecosystems Decisions, Athens, Ga	500,000
(3) Program funds for the forest survey	1,100,000
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C	600,000
Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La	500,000

FOREST FIRE RESEARCH

For a number of years prescribed burning research has been part of the program at the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga. Unfortunately, funds have been liimted and this phase of research has not progressed to the level that is required to meet today's forest land management practices.

Much wider use of fire as a forest management tool is a must if we are to receive maximum benefits of the forest resource. Yet, land managers are reluctant to use fire because of many gaps in our knowledge of fire behavior and the effect of fire.

The state of conditions of southern forests is unlike any other region in the Nation. The Southern climate makes it possible for the growing season to be

longer and, consequently, most tree species grow faster and thus generate more fuel.

Of the 212 million acres in forest land in the South, 81 million are in pine type. The southern pines are extremely resinous and, therefore, add to the fire hazard.

Over the past 20 years there has been an awakening of the opportunities derived from forestry in the South. Consequently, landowners have invested time and money to make their forest land more productive. The Soil Bank Act and other incentive programs have caused millions of acres of low value land to be planted in trees.

These plantations and the improvement in forestry practices including better fire prevention and suppression by the fire crews have resulted in a tremendous accumulation of fuels in the southern forests.

The above briefly described the buildup of fire hazards. Another situation that requires attention is increased risk. More people are in or near forested areas and, consequently, are responsible for a tremendous increase in the number of wild fires.

For example, the Georgia Forestry Commission reports that its fire crews fought 12,288 wild or illegal fires in 1971. Additionally, several thousand legal fires are reported or checked by the fire control organization.

The U.S. Forest Service's report "1970 Wildfire Statistics" indicates there were 103,619 man-caused fires on Federal, State, and private forest land in America for that year. Of this number 66,405 or approximately two-thirds occurred in the 13 Southern States.

Research has made it possible to use prescribed burning in the slash and longleaf pine types of the Coastal Plain. Records from these burns indicate that a drastic reduction in number of fires and acreage burned is a result.

Besides the use of prescribed burning for hazard reduction, fire when properly applied can be an effective tool in enhancing wildlife habitat, seedbed and site preparation, in controlling undesirable underbrush, and controlling certain tree diseases.

Research is urgently needed to provide knowledge to support decisions on the use of prescribed fire in the management of forests, rangelands, and wildlife habitats in all regions of the South. Resource managers must have more efficient methods of using prescribed fire so that impacts on environment will be minimized.

If funds are provided the expanded research will be designed to develop a system of weather measurement and analysis that will provide a basis for smoke management. Research will also evaluate alternatives to the use of prescribed fire. Research will evaluate the impact prescribed burning and wildfires have on the environment. Research should make it possible to develop guidelines that would aid in accomplishing these three goals.

We request that $475,000 be allocated to the U.S. Forest Service for this forest fire research at the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga. Of this amount $100,000 has been included in the President's budget. We request that you approve this amount and add $375,000 to it so that urgently needed research is accelerated without further delay.

INSTITUTE OF ECOSYSTEMS DECISIONS

The conflicting demands for timber; municipal, industrial, and recreational water supplies; wildlife, concentrated recreational developments; back-country recreation and wilderness areas cannot be resolved satisfactorily unless the resource manager has the knowledge and techniques for evaluating the biological, economic, and social consequences of management alternatives.

Changing values, mass growth of knowledge, multiple-benefit demands of people, the necessity to improve environmental quality, and pressures to improve the health and welfare of man are creating decisionmaking pressures to an extent never before experienced in the history of forestry. The resource manager must have something more than masses of unrelated bits of information and technological capability. He must have a choice of alternatives and he must know the consequences that are to be expected from his choice.

Therefore, it is imperative that research identify and develop methods and procedures for insuring that properly qualified environmental amenities and values are given appropriate consideration along with economic and technical considerations for forestry resource management.

If funded the institute will have the close cooperation and support at the University of Georgia from the nationally known forest biometry section faculty

headed by Dr. J. L. Clutter, the Institute of Ecology headed by Dr. Eugene P. Odum, the Institute of Natural Resources headed by Dr. E. L. Cheatum, and the School of Forest Resources headed by Dr. A. M. Herrick.

Dr. Ken Ware, an outstanding biometrist with the U.S. Forest Service at Athens, Ga., will be the head of this institute. With an adequate staff and the input from the University of Georgia the institute will be a tremendous asset to the resource managers in America.

The timeliness of the institute is now. It is urgently needed. We request that $500,000 be appropriated to the U.S. Forest Service for fiscal year 1973 for enlarging the institute.

FOREST SURVEY IN THE SOUTH

The information obtained from the forest surveys is in greater demand today than ever before by national, State, and local governments, by area development commissions, by forest industries and by private landowners. Up-to-date statistical forest survey data is required for purposes of planning forestry programs, for locating new forest-based industries, for planning major watershed programs, for planning and conducting wildlife and recreation programs, and for many other uses. The results of forest survey information are put to more varied and wider use today than any other published results of Forest Service research.

The dynamic changes which are taking place in the South's timber resource picture reflects the aggregate expansion and growth of the wood-based industries.

For example, an entirely new industry, southern pine plywood, was born in 1963 and 6 years later 16 percent of the Nation's plywood was produced in the South. The region produces 63 percent of the Nation's pulpwood.

Since 1961 production of southern pine lumber has increased 25 percent. Over 50 percent of the Nation's hardwood lumber is produced in the South. Nearly three-fourths of the Nation's hardwood veneer logs and bolts come from southern forests. Pressure-treated poles are another product where 85 percent of the Nation's supply is harvested from southern forests.

Current resource information is essential to guide this expansion, encourage systematic development, and prevent serious depletion of timber supplies in localized areas. Generalized, statewide trends indicate just how fast a particular inventory situation can be reversed, how quickly a favorable growth-to-cut balance can be upset, and how inventory depletion can occur. In localized areas of county size these dangers multiply and develop in shorter periods of time.

The present level of appropriations for the forest survey in the Southeast with the rising cost of operations has increased the intervals between remeasurements. Unless additional funds are provided, the intervals between surveys for each State will continue to increase. For example, the third forest survey for Georgia was completed in 1961 and the fourth is now underway and should be completed in 1973. This is an interval of 12 years.

Remeasurement periods of 5 years are required to better identify cycles, reversals, and trends which are essential to the formulation of sound management decisions, and provide the statistical assumptions necessary in the preparation of reliable and realistic projections of the future timber supply.

NEEDED IS $1,100,000 FOR THE FOREST SURVEY IN THE SOUTH

$600,000 for the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C.
$500,000 for the Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.

Mr. RUARK. I appreciate this opportunity to be here. You have been so kind to us in our needs in the South.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. Please tell Congressman Flynt that the committee has missed him.

Mr. RUARK. He expressed his regrets at not being here this morning. He is in a markup session on his subcommittee right now.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Ruark, my interest in reforestation is not parochial and it's not limited to the Northwest. I recognize the great potential there is in the southern part of this country and many other areas in the United States.

I particularly appreciate your testimony on behalf of research, which is sadly underfunded in this country.

Mr. RUARK. It surely is, particularly with the demands that are upon us with the growth in population and recreation. People are just piling into the woods and we have to have more information.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you for your support.

Mr. RUARK. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN J. FLYNT, JR. OF GEORGIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. The committee has received a statement from Congressman John J. Flynt, Jr. in support of the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga. We will insert that statement in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you in support of an appropriation of $475,000 for forest fire research to be performed at the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga.

Both the production and conservation of forests and forests products becomes more vitally necessary with each passing day as the demand for forest products increase, and our full realization of the part played by healthy forests in the ecological balance of nature.

The U.S. Forest Service reports that there were 103,619 man-caused fires on Federal, State and private forest land in 1970, and of that number two-thirds or 66,405 occurred in the 13 Southern States. These fires destroy wildlife and cause a further ecological imbalance, and result in a tremendous annual loss of an important raw material which could be used to enhance the living standards of Americans and, supply much needed housing.

The Southern States have an unusal problem since 81 million acres of forest land in the South produces southern pines which are extremely resinous and, therefore, present a fire hazard substantially more serious than in other forests in the United States.

In Georgia alone in 1971 the Georgia Forestry Commission reported that its fire crews fought 12,288 forest fires.

Much progress has been made in the prevention and control of these forest fires but the statistics show that there is much left to be done. Research has shown that prescribed burning in these highly resinous forests can result in great reductions in acreage burned and in the number of forest fires. As an ancillary but important benefit from these experimental prescribed burnings is the enhancement of wildlife habitat, and the control of certain tree diseases.

The areas where further research is now urgently needed are:

1. Weather measurement and analysis to provide a basis for smoke management;
2. Evaluation of the environmental impact of prescribed burning and wildfires; and
3. The evaluation of alternatives to prescribed fires.

Time is of the essence and this research cannot wait. The result of this research effort will save the amount requested for this program by the prevention of a single forest fire of moderate proportions and will be one of the most profitable investments ever made of Federal funds.

The President's budget asks for $100,000 for this purpose. I urge this be increased by the very modest amount of $375,000 so that this research program may move forward in an orderly manner and provide the knowledge and techniques by which untold millions of dollars can be saved in forests and forest products and by which the ecological effects of these devastating fires can be prevented or substantially reduced.

WITNESS

B. F. SMITH, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, DELTA COUNCIL, STONEVILLE, MISS.

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Mr. B. F. Smith, the Executive Vice President of the Delta Council.

Mr. SMITH. The southern hardwood region encompasses 45 million acres on Mississippi Valley alluvium, in other stream bottoms, and on adjacent silty terraces and moist slopes. These sites rank among the most productive in the Nation for timber and wildlife.

Timber harvested from these forests provide almost half the hardwood needs of the Nation. Hardwood logs furnish the lumber that is used in the manufacture of flooring, furniture, athletic goods, architectural trim, and numerous other products. They are also the source for veneers for fine furniture and plywood, for backs and core stock for plywood panels, and for containers. Another major use for hardwoods is in pulpwood products. They impart desirable technical properties to fine papers, to container board, to tissues, and to other converted products such as wallboard and flakeboard.

Despite its rich timber resources, the region is confronted by a production shortage. Growth and removals are currently near balance, but the demand is increasing while the forest land base is shrinking. By the year 2000, demands for hardwood logs are expected to increase by 33 percent. To meet the projected demands for hardwood sawtimber, the current rate of growth must be increased from 4.2 percent to 6.1 percent. The demand for pulpwood in less than 30 years will be up by 400 percent. According to a recent report entitled, "The South's Third Forest," annual needs for hardwood by the year 2000 will total 4,200 million cubic feet, or nearly twice the amount utilized in 1968.

In the mid-1930's 11.8 million delta acres in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi were classified as forest. By the late 1960's, some 3.7 million acres had been converted to other uses. The rate of clearing has been rising rapidly. In Arkansas and Mississippi, Delta forests declined by 170,000 acres annually from 1959 to 1969. For the earlier decade, the decrease averaged only 37,000 acres annually. Two million acres have been cleared in the last 10 years in the delta of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Most of the cleared land went into the production of soybeans. Many new water impoundments requiring thousands of acres now in hardwood forests will be constructed to meet the needs of urban and industrial expansion and recreational requirements for boating, fishing, and swimming.

In view of past and expected future losses of hardwood forests, intensive forestry practices, coupled with wise multiple use management are the only means left to meet the demands for raw products and recreation. A good start has been made on developing intensive forestry practices. This work is being done at the Southern Hardwoods Laboratory, headquartered at Stoneville, Miss. This laboratory serves as a focal point for hardwood research in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, east Texas, and eastern Oklahoma.

The research team at Stoneville consists of 13 scientists with supporting personnel. This group is studying hardwood regeneration, tree improvement, growth and yield, soil-water-species relationships, in-

sects, and diseases. Facilities for the researchers include a modern physical plant, dedicated in 1962, with well-equipped interior labs for soils-physiology, entomology, pathology, and seed research. Two experimental forests and numerous cooperative research areas with hardwood industries and land owners provide the scientists with a vast network of field laboratories. Over 100 important technical publications have been prepared by the Stoneville scientists in the last 5 years. Still only the surface has been scratched. Indepth knowledge is available for less than 10 percent of the 50 to 60 hardwood species that are common to the area. The need for strengthening this important research effort is very great.

STATUS OF TIMBER PRODUCTION RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

1. The research with cottonwood is well known and respected internationally. A well balanced program has led to methods of establishing and maintaining cottonwood plantations that will grow 10 to 15 feet in height and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter annually. Converted into time, this means a stand can be harvested for pulpwood in 5 to 7 years, and for sawtimber, in 15 to 25 years. Research is continuing on refinements in planting techniques and on spacing requirements for multiproduct yields. Soil application of a granular systemic insecticide has been found suitable for control of major cottonwood insect pests. No hazards are presented to nontarget organisms. Through sanitation and chemicals, pathologists have been able to develop controls for fungus infections in nursery grown stock. Fourteen improved clones that outgrow average or run-of-the-bar planting stock by 30 to 40 percent have been developed after an extensive screening program. The clones have been released for commercial production. As a result of the research at the laboratory, approximately 35,000 to 40,000 acres of commercial cottonwood plantations now exist in the Lower Mississippi River Valley.

2. Research on planting of hardwoods other than cottonwood has yielded general recommendations for planting sycamore, sweetgum, and ash. Direct-seeding research has progressed to a level whereby it holds considerable promise for regenerating certain red oaks.

3. Mill-scale studies have shown that insect-caused defects in the trunks of living trees resulted in lumber degrade and loss in value averaging about 20 dollars per thousand board feet. On this basis, such losses could represent a reduction of $60 million in the potential value of the approximately 3 billion board feet of oak lumber sawn annually in the South.

4. Fundamental information on the biology and ecology of several of the principal insect borers of southern hardwoods has been elucidated to provide a basis for making surveys and impact statements and for developing preventative and control procedures with least effect upon non-target organisms in the environment as a whole.

5. Growth impact studies show that tupelo defoliated by the forest tent caterpillar in southern Alabama and Louisiana have received substantial growth losses and reduced mast crops. Tests for short residual insecticides of relatively low toxicity applied aerially have demonstrated good control of this insect with as little as one-half pound of active material per acre without adverse effects upon fish and wildlife in the area.

6. Chemical controls of root and leaf diseases of hardwood seedlings have been developed. The chemicals were carefully screened and tested

so that only those with nonresidual properties resulting in a minimal effect on the environment were retained.

7. The role of mycorrhiza has been little understood in hardwoods. But the type mycorrhiza associated with the 20 most important hardwood species and the importance of these mycorrhiza to trees growing under intermittent flooded conditions have been determined.

8. Wood-rotting fungi result in more volume loss annually than all other hardwood diseases combined. Leading to the development of control measures for the fungi, many of the organisms involved have been isolated and identified, and an air sampling instrument was developed to study sport dissemination.

9. Studies have led to guidelines for proper water management for green-tree reservoirs so as not to detrimentally affect trees, but to benefit their growth by providing more available moisture during early summer.

10. Procedures and guides have been developed for estimating site index and soil suitability for hardwood species throughout the South. This information is used extensively by the Soil Conservation Service in their woodlands interpretations for the various land resource areas and in county soil survey reports of the Southern United States. It also serves as a source for soil evaluation and appraisal for growing the many commercial species by private land and forest owners.

A MAJOR RESEARCH NEED IN SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

The research program at the Southern Hardwoods Laboratory is impressive. Expertise of the staff in the area of hardwood timber production cannot be matched anywhere in the South. But, the time has now come when wildlife aspects must be incorporated into the timber production program. This must occur before production systems are fully developed and applied on a broad scale.

Hardwood forest areas comprise the prime habitat for many important game animals and wild fowl. Game numbers—especially deer, squirrel, turkey, and migratory waterfowl—are relatively high in hardwood areas. Hunting pressure, already heavy in accessible areas, is intensifying rapidly in remote sections. Also increasing is public awareness of the intrinsic value of nongame birds and mammals. Unless means are found to appreciably improve habitat over broad areas, wildlife will suffer and soon will fall short of meeting the needs of hunters and other outdoor enthusiasts.

The need to produce both wildlife and timber presents perplexing problems in hardwood forest management. Methods can undoubtedly be devised to improve habitat values. Prospects are also good for developing silvicultural systems that will increase timber yields on most sites with favorable cost return relations. However, attainment of these goals concurrently will prove difficult. Practices that favor one product often depress yields of the other. Accordingly, research must explore many approaches through optimizing the production of wildlife and timber. New research should begin with the determination of site capabilities for wildlife habitat. This will complement much of what is already known about site productivity in requirements for timber. To increase carrying capacity for wildlife, ways would be developed to establish and maintain understory vegetation. Other research would evaluate the responses of overstory and understory to intensive culture and the impact of intensification measures on soil, water, and recreation values. For both timber and habitat, tree

improvement research would be directed toward development of trees and other plants suited to integrated intensive production. Hardwoods are needed, for example, that not only have good timber qualities but which consistently produce mast for wildlife. Also, nutritious understory plants that have an unusual degree of shade tolerance are needed to enhance food production in dense stands of hardwoods.

Increased funding of $150,000 for "Timber management research" and $200,000 for "Wildlife habitat research" is needed to conduct an effective integrated program for southern hardwood forests. This total program is needed to make hardwood forests serve an even larger and more diversified section of the population in the area. There appears to be no reason that, through research, southern hardwood forests cannot be managed to provide both timber products and wildlife.

This kind of a program is urgently needed and is long overdue. The Southern Hardwoods Laboratory offers the best opportunity for an effective research program that can develop the management systems needed for this vast region. We respectfully urge that needed funds be provided.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for a fine statement.

PROJECT FALCON

WITNESSES

F. H. STEWART, VICE PRESIDENT, BOHEMIA LUMBER CO., INC.
BERT COLE, WASHINGTON STATE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Mr. F. H. Stewart, Vice President of the Bohemia Lumber Co., Inc. Accompanying Mr. Stewart is Mr. Bert Cole, the very distinguished land commissioner of the State of Washington who conducts one of the best forest programs in the United States.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you. Madam Chairman, I have to agree with you. I spent quite a little time in his backyard and he is doing a marvelous job.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert your prepared statement in the record at this point.

(The statement follows.)

I am Faye H. Stewart, executive vice president, Bohemia Lumber Co., Eugene, Oreg.

I am pleased to appear in support of a critically needed Forest Service research program called Falcon which is concerned with development of advanced logging systems.

You know of the intense demands being placed on the national forests for timber products. It has been estimated that demands for lumber and plywood will increase 25 percent by 1980. This is a conservative estimate in light of the current rapid acceleration in home construction. The forest products industry is deeply concerned that the Nation's mood for things environmental may significantly reduce timber supplies at a time when they are critically needed for meeting the Nation's homebuilding goals and particularly as other construction materials become more costly.

There is an urgent need for improved, economical timber-harvesting systems capable in those areas where environmental considerations require other than conventional methods. Such a system is balloon logging which was started in 1964 by us at Bohemia Lumber Co. Balloon logging, which has minimal impact on soil and water, is finding a growing place in western forest management. Since 1964 we have made numerous refinements in our equipment and methods and have cooperated in balloon engineering studies with the forest engineering research unit of the Forest Service.

However, much work remains to be done on balloon harvesting systems. Five years ago I outlined before this committee specific research needs in balloon logging. Your committee recommended budget increases to further the research. The resulting increases produced significant progress, but at the current rate, the research will require too many years to complete.

The main thrust of the Falcon program is to develop logging systems which will minimize environmental impacts from logging.

Falcon will mount adequate research efforts in balloon logging technology. One will include harvesting possibilities on 40 million acres of wetlands in the South, an application unforeseen 5 years ago.

Falcon will also develop, test and demonstrate helicopters, skylines and other logging systems. Helicopter logging has had wide publicity during the past year. Trials have shown that helicopters are potentially economic for harvesting high-value trees in areas where road costs would be prohibitive. Helicopter logging works best with roads one to 2 miles apart. There are attractive possibilities through equipment modifications and balancing the helicopter's high production potential with other elements of the harvest system.

Skylines also have real promise in forests where terrain precludes other logging systems. It is expected that, with the developments proposed in Falcon, loggers may find skyline logging more versatile than the widely-used high-lead cable or ground skidding systems.

Falcon will develop and demonstrate each of these systems to study their comparative efficiencies. Thorough evaluation of each system tested will be made to determine their costs and effect on the environment.

Part of Falcon will be a training program for Forest Service and other public personnel in timber harvest planning. Falcon will also train crews for the new systems tested.

Advanced logging technologies could conservatively add over 1½ billion board feet annually to allowable cuts from public forests under sustained yield. This would provide the building materials for about 100,000 home units every year and employment for an additional 16,000 workers in forests and mills alone.

In addition, 10 billion board feet of national forest timber die annually in the West (exclusive of Alaska) from fire, insects, wind, and disease. Because the dead and dying trees are widely scattered, only about one-quarter of their volume is recovered. Salvage of another one-quarter could add 2½ billion board feet to western timber production and add immeasurably to the esthetic appearance and value of the national forests. Aerial logging systems are flexible enough to move quickly to remove individual trees or small groups of dead and dying trees.

Falcon will allow the Forest Service to explore new management concepts to serve all interests by providing economic incentives for improved scientific forest management. New harvesting methods, coupled with appropriate timber appraisal policies, could encourage significant reclamation of logging residues now unusable.

Falcon will cost $9.6 million a year for 5 years. I am confident that the ambitious and important objectives of Falcon can be met. Experts to implement the Falcon program are available across the country in universities, in the aerospace industry, in the research and administrative branches of the Forest Service, and the timber industry.

May I remind this committee, Mr. Chairman, that you have supported increased funding of this research in previous years? I am sure that you have been gratified by its progress. This research offers great promise of satisfying two of the Nation's most important environmental goals—decent housing and a more attractive landscape. Falcon is the key to completing the job. I urge your favorable consideration of the proposal.

One last thing—as a businessman, I suggest that a tight rein be kept on the funds to assure that the public receives full value for each dollar spent. This can be accomplished by instructions from your committee that a joint committee of the Forest Service and industry oversee the project by establishing priorities and the amount of funds to be spent on each.

Mr. STEWART. I have been before your committee before and pled for funds and you have been most gracious in giving research and development funds towards aerial logging systems. Maybe I shouldn't say this but unfortunately it has been just a token of what we really need to bring this program to the front.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you think that is a token, you should look at the budget request of the Forest Service.

Mr. STEWART. I did, Madam Chairman. It scared me to death. We moved a long way in the last 8 years, in the balloon logging area itself. When we start trying to indoctrinate the rest of the industry to start using this, the questions that they ask that need to be answered are tremendous. Under the Falcon program that the Forest Service has worked up and proposed, we are sure that within 5 years both the balloon logging, helicopter logging, and the other types of sky-line which actually are sky-car operations, will be able to do the job.

Two weeks ago I was invited down to Alabama by the Forest Service to look over some swamplands of which they have 40 million acres in the United States. Actually, these lands can be economically logged through some improvements in our systems.

Helicopter logging has had a lot of publicity in the last year. It deserves the publicity it is getting because it is definitely a tool. Believe me, Madam Chairman, there has to be a tremendous amount of work to bring this mode of logging to the point that it's economical for the industry to be using. But it's there and it will be a real tool if we get the help that Falcon is requesting.

I heard Mr. Hagenstein's testimony this morning. He alluded to the salvage, attempting to take care of the 10 billion board-feet that we are losing each year. We feel, through this aerial logging program, that within 5 years we will be able to recover at least half of this salvageable material. This type of logging operation can be moved, and moved rapidly to pick up the small groups of dead and dying trees. Also, it's going to improve the scenic value of our forests tremendously.

We estimate that at the end of the 5-year period, just as a businessman in private life tries to estimate what a new improvement might do for his operation and how soon will he be able to recover this money and start getting dividends, in 5 years, Madam Chairman, this program, we are certain, will bring dividends back fivefold above what you are recommending and spending each year thereafter. I am speaking of $48 million that you are going to spend in this time that is requested under Falcon.

I have listened to so much of the testimony and I realize all of these things that are brought before you are necessary and of interest, but it's rarely that I hear one that will actually bring money back into the coffers of the United States. It's usually always going out, not coming back.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to correct you, the agencies this subcommittee funds does return dividends to the U.S. Treasury.

Mr. STEWART. I am glad to hear it, because we have a business organization. It's gratifying to hear that.

Referring to my last paragraph of my prepared statement, to be sure that the public gets the value of the dollar spent on the Falcon program, I would strongly urge that your committee recommend that there be a joint advisory committee between the Forest Service and industry to monitor and be sure that each dollar is spent the way it should be spent.

I will concede to my colleague and see what he can do.

Mr. WYATT. Before Mr. Cole speaks, may I make an observation. I would like to welcome Faye Stewart here. He and his brother and associates have been real pioneers in balloon logging. I know of their interest in helicopter logging. I welcome these advances in technology in the forest because these are things that I think help take into full

consideration the environmental problems that we have in connection with wood fiber in this country.

I would also like to say, Mr. Stewart, I think you have pointed up the problem that we face where we have a Presidential task force that was appointed a couple of years ago to do something about the price of wood fiber. They recommend an increase in the production of wood fiber and even recommended specifically how it can be brought about. We now have housing starts at an all-time annual rate. So we are using wood products probably at the highest possible rate in the history of this country. We all recognize the need to keep prices down and the fight against inflation, yet we have a cut in the budgets in the research and in the other efforts that are necessary if we are going to meet all these problems.

I am a strong advocate of the housing program. There is a lot of money involved for a committee that has as little leeway as we have to add this much money to the budget. It should have been done by the Office of Management and Budget. We will do the best we can. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Burt Cole is the next witness.

STATEMENT OF MR. BERT COLE

Mr. COLE. My name is Bert Cole. I am Land Commissioner in the State of Washington. First, I must apologize. My staff did an excellent job of preparing statements for this committee and they are down in my hotel room. I got up at 3 a.m. My body just hasn't quite adjusted to this change. I will see that they get to the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. The statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, committee members, I am Bert L. Cole, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of Washington. I am here today to testify in support of the U.S. Forest Service program called Falcon. Funding this program in the amount of $9.6 million a year for 5 years is necessary if we wish to continue with our timber harvest program.

We residents of the State of Washington are blessed with the abundance of green forests, clear water and clean air. Realizing this wonderful gift we possess, we wish to pass this environment on to the generations that will follow.

The State of Washington is very dependent upon its forest for the economic welfare of its citizens. From our State in 1970, 6.5 billion board feet of logs were harvested from 325,000 acres of forest land. This provided continuous jobs for 61,000 people working in the forest industry.

With the continued reduction of forest-producing land because of other uses, care of the remaining forests is essential. New methods of salvaging dying timber are a must if we are to use our natural resources wisely. The ability to remove dying trees from the old growth stands requires harvesting equipment economically capable of reaching long distances. The timber must be transported by air to prevent damage to the forest soils and the standing trees. The type of equipment necessary to lo this job will be developed by Falcon.

Timber stands once found on the plateaus and valley floors have largely been removed and converted to lush stands of young green trees. The virgin forests awaiting harvest are now found in the mountainous areas where cascading streams, long steep slopes and shallow soils exist. Harvesting these difficult areas with existing systems will require extensive road construction, that could result in damage to the streams and shallow soils. If we are to conserve our streams and soils, harvesting systems must be developed to fly the timber over the fragile slopes and drainages.

Clear streams are vital to our State if we wish to maintain the steelhead and salmon runs we now enjoy. Last year, we sportsmen harvested over 250,000 steelhead and 150,000 salmon from the streams and rivers that originate in our forest areas.

At the present time, environmental groups are quite concerned, and should be, about degradation of our forest lands. I am sure those concerned would be highly pleased to know that a program, such as Falcon, is underway to provide the technology that will enable us to protect these valuable resources.

Interest in the Falcon program has been brought about, in part, Madam Chairman, because of your support of engineering research at the Seattle laboratory of the Forest Service. The results of the research in the different logging systems have stimulated the interest of private industry. To be effective, public funds are necessary for the Falcon program because, in the long run, it is the public that will profit from it.

Falcon will provide the timber industry with proven harvesting equipment capable of sustaining daily production that is highly efficient in its use of manpower and equipment. In today's business world, proven equipment is a necessity if private business is to survive in the timber industry. I believe the Falcon program can be of assistance to the timber industry by improving and testing the new logging systems.

Citizens employed in the forest and mills will feel secure, knowing that moneys being appropriated for Falcon are well spent dollars. Falcon will help insure that their jobs and communities will be there, because new harvesting systems have made land, once inaccessible, now available for forest production. These same systems, at the same time, will be protecting their environment.

Falcon is of concern to all forest users. I sincerely urge full funding and support of this important program.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify for Falcon.

Mr. COLE. I support fully what Mr. Stewart has presented as a public agency and a public land manager of some 3 million acres of land in the State of Washington.

I think it is important to note that private industry, through Mr. Stewart's leadership, has provided the bulk of the research in this aerial-type logging to date. True, the Forest Service has done some research, but it has been very small to date. I think private industry is to be complimented for its contribution to the public land, Forest Service, and State forest lands that are faced with the same problems of harvesting these difficult areas of land where we have a real environmental concern. We have 800 professional people working in our Department. They have been concerned about the environment. One of their major concerns is the soils and the water of our forest lands that we manage. We are getting into steeper country now, where because of the runoff of water—and, of course, water is a major factor in the western part of the State of Washington, as well as Oregon—this past year we have had a considerable amount of slides in virgin country as well as in the areas that have recently or in the past been logged. A good deal of this comes from roadbuilding.

Under the Falcon program we could at least reduce the road construction in half. This would be a major contribution to soil erosion if we could put our roads on the ridges and down in the lower country and with aerial-type looking equipment, whether it be lines, regular extended cable logging that we have done, or by balloon or helicopter.

As Mr. Stewart said, in these areas where we are concerned about in steep country, we need this wood, as Congressman Wyatt has mentioned, for the people's housing program as well as other products. The bulk of this timber is overmature and should be harvested. The soils are such that it can raise several good crops of timber under the management of professional foresters. We do have this one major problem today. If we are going to have clean waters in the fisheries and the other resources we get from the water, we need as well to be able to have a minimum amount of disturbance to the soils so that we can get these continuous crops.

I would certainly urge that this program be expanded to $9.6 million. I understand that the administration, in its shortsightedness, has not recommended this. It is highly important to our total national forestry picture that this program be expanded at this time and be accomplished within the 5-year period. Actually, it is too late for the 5-year period. We should have had this research 5 years ago. We like to think of our professional people being ahead of these problems. That includes, of course, the professional people like land managers in forestry as well as in the State of Washington as well as other States, as well as private industry.

We do not have currently the financial ability to do the total research that is necessary. With our concern about our environment, there are certain groups who are more especially concerned in actually stopping the harvesting of timber now in some of these critical zones, thereby putting a pressure on the wood supply and jobs. This is to me—and I am sure other States will agree—is an urgent program that I hope this committee can find some way to fund. I know how strapped you are.

We are going to be criticized as public administrators and policymakers, whether it be the Congress or the legislature, if we do not take care of the environment or we do not supply the jobs and the wood supply that is necessary.

Again I would urge, Madam Chairman, if at all possible, that this be given a high priority and that we get moving with it. Otherwise I see a sad day for our forest programs, both private and public, not only in the Northwest but in the entire United States.

These systems can be used in the Great Lakes area, in the New England area, in the harvesting of our second, third, and fourth crops with a minimum amount of disturbance to the soils and to the other stand of timber that is remaining.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you both very much. Thank you, Mr. Cole for an excellent statement. As usual, you did a good job even without your papers.

Mr. WYATT. Bert, that was a very constructive statement.

Mr. COLE. I want to say one other thing. The State of Washington supports the statement that is going to be made by the State Foresters Association. Don Frasier, who is my assistant and State forester, wanted me to make that statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FORESTRY RESEARCH

WITNESS

DEAN RONALD W. STARK, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, GRADUATE DEAN AND COORDINATOR OF RESEARCH

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Ronald W. Stark, the Graduate Dean and coordination of research for the University of Idaho.

(Dean Stark's prepared statement follows:)

Madame Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee. I am Ronald W. Stark, Graduate Dean and Coordinator of Research at the University. My remarks have the full concurrence of our President, Dr. Ernest W. Hartung. I'm here today to testify in behalf of increased forestry research for the state of Idaho and the Intermountain Region of the United States.

Forestry is our third largest business in the State of Idaho and ranks high in the entire Intermountain Region. The importance lies not only with forest products but also with our growing, forest-related recreational industry. One of the University's world-recognized colleges is its College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences, where more than 500 undergraduate and graduate students are enrolled.

We are interested in better, multiple use forest management, and welcome this opportunity to testify in support of a Forest Service-University of Idaho forestry research and facilities proposal. The Forest Service is a close, on-campus research cooperator with the University; we have a long history of successful, joint research ventures.

Recent discussions with Dean John H. Ehrenreich of our College of Forestry, and with Dr. Robert W. Harris, Director of the Forest Service's Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, have convinced me that wild land research is sadly undersupported in Idaho. Consider that (1) Idaho has more land devoted to wilderness and related uses than any other state, (2) more than 60 percent of the area of the state is essentially wild land in public ownership, or (3) the state ranks third in the nation in the acreage of productive commerical forest land. Next, consider that awareness of the multiple values of these lands is now general. Present forest use and management practice for much of this wild land, especially the public land, is being challenged by many concerned citizen groups, from many directions. Demands for production of more and better water, cleaner air, more wildlife, and more recreational and aesthetic opportunities are vyeing with demands for more forest products for housing, paper, and other uses.

A heated controversy has arisen revolving around balancing the needs for wilderness, recreation and other amenity values of forests with those of the nation for lumber, livestock forage, pulp and paper, and other commercial forest products. Economic health of our forest communities and states is also in the balance.

One outcome of this controversy may be a substantial reduction in the acreage of forest land dedicated to continued production of commercial forest products. However, the public will probably require that even these commercial forest lands be managed so as to enhance their water and amenity values.

It follows that we must develop enlightened, integrated forest land management schemes, systems that provide for maximum production of all the many uses and products of the forest. More important, we must provide the wild land

manager with the broad-base, multidisciplinary research information he needs to institute sound and balanced multiple use management. Somehow the forester must extract equal or greater productivity of commercial and amenity values from a diminished commercial forest land base. This needed integrated information is not available today, in Idaho or elsewhere. Nor will the needed information become available in time to meet Idaho's, or the nation's, needs without substantial increase in forest land research.

This is why we are so enthusiastic about the new, cooperative forestry research program suggested by our natural resource people at the University of Idaho and by the Forest Service. We foresee that this forward looking program will go far toward securing the informational base we must have to secure enlightened, multiple use management of public, state and private forest lands.

Considering the nation's stake in Idaho's 22 million acres of forest land (including 16 million acres of the Rocky Mountains' most productive, commercial forest land, 13 million acres in public ownership), costs of the Forest Service's part in this suggested research program are really minor. We enthusiastically support new first-year Forest Service research funding as outlined in the proposal below--an investment in the future of the Intermountain area of less than 3.2 million dollars.

A more detailed statement of the research follows. I respectfully recommend your close study of this statement, and I hope for your understanding and sympathetic support of this vital research program. Without these new funds and facilities the Forest Service and the University will be unable in a reasonable time to meet the state's and nation's rightful demand for establishment of quality, multiple use land management in Idaho.

THE NEED FOR ACCELERATED RESEARCH

Because Idaho is a public land State, citizens of Idaho have not in the past pressed for forest research in Idaho. As a result present research programs--Federal, State, and Private--are simply inadequate.

Increased research in the following areas is needed to answer today's pressing wildland management problems:

- Integrated research and development programs on an ecosystem basis that will determine:
  - Classification systems
  - Processes and functioning
  - Basic productivities and how they may be increased
  - Factors such as insects and diseases affecting productivities
  - Synthesis systems
  - Productivities and functioning under alternatives of management
- Utilization of residues and methods for their disposal
- Improved logging systems that will protect the environment

Accelerated research on forest ecosystems is especially needed in Idaho. Research on utilization of residues and improved logging systems is underway or planned in adjacent states; some of this research will extend into Idaho and all of it will be of benefit to Idaho.

A JOINT FOREST SERVICE-UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO PROGRAM

The Forest Service and the University of Idaho have cooperatively developed a forestry research program to meet urgent needs for knowledge. It takes into account research being conducted or planned elsewhere that has relevance to Idaho's problems, such as the FALCON program, fire research in Montana, the IBP Coniferous Biome program in the western United States, and the nationwide IBP "Pest Management" program.

The new proposed joint program would include research centered at Moscow and Boise as follows:

Northern Idaho, Washington, and Montana

Research will emphasize three components: (1) Basic productivities of the very productive cedar-hemlock ecosystem, (2) effects of insects and diseases on productivities, and (3) capabilities and functioning of the ecosystem under alternatives of uses. The program will be centered at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory on the campus of the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho.

Productivities of the Cedar-Hemlock Ecosystem ($450,000)

The objectives of this research will be to develop an understanding of the genetic and ecological makeup of the ecosystem, the driving forces and processes involved, and how these may be manipulated to produce the goods and services needed by man consistent with a quality environment. This research will determine the basic potential of the ecosystem to produce both consumptive and nonconsumptive land uses, and how the vegetation can be cultured to best express these productivities.

Effects of Insects and Diseases on Productivities ($600,000)

Insects and diseases take a tremendous toll of the cedar-hemlock and related ecosystems. It is estimated that losses from these pests more than equal the volume of timber cut. They also affect other products, services, and uses. Hence, research to determine the effects of insects and diseases on productivities, and how these pests can be manipulated and controlled to reduce losses is a vital component to the whole ecosystem research effort.

Capabilities of the Ecosystem under Alternatives of Uses ($100,000)

The most critical component of the planned ecosystem effort will involve analysis and synthesis of results from the foregoing research and other sources into an integrated knowledge for multiple use management of the ecosystem. This research will use models and systems analyses to estimate the tradeoffs in productivities for various alternatives of multiple use management objective consistent with maintenance of a quality environment. It will study the functioning of the ecosystem under various management alternatives to predict productivity and long-time environmental consequences based on knowledge of ecological functions.

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Construction of Phase II - Moscow Forestry Sciences Laboratory ($1,500,000)

In 1967 Congress appropriated $45,000 to develop finished plans and specifications for building additional research facilities on land under 99-year, free lease from the University of Idaho. This proposed, planned, and ready-to-go construction provides a second and major step toward improving Forest Service research on forest land management problems. In combination with existing, first-stage facilities completed in 1963, the new construction will permit scientists of the laboratory and universities of several disciplines, to engage in coordinated and effective programs of fundamental and applied research aimed at securing a basic understanding of the complex cedar-hemlock forest ecosystem, and an integrated knowledge for its management.

Southern Idaho, Eastern Washington, and Montana

The research program in southern Idaho centered at Boise would concentrate on problems of the Idaho Batholith which covers approximately 15,000 square miles with its main core in Idaho, but also extends into Montana and northeastern Washington. Topography is dominantly steep and rugged. Soils are derived from the quartz monzonite-granite complex and are commonly coarse-textured and highly erodible.

Management and use of the Batholith lands face serious problems. Valuable timber occurs on steep slopes where fragile soils preclude logging by conventional means because of excessive soil disturbance and ensuing erosion. Even where removal of timber itself is not damaging, watershed damage from logging road construction is often of unacceptable magnitude. Regeneration of new forest stands is difficult on some sites. Extensive areas of rangeland have been damaged by livestock to the extent that grazing must be excluded or costly rehabilitation treatments applied. Wildfire has created drastic vegetation changes, sometimes resulting in inferior plant cover that provides unsatisfactory watershed protection. Big game range deterioration is increasing, particularly on critical wintering areas. Anadromous fisheries are seriously endangered by accumulations of sediment on spawning beds and in other stream channel segments.

The Batholith Research Program ($500,000)

Two important practical objectives have been selected for the Batholith research program and have been used in selecting problems having high priority for research. These objectives are as follows:

1. To develop new or modified management and development practices which will permit maximum utilization of lands in the Batholith without impairing and possibly improving soil and water resources.

2. To develop economically feasible methods for rehabilitating areas damaged by past development and use to prevent further accelerated erosion, site deterioration, and sedimentation of streams.

CONCLUSION

The University of Idaho has worked in concert with the Forest Service on many significant proposals such as the "Analysis of Range Land Policies" (1970) for the Public Land Law Review Commission and currently on the IBP proposal "Principles, Strategies and Tactics of Pest Population Regulation and Control in the Major Pine-Bark Beetle Ecosystem." We look forward to further productive cooperation and trust that this Subcommittee will give their approval to this Forest Service request for funding.

Mr. STARK. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Ronald Stark. I would like to say we feel that support of the Forest Service is so important that President Hartung had intended to be here but, unfortunately, his calendar did not permit him to be here. These remarks have his full concurrence. I sense, from what I have heard this morning, that I do not have to make an impassioned appeal for the support of research. So I will pass that.

I would like to say that the importance of coordination of research between universities and the Forest Service is a very profitable one and a very necessary one. The universities are able to go into areas of research and a chief support from other agencies which the Forest Service is unable to do.

As an example of the type of research which is produced by this conjoining of the Forest Service and universities I would only cite the recent successes of the University of California and the Forest Service in that area.

This program from the basic research program at the University of California, supported by Ford Foundation, National Science Foundation, and others, resulted in the development of the so-called sex pheremone. They are now field testing these in full cooperation with the Forest Service. Indications are that this will be a very useful, nonecological damaging tool in insect control. We have a comparable program now underway at the University of Idaho, Washington State, and with the Forest Service at Moscow.

This is why I am here and representing the president of the University of Idaho, to give our full support to the Forest Service request for additional research funds, particularly the intermountain area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dean Stark, what percent of Idaho's economy is based on forest products?

Mr. STARK. It's the third largest item in the gross national product. I cannot give you a precise figure, but it's our third largest. Incidentally, in the statement is the acreage. We are the first in the Nation in land devoted to wilderness and related uses than any other State. More than 60 percent of the area of the State is essentially wilderness. This makes the intermountain area, this wild land, lapse over into Montana and Washington. This particular area gives a unique location for the development of baselines or guidelines for many of the perplexing problems facing the management of our forest lands today, particularly in the area of wilderness, recreation areas, and so forth. We essentially have the baseline from which to find what will happen if you do this, that, or so. We feel we are in a unique position to conduct this kind of research. This is primarily what this research program here is meant to do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Dean Stark, for a very excellent presentation.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you, Dean.

Mr. STARK. Thank you for the opportunity to appear.

Mr. WYATT. Congressman McClure told me you were going to be here. He spoke to me about these projects.

WITNESS

ROBERT F. LEDERER, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Mr. Robert F. Lederer, the executive vice president of the American Association of Nurserymen, Inc.

Mr. LEDERER. Madam Chairman, I am Robert F. Lederer, executive vice president of the American Association of Nurserymen, a trade association representing over 1,900 member firms engaged in the production, sale, and distribution of nursery stock.

TREES FIGHT POLLUTION

Because of the enormously important role of planted materials—trees, shrubs, grass, plants—in the ecological balance, the people of the nursery industry recognize that green is truly the color of survival in the environmental crisis. Not long ago. President Nixon addressed himself to this subject. He said:

> At a time when we as a people are becoming more concerned with the quality of our environment, it is fitting that we give more attention to the planting of trees in rural and urban communities. In crowded city streets or suburban shopping centers they stand as things of beauty and as reminders of man's inseparable link with nature.

The trees in rural and urban communities and in the forests can play a definite role in the battle against pollution. Trees are one of nature's different combinations of plantings are in removing particulate matter the dirt in the air we breathe—are released into the atmosphere of the United States every year—and trees act as natural traps for this airborne matter. The hairy leaf surfaces clutch falling particles and keep a steady rain of dust and dirt from saturating the air with solid pollutants. In fact, trees are such effective dust catchers that one of our cities, Los Angeles, has to wash its trees periodically in a detergent solution. In another area, the dust count on the sheltered side of a planted section was 75 percent lower than a similar count on the windward side.

We still have to learn just how effective different kinds of trees and different combinations of plantings are in removing particulate matter from polluted air. We also still have to learn just what role trees can play in reducing or in diluting gaseous pollutants.

Trees, however, not only affect air pollution, but they are in turn affected by continuous long-term exposure to air pollutants. A tree's health and vigor can decline, increasing tree susceptibility to insect and disease attacks that can kill it or destroy its beauty and utility. At this time, we do not have the tools available to use to identify trees that are in a weakened condition. Neither do we have the knowledge needed to counteract the effects of air pollution when the visible effects are noted.

An expanded program of research on air pollution and tree problems by the Forest Service Insect and Disease Laboratory at Delaware, Ohio, could help the public find ways to use trees more effectively to reduce air pollution, as well as maintain the beauty and health of those

in and around our rural and urban communities. Unfortunately, funds for this vital research program are not in the budget. We respectfully urge you to add $450,000 to the Forest Service research budget in fiscal year 1973 as the first step in increasing air pollution and tree research at Delaware, Ohio, by $900,000. The additional $450,000 could be added 2 years hence, after the research efforts currently underway have been accelerated.

TREES, SHRUBS—NOISE ABATEMENT

We commend the Forest Service for its work in cooperation with the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture Experiment Station in research on trees and shrubs for noise abatement. This project found that threes and shrubs planted as screenings can reduce noise levels as much as 50 percent under certain conditions. We wish to express our support for this research and strongly urge that the Forest Service continue its work in this area to reinforce and expand the results obtained from this initial project. We need to know more about the way to use plant material to abate noise emanating from highways, factories, and other specific noise sources. With their background, the Forest Service is highway qualified to pursue further research in this area.

Thank you for this opportunity to present testimony of the American Association of Nurserymen. We respectfully urge your support for these two programs of research to be conducted by the very competent Forest Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. WYATT. You left out the manufacture of oxygen.

Mr. LEDERER. We have a whole list of things.

FOREST RESEARCH

WITNESS

J. E. MOORE, MANAGER OF FORESTRY PROGRAMS FOR THE AMERICAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. J. E. Moore, manager of forestry programs for the 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.

My statement covers three areas of research conducted by the Forest Service:

First. Forest survey: We request that funds be increased by at least $500,000;

Second. Insect and disease research should be sustained at least at the budgeted level for 1973; and

Third. Prescribed burning research: We request that funds be increased by $375,000.

FOREST SURVEY

The forest survey furnishes data on forest land area, forest growth, cut, and inventory. This information is valuable to forest industries, State forestry organizations, and the Nation as a whole.

Each State is surveyed about every 10 years. While this frequency may be all right for some States with comparatively small commercial forest acreage and little forest industry, we feel that in States where there is a lot of forestry activity, the survey should be made at more frequent intervals. This is particularly true in the South. Pulpwood used by the pulp and paper industry in the South is now approximately two-thirds of the Nation's total. The southern pine plywood industry which was nonexistent 10 years ago, now produces nearly one-fourth of the Nation's softwood plywood.

Coupled with this increasing demand for forest products is a loss of commercial forest acreage as forest land is converted to other uses. Recent Forest Survey reports show for example that between 1959 and 1969 Arkansas lost 12 percent (2.5 million acres) of its commercial forest acreage and in Florida commercial forest land decreased 5 percent (.9 million acres). Survey information completed for the southern part of Georgia indicates that from 1960 to 1970 commercial forest acreage decreased by 6 percent.

In spite of this conversion of forest land to agriculture, urban development, and for other purposes forest growth exceeded the cut in each case.

These overall figures do not tell the whole story. Let me give you one example that shows the need for more frequent survey information. When the statistics for southeast Georgia were released last November, they showed that in a 14-county area in the extreme southeastern part of Georgia, the cut of pine during 1970 exceeded the growth by 26 percent and that the inventory of softwood had been reduced 12 percent between 1960 and 1970. More frequent and up-to-date survey information would have made it possible to begin efforts to compensate for such adverse growth-drain ratios before they reached such proportions. State planning organizations and industry need up-to-date information as a basis for attracting new industries and when considering expansion of existing industries.

In view of the need for this vital information, we are very disappointed to see that the amount budgeted for the forest survey for 1973 was cut by $128,000 to $3,293,000. We feel that the appropriation should be increased by at least $500,000 in 1973 and to the full authorization of $5 million as quickly as possible.

INSECTS AND DISEASE

Insects and disease cause a tremendous loss in our forests every year. In fact the most recent nationwide figures compiled by the Forest Service indicate that insects and disease destroy about one-half as much timber as we use. The loss is about equally divided between mortality and loss of growth. With the demand for forest products increasing each year and with ever-increasing inroads on the forest land base, we simply cannot afford to let this loss continue.

It is not economically or physically possible to control all insects

and disease in the forests. However, we must find ways to control serious outbreaks and reduce the damage when insects or disease build up to epidemic proportions.

Last year the appropriations committees and Congress recognized the need for insect and disease research in the area by providing a fairly substantial increase in funds over the initial budget request. An additional small increase is budgeted for 1973. We urge that the 1973 appropriations be held at least at the 1973 level.

PRESCRIBED BURNING RESEARCH

Prescribed fire is a valuable forest management tool, particularly in the coastal plain areas. It is used for a number of purposes, including burning underbrush as insurance against total destruction in case a wildfire is started under adverse weather conditions, to control undesirable species, and to control brown spot, a disease that infects longleaf pine seedlings.

Emphasis on reducing air pollution indicates that prescribed burning may have to be curtailed or discontinued within the next few years. This would be a serious loss since there are no economically feasible alternatives at the present time. The fact is that we simply do not know how much pollution is caused by prescribed burning, ing may have to be curtailed or discontinued within the next few do not know how much pollution is caused by prescribed burning, or by wildfire, or what the trade-offs would be if we discontinued controlled burning. How much more pollution would we get from wildfires which would undoubtedly be bigger and hotter if prescribed burning were discontinued? What products are released into the atmosphere by prescribed burning and by wildfire and in what quantity? Are they hazardous? These are just some of the questions that need to be answered.

It has never been necessary to answer these questions in the past and for that reason comparatively little research has been done on the subject. The Forest Service is the logical organization to conduct this research and estimates that $475,000 a year is needed, but only $100,000 is now budgeted. We urge that research funds for prescribed burning be increased to $475,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. The burning problem is a burning issue throughout this country.

Mr. MOORE. In many ways, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. We appreciate your comments.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you, sir.

FOREST RESEARCH

WITNESS

J. WALTER MYERS, JR., EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, FOREST FARMERS ASSOCIATION, ATLANTA, GA.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. J. Walter Myers, Jr., the Executive Vice President of the Forest Farmers Association.

(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.

Over the years this Committee has demonstrated outstanding support for maintaining a strong program of federal research in forestry. This has been most gratifying and the Committee can be proud of the many significant accomplishments which have resulted. The Forest Farmers Association has carefully reviewed the 1973 f.y. budget estimate as it provides funds for the U.S. Forest Service, and wishes to endorse the original budget proposal. In addition, our association requests the Committee's consideration to the following increases not included in the 1973 budget.* Our group feels these increases represent minimums to enable the nation's forestry programs to keep pace with expanding demands from an increasing population. (*with two exceptions as noted)

These are:

(1) Increase funds for forest research programs in the South by $3,120,000. The highest priority items being --

A. Strengthening of the forest survey to place this program on a 5-year resurvey cycle in the South $1,100,000

B. A program for research on Environmental Effects of Fire, particularly prescribed burning versus wildfire. Prescribed burning is a vitally important fire prevention and wildlife management tool. The work to be coordinated at Macon, Georgia $475,000
*$100,000 of this amount is already in the 1973 f.y. budget.

(2) Funds for construction of research facilities for which architectural plans have been completed:

A. Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory (Phase II), Gulfport, Mississippi $880,000

B. Forestry Sciences Laboratory (Phase II), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina $1,600,000

C. Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory, Franklin, North Carolina $870,000

D. Forest Sciences Laboratory at Auburn, Alabama $1,140,000

(3) Planning and construction funds for:

A. Forest Sciences Laboratory at Charleston, South Carolina $1,370,000

B. Southern Hardwood Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi $36,000

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 three years. The Forest Farmers Association is happy to note the several increases for forest research programs already in the 1973 f.y. budget. These include an item of $100,000*for prescribed burning research in the South and $150,000*for research on control of southern pine beetle attacks. We strongly endorse these two items and hope that they can be retained in the budget. The Committee's consideration is also invited to certain much-needed increases for research activities which are not now in the 1973 budget. Such increases total an additional $1,770,000 and would be spread over 4 southern states. In addition, $1,100,000 is needed southwide to accelerate the very important state-by-state forest survey program to place this program on a 5-year cycle.

FUNDS FOR FOREST RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Additional funds, as indicated herewith, are urgently needed in f.y. 1973 to meet minimum needs for strengthening and initiating top priority forest research programs, (none of these funds except the $100,000 for prescribed burning and $150,000 for control of southern pine beetle attacks, are included in the original 1973 f.y. budget):

The Forest Survey - This is a top priority item. The survey provides invaluable state-by-state forest resource inventories on a current basis. This survey serves as 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 the increasing demands on its forest resources. A minimum annual increase of $1,100,000 is needed in the South, alone, beginning as soon as possible, to achieve the objective of state resurveys on a 5-year cycle, which the Forest Service recommends. $500,000 of these funds would be required to accomplish this goal in the states served by the Southern Forest Experiment Station, and $600,000 in the Southeastern Station's area. With the increased demands on our forest resources, the present 10-year cycle is not of sufficient frequency to provide the data needed in growing the wood to meet the sharply rising demands for wood products and other forest resources. $3,421,000 was appropriated for the forest survey, nationwide, in f.y. 1972 and no additional funds are provided in the original 1973 f.y. budget. The ceiling for this activity, nationwide, is $5,000,000. The Forest Farmers Association recommends this amount be made available in f.y. 1973, with $1,100,000 of the increase earmarked for use in the South.

Fire Use, Fuel Treatment, and Environmental Effects -- Research on environmental effects of fire, particularly as regards prescribed burning versus wildfires, is urgently needed. A start has been made in this activity, which is southwide, with coordination provided by the Forest Fire Laboratory in Macon, Georgia. A minimum of $475,000 is needed to get this work fully activated, and only $100,000 is in the 1973 f.y. budget. Prescribed burning is one of the most important fire control tools used in the South. It is also important in wildlife management. 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 versus wildfire, so that appropriate safeguards can be designed which would permit the continued use of prescribed burning. This is, also, a top priority item.

Nutrient and Moisture Requirements of Southern Pines -- A strong need exists to determine the nutrient and moisture relations of southern pines and to guide forest fertilization and water management programs for timber and wildlife production. $125,000 is needed for this activity and the work would be centered at Marianna, Florida.

Forest Ecosystem Decisions -- An urgent need exists to provide research support for more effective public and private and industrial management of forest resources in the South. Such research would provide much-needed information on how to incorporate additional economic, technical and environmental considerations into forest management plans. This work is centered at the Institute of Forest Ecosystem Decisions, Athens, Georgia and $500,000 is needed.

Intensive Culture of Southern Pines -- $420,000 is needed to strengthen and expand research aimed at reducing rotation age of intensively-managed southern pine through the use of such measures as fertilization and water control. This research would provide a basis for the best use of improved strains of pines, and to develop more adequate growth and yield data for pine plantations. Additional information is needed, also, to develop effective, environmentally-sound methods of dealing with competing hardwoods. This work is centered at Alexandria, Louisiana.

Control of Southern Pine Bark Beetles -- Southern forests are currently experiencing a serious outbreak of southern pine beetle attacks. An item of $150,000 is included in the 1973 f.y. budget and we hope that this can be retained. This research is needed to strengthen work on control of southern pine bark beetles through development of effective means of surveillance of beetle populations, and development of integrated and more effective beetle control measures.

Intensive Culture of Southern Hardwoods -- $350,000 is needed to establish long-needed research in management of wildlife habitat in southern hardwoods, including genetic improvement of trees for mast production as well as timber growth and quality, and improvement of foliage and color species. This work is also needed to expand research on nutritional and soil requirements of southern hardwoods. It would be centered at Stoneville, Mississippi.

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 facilities previously listed. The Committee had earlier recommended and Congress appropriated funds for planning of certain of these facilities. These plans are all now completed except those for the Forest Sciences Laboratory at Auburn which will be completed later this year. In addition, we hope the Committee will recommend funds for architectural plans and construction of a much-needed Forest Sciences Laboratory at Charleston, South Carolina. Construction costs for this laboratory are estimated at $1,370,000, which includes $125,000 for architectural plans. This laboratory would replace present temporary facilities which are limited and inadequate to support important research on increased production of loblolly pine and wetland hardwoods currently being conducted at this location. Construction funds are also requested for the Southern Hardwood Laboratory at Stoneville, Mississippi in the amount of $36,000. This money would be used to construct a workshop-storage building and set the stage for remodeling existing space to provide more office and laboratory space.

OTHER ITEMS

Funds for Cooperative Forestry Programs -- As a matter of record, our association also feels that certain cooperative forestry programs, particularly cooperative forest fire control (CM-2), should be funded at a much higher level than currently be the federal government. We recognize, however, that such action must await an increase in the ceilings on these programs. Enabling legislation is before the Congress now, and hopefully it may be enacted during this session so that consideration to funding these programs at a more appropriate level can be considered in another year.

The Committee's consideration to the views of the Forest Farmers Association on the 1973 f.y. budget for the U.S. Forest Service, as expressed herein, will be appreciated.

Thank you for your courtesy in hearing me.

Mr. MYERS. Madam Chairman and Mr. Wyatt, it's a pleasure to have the opportunity to appear before you this afternoon again.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome you back to the committee.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you, ma'am. We do want to say thank you for what you did last year. Among other things, a very fine addition to the Macon Fire Laboratory was provided. We come here year after year and ask for things. I am not sure we always are so diligent about saying thank you. I am afraid this may be true of many of the witnesses, but we do appreciate it.

I think this committee can be continually proud of the accomplishments that have been made over the years. I won't go back and review those. I would like to say thank you.

We have once again looked at the budget in 1973. We have some suggestions and recommendations. We do want to endorse two increases that are in the budget. One is an increase of $100,000 for prescribed burning research. We certainly endorse the full $475,000. We are in a bit of a spot on that appropriation. I won't belabor that point. The Environmental Protection Agency is basically interested in air quality and secondarily interested in fire control because this is their area of responsibility.

We feel that the fire control—I think Mr. Ruark covered that very well—is very important. Also fire is an important tool in game management. Despite information you may hear otherwise, we have more game in the Northeast today than we had when the Pilgrims landed. We may not have a vast assortment, but this came as a surprise to me that there is actually more game—and I speak of the South and this makes sense because of our vast game management programs the States have and the laws that we have and the game refuges, and so forth—but fire is very important and controlled burning is very important in the management of our game resources as well as our forest resources.

I would also like to speak to the point of strengthening the survey. In the South—and I heard Mr. Moore's testimony a moment ago and I won't repeat that—we have encountered some problems. Virginia was another area where very recently they found suddenly a 20-percent or more deficit in growth versus drain. It came as quite a shock to the people. They have taken some remedial steps.

Every 10 years today is not often enough to survey. In the South it would take $1.1 million. Nationwide it would mean increasing it to $5 million, which in some areas it would not be necessary to go to a 5-year resurvey cycle, but in the South we feel it is.

Then we would appreciate the committee's consideration on construction facilities, particularly the facilities that have had their plans completed, some of them as long as 6 years, such as phase 2 of the laboratory at Gulfport for insect and disease research, the Research Triangle in North Carolina, Coweeta Laboratory at Franklin, N.C.

On the last item, the Forest Sciences Laboratory at Auburn, the plans came through last year. There is tremendous interest for a Forest Sciences Laborotry at Charleston, S.C. This is for wetlands, pine and hard wood research. South Carolina is one of the few States in the South that does not have a forest laboratory of any description. They have temporary facilities and they are doing fine work. It has been pointed out that they need to intensify the work if we are going to grow the timber we need to grow in the South.

There is a very small item for the Southern Hardwood Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., which is $36,000. That would be used primarily as a work area, to remodel a workshop and storage building, to remodel existing facilities there.

Most of these items have been detailed in my formal statement, which I would appreciate filing for the record.

I think our State foresters are doing an outstanding job with a nominal amount of money. We hope that when the ceiling may be raised—and we are hopeful it will be with the legislation that is before Congress—that further consideration can be given to that item. I don't think it's possible this year, but it is a continuing need. I could not speak more highly for an item than that. The State foresters and their organizations are the backbone of our forestry programs, not only in the South but over the Nation.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

STATE AND PRIVATE COOPERATIVE FORESTRY

WITNESS

THOMAS B. BORDEN, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Mr. Thomas B. Borden, the Chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association of State Foresters.

(Mr. Borden's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, the privilege of appearing before you and your committee is particularly appreciated this year. This committee recommended an increase of $3.5 million in the Clarke-McNary cooperative forest fire program for 1972. Congress concurred, and the funds were released by the Office of Management and Budgets. Please accept the deeply felt thanks of the thousands of forest firefighters who fight over 120,000 fires, annually.

Your response was well timed. During the period 1966–70, the average annual burned area had risen to 4,686,523 acres. The previous 5-year average was 4,217,062. This fact has placed a heavy burden on our fire control organizations to halt and hopefully reverse this serious drain on our forest resources.

What is being accomplished with the additional Federal financial support? States report over 40 million more acres placed under organized protection. Of this total, about 3 million acres were forested lands with the rest being critical nonforested watershed.

In addition to bringing this new acreage under protection, an estimated 20 million acres received intensified protection. Intensification was provided in several ways. Cooperation with additional rural fire departments was provided through helping to train and equip them. Equipment included excess Federal vehicles adapted to firefighting use. Some States were able to employ additional personnel to strengthen prevention efforts. Significant reductions in fire starts have been made through employment of special fire prevention contact personnel in areas having high incendiary fire problems. Fire wardens have been employed to better the law enforcement efforts and help to administer burning permit regulations.

A start on the purchase of badly needed fire equipment has been made possible. Types of equipment purchased were radios, both mobile and base stations, transport and tractor units, fire plows, tankers and other highly specialized firefighting equipment. In addition to equipment purchases, some States were able to contract for needed aerial detection and to modify excess federal aircraft for use in the C–M2 program. You and your colleagues share the credit for these accomplishments.

We honestly feel we are making every additional dollar produce results, but the pressure on our forest resources is increasing dramatically. Our increasing population is more affluent, more mobile and more outdoor recreation minded than ever. They are spending more time in open, forested areas than ever before. In addition, there has been an alarming increase in the incidence of incendiary type fires.

Then, too, while increased Federal support has encouraged States to better support forest fire protection, many effective dollars have been lost due to our economic inflation. Salaries for personnel, costs of specialized fire equipment, materials and supplies, and communications costs have all increased at an alarming rate. A 1972 Pennsylvania study shows a few of the increases in costs of protecting our forests:

Item	1969	1972	Percent increase
Tilt bed truck	$7,449.76	$9,688.00	30.0
Axes, double bit	3.76	5.12	36.2
Fire plow	7,200.00	10,222.00	42.0

What is our request for 1973? With passage of H.R. 8817 presently pending before the senate, an additional $20 million will be authorized. Funding for 1973, however, should provide half this amount or $10 million. What will this money produce?

We would plan to place about 25 million acres of land under organized protection. Intensification would be the major thrust with about 50 million acres receiving more intensive protection. Additional personnel would be added to cope with specific fire problems, incendiary fires, debris burning, and fires caused from railroad operations. Training would be provided to cooperating rural volunteer fire departments. Excess Federal equipment would be provided to these volunteer departments. The needed updating of communications equipment would be possible. Additional fire patrolmen could be employed to assist in strengthening the law enforcement efforts. It would be possible to contract for detection and suppression aircraft in the high fire occurrence areas. Funds would also assist in adapting excess Federal aircraft to fire suppression duties.

For each of the next 5 years, starting with fiscal year 1974, an additional $2 million should be provided to further augment the major steps taken in 1972 and 1973. A detailed long-range plan is presently being prepared to assure the highest rate of return possible.

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Another cooperative forestry program needing material strengthening is cooperative forest management. Approximately 60 percent of the Nation's commercial forest land is owned by private, nonindustrial landowners. These 295 million acres are the key factors in providing wood for present and future housing needs, jobs in rural areas and providing all people with the intangible values related to water, recreation, forage and wildlife.

Almost 4,500,000 individuals own the private nonindustrial forest lands. The average ownership consists of about 70 acres, hardly an economic unit upon which to depend for fully supporting a family. The past consequences of this situation is that few of these acres are under intensive sustained yield management. Harvest may occur when an offer is made for the timber by a purchaser or arbitrarily when an emergency arises in the family. Yet, in many cases where a forester has been given the opportunity to work closely with the landowner, management of the forest for optimum yields is frequently accomplished.

Cooperation between the U.S. Forest Service and State foresters in forest management and processing has yielded many success stories. In fiscal year 1971, state foresters gave direct assistance to 69,732 landowners who control 4,325,444 acres. Management plans, harvesting plans or specific plans for reforestation, timber stand improvement, wildlife enhancement or watershed protection were provided to these progressive landowners. Unfortunately, these people only control 1.5 percent of the 295 million acres classified as private nonindustrial commercial forest lands. If these lands are to produce the forest products including wood, required by our citizens, additional funds for on the ground technical assistance must be provided.

The requested increase in appropriation of $3.75 million, with anticipated State matching funds ($7.5 million), will provide for examining an addition 3.7 million acres of forest land each year. Referrals from service foresters to consulting and industrial foresters will result in a significant additional acreage put under intensive management.

The new annual accomplishment, using present field methods, will allow a forester to examine and recommend management practices on the same acre once every 37 years. The goal by 1975 is once every 10 years.

URBAN-COMMUNITY FORESTRY

The third major area needing funding in 1973 is the anticipated urban-community forestry program, also authorized by H.R. 8817. This portion of the forest management program will require $1.25 million in 1973. The objective is to protect and improve the livability of urban areas and communities by helping create a more attractive, healthful and rewarding environment. The primary target areas are open spaces, green belts, buffer strips, roadsides and other rights-of-way, community parks, forests and woodlands, and residential and industrial zones. Using educational and technical assistance techniques, the program is designed to provide, protect, restore and enhance urban values dependent upon trees and associated woody plants.

Reducing the effects of solar radiation, providing opportunities for future study and appreciation, reducing noise pollution, screening eyesore areas, limiting movement of wind, snow, dust, protecting watersheds and controlling erosion constitute some of the major thrusts of this program. It complements and does not duplicate other urban-oriented programs.

ADDITIONAL REQUESTS

The State foresters support the President's budget increase of $2.6 million for forest research in insects and fire. These items form the basis for effective protection programs in the years ahead and should be funded by congress in fiscal year 1973.

Finally, the state foresters recommended an additional $1 million to strengthen resource surveys. New wood industries and private expansion of present facilities depend upon up-to-date data for decisionmaking. Government entities also require this information to properly evaluate impacts of environmental demands on our Nation's forest resources.

SUMMARY

Even though H.R. 8817, authorizing significant increases in funding, is still pending before the senate, almost unanimous support expressed by individual Senators foretells passage this year. Our forest resources cannot wait until fiscal year 1974 for consideration. State foresters recommended increases in these basic environmental forestry activities are summarized as follows:

Item	Appropriation, 1972	Recommended increase 1973	Appropriation, 1973
Cooperation in forest fire control	$19,994,000	$10,000,000	$29,994,000
Cooperation in forest management	5,000,000	[1] 5,000,000	10,000,000
Forest research:			
Fire	5,160,000	2,200,000	7,360,000
Insects	5,696,000	400,000	6,096,000
Survey	3,421,000	1,000,000	4,421,000

[1] Includes $3,750,000 for CFM and $1,250,000 for urban-community forestry.

Mr. BORDEN. Good morning, Madam Chairman.

I represent quite a group of foresters here this morning. I would like for them to stand, although I won't ask them to speak.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome all of you.

Mr. BORDEN. We have been back propagandizing our Senators and Congressmen and Congresswomen on our programs these few days. It's an extreme pleasure to be here this year because it was this com-

mittee that provided the impetus last year—a boost of $3½ million in our forest fire protection program—that has really been put to work this year. We are seeing very good results. Our thanks to you and to your colleagues on the committee for your help.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee felt it was time that impetus be provided.

Mr. BORDEN. We are particularly pleased to see the progress of House Resolution 8817, which passed this body and is over in the Senate, and is presently hung up on what is called the freed feed grain reserve, the Strategic Grain Reserve Act. Our testimony this morning is based upon the passage of H.R. 8817 by the Senate this year. My testimony is for an increase based upon the anticipated passage in the Senate. There seems to be very little difficulty with that. I won't go into a great deal of length. You have the materials before you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am interested in your figures on page 2 of your statement.

Mr. BORDEN. Yes, ma'am. In this case over the last 3 to 4 years where we have a tilt-bed truck, this is the type of vehicle that carriers a bulldozer and a caterpillar tractor.

The increase in cost in acquisition has risen 30 percent. Even the double bit axes have gone up 36 percent and the fire plow. The price for this particular item increased 42 percent. It's this kind of an inflationary trend that we are fighting as hard as we can. But we are sliding backwards as it would. I wish the State forester of Louisiana were here today. Jim Mixen could tell you a long, sad story of the equipment needs in the State of Louisiana. And they are very valid.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very good presentation.

Mr. WYATT. It was an excellent presentation.

FOREST RESEARCH PROGRAM AT ORONO, MAINE

WITNESSES

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MAINE
JOHN T. MAINES, GREAT NORTHERN PAPER CO.

Mrs. HANSEN. The next witness is our very distinguished colleague on the Appropriations Committee, Congressman Hathaway.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, it is a pleasure for me to appear before you today in the company of John Maines of the Great Northern Paper Co.

Both John and I are here to indicate support for a $350,000 budget increase for the Forest Service research program at Orono, Maine; $150,000 of this increase is needed to strengthen present research in timber management, and $200,000 is needed for wildlife habitat research.

Eighteen million acres of forestland, nearly 90 percent of the total land area of Maine, make ours the most heavily forested State in the Nation.

Forests, trees, and wood fiber have provided a way of life for the people of Maine for centuries, and presently constitute our No. 1 economic activity.

At the same time, Maine has gained a reputation, in this era of environmental concern, as a haven for those who enjoy wildlife, outdoor recreation, and open spaces.

These facts point to the feasibility of effectively meeting the challenge involved in balancing economic and environmental considerations in the present. The request for funds we are making today speaks to meeting the challenge in the future, and the need for research to accomplish that goal.

National trends in population and economics clearly indicate the accelerating demands that will fall upon the forest resources of the United States in the years ahead. Our population will be larger, younger, more urban but mobile, with greater incomes and more leisure time, and with greater concern for protection of the environment.

These changes create a need for more goods and services, developed in accord with ecological principles, from all forest resources. Providing these goods and services will, concurrenly, increase job opportunities and living standards in rural America.

In total, the national demand for wood could double by the end of the century. Yet well managed forests can and should provide increased opportunities for public enjoyment of wildlife, outdoor recreation, and open space as well as timber.

The spruce-fir forests of the Northeastern United States can make substantial contributions toward meeting these national needs. This is especially true for softwood construction lumber and plywood, pulp and paper products, wildlife and water, as well as the nonconsumable resources of forest recreation, wilderness and open space.

Spruce-fir forests are the most extensive softwood forest type near the great population centers of the eastern seaboard; 77 percent of the total land acreage devoted to spruce-fir growth is located in Maine. What better place, then, to center expanded research on the ecologically and economically sound development of the spruce-fir forest?

The timber maagement studies for which we are requesting funds will seek improved silvicultural systems for regenerating spruce-fir stands, accurate methods for determining forest growth rates, thinning treatments to achieve optimum growth and quality, and the basic relationships necessary for practical fertilization to increased growth and yield of spruce-fir stands.

The research in wildlife habitat management for which we are requesting funds will study the effects of intensive forest management practices on wildlife populations, determine ways to improve wildlife habitats in conjunction with intensive silvicultural techniques, and develop methods for enhancing opportunities for the public to see and enjoy wildlife in its natural surroundings.

Research in both of these areas will lead to improved managament of our natural resources for the benefit of all the people. Therefore, I urge favorable action on our request for an additional $350,000 to fund this Forest Service research program at Orono.

At this time, Madam Chairman, I would like to present to the subcommittee members, John T. Maines, vice president for land management of the Great Northern Paper Co. He has traveled here from Maine to present recommendations for increased funding for the Orono research program, and he will go into greater detail regarding the type of research needed.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Mr. Maines.

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STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN T. MAINES

Mr. MAINES. Madam Chairman, members of the House Subcommittee for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. My name is John Maines, and I represent the Great Northern Paper Co.

I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to present my recommendations for increasing the appropriations for the Forest Service research program in the spruce-fir forest cover type at Orono, Maine.

The spruce-fir forests occupy nearly 11 million acres in the northeastern United States with the largest acreage, 77 percent of the total, occurring in Maine. Historically these forest have contributed much to the social and economic well-being of the region. Today Maine's forest based industries are the most important segment of the State's economy, providing for 30 percent of the State's payroll and yielding 3.2 million cords of pulpwood and 634 million board feet of timber per year. Yet the spruce-fir forests are producing timber products at a rate far below their maximum potential.

Forests are also the major setting for recreational activities that comprise Maine's second largest industry. A significant portion of these activities include consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife. Maine's forests house and feed a herd of about 180,000 deer, 12,000 to 14,000 moose and an estimated 7,000 black bear. Small game such as ruffed grouse, woodcock, waterfowl, snowshoe hare, and many non-game species are plentiful. In 1970, 380,000 people hunted and fished in Maine and spent $43 million including license fees. Countless others are attracted to the State by the opportunity to observe wildlife under natural conditions. Maine's forests are thus continuing the substantial role they have played in the local and regional economy ever since colonial times.

We must expect that this role will continue in the future. The spruce-fir forests can and will make substantial contributions toward meeting the nation's housing goal of 26 million new or rehabilitated housing units by 1978. Also, an ever expanding population and rising living standards point to ever increasing demands for pulp and paper products. The demand for wood products will probably double by the year 2000. Thus it is imperative that we begin increasing the productivity of our forests as soon as possible.

At the same time we must satisfy the increased public demands and needs for other forest products—more wildlife, more water, more outdoor recreation, more wilderness, all with improved protection of the environment. 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 for some years. This unit has made good progress in developing the extensive management techniques now used for this key forest type. But we must develop much more intensive management techniques. Greatly improved silvicultural practices, economically feasible but compatible with preservation of the environment, must be quickly developed to increase timber yields. The present research effort at Orono is not adequate to meet these needs. Information is accumulating far too slowly.

The present effort should be strengthened and expanded in three main areas:

Development of alternative silvicultural systems for regenerating spruce-fir stands.

Determination of cultural treatments and the proper number of trees per unit area for optimum growth of wood products.

Determination of moisture and nutritent requirements, growth responses on different sites and soils and development of feasible fertilization techniques.

This expanded research will require an additional appropriation of $150,000 annually for timber management research at Orono.

The new techniques for intensified forest management in the spruce-fir type will require similar revolutions in wildlife habitat management for all game animals, especially for deer, grouse, snowshoe hare, and beaver. Timber management and wildlife habitat management are inseparable and the new timber management techniques contemplated should provide unique opportunities for all wildlife, if we develop the knowledge and technology necessary to take advantage of them.

Research should be initiated to determine:

The effects of intensive silviculture on wildlife populations.

Opportunities for improving wildlife habitat in conjunction with intensive silvicultural operations.

Techniques for enhancing the observation and enjoyment of wildlife under natural conditions by recreational visitors.

This new research effort would require an additional appropriation of $200,000 annually for wildlife habitat research at Orono.

I earnestly request an increased appropriation of $350,000—$150,000 for timber management research, and $200,000 for wildlife habitat research—be included in the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the forest products industry the leading industry in Maine?

Mr. MAINES. It is, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

TREES FOR PEOPLE

WITNESS

KENNETH B. POMEROY, CHIEF FORESTER, THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Mr. Kenneth B. Pomeroy, the Chief Forester of the American Forestry Association. It's a pleasure to welcome you back to the committee, Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. POMEROY. Madam Chairman, it is always a pleasure to come before this committee.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Kenneth B. Pomeroy, chairman, Trees for People.

Trees for People is an informal group representing conservation associations, forest owners, forest industries and professional foresters. Its object is to improve the productivity of private, nonindustrial private forests.

There are approximately 4 million private forests in the United States. While their average size is small, being only 70 acres each,

their combined acreage includes three-fifths of all commercial forest land. They should play a major role in supplying our ever increasing need for wood. But one quarter of the land is idle and 46 percent needs cultural treatment such as weeding, thinning, or stand improvement.

A determined effort should be made to improve these properties. Studies being conducted by Trees for People call for accelerated action in (1) protection, (2) research, (3) technical assistance, (4) financial assistance, (5) forest surveys, and (6) assistance to States for tree planting.

1. Protection of forests from fire.

Protection of present and future crops is basic to sound forest management. Much has been accomplished in recent years. But there still is a substantial acreage of commercial forest that does not receive any protection at all. This situation should be corrected by enactment of H.R. 8817 followed by appropriate funding.

2. Research.

Small forest owners have several high priority research needs that can only be solved by a highly specialized, broad based, interdisciplinary research team such as that administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

Specific needs are:

(*a*) Faster development of superior seedlings for use in planting 75 million acres of idle land.

(*b*) Intensive culture of quick-growing, high-value trees such as walnut, cherry, yellow-poplar, maple, and oak.

(*c*) Plantation management for multipurpose use.

(*d*) Continuous forest systems for mixed hardwood types to avoid the esthetic shock of clear-cutting.

(*e*) Environmental planting techniques for urban communities.

(*f*) Development of timber related crops for greenery, Christmas trees, medicinal plants, nuts, and berries to supplement the income of small forest owners.

(*g*) Development of the practical aspects of production economics so that a landowner may have a better understanding of costs and returns for various forest practices.

Each of the above projects should be underwritten with an appropriation of $500,000 or $3,500,000 for all seven projects.

3. Technical assistance.

Technical assistance for woodland owners should be increased threefold in order to improve the management of a significant acreage of private, nonindustrial forest land. Here again action by the Appropriations Committee hinges upon Senate approval of H.R. 8817.

4. Financial assistance.

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 environment are public-interest activities that require substantial investments but do not yield cash returns for long periods. Many forest owners are not able to undertake such projects. But future economic and social needs of the Nation require that private forests fulfill their role. Therefore, financial assistance on a cost-sharing basis should be provided under the rural environmental agricultural program (REAP) or recently proposed legislation in S. 3105 and H.R. 12873.

5. Resource surveys.

Up-to-date information is needed continuously on competing uses of land and forest resources; growth and use of timber; volume, location, and availability of supplies. This information is vital to development of new industries and expansion of existing facilities. These activities in turn are of major importance in strengthening local economies.

Environmental problems arising from the growing competition for use of forest land for recreation, new towns and water supplies as well as timber require sound, up-to-date information on relative costs, benefits and impacts of various uses.

Resource surveys should be strengthened by an increased appropriation of $1 million annually to cope with these demands.

6. Assistance to States

Under title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 States receive cooperative assistance for activities pertaining to tree planting. About one-quarter of the present appropriation is used for development of seed orchards and production of improved strains of seedlings for planting. This work should be stepped up immediately so that improved strains of seedlings will be available for a greatly expanded program of reforestation.

Public interest in tree planting is expected to increase significantly following a national tree planting conference scheduled for October 22–26, 1972 in New Orleans, Louisiana. This will be preceded and followed by a nationwide radio, TV and press campaign to reforest the Nation's idle land.

In view of the importance and magnitude of the reforestation program, it is recommended that title IV funds be increased by $500,000 annually.

Incidentally, has the previous witness told you about the walnut tree that was valued at $12,600? When the owner found out how much it was worth, he refused to sell it. Instead he sold the nuts at $1 apiece—a wonderful income there. Has he told you?

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a well-prepared statement.

Mr. POMEROY. May I express the hope that your colleague will join us in Buenos Aires in October at the Forest Congress.

Mr. WYATT. Thank you very much. I appreciate everything you have said. You have always been very helpful to this committee. Your program and my objectives are identical.

The only thing that might prevent me from joining you in Buenos Aires this fall is the timing. There are two events that are timed rather closely together this fall.

Mr. POMEROY. It's around late August.

Thank you very much.

FOREST INSTITUTE AT ATHENS, GA.

WITNESS

DR. JEROME L. CLUTTER, UNION CAMP PROFESSOR OF FOREST RESOURCES AND STATISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Jerome L. Clutter, Union Camp professor of forest resources and statistics at the University of Georgia.

Mr. CLUTTER. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the committee this morning. I am here to testify in support of an experimental appropriation for the Forest Service's newly established Institute of Forest Ecosystems Decisions located at Athens, Ga. The requested amount is $500,000.

I have given you my written statement. I think my colleagues in the academic community would revoke my credentials if I simply read it. If I may, I will give some comments or highlight it and perhaps amplify.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

(Mr. Clutter's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY JEROME L. CLUTTER, D.F.

Chairman Hansen and members of this committee, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today in support of a supplemental appropriation for the U.S. Forest Service. This appropriation is needed to implement the program of the Forest Service's newly established Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decisions located at Athens, Ga. The requested amount of the appropriation is $500,000.

The importance of the work that will be carried out by this institute can, I think, be appreciated by devoting some consideration to contemporary forest resource management problems. The resource manager of the seventies finds his actions carefully scrutinized by an alert and active citizenry who are currently deeply involved with problems of the environment. This citizenry is collectively demanding some degree of accountability on the part of the manager for his stewardship of the land and, at the same time, each member of society seems to be individually seeking an increased flow of the particular wildland product or amenity in which he personally happens to be most interested. As a result, extreme pressures are placed on the forest manager by this combination of increased public environmental concern and increased public demand for forest benefits. Satisfactory procedures for resolving these pressures are currently conspicuous by their absence, and, as a result, important and far-reaching land management decisions have to be made daily with little guidance except that provided by the manager's own intuition and judgment.

The Forest Service should be commended for recognizing the valuable contributions that the Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decisions can make toward achieving optimum utilization of the available benefits from our forest lands. The Institute would create an interdisciplinary team of scientists and managers whose principal concern would be the process of decisionmaking in forest resource management. They would be concerned with the identification of decision situations, the delineation of alternative strategies for these situations and the investigation of criteria which should be used in strategy selection. Institute staff would identify specific decision situations where current knowledge is inadequate for effective decisionmaking and would formulate recommendations concerning appropriate research to fill such knowledge gaps. Various Institute specialists would also be concerned with adopting quantitative decision techniques and computer-based information systems for usage in forest resource decisionmaking situations.

Perhaps of even greater importance than its role as a research organization would be the Institute's activities in providing continuing education for public and private land managers. It is anticipated that a considerable number of Forest Service employees would be detailed each year to the Institute for temporary duty. During such duty, special work assignments would be coordinated with formal training activities to familiarize the participants with the most modern and effective management tools and practices. There would seem to be no reason why other organizations, both public and private, could not also participate in this continuing education program. It is also anticipated that personnel of the Institute would provide valuable service activities to line managers in the national forest system.

In summary, it is my belief that the Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decisions can be an extremely effective vehicle for improving our resource management capabilities and I would hope that funds can be made available so that what is currently only an imaginative concept can become a valuable reality.

Mr. CLUTTER. I think the testimony given this morning is very eloquent evidence of the importance of forest lands in this country and of the current pressures that are bearing on these lands. My concern is that we maintain and enhance the capabilities of the professional forester and, in particular, the public land manager who deals with these problems.

The public land manager finds himself in a real time of crisis right now. He is caught on the horns of several dilemmas. He is told that he should solve problems by bringing the best minds to bear on them, yet he is also told that he must have increased public involvement in decisionmaking.

He is told he should be accountable for his decisions but nobody tells him exactly how he is to make these decisions or what is the correct procedure. He hears a lot from protectionists and environmentalists on one hand and, on the other hand, from people who are voicing an increased demand for wild land goods and services.

In summary I think he has a tough job right now.

The Forest Service should be commended for the idea behind this Institute. It's principal purpose is to deal specifically with these management problems. The idea of this Institute is to bring together a collection of minds, experiences, talent not normally assembled under Forest Service organization structure. The Forest Service's component of this Institute would be composed of people drawn from the traditional forestry disciplines with significant experience and capability in public land management. These people would be augmented by personnel from our university faculty, from such fields as natural resources law, political science, public administration, quantitative decisionmaking.

I would like to emphasie that this Institute is not being created to make decisions. Its purpose would be to study the process of how decisions should be made in the management of public and private lands. It would provide a vehicle for insuring that research results are promptly put into practice. This is a problem area that has been identified and with which all of us are very much concerned. It's not enough to simply do research. We have to get that research into practice.

Third, the Institute should be able to identify situations where our current knowledge is simply inadequate to make intelligent decisions. This should be extremely useful in pointing the way in future research funding.

The Institute would have three functions. First of all, it would conduct research along the lines I have already indicated. Second—and I think this is an extremely important one—it would provide advance training and continuing education for Forest Service personnel.

We would anticipate that a number of professional foresters would be detailed to this Institute each year for additional study, updating their capabilities to that required in the present time, in particular to become familiar with technology that has been developed since the time that they received their professional training.

Third, the Institute would provide a service function to National Forest Administration. Certain problems which line administrators would like to have researched in more depth than they feel they can handle in the time available to them could be detailed to the Institute for study.

It's my belief that this Institute could be an extremely effective vehicle for improving our management capabilities. I would hope that funds could be made available to turn what I think is an imaginative concept into a valuable reality.

I thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Clutter.

Mr. WYATT. It's a very good statement.

NATIONAL FORESTS IN MISSOURI

WITNESS

ALLEN BROHN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Mr. Allen Brohn, the Assistant Director of the Missouri Department of Conservation.

Mr. BROHN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I received some lovely sketches. They are beautiful.

Mr. BROHN. Thank you. I am glad you are pleased with them. Madam Chairman, a representative of the State forest service is with me. He is not planning to make a statement, but he will be available for questions, as I will, if you have some later.

I have submitted copies of a short written statement and also copies of this publication. You have this information.

I am Allen Brohn, assistant director of the Missouri Department of Conservation. I wish to thank you for the opportunity to appear here today, and to convey my department's strong support for funding of an expanded wildlife habitat management program on the national forests in Missouri. The proposed program is described fully in the publication "Wildlife Habitat on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests, Missouri," copies of which have been provided this committee. Its implementation will require the addition of $418,000 to the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1973.

The Missouri Department of Conservation is the State agency responsible, under constitutional authority, for management of the fish, wildlife, and forest resources of our State. In carrying out these broad responsibilities, we have worked closely with the U.S. Forest Service in its resource management program in Missouri. Improved forest fire protection, reforestation rebuilding of substantial populations of deer and wild turkeys, and provision of public access to Ozark streams have been some of these programs. We are proud of this long history of cooperation and the progress we have made together.

The program before this committee is another result of our cooperative efforts. With the advent of even-age forest management in the early 1960's, many of us viewed with trepidation the possible effects of the controversial practice of clearcutting of hardwood stands on the environment in general, and an wildlife habitat in particular. Rather than reacting emotionally to these fears, personnel of the U.S. Forest Service and Department of Conservation cooperated to determine how the culturally sound even-age concept of forest management could be coordinated with other land uses to insure a high output of goods and services for public consumption, and at the same time protect the

quality of the woodland environment. We believe that the proposal being presented to you will accomplish these objectives.

I wish to emphasize that this program will not require a change of direction for the Forest Service. Indeed, it will help the Service to follow through on its commitments to seek a better balanced program with full consideration for the quality of the environment. Funding of this program will permit the Service to fulfill the charge delivered by the Congress in Public Law 86–517, the Multiple Use Act. In addition, we are convinced that this program can serve as a national model for a properly coordinated multiple-resource program in action.

It may be a misnomer to refer to this proposal as a wildlife program. Inherent in the concepts, and certainly an important part of the benefits, is provision of an esthetically pleasing forest environment. In addition, a major budget item is for thinning of immature timber stands to hasten and improve production of wildlife foods, especially acorns, the staff of life for most of our Ozark wildlife. A major benefit of this will accrue to saw log production, as these thinned stands will grow more rapidly and reach merchantable size more quickly. The results will benefit both timber and wildlife, and will help provide an attractive forest environment.

Outdoor recreation and timber production are of prime economic importance in the rural setting of our Missouri Ozarks. Projections indicate that the visitor days of recreation associated with wildlife can be increased by more than 100 percent over the next 30 years if this program is funded. You will note that the proposed program also encompasses preservation of endangered species, wildlife observation opportunities and primitive weapons hunting, all in response to public demand.

In the final analysis, however, we support this program because it is ecologically sound.

Aldo Leopold, a forester and the father of modern day wildlife management, wrote in his Sand County Almanac: "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise." The Missouri Department of Conservation supports this program because it is right. It is right ecologically and economically, and it will serve the people well.

We respectfully request that this program be funded.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a fine statement. Many of the Missouri congressional Members appeared yesterday in support of this same program.

Mr. BROHN. I understand that. We appreciate their support. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

JOSEPH J. FITZGERALD, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE EDWARD HINES LUMBER CO., CHICAGO, ILL., OFFICER OF THE NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Joseph J. Fitzgerald, Officer of the National Forest Products Association.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am Joseph Fitzgerald, executive vice president of the Edward Hines Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill. I am appearing here today as an officer of the National Forest Products Association. NFPA is a federation of 22 wood products associations and represents the forest products industry from coast to coast.

We are concerned with all programs of the Federal Government that affect the growth and availability of timber from Federal, private, and industrial forest lands. Our Nation can significantly increase the growth of timber on its lands and enhance other forest values if we will make the necessary investments in capital and manpower. Failure to make these investments will inevitably make all wood products more expensive to our people.

TIMBER SALES

The scope of the National Forest timber sale program is of primary concern to the forest products industry. This concern arises for two specific reasons. Congressional action will determine: (1) the ability of the industry to meet the demands of the housing industry and other users of lumber and plywood; and (2) the price levels for these products. There is virtually no other area of congressional interest which will have more immediate or direct effect on these critical aspects of forest industry operations.

The 1973 budget proposes to continue the national forest timber sale program at the same level as the current fiscal year. An employment reduction of $1,590,000 is offset by a program increase of the same amount. A harvest of 13.8 billion board feet is estimated for each year. Planned sales, however, decline from 12.195 billion board feet in 1972 to 11.833 in 1973; a reduction of .362 billion board feet.

New sales in 1972 will total substantially less than planned goals. At best the Forest Service expects to sell 11.6 billion board feet as compared to the 12.2 billion board foot goal.

With these slippages from estimates, we are concerned whether the level of program performance for 1973 will be similar to actual performance this year or whether it will be conducted in accordance with the budgetary estimates. Obstacles to effective performance, such as personnel reductions, increasing environmental concern, and more frequent lawsuits and administrative appeals make it difficult to be optimistic over prospects for improved performance in 1973. This is particularly true for new sales where Forest Service effectiveness is the controlling factor.

An excess of cut over sales as large as a billion board feet this year, coupled with the possibility of that excess increasing to 3 billion in 1973, will impose strong upward pressures on national forest stumpage prices and corresponding increases in lumber and plywood prices.

We urge this committee to emphasize the need for the Forest Service to execute its new sales program at least up to the stated objective of 11.8 billion board feet in 1973. This level of performance would cost roughly $3 million more than is provided in the 1973 budget. In addition to producing timber sale revenue well in excess of this amount, there would be savings of a much larger magnitude to the housing program through the avoidance of higher prices for lumber and plywood.

We believe the Forest Service is well aware of this situation. The Forest Service problem has been that changes in attitudes on what constitutes acceptable harvesting practices have been developing and changing so quickly that it has not been possible to keep pace with cost estimates for the measures necessary to meet the changing standards. Forest Service cost estimates, developed in the late summer and supported before this committee the following spring, are those which apply through the year, beginning on the following July 1. Thus, when the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee on March 29 released a report on clearcutting with guidelines which will require additional sale preparation expenditures, the Forest Service earlier cost estimates for the 1973 budget became inadequate.

REFORESTATION

Through the initiative of this committee, funds for reforestation and timber stand improvement for 1972 were increased to a total of $32,323,000. This was an increase close to $12 million or almost $4.5 million above the provision in the President's budget. That action was a great step forward toward the establishment of a responsible tree planting program. It will help to liquidate the backlog of nearly 4.8 million acres of national forest lands requiring reforestation for restoration to productivity and of 13 million-plus acres with timber stands in need of thinning or release. To accomplish this task over a 10-year period would require $45.9 million in 1973. Instead of an increase, the budget calls for a $2 million decrease for reduced employment. We urge the committee to increase funds for reforestation.

Continual postponement of adequate financing of reforestation and stand improvement needs of the national forest system means that the years needed to get higher timber production are being wasted. Justifiable increases in national forest cutting rates to meet domestic demand for lumber, plywood and other wood building products will be much less therefore than if full scale reforestation and stand improvements programs were already underway.

LOSS OF COMMERCIAL TIMBERLAND BASE

There is a continuing long-term threat to the timber productive capacity of the national forest system. This stems directly from dissipation of the commercial timberlands through various forms of withdrawals or classifications which not only prevent but actually prohibit timber growing and timber harvesting activities. The Forest Service is now engaged in a study of all roadless areas of more than 5,000 acres to determine those which qualify for designation as wilderness areas. In addition, in accordance with the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act, the Forest Service is proceeding with studies leading to proposals to the President and to the Congress that primitive areas be converted into the wilderness system. The studies completed to date have resulted in proposals to include approximately 25 percent more area in the wilderness classification than was in the preceding primitive area. A third source of timberland attrition results from the multiple use planning procedures of the Forest Service which permit establishment of roadside, travel, and scenic zones where either no cutting or highly restricted cutting may be specified. Unless the Congress checks these steady withdrawals of commercial timberlands

from the timber management base, the national forest system will become incapable of coping with the Nation's timber supply needs even though the remainder is subject to intensive management.

FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

For forest products research, the 1973 budget calls for a $342,000 decrease for employment reduction with no off-setting program increase. It is regrettable to curtail the work at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, even in keeping with the highly commendable objective of the administration's economy-in-Government program. The Forest Products Laboratory activities for developing improved processing techniques to reduce air and water pollution, to increase yields and to promote recycling and reuse of discarded wood fiber are an essential part of the complex of actions necessary to cope with the Nation's wood needs.

Also, since 1969, a structural evaluation laboratory for full-scale testing of buildings at the Madison, Wisconsin Forest Products Laboratory has been authorized by the Congress. However, thus far, construction funds have not been included in the Forest Service budget. With the present emphasis upon industrialized or factory building, the need for a full-scale testing facility for wood structures is evident. It is hoped that funds can be made available for construction of the structural evaluation laboratory at Madison in the near future.

FOREST ENGINEERING RESEARCH

Forest engineering research has been an activity of modest dimensions. The provision for it in the 1973 budget is $1,432,000, which is $41,000 less than 1972 because of employment reduction. Research and development of improved logging methods is the main activity here. Concern over environmental impacts from logging has greatly enhanced the significance of this work. As yet, this new importance has received no budgetary recognition. The Forest Service has developed a program proposal, named Falcon, to develop and apply harvesting techniques compatible with environment protection. Falcon offers promise of providing solutions for many of the conflicts betwen environmental protection and consumptive needs. Arrangements have been made for the appearance of a special panel to discuss this project with this committee. NFPA strongly urges that funding to start the project on July 1, 1972 be made. There is no provision for this project in the 1973 budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very fine presentation.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Thank you.

Mr. WYATT. It's an excellent statement.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Thank you, sir.

FOREST SERVICE

WITNESS

DONALD H. GOTT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE FINE HARDWOODS-AMERICAN WALNUT ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Donald H. Gott, the Executive Director of the Fine Hardwoods—American Walnut Association.

Mr. GOTT. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Donald H. Gott, executive director of the Fine Hardwoods-American Walnut Association, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

I thank you for the privilege of appearing before you again to testify in behalf of the Fine Hardwoods-American Walnut Association for an urgently needed increase in Forest Service research funds. An increase of $240,000 is needed for research to develop controls for insects and diseases which are becoming an increasing threat to our Nation's future supply of high-value black walnut and other fine hardwood timber.

In 1964 Congress recognized the need for research in the intensive culture of black walnut and other fine hardwoods and provided funds for this to the USDA Forest Service. Since then, Forest Service scientists at the Carbonale, Ill. Walnut Research Unit have been very productive and have provided much practical information on the intensive culture of black walnut timber. These research results are being widely applied by many members of my association and other landowners. Substantial investments are being made in intensive culture of black walnut throughout the East to increase supplies of this most valuable timber species.

In many new timber stands under this promising intensive culture program, we now are experiencing mortality and damage from insects and diseases for which control treatments have not been developed. With adequate research these problems can be eliminated.

Members of my association process black walnut timber into a variety of products such as paneling, furniture, gunstocks, novelties, and home entertainment items. Our members produce more than two-thirds of all walnut veneer made in this country. And walnut veneer represents 52 percent of all domestic hardwood veneer consumed in the United States. Top-quality trees of black walnut are more valuable than those of any other species in this country.

Both industry and Government officials are greatly concerned with the unfavorable outlook for future supplies of high-quality walnut timber, unless remedial measures are taken. Increasing export and domestic demands during the past decade have seriously reduced our prime walnut timber resources. Exports have increased from 10 million board-feet per year a decade ago to 27 million board-feet in 1971.

Members of my association are helping to remedy the situation in many ways. For example, we have reduced the thickness of veneer we produce as a conservation measure to extend the supply of walnut veneer logs. Our members collect, process, and distribute 8 million bushels of walnuts each year to increase timber supply by planting new stands. We sponsor a major walnut tree planting program by the Boy Scouts of America each year in 12 Midwestern and Eastern States. We have long participated in the excellent walnut research program of the Forest Service headquartered at Carbondale, Ill., by providing association funds, land materials, consultation, and support.

We are pleased with the progress being made by the Forest Service scientists at Carbondale with the funds you have provided in the past. We sincerely hope you can provide the $240,000 increase needed to bolster the present productive research with the skills needed to develop controls for insects and diseases which threaten success of the entire program.

Thank you for the time you have given me and for your interest and attention on this serious problem.

I am sure that Mr. Gatewood, who was unable to appear with me, has submitted the necessary copies of his statement, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Gott, what would you estimate is the value of the hardwood walnut forests in the United States?

Mr. GOTT. You have heard Mr. Pomeroy speak of the $12,600 walnut tree which was sold in Franklin, Ind. That was a test case to prove to the Department of Commerce that the abnormal foreign demand had created this inflationary price.

As a matter of fact, the last foreign bid on that particular tree was $12,500 and our own member bid the extra $100 to see if they would go higher. So the tree was purchased for $12,600. But it wasn't cut until last year. So the owners still have the use of the nuts to sell at $1 apiece.

To answer your question more specifically, a good prime walnut tree today in the hands of German buyers will bring as high as $8 per lineal board foot.

When I appeared before you in 1964, Madam Chairman, our eyebrows were raised when I mentioned $1.50 per board foot. But since our Government sees fit not to restrict the export of America's greatest hardwood and permits 17 foreign nations to come over here and gather all the timber they want, where they themselves have embargoes or export quotas—that is hard to take.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. This concludes this mornings hearings. The committee will resume at 1 p.m.

UNITED TRIBES OF NORTH DAKOTA DEVELOPMENT CORP.

WITNESSES

HON. ARTHUR A. LINK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

LEWIS GOODHOUSE, TRIBAL CHAIRMAN OF FORT TOTTEN INDIAN RESERVATION AND CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF UNITED TRIBES OF NORTH DAKOTA DEVELOPMENT CORP.

THEODORE JAMERSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR, ABERDEEN AREA OF THE NEW BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WARREN MEANS, DIRECTOR, UNITED TRIBES EMPLOYMENT TRAINING CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. Our next witness is our very distinguished colleague from North Dakota, Congressman Link.

Mr. LINK. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I am pleased to present to you three spokesmen for the Indian people of North Dakota. Mr. Lewis Goodhouse, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Tribes of North Dakota and Chairman of the Fort Totten Indian Reservation for the past 21 years; Mr. Theodore "Tiny Bud" Jamerson, Special Assistant to the Director of the Aberdeen Area of the

New Bureau of Indian Affairs, and former director of the United Tribes Employment Training Center; and Mr. Warren Means, Director of the United Tribes Employment Training Center at the present time.

Mr. Goodhouse will present their statement and should you have questions of either of the other gentlemen, I am sure they will be most pleased to be of assistance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. GOODHOUSE. My name is Lewis Goodhouse. I am tribal chairman of the Fort Totten Indian Reservation and also chairman of the board of directors of the United Tribes of North Dakota Development Corp.

I am representing the United Tribes of North Dakota and I convey to you our appreciation and gratitude for providing this opportunity to present our statement of funding needs for operation, program development, and expansion of our United Tribes Employment Training Center.

Our proposed budget for operation of the center during the fiscal year 1973 is $4,866,256. Of this, $2,780,515 is needed for actual operation of the center.

In addition, we must, for the benefit of our students, increase the student training and placement allowance to $544,000.

Also, the center has entered into an expanded program of director employment assistance, i.e., job development, which will require additional funding of $170,954. Job development funding was previously provided in the center's administrative budget.

We are also requesting $1,370,387 for improvement of existing facilities and construction of some new facilities. Emphasis on improving existing facilities is greatly complicated by the high cost of compliance with the regulations as outlined in the Occupational Safety and Health Act. New construction is also necessary to expand and upgrade our present programs.

Madam Chairman, we can show that with the expansion of education, training and placement of our Indian people through an increase in our budget, the Federal Government could realize a saving of approximately $853,200 in welfare costs during fiscal year 1973 alone.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people will you train per year?

Mr. GOODHOUSE. I will have Mr. Jamerson answer that.

Mr. JAMERSON. I am former director. I am now an employee with the new Bureau of Indian Affairs at their office. We set up a quota of 170 adults that would be trained and placed into employment throughout the area.

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of employment does this involve?

Mr. JAMERSON. All types of employment, from business, clerical, maintenance, carpentry, masonry, plumbing, auto mechanics, whatever the student chooses. Primarily, we try to place them where we develop a job and get the student prepared to take over that job.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. WYATT. You have made a good presentation.

Navajo Community College

WITNESS

THOMAS E. ATCITTY, VICE PRESIDENT OF NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Thomas E. Atcitty, Vice President of the Navajo Community College.

Mr. Atcitty. Ma'am Chairwoman, committee members, and ladies and gentlemen. Navajo Community College requested the opportunity to make a statement before your committee in order to have certain funds restored that we felt had been provided in the Navajo Community College bill. As you probably know, the Navajo Community College Act (Public Law 92–189) was signed into law by President Nixon on December 7, 1972. This act authorized the Department of Interior to provide through the Bureau of Indian Affairs funds to be expended to assist Navajo Community College in terms of construction and operational funds. The act called for a total not to exceed $5½ million for construction and for an annual operational allocation not to exceed what the Bureau spends on their own comparable post high school facilities.

In the hearings before the House and Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs the college was requested to submit the schedule for the construction funds and the Assistant Secretary William Rogers was asked to provide information as to the current Bureau per capita operational expenditures at comparable institutions. The college provided the following timeable in terms of needs for the $5½ million construction monies which were authorized by the Act: $500,000 this fiscal year, $4 million next fiscal year (1973) and the final $1 million the following fiscal year (1974).

Mr. Rogers stated under direct questioning from Chairman Wayne Aspinall that the Bureau of Indian Affairs this fiscal year was expending an average of $3,739 per student from their educational budget to support their three post high school facilities. Under the direct questioning by Mr. Aspinall it was brought out that this amount would be the figure that would be used in figuring the operational support by Navajo Community College in fiscal year 1973. The figure $3,739 would be multiplied times the number of eligible Indian students which is estimated to be 400 for fiscal year 1973.

Unfortunately, the BIA's budget request for next fiscal year was developed previous to the hearings on the Navajo Community College bill so that the Bureau indicated they were not able to reflect in their request for next fiscal year the figures as provided by the hearings and the act. The following tables will indicate what happened with regard to the funds that the college felt it should receive.

(The table follows:)

	Construction planning	Actual
Fiscal year—		
1963	$300,000	$300,000
1964	1,800,000	1,800,000
1965	9,000,000	4,700,000
1966	12,000,000	6,500,000
1967	13,000,000	6,500,000
1968	18,000,000	5,300,000
1969	20,000,000	3,500,000
1970	15,000,000	5,300,000
1971	12,000,000	3,800,000
1972	12,000,000	8,900,000
Total	113,100,000	46,600,000
1973	15,000,000	[1] 10,425,000
1974	15,000,000	
1975	18,000,000	
Total	161,600,000	

[1] Requested.

Mr. ATCITTY. When these reduced figures become known to College officials we immediately contacted the Bureau of Indian Affairs and expressed our amazement and shock. It was at this point when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs indicated the budget materials had been prepared earlier and the budget request from the Bureau did not reflect what had been provided by the act and explained and developed in the hearings. Mr. Bruce indicated the Bureau would support the increased amounts because in effect they were no increases at all but merely that which Congress had expected and understood would be provided by the act.

The basic problem involved with the cuts Navajo Community College received both in terms of the request made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and further deductions made by the Office of Management and Budget, relate to the fact that the construction plans and the operational needs of the college were based on the figures provided in the act and developed in the hearings. Word went out to the architectural firm employed by the college, when the bill was passed, authorizing them to proceed with the plans and designs for phase II construction. Phase I construction, which totals over $7 million, will be completed by the late fall of 1972. Of this $7 million worth of construction in phase I, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will contribute a maximum of $500,000. The second phase of construction would be primarily Bureau of Indian Affairs funds but would include several million dollars from other sources. If the construction moneys for fiscal year 1973 are not restored the college faces an extreme crisis with respect to construction. Present plans, with the architects working in final specifications and drawings, call for phase II construction to include: a library-learning center, a student union, and another increment of dormitories. Finally, the Navajo Culture Center is also a part of phase II plans. Bids on phase II construction are to be opened July 1, 1972, with awards within 30 days.

The problem is equally acute with respect to operational moneys. To date the college has not received any operational support from the

Bureau of Indian Affairs. This means that funds have been sought and received from other sources. The major source of present operational funding comes from the Office of Economic Opportunity Demonstration and Research Division. Approximately one-half of this fiscal year's operational moneys comes from this source. Next fiscal year, OEO will provide no money whatsoever to the college since it will have funded the College for 4 years and that is even longer than they wished to fund since their moneys are only for demonstration purposes.

The operational budget for Navajo Community College for fiscal year 1973 is approximately $2,000,000. The major areas which account for the substantial increase over this fiscal year's operational budget, which is approximately $1,500,000, lies in the added expenses entailed in moving from where we are presently located and most importantly the additional plant management and physical plant operation expenses that we will incur at our new location. The past four years we have shared a Bureau of Indian Affairs high school facility and we have not been responsible for the operation and maintenance expenses. When we move into our new campus we must assume fire protection and all the other expenses which in the past we have not had to bear.

Each year the college has been able to raise approximately $175,000 from foundations, corporations, and individuals. Next year, the College would expect to raise approximately the same amount of money. Each year the Navajo Tribe contributes $250,000 for operational expenses. Next fiscal year only $100,000 of the $250,000 will actually go for operational expenses; the remaining $150,000 will be required for construction.

In order to meet next fiscal year's operational budget it will be necessary for the college to raise approximately $500,000. This would be most difficult and would be the largest sum of money the college has ever raised to date. Nevertheless, the figure is attainable but if the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not provide the $1,500,000 the operation of the college is in total jeopardy. In other words, if the present amount of money authorized by the Office of Management and Budget (which is $1 million) is all that we are able to receive from the BIA then the college will be unable to operate. There is no conceivable way Navajo Community College can raise $1 million between now and July 1, which would be the time our next fiscal year begins. It will be hard enough to raise the $500,000.

With the present emphasis on contracting with Indian tribes to carry out the responsibilities heretofore carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs it becomes extremely important that the Indian people not be left holding the bag. If Navajo Community College were to receive either the amount of money asked by the BIA ($1,200,000) or the amount recommended by OMB ($1 million) in effect, the message that Indian people would receive throughout the country would be that whenever a tribe takes over a Federal responsibility it can expect to receive less money than the Bureau of Indian Affairs would have spent had they carried out that function. If Navajo Community College were controlled and operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs it would receive the same amount of money that the Bureau presently spends at their own post high school facilities. And yet, since the college is controlled and operated by the Navajo Tribe it presently will receive less money. If operational funds are not restored, the

present policy of contracting into Indian tribes will suffer a mortal blow and the intent of Congress with respect to increased self-determination and self-responsibility for Indian people will be seriously threatened.

Navajo Community College officials contacted Chairman Wayne Aspinall and Congressman Sam Steiger to ascertain from them whether or not the intent of the legislation was to provide the money as indicated and suggested in this testimony. Both unequivocably said that it was and both were shocked and unhappy that the Bureau of Indian Affairs had not requested the amount of money provided in the legislation and that they would support the college's efforts to obtain full amounts. In addition, a meeting was held with the representatives of the Office of Management and Budget to determine their position if the college were to come before the Appropriations Committee and seek the restoration of the cuts. The OMB officials indicated that it was not the intent of the administration to cut or reduce the funds necessary to operate and construct Navajo Community College. They indicated that the legislation clearly spelled out the intent of the administration and that was their position.

In light of these remarks it is hoped that the House Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of Interior will see fit to support the request of Navajo Community College for the restoration of those cuts to the amounts it leads provided in the act and its accompanying testimony.

The most important point to be made is that Navajo Community College is not requesting any new sums of money. We are only asking for the money that we thought Congress intended us to have. We have always believed that the significance of Navajo Community College lies not only in the fact that it is the first such college created and operated by Indian people but equally important because it is the product of a partnership of support which includes the Federal Government, the Navajo Tribe, foundations, industries, and individuals. Surely it is this breadth of support that makes Navajo Community College unique and which needs to be encouraged and cultivated. If the funds requested through the Bureau of Indian Affairs is reduced, as they presently have been, then Indian people and others will wonder whether or not such a partnership is viable and possible. It is very important to realize that the college has been in operation 4 years, and yet it has not received any funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs either for operation or for construction. The first construction money to be made available will be this fiscal year in the extent of $500,000 but so far these funds have not been forthcoming. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Congress of the United States in effect will have been the indirect beneficiaries of an institution which has been in existence 4 years and educating over 3,000 Indian students at absolutely no cost to BIA. Furthermore, the present $7 million phase I educational facility will be constructed with only $500,000 of BIA funds and those funds have not yet been received. In fact, the total construction cost estimated at approximately $17 million will include only $5½ million from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It truly can be stated that this college is a result of a broad spectrum of support which does credit to the concern and the compassion of the American system.

We respectfully request that fiscal year 1973 this committee recom-

mend approval of $4 million in construction funds for Navajo Community College, as provided in the Senate hearings on the Navajo Community College bill.

Furthermore, we request that fiscal year 1973 this committee recommend approval of the figure set by the BIA, $3,739 per student times 400 students as the amount of operational support for Navajo Community College, as provided in the House hearings on the Navajo Community College bill.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1.5 million for operations? Is that correct?

Mr. ATCITTY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you requesting for construction?

Mr. ATCITTY. We are asking for $4 million for the next fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that the total?

Mr. ATCITTY. 1973, yes.

The final fiscal year 1974 will be $1 million, which would total to $5.5 million, which was provided for in the act.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. WYATT. I have no questions. I appreciate your fine statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. How is the college progressing?

Mr. ATCITTY. Very fine.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many students do you have?

Mr. ATCITTY. We have a total of close to 700 full-time equivalency.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they all Navajos?

Mr. ATCITTY. Approximately 80 percent are Navajos.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you trying to recruit students from other areas?

Mr ATCITTY. Yes. About 10 percent are 12 other tribes outside the Navajo and about 10 percent are non-Indians. We have had South American students, we had a Peruvian who attended the school. We have some black students there as well.

As a matter of fact, last year when we had an intercollegiate basketball program, a group, about five of them came on basketball scholarships. This year, because of the facility problems, we had to drop the program. However, the black students liked the college program so much that they came back regardless of the scholarship or not. So this was very encouraging to us.

Mr. WYATT. You had to drop the basketball program?

Mr. ATCITTY. We had to drop it temporarily because of lack of facilities, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you close to any of the other Indian schools to be able to use their gyms?

Mr. ATCITTY. Well, we have one gym, but we cannot get into it only after 10 o'clock at night. This made it difficult.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it not possible to work out some kind of a schedule with them?

Mr. ATCITTY. We have tried to work closely with them, but they have their program. They have 4 years of school now. When we started they only had one grade. Now they have all four grades. This makes it that much more difficult for us to try to operate like any college should.

This is one reason that the regents decided that in the first phase some sort of an athletic facility be included. So we have been able to get a gymnasium in the first phase construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. ATCITTY. Thank you.

EDUCATIONAL CENTER—BLACKFEET RESERVATION

WITNESSES

EARL OLD PERSON, BLACKFEET TRIBAL COUNCIL
LEO KENNERLY, GLACIER SCHOOL DISTRICT OF MONTANA
PHILIP E. ROY, ATTORNEY FOR BLACKFEET TRIBE
THOMAS McKEOWN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
ROBERT BREMNER, MEMBER OF SCHOOL BOARD
THOMAS WHITFORD, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Earl Old Person of the Blackfeet Tribal Council, and Mr. Leo Kennerly of the Glacier School District of Montana.

Mr. ROY. My name is Philip Roy. I am the attorney for the Blackfeet Tribe.

I want to take a brief moment to introduce Mr. Old Person with whom all of you are acquainted, our chairman, and Leo Kennerly, chairman of our school board, on my far right; Tom Whitford, representing the Bureau of Indian Affairs; Robert Bremner is a member of our school board, and Mr. Tom McKeown is our superintendent of schools.

We have presented to this committee our proposals in packet form, and we have the narrative, summaries of the narrative and of the proposal, endorsements from the State of Montana, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I would like to hand you, Honorable Chairman, a brochure of photographs which shows our schools while we are speaking.

We are very pleased to be here.

Mr. OLD PERSON. Honorable Chairman, and distinguished members of the committee, my name is Earl Old Person, Chairman of the Blackfeet Tribe. Through me the Blackfeet people extend their gratitude and thanks for the opportunity to present our proposal to your committee for consideration.

(Mr. Old Person's prepared statement follows:)

Honorable Chairman, and distinguished members of the committee, my name is Earl Old Person, chairman of the Blackfeet Tribe. Through me the Blackfeet people extend their gratitude and thanks for the opportunity to present our proposal to your committee for consideration.

Those who have read the carefully prepared report on the need for an educational center on the Blackfeet Reservation, were no doubt struck by the careful documentation. The tables, graphs, and other statistical data accurately describe our educational needs and emphasize our inadequate facilities.

However, statistical data alone cannot describe the feelings of inadequacy, frustration and hopelessness experienced by my people.

The Blackfeet elders say "educate my children * * * make them able to live in the white man's world." This is easier to say than to do.

When it was found that there had been too little success and too much failure with some of the educational programs in the Browning schools, community leaders were asked for their answers. Most of them answered, that better teachers, more suitable curriculum and greater Indian involvement are needed, but these same leaders turned around and asked:

"How can we take these forward steps with the existing small and crumbling buildings.

"How can we attract better teachers with uncomfortable classrooms and no housing?

"How can we initate team teaching or flexible grouping without appropriate spaces?

"How can we buy more books for a library with no shelf space or how can we build study carrels with no room for them?

"How can we use special equipment with no place to store it * * * no place to use it?

"How can we possibly hope to stop the dropout rate that has gone as high as 47 percent when we do not have enough room for those students if they were persuaded to come to school, much less the new students we can expect through normal population growth?"

And for every question, came an answer that was loud and clear. This answer was simply stated, "we can't do any of these things until we correct the building deficiencies."

My own generation has tried hard to compete in contemporary times. We have toiled at whatever work there was, for which we could qualify. Much of our work is what a modern urban society may consider submarginal. We have tried as best we could. Meanwhile, we paid our dues. We observel the laws of the land we paid our taxes and kept our faith.

Decades ago some persons felt the answer to the Indian educational problem was in boarding schools, usually far away from home. This extremely depersonalized educational process fell short of success. It took the Indian boys and girls away from the family they needed and who in turn needed them. A dormitory room many miles away helped break down the traditional family relationship of the Blackfeet so important to a good learning atmosphere.

Experts agree that students must be taught within the framework and with the active cooperation of their own Indian communities. Until a few years ago the Federal Government bore most of the cost of educating Indian students. On our reservation this burden has been shifted to the State. However, a great difficulty has been encountered from the standpoint of practicality. The reservation has a very small tax base, extremely low family incomes, few industries and little land subject to State or county taxes.

Throughout the reservation area, towns are struggling to improve their tax bases by developing new industries and attracting progressive residents. The school plays a vital part in this struggle. It must be ready to supply capable persons with special technical training if the new industries are to succeed.

Evening adult education courses improve the earning capacity of many individuals, but if adult learning could be applied during normal daylight school hours, a much higher ratio of dropouts would be able to take advantage of specialized education that would help them lift themselves by their own bootstraps.

But if the schools have no room for boys and girls, naturally there is no place for adults, regardless of need.

Our most important point of testimony is the crowding within schools. Unless you experience the situation at Browning High School, crowding is just a word. After being there, it becomes an experience.

A school built for a little more than half the number, now serves more than 500 students, equally divided between boys and girls. Just to give one a small insight into the problems of crowding, here are a few facts:

The boys latrine has two commodes, four urinals and one wash basin to serve 250 boys;

The 250 girls have use of one lavatory which consists of four commodes and one wash basin;

A guidance counselor is now housed in a former latrine;

The auditorium is used as a study hall in absence of a room for this purpose;

The kitchen occupies a tiny area under one stairwell and the lunchroom is the hallway where folding tables handle about 350 high school students for hot lunches from 10:35 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. An additional 100 second graders housed in trailer units are served hot lunches on the high school gym foyer. But a third of the older students either buy a hamburger in Browning or go without lunch.

A firewall has been erected next to the boiler room and this basement area has been made over into two classrooms and two offices; all storage areas are gone as space is so urgently needed and the assistant principal's office is in what once was a book room.

One small shop must take care of all phases of industrial arts: wood, welding, motor repair, sheet metal, and electronics. Above the shop area, in what once was lumber storage, is one classroom for 15 students and a teacher; the home

economics room is big enough to handle only sewing and cooking—nothing for home decoration or family betterment. The gymnasium that was condemned because of sagging beams held up with telephone posts can now be partially used because steel uprights have been installed.

The list could go on and on, but the point is made and now justification of a new building program must be given. If we could listen to students, teachers, parents and others throughout the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, we would hear pleas for a new direction in educational achievements, unrestricted by overcrowded, rundown buildings typical of communities forced to close and consolidate with other educational systems. However, due to the vast area of the reservation, consolidation is not a valid consideration.

Throughout the school there is an unhealthy mood, because so many things cannot be started due to lack of space—so many worthwhile studies and projects must go begging. It is an accomplishment to get through each day without major upsets. There is an absence of a good learning atmosphere.

Let us look outside the school for a moment—look into one of the Indian homes where often you will find 12 to 14 persons living in a two-room cabin. Perhaps you might think Indians are used to crowded conditions. That would be a mistake as the fact is the cabin is simply a shelter and sleeping place. The residents, especially the children, spend most of their day in the freedom of the outdoors. One who is used to the clean wind and the big sky of the vast prairie, can hardly be blamed for avoiding a crowded classroom.

Until now we have done the best we could with what we had. But now we want more or an equal chance for our children.

When a young Blackfeet man or woman becomes a physician or attorney, it is as significant to us as the success of Apollo 11.

On July 8, 1970, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States said "The first Americans—the Indians—are the most deprived and isolated minority group in our Nation. On virtually every scale of measurement, employment, income, health and education, the condition of the Indian people ranks at the bottom."

We are a proud nation, and do not come begging, we ask only that you turn and see our needs and hear what we have to say for the education and the future of our children.

The answer to our problems is with you, and your decision can put us a step further in the direction that we have set for ourselves. You have invited us here to face one another so that you can hear our testimony. I now invite you to turn with us from looking at each other, and face with us in one direction looking toward the future for our young Blackfeet people. Let the "first" not become the last.

Mr. OLD PERSON. This proposal refers to the need for a preschool through adult educational center on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. We have approximately 90 percent Indian children who attend the Browning public schools. This is a public school system.

As stated, our proposals and documents are submitted. We have letters to this effect. We have our statement, a package of documents that we are leaving with you.

If I may just express the feeling of the people, not only of the Blackfeet people but of all the Indian people, my people are very concerned with education at this time. It is true that at one time our ancestors were a little reluctant having their children attend schools. I think this is one of the reasons why many were handicapped.

As we went along, they began to realize that this is the only way out, educating our young people; not only the young, but they are beginning to realize that even some of the adult people must be educated to a certain extent in order to get along in this world in which we are living. So they are stressing this every way to have our Indian children educated. But unless we have a sufficient facility, unless we have the kind of places where we can bring our children to be taught, education is going to be something that we will be unable to make available for the children because of lack of space, lack of places to teach the children and young people.

Since we have had many of our people, on a general basis, who have dropped out throughout the years, I think many of these people are beginning to realize that they are going to have to have some kind of a training in order to get into some of the things that people are using today. So for this reason we are making this proposal. It is not only a school for the young people, but we are hoping that we could get into the adult education and training for our people on the Blackfeet Reservation.

Today the school system is using every space they could possibly make available for the teachers to use. We are using the school auditorium as a library. Some of the hallways are being partitioned off so that they could be used for school classrooms. Some of the shop areas, vocational shop buildings, are being spaced off so this could be used for classrooms.

We have trailer-type buildings made available for teachers in order to teach the children they have. These are the various kinds of situations that we are in.

Without this, without the kind of space that we need, we could no longer bring these people and persuade these people to attend schools and stay within the school system.

We are often threatened by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that the off-reservation boarding schools will be phased out, they will be closed. This is often a threat; they often recommend this.

Should we bring—I am just talking about the Blackfeet students—should we bring the Blackfeet students who are utilizing these off-reservation boarding schools back to the reservation, we would have no room for them to come and attend schools. So we are not only thinking of today; we are being farsighted. We are thinking of the future. What must we do in a situation of this kind?

Mrs. HANSEN. How many Blackfeet young people attend BIA boarding schools currently?

Mr. OLD PERSON. Approximately 200 students that go off reservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are they attending school?

Mr. OLD PERSON. We have Flandro, S. Dak.; Pierre in South Dakota; Chiloco in Oklahoma; Riverside in Oklahoma; Busby in Montana; several of these.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total school population?

Mr. KENNERLY. The high school is around 500.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many elementary school children do you have?

Mr. ROY. Mr. MCKEOWN?

Mr. MCKEOWN. 530 in the high school, over 1,700 in the elementary grades kindergarten through eight.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Browning public school district on a reservation?

Mr. MCKEOWN. It is on the reservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is on the reservation?

Mr. MCKEOWN. Yes, there has been no programing to date for a new school.

Mr. KENNERLY. We have exhausted all of the financing available for building programs to this point.

Mrs. HANSEN. If it is located on the reservation, you do not have much other financing available.

Mr. KENNERLY. Right.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say you have 90 percent Indian children?

Mr. KENNERLY. Yes, madam.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where do the white children come from?

Mr. KENNERLY. Bureau of Indian Affairs employees and the merchants within the town itself, ranchers throughout the area.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the assessed valuation?

Mr. KENNERLY. Total assessed valuation of District No. 9 is——

Mr. MCKEOWN. 2,500 in the elementary and 3,500 in the high school district. You see, there are two separate districts.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you have consolidation?

Mr. MCKEOWN. We have consolidation, but the way we operate in Montana, it is not unified.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why doesn't Montana make the necessary changes to make it unified?

Mr. MCKEOWN. Right, but so far the State law—let me explain—the committee's problem involving funding of Indian schools. The problem is not the problem of the reservation school per se. The problem occurs when you have public school districts without adequate assessed valuation to allow for necessary school construction or to provide the needed services. The problem is that the general funding does not usually meet the needs of these rural areas.

Last year and again this year I asked the BIA to supply this committee with a policy statement in this regard. This committee is deeply aware of Indian education needs and we do want to be of assistance but, as you can see, the budget requests are not adequate to meet all of the needs. This committee has received many requests from across the nation to provide school buildings and an education for our Indian young people.

I do sympathize with you. I have been in your State, I know what the problems are, and the committee will try to do what we can in light of the current situation.

If you want the Indian youngsters educated in new schools, with the kind of facilities they are entitled to, you are going to have to state your position loud and clear.

Mr. OLD PERSON. Do you think that the approach that we are making, Madam Chairman, as Indian people, is the kind of approach that is needed in order to be heard?

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is, but you need to inform other Congressional committees of your difficulties.

I have a large Indian population in my district. I was in my district last week and a gentleman from Oakville, a member of the Chehalis Tribe, came to me and said, "Mrs. Hansen, we in Oakville do not have enough assessed valuation to build a school."

He said:

> We Indians feel very humiliated to think we cannot participate in providing our share of that new school building.
>
> I wish there was some way that the BIA could participate in the funding of these schools.

I explained to him, as I have to you, the committee's problems. He said, "I am going out and talk to those people in authority."

That is what you have to do.

You need to state very clearly that you want the BIA to participate in these public school building programs.

This committee has been trying to reduce the number of boarding schools as much as practical because we would rather have the children at home, but you cannot take the children out of boarding schools if other schools are not available.

Mr. KENNERLY. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Many States do not provide equally for all children within their borders. You know that as well as I do.

Mr. KENNERLY. That is right.

Mr. OLD PERSON. I can assure you we are doing just that right now through our Congressmen and Senators. We will not embarass by pointing out——

Mrs. HANSEN. You do not embarrass me. I am very forthright on this subject.

Mr. OLD PERSON. We will get the message through. On July 8 of 1970, when President Nixon, the President of the United States, said that the first Americans, the Indians, are the most deprived and isolated minority group in our Nation——

Mrs. HANSEN. I could not agree with him more, but the budget requests don't reflect the needs.

Mr. OLD PERSON. But the point I want to bring out, we are minority, but not in wants.

We are minority in numbers, that may be true, yet we are still the people of this great country.

Mrs. HANSEN. I could not agree with you more.

The thing that makes me sad is that the same privileges that are accorded every other citizen are not always accorded to the Indian people.

This committee has been dedicated to Indian education for many years.

Mr. WYATT. Would you yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WYATT. I just think that the record should show that the Indian community has a very sympathetic audience in this committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct.

Mr. WYATT. I do not think there is anyone in the Congress more knowledgeable about the problems involved in Indian education than Mrs. Hansen.

Mrs. HANSEN. As is, Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT. I have learned something from you, Madam Chairman, as we went along. I think we should note in the last few years the total amount of money devoted to Indian affairs has increased substantially, but there are problems such as you put your finger on here that remain unresolved.

We will work with you trying to resolve them.

Mr. OLD PERSON. On behalf of the Blackfeet people, we are again expressing our appreciation that we have this opportunity to express the needs that we have for education, for educating our young people; and through you, through this committee, we are in hopes that you will be the people who will more or less endorse the things we are trying to get along to the many Congressmen and Senators we are making contact with and, therefore, something may come to reality when they begin to realize that there is a group in the Congress, a group within the Senate, there is a group of people concerned about Indian problems, about eduction. Then I think we will get somewhere.

So with that on my part and on behalf of the Blackfeet Tribe, I do want to say thanks to you for this opportunity.

Now my fellow colleagues may have something to add to the statement that I have made.

Mr. Roy. Leo Kennerly, Jr., is chairman of our school board.

Mr. KENNERLY. Anything I have to say is part of the testimony that you have there.

(Mr. Kennerly's prepared statement follows:)

Honorable chairman, and distinguished members of the committee, my name is Leo Kennerly, Jr., chairman of the board of trustees, school district No. 9, and member of the Blackfeet Tribe.

As stated and documented in our report, we are in desperate need of school facilities on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Our present structures are small, overcrowded, and some are in a complete state of decay. Through Public Law 815 and complete district bonding, buildings have been planned and constructed; but these are inadequate to meet the needs of an ever increasing student and adult population.

All avenues of financial building help have been explored and exhausted. We are asking your committee for funds to provide the physical facilities that are needed on the Blackfeet Reservation to provide our students with equal educational opportunities.

The Browning school system on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation is the center for education, community life spirit and the hub of the reservation. The district serves a people native to the open prairie with closets and basements converted to classrooms, latrines as counseling rooms, stairwells as kitchens and lunchrooms in the hall. The taxable land base is scarce, taxable income is very low and Federal funds for maintenance and operation do not meet needs. The current bonded indebtedness is among the highest in the State of Montana and negates possible physical improvements.

Indian people of the Blackfeet Reservation have a history low education achievement and recent high school drop-out rates have run as high as 47 percent. However, attitudes are rapidly changing and the people recognize education as the key to development of a viable and prosperous society.

The education opportunity presently offered to the Blackfeet people is primarily a "college preparatory course," as required by the State of Montana. The physical facilities and teaching program limits the possibilities of developing varying education opportunities to reach the "other half," such as vocational training programs that would be meaningful and prepare them for today's society and a group teaching industrial education. "Education is failing on the Blackfeet Reservation."

This congressional request envisions physical facilities that would ultimately overhaul the educational system. The proposed facilities will enable the system to change the curriculum and teaching methods necessary to correct the social problems attributed to improper training and education. The building program proposed will give us an educational program which, simplified, includes a three-track curriculum:

1. A college prep course offering broader learning experiences,
2. A vocational program to train students in the trades needed in the Indian community, and
3. A continuing educational program reaching out to the backlog of dropouts within the reservation, offering in either day or night school, an opportunity to develop skills to enable themselves to become productive citizens.

School facilities on the reservation have been investigated, and the problems documented numerous times. Over and over it has been determined by studies conducted by the school district and independent consultants that the problems facing education on the reservation are insurmountable without assistance of some magnitude. Foremost of the studies include the "Anderson Report" by Dr. Willard R. Anderson, commissioned by the Board of Trustees, the Inventory Report of the "Comprehensive Plan For The Blackfeet Indian Reservation" under the HUD "701" planning program, and the "BIA" analysis by Messrs. Frank Lotta and Paul Strieff. The program action prescribed herein includes five comprehensive and interrelated steps.

1. An intensive study of contemporary education methods to the needs of the Blackfeet Indian people.

2. The development of educational specifications to work towards these goals, enabling students to work within their desires and capabilities. This will translate into a building program, utilizing existing facilities to their fullest extent as well as defining the criteria for new facilities.

3. The building program will include construction documents developing systems of construction compatible with the severe climate and using types of facilities that will provide flexibility and long service.

4. Construction will be planned to not interrupt existing educational systems, and to utilize local labor and resources.

5. During this time, a development of teaching program skills and the creation of a backlog of teaching tools adapted to the new curriculum will be prepared. The teaching staff will be involved in the initial planning decisions and brought along so they are willing and able to work within the new system.

A list of priority projects and a construction schedule follows. It is readily apparent that the separate projects interrelate, and each item is critical to the development of the overall program.

List of priorities

1. Educational specifications and building program	$144,993
2. Starr School	923,840
3. New senior high school	8,616,918
4. Two new elementary schools	4,054,760
5. Remodel existing high into new elementary	507,150
6. Remodel K. W. Bergan	82,420
7. Demolish Browning Elementary	53,895
8. Teacher housing—Starr	197,100
9. Teacher housing—Browning	2,039,465
10. Finish Vina Chattin School	9,740
11. Bus garage addition	57,400
Total	16,687,681

Mr. KENNERLY. I would like to say that your remarks and recommendations are well taken and we will make every effort to make the issue known to as many people as can help us, as many as possible.

CALIFORNIA INDIAN SERVICES

WITNESS

LEE J. SCLAR, DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA INDIAN LEGAL SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Mr. Lee J. Sclar, the Director of the California Indian Legal Services.

Mr. SCLAR. Congresswoman Hansen, Mr. Wyatt, I appreciate the opportunity to be here. I will not attempt to read my statement into the record. It is in writing and you can adequately read it for yourself.

(Mr. Sclar's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Lee Sclar. I am the director of California Indian Legal Services, a nonprofit organization which provides free legal assistance to poor Indians in California.

In 1957 J. Alan Galbraith prepared a report for CILS entitled "Equal Justice for California Indians." The study showed that California Indians were receiving an unjustly small share of the services provided nationwide by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

The Government's explanations for the discrimination against California Indians were twofold. First, BIA and IHS had eliminated or reduced California programs in response to the termination policy expressed by the 83d Congress in H. Con. Res. 108. Second, the BIA served only reservation Indians and most native California Indians were landless.

Neither California Indians nor CILS would accept the Government's specious rationalizations, however.

H. Con. Res. 108 was a concurrent resolution and expressed the views only of the 83d Congress. As Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall wrote Richard Schifter on April 15, 1961, "that resolution, whatever it meant, died with the 83d Congress and is of no legal effect at the present time."

Even more unseemly was basing the discrimination on lack of reservation lands. California Indians left their homelands between 1851 and 1853 and moved to 18 large areas promised as reservations in treaties. The Senate refused to ratify the treaties, however; the Indians were left homeless, because they could not stay where they were and could not return to lands occupied by gold miners and non-Indian settlers. One hundred or so small reservations created by the President and Congress were able to accommodate only a fraction of the native California population. Only 6,000 of 40,000 to 45,000 California Indians became reservation residents. Twenty-five thousand others scattered throughout rural California, with the remainder living in big cities and suburbs.

The California Indians' lack of land did not make them less in need of BIA scholarships and housing and IHS health care. If anything, a greater claim to services lay with Indians who were so unfairly deprived of reservations.

Gradually, the BIA changed its position with regard to California. In a letter of May 28, 1968, to William Finale, the Sacramento Area Director of the BIA, Commissioner Robert Bennett stated that all Bureau programs, except Johnson-O'Malley, were "to be extended for California Indians on the same basis and under the same criteria as they were elsewhere." An even more important development came in 1970. On January 12, 1970, the BIA filed a sworn affidavit in Federal court stating that "every California Indian lives 'near' a reservation (unless he actually lives on a reservation)." A copy of that affidavit is Appendix B of the study accompanying this statement.

Congress, too, has perceived the need to aid California Indians, regardless of whether they live on or off-reservation. For fiscal 1972, for instance, the housing improvement appropriation of $1,394,600 is for all "rural California Indians."

Regrettably, however, the Interior Department has retrogressed.

Commissioner Bruce told you last year that the BIA serves Indians on or near reservations, but a memorandum of January 16, 1970, to Commissioner Bruce from Assistant Secretary of the Interior Harrison Loesch says "The Bureau of Indian Affairs, however, must be very careful not to assume additional responsibilities and begin providing its special services to off-reservation Indians." A copy of that memorandum is Appendix C of the report accompanying this statement.

Last year, and perhaps again this year, the BIA has told you that only 7,000 Indians live on or near reservations in California. Yet, the BIA's own affidavit swears that all California Indians live on or near the reservations scattered throughout the State.

The $1,394,600 appropriated to improve housing for "rural California Indians" is being used by the BIA almost entirely for reservation Indians. Only $50,000 has been allocated to off-reservation rural Indians even though they are five time as numerous as reservation Indians.

The BIA has written Congresswoman Hansen and Senators Tunney and Cranston that California cannot receive Johnson-O'Malley funds for off-reservation Indians. The reason given was a BIA regulation saying that Johnson-O'Malley funds are only for school districts with large blocks of tax free Indian land. The BIA regulation is invalid however. The law contains no limitation to reservation Indians and the committees who recommended the law's adoption stated that it was intended to aid primarily "those states in which tribal life is largely broken up and in which Indians are to a considerable extent mixed with the general population."

Similarly untenable are Assistant Secretary Loesch's arguments that the BIA serves only reservation Indians because of treaties, the tax-exempt status of reservation land, and the "inability" of local and State governments to provide the usual services in Indian country. Those arguments and many others are fully discussed in the attached study on "Participation By Off-Reservation Indians In Programs of The Bureau of Indian Affairs And The Indian Health Service." I would ask that that study be made part of the record of this hearing.

Moreover, BIA and IHS do not serve only reservation Indians. BIA and IHS serve off reservation Indians in Oklahoma and Alaska. IHS will treat any Indian,

regardless of where he lives, who comes to an IHS hospital or clinic. BIA serves Indians who live near reservations. BIA also provides $2,000 down payments on houses to Indians who move to cities.

California's off-reservation Indians do not want services already provided by other agencies. They want services they are not now receiving. There is no way to provide needed special education services for Indians except through Johnson-O'Mally. Comprehensive medical care designed to keep people healthy is not afforded now to either on or off-reservation Indians. Non-BIA housing programs cannot begin to fill the California Indians need. Especially is that so for off-reservation Indians. Senator Tunney explained the matter to the Senate Appropriations Committee in some detail as follows:

HUD's 235 home purchase program is beyond the means of thousands of poor Indians. Its subsidy is so low that only 5 percent of the home buyers under section 235 are on welfare or social security. Turnkey IV is not well suited for any poor people because real estate taxes make the payments too high. Turnkey III and mutual self-help require payments plus a sweat equity which is beyond the means of sick and elderly Indians. Moreover Turnkey III and mutual self-help must be part of a public housing agency program. However, off-reservation Indians cannot form public housing agencies. Farmers home administration programs have credit and monthly payment requirements that frequently put them beyond the reach of low income Indians. And where mortgages are required, the already small Indian land base is further jeopardized.

Rental housing is no panacea either. As I previously noted, off-reservation Indians cannot form public housing agencies and many reservations are too small and scattered to form their own local housing agency. HUD's section 236 rental program can provide low income rental housing only through rent supplements. Those supplements, as well as 236 money generally, are in short supply.

Even if the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1972 becomes law in its present form as passed by the Senate, the changes in section 235 and 236 will not substantially help Indians either buy or rent housing. In addition, the money available frequently does not reach Indians. In Plumas County, Calif., Indians received a discriminatorily small share of rent supplements. They complained through their local community action program and brought a lawsuit to stop the discrimination. When HUD ordered forty more rent supplement units allocated to the Indian Valley, the county retaliated by voting to abolish the community action program.

Even counties which have local housing agencies and do not discriminate will be able to meet the Indians' needs. California Indians are disproportionately poor and inadequate funds are available to the local agencies.

I urge you to completely reconsider the appropriations recommended by the BIA and IHS. The subcommittee should increase the California Johnson-O'Malley allocation to $1,500,000, which would be far less than the 12 percent of Johnson-O'Malley funds that California was receiving before House Concurrent Resolution 108. Housing funds should be increased to $5,000,000 and certainly not less than the $1,394,600 which was appropriated last year and which is hardly adequate to keep pace with a $51,000,000 need. $6,400,000 should be appropriated to IHS for the California Rural Indian Health Board so that it may provide direct health care instead of shuffling people off to state and volunteer agencies which are frequently unable to provide needed services. And $1,125,000 should be added to the BIA budget for economic development so that California Indians can make a start toward economic self-sufficiency.

Of equal importance, the subcommitte should spell out that both on and off-reservation California Indians are equally eligible for BIA services and that the services should be provided on the basis of individual need. Such directions for use of the appropriations will be clearly legal under the Snyder and Johnson-O'Malley Acts, as explained in the attached paper. Such directions will also be consistent with justice. As Senator Jackson said on the Senate floor on December 11, 1971:

Unwarranted importance . . . has been attached to geography as a major criteria in determining Indians' entitlement to the special Federal Indian service programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Mr. SOLAR. I would like to comment on what I think is the highlight point and the chief problem facing California.

California Indians have—and I do not blame this for a minute on the committees of Congress—received short shrift in funding for years

and years. The reason is that by and large the Indians, native California Indians are landless, they never received reservations. Only about a fifth or a sixth of the native population received reservations.

For many years this has been used as an excuse for denying them services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It seems to me this is a totally unjust situation because, if anything, their needs are greater because of the fact that they were not given reservations than their needs would be if they had received reservations.

The reason they did not receive reservations is really appalling. They were promised reservations in treaties and at the instance of gold miners and the California Legislature, the treaties were not ratified by the Senate and the Indians were left stranded.

I know that you have received a report from the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the subject of eligibility for services from the Bureau. I think it is very important what they say in there with regard to California. They say all of the 36,489 native California Indians are presently being served by the BIA. BIA is being funded on an unrealistic target population figure of 6,900.

In California, Johnson-O'Malley funds are being allocated at a token level and are ineffectual.

We recommended that the true figure of 36,489 eligible native California Indians be recognized, not 6,900, and that BIA be allocated funds which are commensurate with the realistic target population now served.

Mrs. HANSEN. I say to you, as I have said to the others, if you want the BIA to provide this type of funding you have to make this widely known. In the past the BIA had been called feudal overlords, if they attempted to assist other than reservation Indians.

Now all of a sudden, because the BIA's funding of the educational programs has increased as a result of this committee's action the committee is receiving numerous requests.

Mr. SCLAR. It is not strictly education; it is also housing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Johnson-O'Malley funds are to assist those people from areas where there is not an adequate tax base.

The State of California presents itself as an example of a State that supplies all of its educational needs, yet they do not. They are in need of additional funds just like every other State.

I could not agree with you more that we probably have a responsibility, but this involves a substantial increase in the Johnson-O'Malley program.

Mr. SCLAR. It does mean a substantial increase. You said Johnson-O'Malley was for Indians from reservation areas. That is certainly the way the Bureau administers it, but the legislative history of the Johnson-O'Malley Act shows it was not intended for reservation Indians at all. The legislative history said it was primarily for the Indians mixed in with the general population.

Mrs. HANSEN. The impacted aid program assists those Indians who attend public schools.

Mr. SCLAR. Impacted aid funds are for Indians on reservations attending public schools. Johnson-O'Malley was not intended for that primarily. If you read the history, the first State to get it was California; until 1953, California was receiving 12 percent of all the

Johnson-O'Malley funds in the country. It was only with the passage of H. Res. 1001 that that was phased out.

The sponsor of the legislation was a California senator. When you read the legislative history, it makes clear the primary beneficiaries were not the States with large reservations, but the States where the Indians were not on reservations but on tiny reservations spread throughout the State.

Mrs. HANSEN. It has taken a long time to return to the anti-termination policy.

This committee is deeply interested in this problem. I think you should talk to the OMB because they have not requested funds to meet this need.

Mr. SCLAR. I understand that the Office of Management and Budget and Bureau of Indian Affairs do not put it in. That forces the Indian community and their representatives such as me to come before the committee and ask the committee——

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not an Indian?

Mr. SCLAR. No. I said representatives of the Indians.

Mrs. HANSEN. A paid representative?

Mr. SCLAR. Not by the Indians, by the Federal Government. I work for a legal service program which is paid by the Government.

To ask the California Indians be given a fair shake, that the true population being served by the Bureau be recognized in computing their appropriation rather than a lower figure.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is not every child in the State of California entitled to so much per pupil day?

Mr. SCLAR. Yes, absolutely, when he lives on a reservation or off a reservation. But Johnson-O'Malley funds are to provide supplementary things for Indians and not for other people.

Mrs. HANSEN. In some instances Johnson-O'Malley funds are used to promote mostly white school programs and not to help Indians.

Mr. SCLAR. In California that does not happen, for a very good reason. There is a board appointed by the State, entirely composed of Indians, that screens every application. They will not allow the Johnson-O'Malley funds to be used unless, first of all, the plan to use the funds has been compiled by the local school district in consultation with Indians and, secondly, until the use of the money has been approved by the all-Indian board. They will not approve it for general support. They insist it be used for special programs to benefit Indians.

This is a problem in the housing area, also. Last year, for instance, the committee appropriated—the Congress appropriated an extra $1 million for housing for rural California Indians. It was our expectation that that money would be used for all rural California Indians. The Bureau has been restricting it almost entirely to the use of reservation Indians.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that through the Indian Health Service?

Mr. SCLAR. No, no; it is through the Bureau.

Mrs. HANSEN. I thought it was a sanitation program?

Mr. SCLAR. No, it is housing improvement funds. In the past there have been, but the problem this year was with regard to that HIP money which was people coming before Congress and specifically asking it be given for the benefit of all California Indians, not just those living on reservations. That is not how it is being administered by

the Bureau. The off-reservation Indians are five times as numerous.

Mrs. HANSEN. The funds provided could not finance all the housing that was necessary.

Mr. SCLAR. Yes, that is understood.

It was our understanding that that money would be spent according to need, not according to whether people lived or reservations or off reservations.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am not the administrator. I think you should talk to the BIA.

Mr. SCLAR. We have tried that. We sued them, but your committee could solve that if they would simply say they would like to see that money used for the benefit of all Indians in California.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is the committee's policy to assist Indians.

Mr. SCLAR. Regardless of where they live, on or off the reservation?

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has to take into consideration that reservation Indians have a priority, otherwise there would be no funds left for the reservation Indians.

Mr. SCLAR. I would hope in California the committee would make clear there is no priority for reservation Indians because the needs of both groups is the same.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have never considered California as a reservation State.

Mr. SCLAR. In other words, the Indians on or off reservations are equally entitled to services, according to their needs.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have tried to regard them as Indians in need.

Mr. SCLAR. OK.

If you could put that in your report, that would certainly help, I think, solve the problem we are having with the Bureau, because they seem to regard the Indians in California as falling into two classes of people, depending on whether they live on or off reservations.

In California there are about 70 small reservations and rancherias. The needs of the people both on and off are very great. The service population has been told to Congress as 6,900. Now the Bureau recognizes they have not been telling the committee straight scoops.

Mrs. HANSEN. I must disagree.

Mr. Sclar, there was a time when it was felt that the Indians should not be provided with the services which the BIA is providing today. I think this is where we have had funding troubles.

Mr. SCLAR. I realize at one time it was thought that Indians would simply melt into the melting pot. People realized——

Mrs. HANSEN. I think there are some education bills before Congress that tend in that direction.

Mr. SCLAR. As I say, I think people now realize that Indians have needs just because of what happened to them in the past that are way beyond the needs of the public generally.

Mrs. HANSEN. I could not agree with you more, but I think it is high time that some of the people who have been making public speeches understand this also.

Thank you very much.

Mr. SCLAR. Thank you.

I have submitted a study I have done on the subject of off-reservation services by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will be very happy to have it.

Mr. SCLAR. Yes. I think after you have read it, you may feel it would be valuable to print that in the hearings of the committee just because of the nature of the subject of this. It is the first study of this kind that has been done.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is too extensive for insertion in the record, but we are glad to have it for reference.

RAMAH NAVAJO HIGH SCHOOL

WITNESS

LARRY MANUELITO, ON BEHALF OF THE RAMAH NAVAJO HIGH SCHOOL

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Larry Manuelito.

Mr. MANUELITO. Madam Chairwoman, committee members.

My name is Larry Manuelito. Mr. Coho and Mrs. Lorenzo have asked me to speak for them on behalf of Ramah Navajo High School.

I will briefly state our position as the following:

1. We are the first Indian community to start its own school from scratch in modern times.

2. We are presently using rented facilities which are not going to be available to us after May 1974. The present facilities are also inadequate because of size and location. We expect 1,000 elementary and high school students by 1982.

3. We informed the Bureau of Indian Affairs of these facts in 1970 when we first started our school and they promised us that they would start the process to build a new school facility for us in time for the school year beginning September 1974.

4. They also promised to complete the water development and design phase in fiscal year 1973. We were relying on these promises until we discovered recently that the funds needed were not included in fiscal year 1973 budget request to Congress.

5. This brings us to the realization that it is imperative we get the necessary funds now if the construction is to remain on schedule.

6. If we do not get the $950,000 we are requesting, for water development and the design phase of the school facilities now, we will not have a school facility 2 years from now.

In conclusion, Madam Chairwoman, I will say that the Ramah Navajo High School has become a symbol for Indian self-determination in education.

Because of this, many other Indian communities are looking to us for leadership. And so—if we do not get the funds necessary to continue now, there is a good chance that the dreams of the Ramah Navajo community will only end in failure.

In addition, we believe it would be in line with our desire for self-determination to have this money contracted to us so that we can have maximum control and input into the designing of our school.

Thank you for giving us this opportunity to appear before you.

(Additional statement follows:)

Madam Chairwoman, committee members, and distinguished friends, we thank you for giving us this opportunity to testify on behalf of the Ramah Navajo High School.

Our names are Chavez Coho, president, and Bertha Lorenzo, vice president, of the Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc.

We are here to ask you for help. We need $950,000 to continue with our plans to build a new school for Navajo children at Ramah, N. Mex.

We understand that we were not placed on the congressional appropriations schedule, by no fault of ours, and that this means we will not have the new school we desperately need in the next 3 to 4 years.

We need $250,000 as soon as possible to test drill for water on a one section site assigned to us by the Navajo Tribe and the Ramah Navajo Chapter for educational purposes. We need an additional $700,000 for architectural fees. (The projected total cost for the new school construction and the school program is $15,600,000.) (See educational specifications and program requirements as prepared by the Albuquerque Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.)

We will begin by telling you very briefly how the school came into existence. The State of New Mexico closed the public high school in Ramah, N. Mex. The Ramah parents filed a suit against the State to try to get them to reopen the public high school. They lost that suit. It caused great consternation amongst the Navajo parents when they learned that this meant that their children would be forced to leave home to attend far away Federal and parochial schools. They wanted their children nearby so that they could teach and rear their own children.

The Ramah Navajos then decided to create their own school. They elected five of us to incorporate as a school board, and we were instructed to find a way to start our own school.

We contracted with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1970 so that we could start a Ramah Navajo community school. The BIA provided us just enough money to repair some existing buildings. So we leased two small old buildings from the Anglo townspeople.

Ramah Navajo High School is the first secondary school owned and run by Navajos. We have the second community school started by Navajos. (Rough Rock Demonstration School was the first such school.)

This in itself is a milestone for Indian education. But for the Ramah Navajo it represents a great deal more, it represents hope for many of our people who are immersed in despair and poverty. We were the forgotten people, ignored by the governmental agencies, they could not extend services to us because they said, "we were not in their jurisdiction."

Everyone aware of the problems of Indian education will also testify to the importance of our school, it is a living proof of Indian self-determination, of us having to pit our wits and strength against the great obstacles and pressures put upon us. We have withstood these pressures.

Some of those pressures for example were that the State of New Mexico Education Department attacked our school last year. At one point they nearly wiped our school out by claiming that we were not meeting their minimum standards. We met their requirements and in many areas, even surpassed them. Their main criticism has been that we do not have all our teachers certified. We hired local Navajos and we are trying to help them learn to teach. These teachers can teach our history, language, and our ways to our children which no white educator with certificates can do. The criticism from the State education have lessened this year but there will always be a difference in opinions as to whose standards we should follow.

We also had trouble with our white neighbors at Ramah, N. Mex. The present trouble is over our school lease. We lease from the Ramah Water and Sewage Association two old buildings which are totally inadequate. They recently wrote us and said they did not know if they would renew our lease in May 2, 1972. We have been advised by a lawyer that the lease can be extended and at our option. This means that we have a school until May 2, 1974. The Anglo townspeople do not like our philosophy of Indian self-determination. Many of them do not support our school. Yet we sit in the midst of their town. Sometimes the school does not seem as if it is truly ours yet, because the land does not belong to us. We know that if given a chance, the association will break the lease with us.

The future right now looks dismal because we do not know if we will have a place to move to by the end of next school year if the association does not renew the lease in 1974.

We cannot move out to the new site which the Ramah Chapter and the Navajo Tribe assigned to us. The reason is that we do not know if there is enough water there. The BIA told us that we need $250,000 to test drill for water. This must be done before we can do anything else. But it looks as if BIA does not have the money to help us look for water.

Then we learn more discouraging news. We learned that we were not even put on the congressional appropriations schedule for a new school. This means that we may never have a school. And yet, we have come so far in so short a time. We are proud of our accomplishments.

We are working hard to get parents and students involved in the formation of their school. We are succeeding. For example we have a very active parents advisory committee. We also have an educational community radio station which will begin beaming out to the Navajo of this area, April 24, 1972. Much of our heritage is being taped by Navajo traditionalists and these will be aired by radio to many of the Navajos who have forgotten their culture.

We have a bilingual program which has begun producing materials for secondary Navajo students. By the end of this year, the seventh grade class will have produced its own geography text. The bilingual program (funded under title VII) is only 10 months old, and it has already developed a law course for lay people and senior high students in Navajo. This course deals with survival issues, consumer rights, student rights and responsibilities, and a comparison of Navajo and Anglo law. This course is being utilized by other secondary schools on the reservation.

We have a work-study program for all of our seniors this year. We have them working in different social service agencies on the reservation and surrounding towns. We want these students to learn to work and study with more independence.

We have begun to mold our curriculum so that it will one day be truly Navajo and meaningful to our children. Materials are being produced by staff and students and these we will share with other Navajo secondary schools.

Before Ramah Navajo High School, there were only three Ramah Navajos who ever went to college. There are now seven Ramah Navajo students who graduated from our first class who are now enrolled in institutions of higher learning. There will be at least 12 more students from this second year's graduating class.

We listened to President Nixon's July 8, 1970, speech dealing with Indian controlled schools. We are not talking about it, we are doing it. Ramah leads the way for other ethnic minority people who want to create their own educational systems for their own children.

We cannot fail because we have the backing of the Navajo tribal chairman, Peter MacDonald, and all the Navajo people behind us.

We cannot fail because we, as a school board are becoming stronger and more self-sufficient. We have slowly gained the respect of our students and their parents.

During the past 104 years, we have not seen a school built in our midst. We could not wait for Washington to fulfill their promise in 1868, so we started educating our own children.

The community of Ramah elected us to start something for their children, something which will stop this unending cycle of despair, we want to end it now, for the sake of our children and generations to come. This is why we want to see this school grow, to help bring about the kind of education which will develop strong leaders of our people, Navajos with a strong sense of pride in their Navajo ways, Navajos who can move confidently in all worlds, Navajos who will become leaders in all fields of endeavor. This is why we work now to see this school continue. This is why we came this day to ask you to fulfill a promise made by Washington to the Navajo people in the Peace Treaty of 1868.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Congressman Runnels appeared before the committee yesterday in support of this project. In your statement you say the State of New Mexico Education Department says that you do not meet their minimum standards.

Mr. MANUELITO. In the beginning of the school year, we employed a number of Indian people in the community to teach our Navajo language and our Navajo history and culture. I also stated that I believe no matter how many certificates or degrees these people have, they will not teach our Navajo language as well or our history as well as the Navajos themselves.

This was the objection that they had.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. WYATT. A very good statement.

WITNESS

ARTHUR L. LeBLANC, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTERTRIBAL COUNCILS OF MICHIGAN

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Arthur L. LeBlanc, Executive Director of the Intertribal Councils of Michigan.

Mr. LEBLANC. Madam Chairman, and distinguished committee members, my name is Arthur LeBlanc. I am taking the place of the chairman of the tribal council who is not able to make it here today.

I am here today not as an expert on Indian health problems, but as a representative of the intertribal council, which feels that a concerted effort should be made to deal with Indian health problems of rural Michigan Indians.

There is no doubt that Michigan Indians have long been neglected in all areas of Federal and State programming, especially for health needs.

The U.S. Public Health Service Indian Division records indicate a dire need for health services in Michigan.

What we hope to do with financial and technical assistance will be to create a rural Indian health board similar to the California plan, conduct an in-depth study of health needs, coordinate our research with existing health agencies and develop a comprehensive health plan that would provide much needed health services with the rural Indians of Michigan.

The Public Health Service Indian Division has indicated a desire to assist with this development providing funds are appropriated. Our estimate for a development and planning contract through the Indian health services is in the amount of $50,000 to $75,000.

The Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan is willing and capable of handling the intial phases of this plan and would provide a detailed budget to the Public Health Service Indian Division.

It is our intent to involve Indians and Indian organization leaders in the planning. We would like to see a rural Indian health program for Michigan Indians that could be based on the concept of self-help and self-determination.

We also need help in funding, we need help in planning, and we are asking your considersation.

This is the presentation I have prepared.

(Mr. LeBlanc's prepared statement follows:)

The Intertribal Council of Michigan requests sufficient financial support to plan and implement a coordinated health program for the rural Indian people in our State. We feel a strong need to coordinate the efforts of health and related agencies. Our people have been left out of planning for provision of services by Federal, State, and county agencies because of misunderstandings, isolation, poor transportation, and poor communication. Our health needs are the greatest for any identifiable group in our State.

We wish to formulate a rural Indian health board comprised of representative Indians aware of our health problems. The health board will:

1. Seek out and use existing health resources that we are now eligible for.
2. Organize local health committees capable of dealing with existing health problems.
3. Conduct a survey of existing health needs to clearly define our health problems.

4. Set short and long range priorities.
5. Hire and train health aide type people.
6. Contract with physicians, opticians, and dentists to provide local services.
7. Set up much needed coordination of health agencies and other programs.
8. Plan a yearly review of program needs and priorities.
9. Set up health programs that inform and educate.
10. Plan, urge, and coordinate yearly health checkups.
11. With planning and development funds, Michigan Intertribal Council, with assistance of USPHS, IHS, will submit a comprehensive health proposal for Michigan rural Indians.

Indians in the state of Michigan face unique and unusual health problems that no other group in our State experience in terms to the type of problems and their seriousness.

Although there are 30,000 Indians in the State only 2,348 are living on or near the four Federal reservations and are eligible for limited U.S. Public Health Service, Indian Division services. In rural areas health is our number one problem.

Michigan Indians derive services made possible by the organization of Intertribal councils of Michigan. Because of our growing expertise we now have contracts with OEO, U.S. Public Health Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and others, and because we have been the only Indian service organization since our inception in 1968, it was felt that the Intertribal Council of Michigan should sponser the Michigan Indian Rural Health Board proposals. Staff members of the Michigan Indian community action programs have been involved in contracting between Federal and State agencies such as USPHS for the community health representative programs, alcoholic rehabilitation and other Federal and State programs.

State agencies and Federal agencies argue amongst themselves as to whose responsibility we are. We are tired of being argued about. We need to be able to tell them what we need and what they must do.

Our purpose here today is to ask your assistance in defining the extent of our health problems. It is our feeling that health needs are our number one priority. Our economic programs, education programs, and training programs cannot succeed until we have better health. It has not been recently that our reservation Indian people could look forward to relief at our health problems. PHS records indicate that we have a high infant mortality rate and short life expectancy. It has been through the efforts of our organization, Public Health Service and social services that these conditions have been partly alleviated. Only by defining our problems in terms we can understand can we devise health programs. No one has been able to plan for us, we must do it ourselves, but with the help of others.

The health problems of our Indian people in the State of Michigan have been shown to be the most severe of all people as indicated by all publications. These problems are complicated by poor socio-economic status, lack of education. Many of our children cannot even hear because of ear infection. How can they succeed in school? Poor clothing, poor nutrition, poor housing, and poor health are severe problems we must deal with.

Our best estimate of cost of this program would be $50,000 to $70,000. Our own people will work on our own problems with high paid outsiders. Thirty thousand Indians will receive direct benefits.

We hope that our request for assistance will be acted upon with greatest urgency. Our needs have been too long neglected.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. LEBLANC. Thank you.

BROCKTON SCHOOL DISTRICT

WITNESSES

HON. JOHN MELCHER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

NORMAN HOLLOW

LYLE SCHICK

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have our very distinguished colleague from Montana, John Melcher, accompanied by Mr. Norman Hollow and Mr. Lyle Schick.

Mr. MELCHER. Thank you, Madam Chairman, and members of the committee.

We have two groups with us today, Norman Hollow representing the Assembling Sioux and Fort Peck Tribe, and Rod Lincoln, who is the superintendent of the Indian School.

Mr. HOLLOW. My name is Norman Hollow and I appear in behalf of my Indian people of Brockton, Mont., located on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. I appreciate this opportunity to present the views of the Sioux Indians as well as other interested parties.

We are appearing before your committee for the purpose of presenting justification in support of requests made by Brockton School District 55 for financial assistance in constructing a new high school. We are hopeful of providing sufficient material to substantiate the seriousness and the critical condition of the present educational facilities.

I believe that solution to our problems, affecting Indian people, can and will become a reality through education.

The attitude of the Indian people of my reservation are much unlike those of their ancestors who occupied the reservation shortly after its establishment. They are no longer idle nor do they brood over what has happened in the past. They feel that what has happened in the past should be left with the pages of history and devote their energy on aggressive programs to rebuild our tribes and provide educational opportunities with facilities that will place the Indian students in an environment of comparable standards to that of non-Indians to join the highly competitive field of American society.

The early sixties produced significant changes on our reservation. Inadequate and substandard housing picture has begun brighten as a result of low rent, turn-key and mutual help homes made available with funds provided from Housing and Urban Development and home improvement funds from Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Community action programs and Headstart projects were created with administration consisting of local Indian personnel.

A tribal owned enterprise was established in 1969 for the purpose of obtaining defense contracts to provide employment. We also have a State chartered Assiniboine and Sioux Development Corp. primarily to provide training and employment in the field of manufacturing and repairing of electronic equipment.

The Indian people are much enthused over the new philosophy of self-determination, self-help, local control—determining their own destiny.

It is at the local level that one can readily see the results and impact of self-determination. The Fort Peck tribes have demonstrated their ability to operate and control programs beneficial to the economic status of their people. They have done so through the tribal council, through community action agency, by tribal housing authorities and foremost part they are concerned and active in educational programs.

Indian parents in Brockton School District, in recent years, have become aware of the seriousness of the deteriorating facilities. The first measure undertaken to correct the situation was that of detemination to elect interested, qualified Indian people to membership on the board of trustees. As a result of our efforts we now have an all Indian board of trustees.

With various projects and employment made available, the Indian people realize the importance and necessity of the values of education. Administrative positions and employment, consisting of a higher rate of salary, are being held by individuals that were fortunate in obtaining a higher level of education. As a result of this situation, the parents and students are much concerned about early childhood development. They are concerned in improving the quality of education, qualified teachers, and adequate facilities.

Education is important, but of equal importance is the physical environment and atmosphere of the plant. The unfavorable conditions of the high school creates a situation of teachers performing their duties and students acquiring their education under the most impossible conditions.

The Fort Peck Tribal Council is in support of our request, and resolutions were passed by the former tribal council as well as the present council. Resolutions are provided as exhibits 1A and 1B.

Enclosed as exhibit 2 is an estimated project cost provided by the firm of Drake, Gustafson & Associates, architects from Billings, Mont., hired by the Brockton Board of Trustees. Letter of March 20, 1971, to Superintendent Rod Lincoln from the architects, states as follows:

> It is recommended that in the interests of the teachers, students, and residents of this district, this school be replaced with a new building as soon as possible, and that this structure be abandoned and razed to overcome the educational limitations imposed upon school district 55.

Letters of March 8, 1971, marked exhibit 3A, from Jim Burk, State supervisor secondary education, to former chairman of board of trustees, Charlie Clark; and similar correspondence of March 13, 1972, to present chairman, Mr. A. M. Bighorn, Jr., concerning major deviations from standards for accreditation of Montana high schools. States in part, "The school plant and facilities are not adequate for the number of pupils enrolled and curricula offered."

Correspondence of July 26, 1971, from Dolores Colburgh, superintendent State department of education, to Hon. Senator Mike Mansfield, marked exhibit 4, states as follows:

> Based on several visitations by members of my staff, I can report that the physical plant of Brockton High School is totally inadequate. Staff members report that it would be almost impossible to repair the damages age has brought to the building. The involvement of this office in the Brockton school system leads us to the recommendations that there is a critical need for a new high school plant to house grades 7 to 12.

Memorandum of March 16, 1972, marked exhibit 5, briefly summarizes a list of deficiencies noted by Bruce W. Danskin, deputy State fire marshal.

Letter dated November 17, 1969, marked exhibit 6A, from Mrs. Beulah McNeal, consultant, school food services, State Department of Public Instruction, to former superintendent, Mr. Greg Bennett, recommends on page 2 of her report as follows:

> 1. We recommend that all USDA commodities be stored in a locked area that that is cool and ventilated. The addition of a storeroom of this type is badly needed.

Letter dated December 28, 1971, marked exhibit 6B, from the same department to present Superintendent Rod Lincoln relates as follows:

> As you realize, your dry storage areas are most inadequate. We hope your future plans for building will be successful.

Exhibits 7A and 7B are correspondence of July 13, 1971, and February 29, 1972, from Gerald M. Cherry, director school assistance in federally affected areas, to Hon. Senator Lee Metcalf. Letter of July 13, 1971, indicates that applications were submitted in 1959 and 1961; however, the applications were determined ineligible.

Letter of February 29, 1972, indicates that an application for funding through the route of Public Law 81–815 has been received; however, the letter states that: "It appears from the information furnished that the district may be eligible."

The words "may be eligible" is somewhat disturbing to me. Perhaps this concept was generated as a result of lack of 815 funds. The last paragraph also creates a question as to possibility of securing funds in the immediate future. The paragraph states as follows: "It appears unlikely at this time that any additional applications under section 14 can be funded in 1972."

Therefore, I feel the most feasible route is the one we are requesting—through a special line item in the Interior Department's budget.

This is the extent of my remarks, and I hope that the committee agrees with me in stating that the needs of the district are critical, and I believe the people in the area have a legitimate reason to be concerned. Our Montana congressional delegation can verify this from the amount of correspondence they have received concerning this matter.

Your kind and favorable consideration will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

(Additional information was filed with the committee.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Brockton School District on a reservation?

Mr. HOLLOW. Yes, it's located at Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

I hope that the committee agrees with me in stating that the needs of the district are critical. I believe that the Indian people in the Brockton area have a very legitimate reason to be concerned.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total cost?

Mr. HOLLOW. The total cost is $1.3 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the cost of planning and design?

Mr. HOLLOW. Madam Chairman, the superintendent of the Brockton School is here. He is in a position to answer that. May I have him answer this, please?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. LINCOLN. Before I make my remarks, Mrs. Hansen, with the permission of the committee members I would like to present in duplicate, copies of photographs of a survey we made of the conditions in the Brockton schools.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are pleased to have the photographs.

Mr. LINCOLN. According to this firm of architects in the State of Montana, their planning costs would be approximately $90,000. This was updated as of about 4 days ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF ROD A. LINCOLN

Mr. LINCOLN. My name is Rod Lincoln; an educational administrator with 2 years experience among the native American Sioux Indians of Brockton, Mont. I would like to make a statement on behalf of

the board of trustees, patrons, and most important, the students in attendance at the Brockton Public Schools.

The Brockton schools are located on the Fort Peck Reservation in northeastern Montana, and provide the educational setting for the community and surrounding area encompassing the school district. Unique is the nearly 100 percent American Indian enrollment of over 230 students, grades kindergarten through 12. These students are descendants of the Sioux-Assiniboine Tribes of the upper northern plains of the United States.

Also unique is the relationship these Indians have had with the white man in the last 100 years. I need not remind you of the end of the buffalo era, the gold rush, the coming of the railroads, the hunters, the trappers; and more recently the agribusiness and oil baron operators. Brockton people grimly note, that during the late 1870's the Army continued to round up the Indians roving the plains, and place them on reservations; probably the most undesirable land at that time.

The broad concepts of the early, and later treaties have been continually violated. Provisions of the law are indeed unfair for our type of educational needs. What of the pending court decisions in California, Texas, and Minnesota concerning an equal education for all? Does not the *Serrano* v. *Priest* case have any effect on the obligations for equal educational opportunity for the oldest Americans—the American Indian? Because of being located on a reservation, the Indians of Brockton find themselves unable to fund any kind of facility. Various routes of funding have led only to continued disappointment and frustration for the patrons of school district No. 55.

The Indian people of Brockton have strong nuclear family ties, and truly feel that the young people are the community's greatest asset. Nearly 65 students recently submitted a student petition endorsing a new high school facility housing grades 7 to 12. Additionally, nearly 130 parents have submitted a petition, expressing their desire to replace the present facility, which is over 50 years old.

In the fall of 1970 the board of trustees authorized me to seek every logical route for financing a school structure to house grades 7 to 12. At that time several pages of photographs and testimony were forwarded to the Montana delegation in Washington. The architectural firm of Drake, Gustafson & Associates, Billings, Mont., were retained to evaluate the present structure, and enumerate specific needs. Their recommendations include a proposed new building of 44,800 square feet at a cost of $1,300,000. An amount included in this proposal is $90,000 for design, schematic and working drawings, contracting, bidding and administration. It is felt that this planning money is absolutely necessary for the Brockton schools to pursue their new building program.

The present building housing grades 7 to 12 has been declared unfit for human occupancy twice. The school board, at the regular meeting held December 1971 voted the building condemned, and resolved to abandon the building by June 30, 1973.

A unanimous endorsement was received from the Fort Peck Tribal Council, in support of our efforts. Another such resolution recently passed the newly elected tribal council. Dr. Lyle Berg, director division of educational research and services, University of Montana, also

has quoted the need for physical plant improvement. Mrs. Dolores Colburg, superintendent of public instruction, State of Montana, has recognized the need for a facility and has been actively involved in supporting it. Mr. Jim Burk, secondary education supervisor, State department of public instruction, has forwarded letters describing the condition of the school. Mr. Bruce Danskin, deputy State fire marshal, recently branded the school as totally unsafe. Accreditation reports over the last several years have stated the building condition as a "Deviation from accepted standards."

In the past years, the Brockton school, in spite of its condition, has been a source of pride for students, parents, staff, and patrons. The school board has approved many programs advantageous to parent and student alike. ESEA title I, Johnson-O'Malley, ESEA title III have helped immensely the caliber of education our students receive. Adult basic education classess are held in the evenings at the school. The school has been used for community meetings, athletic contests, social gatherings, and even funerals. Our school is community oriented.

Many changes have been implemented during the last few years in the Brockton schools. The addition of Indian studies, home economics, family living, on-site dental care, prebreakfast programs, and vocal music. A resource-multi-media center, and additional library involvement have aided instruction a great deal. Statistics show Brockton High School has had only one dropout in the last 2 years. Attendance has gone up from 81 percent to 89 percent. The Brockton school has gone from accreditation on probation to full accreditation in 2 years. The citizens of Brockton feel their youngsters are receiving a meaningful education, and are involved—and excited—about the ongoing programs.

However, another feeling also pervades our community. That feeling is that a new physical plant is in the best interest of the young Indian students. Presently the science room lacks adequate laboratory facilities; there is no room for instrumental music, vocational education (shop, woodworking, welding, small engine repair, etc.); the home economics room is inadequately plumbed; space for guidance and counseling offices is nonexistent; the hot lunch and breakfast programs lacks space; administrative office space is minimal; custodial and storage areas are lacking (many have already been turned into classrooms.) The entire building is unsafe from fire, lacks proper ventilation, heating, lighting, and lavatory facilities. The building presently has three classrooms in the basement level; a clear violation of standards set by the State of Montana. The gymnasium-locker plant similarly is looked on with disdain by citizens and visitors alike. In spite of the present programs, little further progress can be made until a new physical plant is ascertained. The educational philosophy and spirit of the Brockton school and community is well described by Mr. Lanny G. Prantzick, director, Bureau of Work Training Programs, Poplar, Mont.

All indications of enrollment projections point to specific need for lack of teaching space. The situation is atrocious now; and will nearly be impossible in the future. Brockton is a growing community. In the last 5 years 10 low-rent houses have been constructed in the community. In addition, there have been five mutual help, and 17 turnkey three completions.

In fiscal year 1972, 52 more houses will be built on the Fort Peck Reservation, some of which will be within the confines of School District No. 55. This growth will most assuredly continue. Records will show that the people in our community choose to stay, make their home here, work here—and educate their children in the Brockton schools.

Should these young people be subjected to an education in a facility that would be inadequate for most of our grandparents? Where were you going to school 50 years ago? The exhibits and photographs presented before this committee should speak for themselves. The time is now, the situation is desperate. I ask your consideration for the benefit of Brockton's young people.

Thank you.

(Additional material was filed with the committee.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

LODGE GRASS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WITNESSES

HON. JOHN MELCHER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA
LYLE SCHICK, SUPERINTENDENT, LODGE GRASS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
EDWIN REAL BIRD
MISS PAULINE SMALL
CHUCK HARRIS
MISS MINNIE ELLEN FRITZLER

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness escorted by Congressman John Melcher is Mr. Lyle Schick, the Superintendent of the Lodge Grass public schools.

Mr. SCHICK. Madam Chairman and committee members, it is a pleasure to meet here today in behalf of the Lodge Grass public schools.

(Mr. Schick's prepared statement follows:)

SUMMARY

Need.—The Lodge Grass public schools serve 400 elementary and 150 high school pupils, 75 percent of whom are Crow Indian children whose first language is the Crow language. Existing buildings are obsolete, inadequate, unsafe, and inappropriate for the educational needs, and they prevent the implementation of programs for career education, bilingual programs and adult education.

Problem.—The local school district has inadequate tax base to meet the need, due to the very small taxable land and the preponderence of Federal and non-taxable land. The State of Montana has no program for funding facilities. The Public Law 815 applications since 1968 have been rejected due to lack of funding and higher priorities for other than Indian schools.

Request.—The school district requests that the following sums attached to the Interior Department budget and assigned to High School District No. 2 and Elementary School District No. 27, Big Horn County, Mont., for the purpose of constructing new classrooms, shops, offices, physical training and health facilities, site development and equipment and remodeling the existing high school building to accommodate a workable educational program.

Phase I—Planning and design	$160,000
Phase II—Plant construction	2,190,000
Phase III—Program implementation	50,000
Total	2,400,000

NEED

A new school to meet the needs of Career Education for the Indian youth of the Lodge Grass school area—Elementary Districts Nos. 27, 29, and 1, and High School District No. 2. Career Education concept is needed to prepare the school population for the world of work, on and off the reservation.

Lodge Grass is located in the center of a reservation. By today's standards, the reservation is undeveloped. Development can come from within by education of the Indian people.

A great opportunity for the development of resources within the reservation by its own people should be recognized.

Career opportunities which need trained people include: Farming, ranching, livestock feeding, farm-and-ranch-related industries, range management, soil conservation, landscaping, town planning, housing, development of art and craft industries, industry, tourism, recreation, timber, quarries, minerals, utilities business, and public service.

A dedicated and intense school training program is needed. It is needed more than in the white counterpart career educational systems. There are no Indian doctors for sons to follow in their footsteps, few farmers or ranchers for sons to follow, few teachers, and so on—in other words, parents have not been able to set examples of the world of work, and so the school must assume an even greater role in motivation, desire, selection of careers, training, work application, and work experience.

The investment in the Indian people's education will be rewarding. The value of the lifetime product can be tripled, and the development of the reservation can make a meaningful input into the economy of our State and Nation.

Such a program is impossible within the present physical plant.

HISTORY—LODGE GRASS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1954: Elementary District No. 27 added to old elementary building using bonding capacity plus 50 percent Public Law 815 funds.
1955: High school students moved to new elementary section.
1963: Acute need for additional elementary facilities recognized, and steps initiated for Public Law 815 grant and bond issue.
1964: Preliminary plans prepared for added elementary and high school facilities.
1966: Warning issued by Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.
1967: Warning status again received on accreditation.
1967: Board members met with Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Office of Education, B. Alden Lillywhite, regarding Public Law 815 application.
1968: Warning status again received.
1968: Changes in space assignment, curriculum offerings, upgraded program, resulting in regular accredition.
1968: April 11, Montana Department of Public Instruction confirms need to Senator Mike Mansfield.
1968: April 18, exhaustively critical report received from Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.
1968: June 24, application for Public Law 815 funds submitted with full data and architect's design drawings. August —, application modified and completed.
1969: April 10, Albert L. Alford. Assistant Commissioner for Legislation, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, advised Senator Mansfield of "no funds" condition for Public Law 81–815.
1969: August 14, Gerald M. Cherry, Office of Education, Health, Education, and Welfare, confirms eligibility under Public Law 815, section 14(b).
1970: March 3, Office of Education confirms eligibility for $152,000 for elementary school nad $336,000 for high school from Public Law 815, if funds become available.
1970: Interest rates are inflated above legal limit in Montana, resulting in no possible bond sales from local bond issue.
1971: October 14, Superintendent Lyle Schick receives response from Gerald M. Cherry, Health, Education, and Welfare, that funding for Public Law 815 had not changed.
1971: November 11: State fire marshal reports fire safety deficiencies.
1971: November and December, community dissatisfaction with school condition results in numerous meetings, publicity results in demands for new program

with high degree of relevance to Indian needs, and facilities suited to program.
1971: December 24, school administration and trustees request evaluation visitation by State Department of Public Instruction.
1972: January 18, report of visiting committee of office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction evaluates school facilities, curriculum, staff, recommends improved facilities.
1972: January 13, Ralph A. Rose, Health, Education, and Welfare, advises no funds under Public Law 815, although both projects for elementary and high school are eligible.
1972: February 15, Superintendent Schick advises Congressman John Melcher of dismay in obtaining funding under Public Law 815.
1972: March, Congressman John Melcher suggests direct appropriation request.
1972: March 29, Julia Butler Hansen, chairman, Subcommittee of Interior and Related Agencies, sets April 13 for hearing on application for direct appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the school district on the reservation?

Mr. SCHICK. It's on the reservation. We have been working diligently making contacts with Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Melcher and Mr. Mansfield and a good many other people in the State Department and Health, Education, and Welfare offices for the past 4 or 5 years with the answer usually, "Sorry, but we have no funds in our Public Law 815."

Our school district has approximately 75 percent Indian students. Of these 75 percent Indian students, the majority of them all speak Crow as the first language. We have many needs and the Indian people in this area are very keenly interested in improving this situation. Our facilities are very inadequate for updating our programs. Probably Mr. Melcher has many articles from this spring where there is a good deal of anxiety and the people are becoming hostile about getting something done. They have been wanting something for a good long time.

We have some industry and a good many areas that can be developed in the reservation. Oftentimes this is not being done. Mr. Real Bird has been very helpful in the area of getting industry in there. There is recreation and many, many areas in which we have no way of training the students right now.

Our basic need is for facilities to have a good educational program to provide equal education and proper education for the students in Lodge Grass. We are submitting this and asking for $2.4 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. What you are really asking for are funds for the planning and design phase?

Mr. SCHICK. Yes. That is broken down as $160,000.

I want to draw your attention to page 3. This has 25 references there, starting back in 1954. The booklet that you have is the substantiating evidence of these letters, and so on, that we have strived for in trying to get and obtain school construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why does it cost so much more to design your school than it did for the previous one?

Mr. SCHICK. This is starting from scratch. This is the elementary and high school. We have over 500 students total. Of the facilities down there, there is very little we can overhaul, you might say. We are looking at the needs for 500 students for 63,000 square feet.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Chief BIRD. My name is Edwin Real Bird. I am the chairman of the Crow Tribe of Indians. It's an honor to appear before your committee at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. It's an honor to have you present today, Chief.

Chief BIRD. On many occasions I appeared before your committee. It's very fortunate that we are here to express our hopes and wishes and sentiments of the Crow Tribe of Indians. The Crow Tribe of Indians had the foresight in 1920 to give land to the State of Montana on sections 16 and 36 for the purpose of education. The State of Montana is realizing a lot of revenue through the efforts of the dedication of the Crow people at that time. Now our dropout rate has gone from 44 percent in 1966 to less than 12 percent dropout rate today.

Mrs. HANSEN. If sections 16 and 36 in your State are like the sections in my State, money should be available from the capital investment program of schools in the State.

Chief BIRD. That would be great. With the foresight that the Crow Indian people had in 1920 we conveyed these two tracts of sections 16 and 36 to the State of Montana for the sole purpose of education.

The Crow Indian people are not on the boarding school philosophy. We are public school-oriented in the Crow reservation. Our dropout rate in the 6-year period from 44 percent to 12 percent is progress, I think. In order to further progress, we need this supplemental appropriation.

Ten years ago we had less than 10 Crow Indians going to college. Today we have 160 members of the Crow Tribe going to various colleges and universities across the Nation.

Our supplemental request here is a very urgent one, so that we carry on through the philosophy of education on the Crow reservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think everybody in this room will be pleased to know that less than 10 years ago there were less than a few hundred Indian students attending college. In fiscal year 1973 there will be 10,500 young Indian people attending college through the BIA scholarship program. The committee is not unaware of the programs for young people.

Chief BIRD. We want to be prepared for this purpose. On the Crow Indian Reservation we have a population growth of 73 percent in a decade. We have to have the foresight to determine the needs of those future children.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, I do appreciate and know the problems.

Chief BIRD. Is our money given? Is our request fulfilled then?

Mrs. HANSEN. That decision will have to be made by this committee and Congress.

Chief BIRD. We are going to sit here until you say yes.

Mr. MELCHER. Madam Chairman, I have requests on behalf of two other school districts.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Chief BIRD. We would like to give a gift to the Congresswoman.

Mr. SCHICK. Thank you very much for hearing us.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a good presentation.

Colorado River Indian Irrigation System

WITNESSES

ADRIAN FISHER, SR., CHAIRMAN, COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES TRIBAL COUNCIL
MISS VERONICA L. MURDOCK
BILL ALCAIDA
DWIGHT LOMAYEVSA

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Adrian Fisher, Sr., Chairman of the Colorado River Indians Tribes Tribal Council.

(Mr. Fisher's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman. First let me express the appreciation of the Mohave, Chemeheuvis, Navaho, and Hopi residents of the Colorado River Indian Reservation for this opportunity to appear before your committee. Our purpose in coming to your committee today is to express our strong support for the moneys designated in the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget for fiscal year 1973 for the Coloradio River Indian Irrigation System and to request that that amount be increased by $1,950,940 for seven additional urgently needed parts of the system. Adequate funding in fiscal year 1973, and in the next 10 to 15 years, for the Colorado River Indian Irrigation System is critically important to us as members of the tribes, and, as I will explain, it could have national significance.

Since the beginning of the project, more than 100 years ago, we of the Colorado River tribes have dreamed of the day when all of our tribal lands and waters would be fully utilized and contributing to the development and well-being of our peoples.

The path to development for us of the Colorado River Reservation could be, literally, a garden path. Our reservation is located on the California-Arizona border, 165 miles west of Phoenix and 172 miles south of Las Vegas. The hot, dry climate is almost perfect for agriculture. We averaged nearly 8 tons per acre of alfalfa each year from the land compared to an Arizona average of about 5 tons. We get an average of 2.6 bales of cotton per acre compared to a national average of aboue 1 bale per acre. And the lettuce and cantaloup grow like there were no other place on earth where they could.

Our land is only valuable as we have water available for it. Similar land in the desert Southwest, but without water, is worth practically nothing. But, put water to it and it is almost priceless. Our two greatest natural resources are our land and our water. If they are kept apart, we have nothing. But, when they are brought together, the desert truly blossoms, and with it, the hopes and dreams of the peoples of the Colorado River Indian tribes.

Our dream of utilizing all of our water and of having all of our land in full production, however, is an old one. The Colorado River Indian Irrigation System had its beginnings in 1867, more than 105 years ago, justs 2 years after President Abraham Lincoln set aside our reservation.

You may be interested to note that this was not only the firsts Indian irrigation system for which Congress appropriated any moneys, but the first irrigation system of any kind which received a congressional appropriation. Unfortunately, I must report to you that work that was begun 105 years ago is still far from complete. Yes, our dream of a fully productive land contributing to the development of our tribes is, indeed, a very old one.

Now, we have a second related dream that we want to share with you. That dream is to be the first completely independent Indian tribe in America. The Colorado River Indian tribes could become a model for all tribes of America. Our goal of economic independence is within our grasp; it can be achieved in this generation * * * if you will but join with us in making this dream come true.

It won't be easy. We still have an unemployment rate of 37 percent. The average per capita income on the reservation is still only $1,800 a year. This compares with an Arizona State average of $3,600. However, if the Colorado River Irrigation System is completed in the next 10 to 15 years, these sad statistics will be turned around and we will be a model for the entire Indian community. This not "the impossible dream." If you, our representatives, will share

this dream with the members of the Colorado River Indian tribes, it will be achieved.

As of this date, only 54 percent of our irrigable land has been subjugated. This, after 105 years. There are primarily two reasons for this sad situation. First, funding for the overall project has varied from herky-jerky to nil. And, second, because the project has been underway for so long, many of the existing canals and ditches and other facilities are in urgent need of lining, repairs, and other types of improvements. The fact that 55 percent of the water diverted from the Colorado River for the irrigation system is lost either through seepage, evaporation, or return flow to the river shows the tremendous inefficiency of the system as it is. The canals need to be lined, improvements need to be constructed to stop this waste of water. As you have heard many times, water is too valuable in the Southwest to just let it seep into the canal banks and bottoms and away under the ground.

There is a bright side, however. The Colorado River Indian irrigation project has progressed nearly as much in the past 8 years as it did in the previous 97. In 1966, there were 37,457 acres of developed lands. By 1969, this figure had increased to 52,571 acres. The value of crops raised in 1966 was $7.1 million. In 1969, the figure was $17.7 million. In 1971, the value of crops raised was $24.6 million. When the project is completed, the total value of the crops, at today's market prices, will be more than $45 million a year. This means that the investment of $31.6 million to complete the project will be more than returned every 2 years. In the past 2 years, more than 6,000 additional acres have been subjugated and made productive. Recently, a project momentum has been built up and now is the time to carry the project forward to completion.

It must be recognized, however, and we Indians are justly proud of the fact, that most of the development of recent years is due to the fact that we, the Indians, have invested more than $10 million in onsite improvements, and developments. This is money due the tribes in payment for leases, money which we have allowed the lessees to use for system development. We have invested $10 million in the past 8 years while the Government has only invested $2.3 million. This represents an average investment by the Indians of more than a million dollars a year in recent years in the project, while there have been years when the Government has not funded the project at all. We feel strongly that we are doing our part. And, we shall continue to make this effort in the coming years. Because the tribe has no cash and can only invest lease payments, there is a limit to how much the tribe can do. In order to complete the project, we must be able to depend on the Federal Government to carry its share of the load and to fund this project on a regular and continuing basis.

With about half our land potential now subjugated and productive, the Colorado River Indian Irrigation System is at the takeoff point. Our dream can come true. But, only if there is a serious commitment to fund this project over the next 10 to 15 years. The "fits and starts" method of funding just hasn't worked in the past and it won't do the job in the future.

Every day, water that belongs to us flows on past our land or is wasted by the inefficiency of the present system. But, it is more than just muddy Colorado River water. It is money; money that is flowing on by us instead of into the economy of the Colorado River tribes and the country. It's income; it's crops; it's employment that is just being allowed to run away from us. And, it hurts us all to see the needs of our people and then to turn and see the water flowing on by and being wasted.

It was estimated 8 years ago that it would cost $22.1 million to complete the project. How much would it cost today? $31.6 million. Don't we wish we had done it 8 years ago.

Whether we want to admit it or not, inflation is a very serious factor. Bureau of Reclamation construction costs have risen nearly 42 percent over the past 8 years. Consider the $31.6 million it would cost to finish the system today. If the $2.5 million requested is funded; the project completion figure, if inflation continues, will be $30.5 million next year.

Now is the time to move energetically forward to gain the full benefits from this project whose cost-benefit ratio was figured almost 10 years ago at 6 to 1, not including recreational benefits.

The fiscal 1973 Budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs includes $566,000 for the Colorado River Indian Irrigation System. Not only can that amount be easily and completely utilized, but I am today requesting that that amount be increased by $1,950,940 for the following seven projects which are of the highest priority

in providing for the most efficient use of the system at the earliest possible time. We see the funding of these projects this year as the beginning of what must be a continuing commitment to complete this project in the next 10 to 15 years.

The critically needed additional projects for fiscal 1973 are:

Project:	
1—Extend lateral 90, 5½ miles	$343,900
2—Concrete line 4½ miles of main canal	639,000
3—Construct one drainage well	15,000
4—Deepen 12-mile slough	33,340
5—Concrete line 2½ miles, lateral A–73	245,000
6—Extend and line 2 miles, lateral 27R20	140,700
7—Major construction equipment	535,000
Total additional funds requested	1,950,940

Project 1, the extension of Lateral 90, provides for the development and subjugation of 12,900 acres still in brush at the south end of the reservation.

Project 2, the lining of 4½ miles of the main canal, directly benefits 5,000 acres of price farm land by lowering the high water table in addition to conserving water by reduction of seepage losses.

Project 3, will relieve a second serious elevated water table situation brought on by drainage and seepage problems.

Project 4, deepening of the 12-mile slough by 5 feet, will improve the fish habitant, enhancing the recreational value of the entire project, which, as I mentioned earlier, had not been figured in the cost-benefit ratio.

Projects 5 and 6 are designed to reduce erosion of the canals as the soils in this area are very sandy. They will also conserve water and deliver it to an additional 1,200 acres at the south end of the reservation.

Project 7 is the purchase of urgently needed dump trucks, bulldozers, gradealls, front-end loaders, air compressors and other major construction equipment required for the project work.

Several of these projects are in the nature of maintaining and improving existing works. This must be considered of equal importance, as the overall project progresses, with the construction of new facilities. These funds are an absolute minimum to avoid costly delays.

From your point of view, there is yet another important reason for moving the Colorado River Indian Irrigation System forward. When it is completed, the Indian tribes will take over the maintenance and upkeep—relieving the Federal Government of that burden.

In summary, we of the Colorado River Indian Reservation have two resources from which to mold our dream of economic independence and well-being. They are our land and our water. Bringing them together at the fastest pace possible will insure the future growth and economic development of the Indian peoples of this region. Think of it * * * the first completely independent Indian tribe in America since the coming of the white man. It is a dream worth dreaming and a dream that can be realized within most of our lifetime. Let's not let that dream continue to flow on by us like our water in the Colorado River.

We of the Colorado River Indian tribes earnestly request your approval both of the funds set forth in the BIA budget and of our request for funding of the seven additional projects. And, while we know that none of you can commit future Congresses, we ask that each of you think of these funds as the beginning of a commitment to complete this project which has now been 105 years in the making. Thank you.

Mr. FISHER. Madam Chairman, first I will express our appreciation of the Mohaves and Hopis and Mayos and Chemeheuvis for giving us the opportunity for meeting with your committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. It's a pleasure to welcome you to the committee.

How much work remains to be done?

Mr. FISHER. Fifty percent remains yet to be completed. Out in the West, as you know, water is scarce. I have with me my vice chairwoman, Veronica Murdock.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am happy to see a woman present.

Mr. FISHER. I have Bill Alcaida, a member of the Resource Committee with me and Dwight Lomayesva. Dwight is a Hopi. Veronica

is a Mohave. Bill is a Chemeheuvis. We call ourselves the Colorado River Tribe because we have four tribes with us and we work together in harmony. We have the Hopi, Navaho, Chemeheuvis, and Mohave tribes.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres does this irrigation area encompass?

Mr. ALCAIDA. Approximately 110,000 acres could be irrigable; 58,000 is being irrigated today.

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been your increased productivity after irrigation?

Mr. ALCAIDA. What do you mean?

Mrs. HANSEN. It's just grazing land?

Mr. ALCAIDA. No. There are a few wild horses around, and that is about it. We can raise almost any crop. Primarily right now alfalfa, cotton, grains, vegetables.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you also raise melons?

Mr. ALCAIDA. Yes, watermelons and lettuce. We are in a climate like Yuma. We can raise almost any crop. We are familiar with citrus upon the Mesa land—we have water for it—and Bermuda grass seed. There are other crops coming into it.

This is being done through long-term leasing. This is where, as the Chairman mentioned, the tribe has contributed to the development of the reservation in excess of $10 million in these last 10 years. But we have developed land and some of it started being developed 100 years ago. The irrigation system through these lands needs to be updated. We are diverting approximately 80 percent of our water out of Kingston and only utilizing about 50 percent of it. We are losing somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 percent through diversion and seepage.

The $1.9 million is to fix an area that is damaging developed land. It was developed 20-some years ago. Because of the seepage of the irrigation canal and not enough drainage there, we need this money. We feel it's becoming an emergency because the water is coming to the surface of the ground in parts of the land.

Mrs. MURDOCK. Part of our reservation is in Riverside County.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. ALCAIDA. BIA has tried to get money, but the OMB chops them to pieces.

Mrs. MURDOCK. A majority of the irrigation moneys that do come through the Bureau of the Budget goes to Interior and they cut it and it goes to the Navajos.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have been quiet and they have been talking. That is the problem.

Mr. FISHER. We only use about 54 percent of our irrigable land right now. That was started about 105 years ago. We haven't come and asked for any appropriation until this time.

Mr. ALCAIDA. I would like to mention one thing. The central project has been approved by the State of Arizona. You appropriated money for it. Fine, more power to them, but we had ours set up for this purpose years ago. We would like to put the water that we now have to use. We are afraid that somewhere along the line we might lose it because we have not put it to use. It hasn't been our fault. You gave the central part of the State lots of money. You are going to give them some more. I think we ought to get some, too.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. FISHER. Madam Chairman, we of the Colorado River Tribe earnestly request your approval of the funds and for the increase we are asking.

Mrs. MURDOCK. We would like to invite you out to our reservation to see us.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

ALASKA NATIVE BOARD OF HEALTH

WITNESSES

CARL JACK, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.
LILLIE H. McGARVEY
GEORGIANA LINCOLN
MARY GREGORY
MYRTLE JOHNSON

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Carl Jack, the Deputy Director of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.

Mr. JACK. On behalf of the representatives of the Alaska Native Board of Health, I would like to extend my thanks to Madam Chairman for making it possible for this delegation to travel down here and make this statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. What part of Alaska are you from?

Mr. JACK. I was originally raised at Kipnuk, Alaska. It's a village of about 120 people in the southwestern part of the State.

Again I would like to thank you for making it possible for us to travel about 5 thousand miles to present our case. The Alaska Board of Health has established six priorities or emphasis programs which we feel should be given consideration for supplemental appropriation by this Committee. The six priorities are as follows: First, the village-built clinics; second, the dental program; third, mental health programs; four, the data systems; five, the out-patient facilities; six, the communications.

In addition to this, we are supporting and endorsing the proposal by the North and South Health Corporation to establish a separate service unit and for the North and South Health Corporation to be the administering agent for this unit.

In the village-built clinic program, the total need for rural Alaska is to have clinics in places where there are health aides. At the current time, there are 156 health aides and an additional 41 will be practicing by the end of fiscal year 1972.

This program is important to the people. In the current conditions, as they exist now, many of the health aides practice from a schoolhouse, from a room in a store, and some of them even practice from their homes. The total resource requirement for this program would be to fund leasing money for the Public Health Service to lease 114 clinics which will be leased in fiscal year 1972. The total resource requirement we are asking for is $836,000.

Our second priority is the dental health program. In the current priority system of Public Health Service, the dental efforts are applied according to a pattern of age and service rendered. In this program

the preschool children receive primary attention followed by decreasing commitment to the growth of increasing age. The present basic assumption has been that the dental program is approached from the standpoint of production line techniques. We have a recommendation to change the approach to redirect the program so that it will be family centered.

The total resources requirement we are asking for is for $355,000 in contract moneys.

The third priority we considered important is the mental health program. The mental health problem is approaching the critical stage in Alaska. The natives are thrust in limbo and unable to identfy with the dominant society or even their own culture sometimes. As a result, the symptoms develop such as alcoholism, drug abuse and the increasing trend in suicides.

Our proposal is for the Alaska Federation of Native Health Affairs to be the contracting agent or the regional corporation be the contracting agent from the Indian Health Service to train and hire village mental health aides. The resources requirement we are asking for is $555,000.

Our second priority is the data systems. The current problem with regard to data systems can be spelled out in one word. That is, "Fragmentation." We have four providers in Alaska. The Alaska Native Health Service, the State, the private sector, and the military.

At the current time, the manual system is getting obsolete. There is also no linkage in the information flow between the four providers. The resource requirement we are asking for is $159,000. We are endorsing the Public Health Service Indian Health Service package in this.

With our third party, the outpatient clinics, the present facilities are inadequate. Clinics with present schedule and limitations cannot account for the increases in patient load. As a result, at the current time out of this results long waiting time and frustration on the part of staff and patients alike, and quality of care being rendered undoubtedly suffers.

Our proposal for this to decrease the patient load is to hire by contract the community health representatives at the cost of $164,440.

Our last program priority is communications—the inadequate communication between villages and hospitals for medical and emergency traffic. The present frequency system is not reliable for this purpose. The satellite system and the telephone systems that have been established have definite constraints.

We are endorsing the Public Health-Indian Health Service program package to establish very high frequency radios in six of the seven service units. This would cost $1,129,600.

With respect to the North and South Health Corporation proposal, this would enable the consumer group to be the administering agent for the new service units. This proposal has been made to the Indian Health Service personnel. It has been established that it is legal for the North and South Corporation to be the administering agent.

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

Mrs. LINCOLN. Madam Chairman, might I say we feel it is important that you know how the area Board of Health is constructed. Under the Public Health Service, the health delivery system for Alaska Natives is implemented through seven service units which are located in the different areas of the State.

In November 1969, the national boards of health were formed in each of the six service units. The members on these boards are representatives from all of the formally organized Alaska Native organizations. The chairman of the service unit board makes up the area board of health. In addition, there is a member from the Alaska Federation of Natives. On this board, a chairman, a vice chairman, and secretary are elected by its members. A total of 64 native people sit on these boards of health.

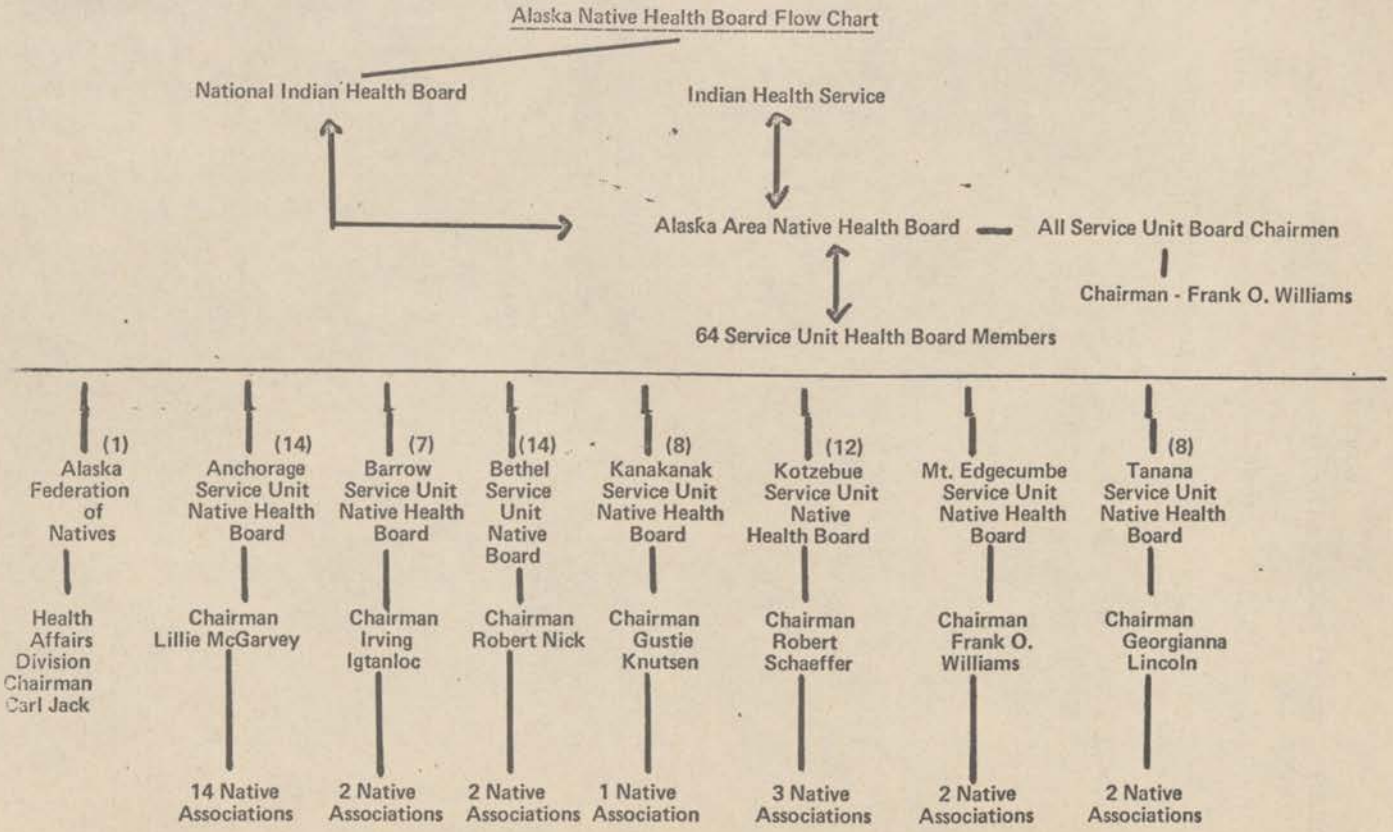
Through the establishment of these health boards, the Alaska Native people now actively participate in the planning, operation, and evaluation of the health services which they receive. This involvement increases their awareness of health deficiencies so that now we are able to identify specific problems and establish our own priorities.

We are effectively working in coordination with the Public Health Service and other health agencies in developing a comprehensive health program directed toward meeting the total needs in order to evaluate the health status of the Alaska Native people.

We presented to you this flow chart of our Alaska area Native Board of Health and our service unit boards of health. We do very much appreciate the oportunity to come down here and speak to you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

(The flow chart follows:)


Alaska Native Health Board Flow Chart
National Indian Health Board
Indian Health Service
Alaska Area Native Health Board
All Service Unit Board Chairmen
Chairman - Frank O. Williams
64 Service Unit Health Board Members
(1)
Alaska Federation of Natives
Health Affairs Division Chairman Carl Jack
(14)
Anchorage Service Unit Native Health Board
Chairman Lillie McGarvey
14 Native Associations
(7)
Barrow Service Unit Native Health Board
Chairman Irving Igtanloc
2 Native Associations
(14)
Bethel Service Unit Native Board
Chairman Robert Nick
2 Native Associations
(8)
Kanakanak Service Unit Native Health Board
Chairman Gustie Knutsen
1 Native Association
(12)
Kotzebue Service Unit Native Health Board
Chairman Robert Schaeffer
3 Native Associations
Mt. Edgecumbe Service Unit Native Health Board
Chairman Frank O. Williams
2 Native Associations
(8)
Tanana Service Unit Native Health Board
Chairman Georgianna Lincoln
2 Native Associations

Seattle Indian Health Board

WITNESS

BERNIE WHITEBEAR, DIRECTOR, SEATTLE INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Bernie Whitebear, Director of the Seattle Indian Health Board, Inc.

Your statement will be inserted in the record, Mr. Whitebear.

(The statement follows:)

SUMMARY

We are requesting support for the expansion and development of the Seattle Indian Health Board's program for a five year experimental period in order that an accurate data base on urban Indian health status and needs be compiled and a model delivery system, based on health maintenance principles, be developed and tested. Full support of such a program would cost $2,100,000 per annum at maximum enrollment. Maximum enrollment would be achieved at the end of the second year of the program. We are submitting testimony on (a) needs and problems of urban Indians relative to health care and (b) the existing Seattle Indian Health Board program which constitutes a solid foundation for expansion having operated with proven success under adverse conditions for some two years. Supporting material on a proposal for expanded services, data collection methods and health status indicators are also being submitted.

I. Urban Indian Health Care Needs and Problems

I am submitting some data on urban Indian health which, while very preliminary, will indicate some of the needs and problems. The reasons for the low health status of urban Indians can, I believe, be ascribed to the following factors:

(1) Economic barriers: The syndrome of an inadequate education, limited job skills, unemployment and low income make purchase of health care largely beyond the urban Indian's reach. Statistics drawn from the Seattle Indian community indicate that 53% of the working population is unemployed and that only 22% of the population has any kind of medical insurance.

(2) Institutional barriers: Lack of economic resources necessitates many Indians turning to social service agencies for assistance. Here classification as Indian results in shuffling between agencies in the mistaken belief that Indians are someone's responsibility -- probably the Bureau of Indian Affairs'.

(3) Cultural barriers: the Indian's definition of health and expectations in regard to health care are molded by previous bad experiences in seeking health care and by a different heritage and background. Non-Indian health care professionals have difficulty in communicating with Indians since they are unaware of Indian values and behavioral patterns. Indians in turn, typically seek health care in medical emergencies and are often unaware of accepted health care practices.

In the past these three problems have combined to produce a deplorable level of health care. In Seattle we have been developing a possible solution to urban Indian health care problems and it is to that solution that I would now like to turn.

II. Seattle Indian Health Board's Program

In 1970, after many months of effort, the Seattle Indian community and interested non-Indians opened a medical clinic. The clinic was operated entirely by volunteers and used P.H.S. facilities on an after-hours basis. It was a first step in opening up health care resources for urban Indians. Since then the Seattle Indian Health Board, Inc. has been formed to operate the clinic and we have added a dental clinic (January 1971) and a limited paid staff (April 1971). Currently we operate medical clinics three evenings a week and dental clinics two evenings a week. We hope to start afternoon clinics shortly. Since opening we have served over 2,000 people in the Medical Clinic and over 650 in the dental clinic. In terms of patient visits this represents approximately 8,000 visits per year. However this service has been delivered during limited hours, under far from ideal conditions and the demand for care far exceeds our ability to supply care. Moreover, the full extent of the need is far in excess of the demand.

Services in the clinics have been delivered in accordance with six basic philosophies:

(1) Community Control: Seventy five per cent of the Seattle Indian Health Board members and 75% of the staff are Alaskan Natives or Indians. The people who receive service in the clinics are able to shape the policies and development of the program.

(2) Delivery of service to people in need regardless of residence, race or income. It should be stressed that while ours is an ethnically oriented clinic, we serve everyone who comes to us and we are not ethnically exclusive.

(3) Data collection for health care planning. We have recently implemented a medical history form that will allow us to collect socio-economic and health data on a systematic basis that will, in turn, allow clearer definition of needs and appropriate development of delivery systems. The medical history form was developed in conjunction with the University of Washington, School of Public Health, and the data processing is being donated by Washington State University.

(4) Opening up the resources of the existing health care system to Indians. For example, we are currently trying to work with the Seattle-King County Dental Society to develop a reduced fee referral program into private dentist's offices. We are also constantly trying to attune other institutions to the special problems and needs of Indians.

(5) Outreach and education of the Indian community. To help people reach health services which are available and to educate the community about health care we have started outreach services. These services will include transportation, and education and nutrition, pre-natal care, immunization and preventive dental care. In this way we are trying to overcome the cultural barriers which hitherto have limited the Indian demand for care.

(6) Community participation and involvement of Indians in health care professions. We rely on the volunteer services of 24 doctors, 21 dentists, 35 nurses, 15 dental assistants, together with numerous other community and professional volunteers. We use Neighborhood Youth Corps funds to get Indian high school students involved in summer jobs in health care.

We believe that it is through these philosophies that we have been able to overcome barriers, reach the urban Indian community and begin building a viable system, which uses and integrates with the existing health care system, and yet, can deliver health care to a cultural sub-group within our society.

III. Proposal for Action

The program outlined above is just a beginning. Many of the activities are very limited and we are only beginning to address the demand for health care and to quantify the needs. What is needed is to build on the foundation and success of this program and use the opportunity to accurately identify the needs for health care and develop a model delivery system.

We would suggest that the Seattle Indian Health Board's program be expanded and funded for a five year experimental period. During that time the goals would be to:

(1) Develop an accurate data base on the health status and needs of urban Indians.

(2) Quantify the need for medical, dental and related social services.

(3) Develop a model delivery system whereby needs can be expressed as demand and in which the provider has a positive incentive to save money.

(4) Develop a fiscal base to perpetuate the model program.

In the attached material you will find an outline of the costs of developing such a model program. Based on a projected population of 7,500* and a yearly per capita cost for comprehensive health care services of $280*, to serve the population in need would require $2,100,000* at maximum enrollment. It would be necessary to have a build up period and maximum enrollment would not be reached until the end of the second year of the program. If a smaller proportion of the population were served there would be commensurate savings. This may seem an alarming figure but may I remind you that annually some $74 billion is spent on health care in this country which averages out at $352 per head and still leaves thousands of people unserved and in need.

In conclusion I would say that the treaties which provided for medical care were signed with all Indians. There is no legal barrier prohibiting delivery of care to urban Indians. We are asking for your support for the delivery of that care and we are suggesting to you a methodology that addresses the fundamental problems, that has proven success and is in accordance with the most cost effective methods of delivering health care.

*See attached proposal

PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL

Comprehensive Health Care Services

for Seattle Urban Indians

If the care of the urban Indian is to be provided in an equitable fashion, the services must be accessible, continuous and comprehensive. Models may be planned for such care based on utilization of currently existing health care programs in this country. When using such models however, estimates must be made of the deviations in patterns of usage expected from a quantitatively different consumer population. For example, the urban Indian population will undoubtedly have a lower socio-economic status. On the other hand, the Indian population will also have a lower educational level, leading to a higher tolerance of personal disease due to a variety of factors, including superstition, custom and lack of health education. This creates a wider than average disparity between medical need and the demand for services.

As a comprehensive care plan is developed, then, the same efforts should be made as occurs in the various O.E.O. and H.E.W. projects which provide health care to the unenfranchised person. These efforts focus on the need to reach out for patients, identifying their illness for them, and slowly developing a health education base in the consumer population. In planning terms, this implies an initial phase of reduced utilization of the health care facility while efforts are being made to reduce the need:demand ratio. The utilization would slowly increase to a level greater than that observed in comparable middle-class prepaid health care programs. Finally, perhaps 15-20 years after the inception of such a program, utilization might be expected to return to a level comparable to that seen by the subscribers to the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound or the Kaiser Permanente Health Foundation plans.

In order to gain perspective of the magnitude of a health care plan to provide comprehensive services if the utilization were similar to that seen in the prepaid plans, some estimates may be stated. The population to be served should correspond to a large extent to the Indian population of King County, which in 1970 was 7,391 by national census. While it is recognized that all these Indians would not use a special health facility, it might be assumed that some portion of the 6,361 Indians from the three adjoining counties may use such services. It is observed that utilization of the services of a local, prepaid closed panel health care organization is reasonably consistent at about 4.0 outpatient doctor-office visits yearly by those members who live within 25 miles of the nearest facility. Beyond 25 miles, there are far fewer persons who choose to enroll in such a plan and those that do have a much decreased rate of utilization (approximately 1.2 visits/year). With this awareness, it would seem reasonable to project utilization on a population base of approximately 7,500 consumers.

The general requirements of such a program, if it were operating on a similar level with the prepaid, closed panel groups would be one physician per 1000 consumers, or 7.5 full time equivalent staff physicians, approximately 4 full time equivalent R.N.'s., 9.8 family health workers, 4.0 dentists and 3.5 full time equivalent dental hygienists. This personnel pattern might vary depending upon the availability of para physicians or other new health professionals, but the general order of magnitude would be similar.

Space requirements for clinics offering medical, dental and social services for small consumer populations have been estimated by O.E.O. to be 2.7 to 2.8 square feet per enrollee, so the clinic should be approximately 20-21,000 square feet in size.

Supportive personnel for such a facility would include administrative as well as medical functions such as laboratory and X-ray. Some of these services would be contracted in a clinic serving only 7,500 persons, but the cost would be similar to that of the personnel per 1000 enrollees in a larger program.

Therefore, an estimate of 3.0 supportive personnel per 1000 enrollees lead to an estimate of 22.5 such persons.

This has not been prepared as a well footnoted proposal, only as a guide to the approximate magnitude of a health center designed to offer comprehensive health care to an urban Indian population living within a 25 mile radius of the facility. Per capita costs are estimated at $280 (based on costs experienced in the Seattle Model Cities Comprehensive Health Care Project). Thus, to operate the program for 7,500 enrollees would cost $2,100,000. If a smaller proportion of the population were served commensurate savings would be made.

PRELIMINARY

FACT SHEET ON INDIAN HEALTH March 24, 1971

The following data has been generated from the operation of the volunteer Indian Medical and Dental clinics in the Public Health Hospital. It reflects eleven months of operation of the medical clinic and two months of operation of the dental clinic. The data is preliminary and will be refined and supplemented as the clinics continue operation and as volunteers have the time to work with the data.

1) The clinic has now treated over 875 different patients in over 2,000 patient visits. Patients represent more than 100 tribes and Alaskan villages.

2) Patients come from extremely diverse locations within the city. There is no concentration of Indians in one locality.

3) Eighty-one percent of the patients treated have no third-party health care coverage. Most of those with coverage (only 19%) have D.P.A. or Medicare.

4) Many patients make ten or more visits to the clinic, such is their need for health care.

5) In the eye, ear, nose and throat category alone, the clinic has had over 75 visits by 34 patients and have treated or referred 15 people with otitis media which required surgical or medical attention.

6) The clinic gives primary treatment to approximately 75% of the people who come to the clinic and has given drug prescriptions to nearly all patients.

7) The clinic has provided acute treatment of minor surgical trauma, referred acute psychologic problems, provided counseling to people for abortion and sterility and have helped obstetric patients obtain emergency prenatal and obstetric medical care.

8) The dental clinic treats patients with from four to ten major dental carries. Many of the patients have never seen a dentist. Between one and four teeth are extracted on the first visit. The clinic now has to make appointments three months in advance after only two months of operation.

It should be emphasized that the data collected through clinic operations constitute a unique source of information on the health status of urban Indians and will prove exceedingly valuable not only in planning, but also in the clinics work with other health care agencies and institutions.

Mrs. HANSEN. In your statement do you include the membership of the Indian Health Board?

Mr. WHITEBEAR. By name?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WHITEBEAR. No; but we can supply that.

(The information will be supplied to the committee.)

Mr. WHITEBEAR. Let me add that the $2.1 million figure was arrived at by estimating that if we, by contracting through Indian Health Service, can provide total comprehensive health care we would do that at $280 per person. That is aimed at the figure of projected population of 7,500 in the 1970 census. If that figure is a little high, we would ask you to compare that with $350 per head, which is now being spent to the total tune of $74 billion. Even at that, that leaves thousands of people unserved and in need.

In conclusion, I would say that the treaties which provide for medical care were signed with all Indians in mind, that there is no legal barrier prohibiting legal care to urban Indians.

I would like to stress again we are not in competition, nor do we want to be in competition, for any existing funds that are aimed at the reservation Indians. We work very closely with the tribes of the Northwest. We know their needs. We know their problems. We know the inequities within the systems. We are very interested in doing what we can to help change that system for the betterment of all people.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Whitebear.

INDIANS AND NATIONAL PARKS

WITNESS

JAMES D. ATCITTY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF NAVAJO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. James Atcitty, the Executive Director of the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity.

Mr. ATCITTY. For many years the National Park Service has demonstrated its deep interest in the welfare of the Navajo people and the welfare of other Indian tribes throughout the country. I use the word "demonstrated" because, unlike many Federal agencies, the National Park Service has made a commitment to help our people, and over the years, it has more than kept its word. The men and women who form the National Park Service have talent and experience we desperately need. These people are always available on request for resource purposes; they become actively involved in our common effort to build the Indian's economic and cultural strength. We feel the National Park Service is a friend to our people and dedicated source of help.

The National Park Service is unique in the talent it possesses in such fields as archeology, recreation and tourism planning, museum and visitor service development, and in conservation. Indians throughout the Southwest are deeply involved in a large number of projects which will mean economic benefit for their people and a rebuilding of their cultural heritage. In almost every case, the National Park Service is responsible for both the planning and the operation of these programs. They receive many more requests from Indian people then they can meet. They are making a sincere effort to fill these requests. We

know they do not have the manpower required to provide the full services needed by Indian people.

We are asking, therefore, that you give serious consideration to our request to increase the capacity of the National Park Service to provide a full range of services to Indians throughout the country. As executive director of the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity, and as chairman of the New Mexico Commission on Indian Affairs, I have been in a position to evaluate the relationship of Indian people from many tribes with this Federal agency that relationship is based on friendship and respect. There are not many incidents today where a warm, positive feeling exists between Indian people and a Government agency. The National Park Service has earned our high regard. Would it not be wise to capitalize on this fine relationship by strengthening the services now provided?

For a number of years, the National Park Service has provided leadership in a program to train and employ our Indian youth. The program has proved so successful that our Navajo youths sometimes travel over a thousand miles from the reservation to work for the National Park Service, and over 35 other tribes are also involved. The story does not end there. As these young people become trained and motivated, they gradually become a part of the permanent employment rolls, we are proud to see our people become career employees with the National Park Service.

The Indian people are asking that a National Indian Assistance Center be established at the regional office of the National Park Service in Santa Fe, N. Mex., to coordinate and pool the total resources and efforts of their agency for the benefit of our people. This does not mean that all Indian assistance would be administered from the center. It does mean that Indian people throughout the country would have one place to go for the wide range of services they request from the National Park Service. It would mean that the National Park Service would be able to inventory its resources and increase its capacity to provide technical and advisory services. This proposal does not require a major expenditure of funds. The facility is already there. A number of talented personnel are already working from this office. The Service is anxious to increase its ability to assist our people. A center would make possible more coordination in the planning and development of Indian programs and projects.

We are asking that the National Park Service be provided with approximately $1 million a year to make more effective the services they now provide. You should keep in mind, that since the talent, interest, and experience are already there, a relatively small investment can mean major returns to our people. I know of no other way for limited funds to bring such major benefits to Indians throughout the country. This request is supported by Indian leaders throughout the country, and by every major national Indian organization.

We urge your favorable consideration for our request. We need this assistance now, and the National Park Service is capable of help, and you can make it possible.

Thank you.

Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much. The best guides they had at the Alaska exposition were the young Indian people. They were lovely young people.

Mr. Atcitty. Thank you.

WITNESS

DR. CARL MUSCHENHEIM, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN HEALTH OF THE ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Dr. Carl Muschenheim, the Chairman of the National Committee on Indian Health of the Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.

Mr. MUSCHENHEIM. 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.

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 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.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Our concern with prevailing health conditions among American Indians and Alaska Native citizens prompts us to make three recommendations:

1. We recommend that the subcommittee approve the 1972 appropriation request for the Indiain Health Service.

2. We further recommend an increase in the appropriation for program activities in an amount not less than $8,900,000 for programs in alcoholism prevention and treatment, dental services, otology, eye care, maternal and child health, and mental health.

3. We recommend investigation by the subcommittee into future program and funding needs in areas of accident prevention, transportation assistance, Indian boards of health, maintenance of water and sewer systems, nutrition, and care for the aged.

We commend the subcommittee for its constructive and innovative approach to the delivery of health services to American Indian communities. In the years since the transfer of the Indian health program in 1955 it has consistently demonstrated its leadership by increasing levels of funding for existing programs beyond the amounts proposed in administration budget requests and has funded important new programs omitted from administration budgets. The wisdom of the committee reflects itself in the sharp reductions of morbidity and mortality rates among Indians and Alaska Natives.

In appearing before the subcommittee today, I wish to endorse with enthusiasm the proposed increase in appropriations for the construction of sanitation facilities and to express our deep concern over the unwarranted and unprecedented leveling off of expenditures for the

curative and preventive services for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

SANITATION CONSTRUCTION

The appropriations request for fiscal year 1973 includes $35,745,000 for the construction of sanitation facilities to serve 14,000 dwellings. Of this amount, $20,100,000 is for sanitation projects to serve 8,500 units of new or improved housing. This is approximately the same amount appropriated for new housing in fiscal year 1972 and should enable the sanitation program to keep pace with the greatly accelerated Indian housing construction program.

We note with satisfaction that the fiscal year 1973 request provides $15,200,000 to serve 5,500 existing housing units. This is the level of expenditure recommended to the subcommittee in our testimony last year.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1972 estimated there was 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 there are identified needs for sanitation construction relative to existing housing that amount to approximately $100 million. The level of expenditure envisioned in the fiscal year 1973 request, if continued over a 6 to 7 year period, promises to eliminate at long last the backlog of sanitation construction projects within a reasonable time.

I would like to temper our optimism with a word of caution. 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. Estimates of sanitation construction needs have proved chronically unreliable. We hope that the subcommittee will emphasize to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to the Indian Health Service the importance it attaches to having available to it up-to-date and informed estimates of housing and sanitation construction needs upon which the subcommittee can base its decisions.

Arequate funding of the program will help reduce the high incidence of preventable disease and needless premature deaths, particular among infants, and it will have a direct impact on the patient load of Indian Health Service hospitals, clinics, and contract facilities.

Recommendation

It is urgently recommended that the fiscal year 1973 sanitation construction request be approved and that approximately $36 million a year be appropriated over the next 6 to 7 years, together with the funds to hire the personnel necessary to get the job done. Failure to do so will commit thousands of Indian families to continued exposure to extremely hazardous health conditions.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BUDGET

Analysis of the 1973 appropriations request indicates a program activity budget for the Indian Health Service in the amount of $161,629,000, representing an increase of approximately $9,092,708. Of this increase, $8,417,708—or more than 92 percent—is budgeted for manda-

tory pay increases and other statutorily required costs. Thus, the net program increase amounts to only $675,000. This association has consistently recommended to Congress that the program activity budget be increased by 5 percent a year, every year, until such time as American Indians and Alaska Natives achieve a health status comparable to that enjoyed by the rest of the population. The fiscal year 1973 request represents a program increase of less than one-half of 1 percent—the smallest program increase for many, many years.

We can only assume that the administration is attempting to limit expenditures for health services as part of its overall efforts to control the growth of Federal expenditures in general. Curtailing the growth of the Indian Health Service program is a false economy. The Indian Health Service has repeatedly demonstrated that money spent now on health care results in large-scale future economies.

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 is a lack of adequate funding. It is entirely within the power of the Congress to hasten the attainment of its original objectives.

Recommendation

After a thorough review of the proposed budget, we respectfully recommend to the subcommittee that the 1973 appropriation request for the Indian Health Service be increased by a minimum of $8,900,000. We recommend that this increase be allocated for the following purposes: (a) $1,200,000 for alcoholism projects, (b) $3,600,000 for dental services, (c) $1,600,000 for the program in otology, (d) $860,000 for improved eye care programs, (e) $1,200,000 for maternal and child health services, (f) $1,300,000 to broaden mental health services available to American Indian communities.

OTITIS MEDIA

I would like to single out for special attention the gravity of the problems of middle-ear disease among American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Since 1964 otitis media has been the most frequently reported disease among Indians. In 5 years, from 1962 to 1967, it more than doubled in frequency. In 1967 there was a total of 30,211 cases of otitis media reported, and by 1970 this total had climbed to 44,000 cases. Children are hardest hit by this disease. Of the total cases reported in 1967, 21 percent were children under 1 year of age and 59 percent were children under 5 years of age. Thus, approximately 18,000 Indian and Eskimo children in their prekindergarten years incurred the risk of hearing impairment.

We were especially gratified that in fiscal year 1971 a beginning was made on an otitis program by action of the Congress when it approved $438,000 for this purpose. In 1972 this same amount was approved by this subcommittee and it was supplemented by $862,000, reallocated by President Nixon from other funds.

The fiscal year 1973 request provides once again for an appropriation of $438,000. However, an additional $160,000 is needed to maintain

contracts in affect at the present time. We believe that the subcommittee should itself undertake to appropriate the additional funds required in order that the Indian Health Service may conduct its planning and program free from the contingencies of interdepartmental tradeoffs.

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 indicates the cost of a prevention and treatment program is a small fraction of the costs for welfare support for those disabled by middle-ear disease. To date approximately 2,700 American Indians and Alaska Natives have received surgical treatment to help correct the ravages of middle-ear disease. This is saving the Federal Government literally tens of millions of dollars in potential welfare costs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Dr. MUSCHENHEIM. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. We appreciate your deep interest in these programs.

Dr. MUSCHENHEIM. We appreciate the responsiveness of your subcommittee in the past years. It is very heartening to see how specific projects have often been given additional funding.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have tried. Thank you.

ROUGH ROCK DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL

WITNESSES

DR. DILLON PLATERO, DIRECTOR, ROUGH ROCK DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL
ASHIE TSOSIE
YELLOW HAIR BEGAY
YAYZSE BEGAY

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Dillon Platero, the director of the Rough Rock Demonstration School.

Dr. PLATERO. We administrators and school board members from Rough Rock Demonstration School appear before this subcommittee today to request the sum of $4 million for construction of Rough Rock Community High School.

The determination to seek such money has arisen with the Navajo Indian people of the Rough Rock community in response to their recognized need for secondary school facilities in their community, operated by Indian people for the benefit of their own Indian youth. Such a school will function under the same philosophy as does the community's elementary school, that is, that Indian people direct and control the school with actual authority and responsibility resting with the local school board for the educational well-being of children and youth.

With the overwhelming approval of the local populace, and with cooperation from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Public Health Service, and other agencies on the reservation, the school board does seek $4 million to construct Rough Rock Community High School.

The people of the Rough Rock Indian community on the Navajo reservation were one of the very first groups in the country to contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to operate their own local

school. This venture into Indian assumption of direction of, and responsibility for, the education of their children began on July 1, 1966, and has continued with commendable results to the present time.

For the first few years there was no problem about where graduates would continue their education because the school board merely added a grade a year until we were teaching all eight elementary grades. Then for 1 year our graduates had to attend high school elsewhere. This experience brought home to the parents the need for a continuation of educational opportunities guided by the same philosophy upon which our elementary school has its being.

Accordingly, the school board again started adding a grade a year. We now anticipate graduating our first class from Rough Rock Community High School in the spring of 1974.

With the beginning of the high school, physical space within the existing educational complex at Rough Rock proved grossly inadequate. Relying upon their newly rediscovered self-reliance, the community residents, acting through their representative school board, petitioned the Navajo Tribe for a loan of enough money to permit construction of temporary facilities for high school grades.

Upon completion of a lease/purchase agreement with the tribe, construction was begun and these new buildings were dedicated with a traditional Navajo blessing ceremony in March 1972.

In such fashion has the Rough Rock community taken the often reiterated Federal policy of encouraging local initiative and self-reliance at face value and gone ahead in doing everything in their power to meet their needs. For optimal success, though, there must be cooperation on the part of the Federal Government in meeting its financial obligations to Indian people as they undertake implementation of President Nixon's policy encouraging the assumption of Indian responsibility for Indian affairs at all levels.

While keeping the community closely informed through a series of meetings with our architectural and educational consultants, the design and plans for the new campus have progressed to the point where it is imperative that funds be secured for the start of actual construction. Inasmuch as the Bureau of Indian Affairs has not seen fit to include a request of $4 million for such construction in their budget, the Rough Rock School Board is seeking these funds on its own.

Of particular significance is the fact that this amount of money will not include dormitory facilities. Although Rough Rock is an isolated community which has been traditionally served by placing the local children and youth in dormitories, we have found it both possible, and highly desirable, to have our offspring living at home. Thus we are aiming at a high school campus operated on a day basis. Should any secondary students find it necessary to attend as boarders, it is anticipated that special arrangements can be made for their accommodation but not by placing them in an institutionalized living situation.

I would strongly emphasize that careful examination be made of our request.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can this be constructed in phases?

Mr. PLATERO. Yes, it can be.

Mrs. HANSEN. As you well know, when the committee appropriated $200,000 for the initial phase last year a few difficulties occurred.

Mr. PLATERO. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know the BIA would be glad to work with you to see what can be done.

When will your planning and design be completed?

Mr. PLATERO. It will be ready by fall.

Mr. TSOSIE (interpreted by Mr. Platero). I would like to mention that in our request, of course, the planning of the high school took a great deal of time and effort. It is in this book which tells about the whole program.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is pleased to have that for the committee files. I had wanted to visit the Rough Rock School when I was in the Navajo country, but that day there was a blizzard and the airplane couldn't survive the difficulties of the blizzard.

Thank you very much.

Mr. TSOSIE. Sometime when the weather is a lot better we would like to have you come to Rough Rock.

Mrs. HANSEN. I said I would be back, but I wasn't coming again on the 1st of February.

Thank you.

(Additional information was filed with the committee.)

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

WITNESSES

IVAL V. GOSLIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UPPER COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION

JOHN H. BLIS, COMMISSIONER, STATE OF NEW MEXICO, THE UPPER COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Ival V. Goslin, executive director of the Upper Colorado River Commission.

Mr. GOSLIN. I am Ival V. Goslin, 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, and for the initiation of a national water data exchange under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Geological Survey.

We recommend that the amount appropriated for the Navajo Indian irrigation project be $12,575,000, or $2,150,000 more than the amount in the President's budget request for $10,425,000. This small increase would permit work to commence on two new sections of main canal and the drain, and to start construction of the delivery system to the first block of lands to be irrigated. The date for delivery of the first water to lands may not be advanced from 1976, but accomplishing the work possible under the $2,150,000 increase would save costs in the long run by aiding to accelerate construction in future years.

When the first construction funds were appropriated in 1964, the Navajo Indian irrigation project was scheduled for completion in 14 to 16 years. Delivery of the first water to project lands was supposed to occur in 1970, 2 years ago. It now appears that the availability of very limited funds has stretched the completion date into the indefinite

future. The President's budget item of $10,425,000 for fiscal year 1973 for this project is not sufficient money for a progressive and orderly program.

Since Congress authorized this project in 1962, only $46,646,385, or 19 percent of the total appropriations authorized, $206 million, has been allotted to the project. 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 $40 to $45 million to June 30, 1971. 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 almost $90 million in 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 of improving the living conditions for the Indians of the United States. The Colorado River Storage Project Act of 16 years ago and the subsequent Navajo Indian irrigation project legislation of 1962 are predicated upon this concept.

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 $2,150,000 to the $10,425,000 in the President's budget. Making available $12.5 million for fiscal year 1973 would constitute a real step in meeting our urgent national responsibility to the Navajo Indians.

Madam Chairman, since I have this lucky privilege of appearing before your committee today, I want to strongly urge that the Congress appropriate sufficient funds for the U.S. Geological Survey to initiate NAWDEX, its national water data exchange, in fiscal year 1973. For several years I have been a member of the Advisory Committee on Water Data for Public Use and have had an opportunity to watch NAWDEX being developed. It is an excellent concept and is badly needed by all departments of Federal, State, and local governments and the private sectors in the water-oriented community interested in the storage, retrieval, and dissemination of reliable, accurate, and well-organized water data.

On behalf of the Upper Colorado River Commission, 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 and for starting a national water data exchange.

I do want to say thank you very much for the continued interest that you have shown in the Navajo Indian irrigation project. We certainly do appreciate that.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very interested in the completion of this project.

Mr. GOSLIN. We would like to have it finished.

Mrs. HANSEN. I wish you would talk to the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. GOSLIN. I have tried that and I have not had very good success. I also have with me Mr. John H. Bliss, Commissioner of the State of New Mexico on the Upper Colorado River Commission. He would like to file a statement on behalf of Mr. Bruce King.

Mrs. HANSEN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. BRUCE KING

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 $10,425,000 for fiscal year 1973. A total of $12,575,000 could be effectively spent in fiscal year 1973. An increase of $2,150,000 over the amount proposed in the budget would assure the availability of water to the first project lands at the beginning of the irrigation season in 1976. I strongly urge that appropriations for fiscal year 1973 be increased to $12,575,000 for timely construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

The 1968 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 further 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 $33,000,000 would accrue to the 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.

Funds to initiate construction of the project were first appropriated for the 1963 fiscal year and the construction schedule called for the delivery of the first water on the lands in 1970. It appears now that the first water deliveries cannot be made until 1976. Only $46,646,000 or about 22.6 percent of the total estimated Federal cost has been appropriated through the current fiscal year, 1972.

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.

The President's budget for fiscal 1973 proposes an appropriation of $10,425,000 which would allow continued construction of the main canal. I am advised that an additional $2,175,000 could be used effectively in fiscal year 1973 to start construction on the two main canal contracts and start construction of laterals and drains for Block I lands. This will assure the availability of water to the first project lands at the beginning of the irrigation season in 1976.

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 Navjo Tribe.

I strongly urge that appropriations for fiscal year 1973 be increased to provide $12,575,000 for timely construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project.

I appreciate this opportunity to present my views on appropriations for this project.

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project

WITNESSES

WILSON C. SKEET, VICE CHAIRMAN, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

CARL L. TODOCHEENE, CHAIRMAN, RESOURCES COMMITTEE, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Mrs. Hansen. We now have Mr. Carl L. Todocheene, chairman, Resources Committee, Navajo Tribal Council, and Mr. Wilson C. Skeet, vice chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council.

Mr. Skeet. Madam Chairman and distinguished committee members, I am Wilson C. Skeet, vice chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council. It is my privilege and pleasure to appear before the committee on behalf of Navajo Indian irrigation project.

I do have a written statement which I would like to summarize.

(Mr. Skeet's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairwoman and distinguished committee members, my name is Wilson C. Skeet and I am the vice chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council. It is my privilege and pleasure to appear before the committee on behalf of Navajo Indian irrigation project.

To understand the significant impact this project will have on the Navajo people, one must first have the knowledge of our reservation and its location, our reservation covers approximately 16.5 million acres in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. The last reservation population count is: 134,000 people. The reservation until the last decade has been almost totally bypassed by any sizeable development in road and communication networks and other necessary facilities. The absence of these necessary bloodstreams for economic development has induced serious unemployment rate which is 65 percent. Our population is increasing at 2.5 times the rate of national average, the result being 2,000 additional employable young Navajos entering the labor market yearly.

It is imperative that a project which has a significant job-producing potential such as Navajo Indian irrigation project be established as soon as possible to help correct our unemployment situation. Therefore, the Navajo Tribe has designated the development and operation of the Navajo Indian irrigation project and its associated agri-industrial complex as a No. 1 priority item.

Initial construction schedule for the Navajo Indian irrigation project projected completion of the first 10,000 acres in 1970 with the total project completion planned for 1980, but inadequate appropriations have delayed construction which

necessitated rescheduling the delivery of water to the first 10,000 acres to 1975 provided adequate funding is appropriated.

Public Law 87–483 as amended September 25, 1970, Public Law 91–416 increased the project area by five additional townships from which the 110,630 acres of irrigation lands will be selected; and it also increased the authorized project cost from $135 million to $206 million based on 1970 cost.

The following table shows the proposed scheduling and the actual schedule of funding to date:

Fiscal year	Amount provided in act	Amount BIA requested	Amount OMB approved
Construction moneys:			
1972	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000
1973	4,000,000	3,400,000	2,900,000
Operational moneys: 1973	[1] 1,495,600	1,200,000	1,000,000

[1] $3,739 times 400 students.

The appropriation of $46,600,000 through fiscal year 1972 represents 22.6 percent of the total funding authority for project construction. The construction project itself is approximately 19 percent completed as of March 1, 1972. The detail information on construction progress on the main canal and other pertinent correspondence and the Navajo Tribal Council resolution including the map of project area are attached (exhibit A).

I am here in support of an additional $2,150,000 to fiscal year 1973 budget request of $10,425,000, making the total fiscal year 1973 budget amounting to $12,575,000. The additional money will accelerate the construction program in an attempt to compensate for the progress lost due to project being underfunded each fiscal year.

The Navajo Indian irrigation project will be owned in its entirety by the Navajo Tribe. The Navajo Tribe desires the development and operation of an agri-business complex that will result in a sound economic base for the Navajo people by producing a perpetuating, viable economy for the Navajo Reservation and the surrounding area.

The Navajo Tribe believes that a tribal enterprise is the best method to achieve the potential inherent in the development of the Navaho Indian irrigation project and its associated industries, and established the Navajo Agricultural Projects Industry as the vehicle to accomplish its goals.

On April 16, 1970, the Navajo Tribe establish a plan of operation for the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry and the plan was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on June 9, 1970. To implement this plan, the Navajo Tribe on March 7, 1971, appointed a management board and on March 14, 1971, appointed a general manager who took charge of the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry on January 3, 1972.

The Navajo Agricultural Products Industry was designed to encompass Navajo tribal lands. Its functions comprise farming, training of Navajo personnel, and creation of job opportunities for Navajo people through economical and effective development of all phases of agriculture, agri-business, and management of the total complex—800 families benefit 33,000 Navajo people. By resolution CJA–3–72, the Navajo Tribe appropriated $360,000 to activate the industry.

It is expected that the processing of products of the agricultural industry will exert a considerable economic impact on the Four Corners area. It will be advantageous to refine products prior to sale and this will create additional job opportunities. It is expected that the operation of processing establishments will be a continuing part of the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry.

Financing, planning, and development of the agriculture and agri-business envisioned by the tribe is and will continue to be of major concern to the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry.

The Navaho Tribe through the Navaho Agricultural Products Industry conducts a commercial farm operation at Shiprock, N. Mex., which will be expanded to 2,500 acres of irrigated land together with associated livestock and other industries in the near future. This operation and its developments are being conducted concurrently with planning and development of the larger agri-industrial complex and will serve as a pilot therefor. In order to further this

development and to provide for main sprinkler lines on a part of the larger Navaho Indian irrigation project, the management board has acquired approximately 175 miles of pipe (6", 8", and 12") to be utilized in farm development. This pipe is being stockpiled in the Navaho Indian irrigation project area.

This farm operation and the total development of the undeveloped lands is the first operational program of the Management Board of the Navaho Agricltural Products Industry. This operation and its development will serve as a pilot operation for a similar expanded operation within the Navaho Indian irrigation project and will be conducted during the planning and development stages of the Navaho Indian irrigation project. When the first 10,000 acres of the Navaho Indian irrigation project are available for production the tribe will have an experienced farming organization to build upon. The Shiprock farm will also be useful in planning, testing and evaluating training programs and organizational structures. It is important that State and Federal institutions assist the tribe in making maximum use of the Shiprock farm for activities that will greatly assist in orderly managing the 110,630 acre Navaho Indian irrigation project.

Officials of New Mexico State University have been and are deeply involved and vitally interested in the development and operation of the Navaho Indian irrigation project. The San Juan Branch Agricultural Experiment Station was established on the Navaho Reservation in development Block 2 of the Navaho Indian irrigation project in 1967. It has been conducting agricultural research primarily pertaining to types of crops, varieties, yields, and cultural methods beginning with crop year 1968. New Mexico State University, with the assistance of the Navaho Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs has completed a research study on the Navaho Indian irrigation project. This research project was financed by the Four Corners Regional Commission and New Mexico State University, provided the following information:

1. Advantages and disadvantages of alternative farm organizational structures,
2. Most profitable crop and livestock enterprise alternatives,
3. Capital and labor requirements under alternative cropping patterns and livestock enterprises, and
4. Recommendations on educational and vocational training programs.

Further research on new crop and processing alternatives that will provide increased income opportunities is underway, and this type of research is needed on a continuing basis. Specific research is needed in processing industries that will utilize raw agricultural products produced on the newly irrigated lands and provide much needed employment opportunities. Also research is needed on opportunities in agri-related farm supply and transportation businesses. Additional research and updating of data is necessary to produce more detailed information and investment cost data.

The Navaho Tribe working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation and other agencies is determining road locations, housing power and other utilities need on the project to be developed in conjunction with project construction. Governor King of New Mexico has declared this section of the State a new growth area making it eligible for special State and Federal development programs.

As I have stated, the population of the Navaho Tribe is 134,000 with an employment rate of 65 percent. There is an urgent need to bring in industries such as this project to create jobs. Therefore, Madam Chairwoman and members of the committee, I urge that $12,575,000 be appropriated for this project for the fiscal year 1973.

Mr. SKEET. The Navajo has No. 1 priority on development of the Navajo Indian irrigation project because we need to create jobs.

The Navajo Tribe, the latest population count is 134,000 strong today. Our employment rate is something like 65 percent. This is the reason why a development like this is very much on top of the priority list with the Navajo tribal planning.

The project, as you know, has been delayed. The first schedule was that we would deliver the water to the first block of land, amounting to some 10,000 acres, in 1970.

Here we are five growing seasons behind and the latest schedule now with the amendment to the bill is that we will get the water to the first block of land in 1975, in the spring.

In my report you will notice I list the appropriation by each year. Looking at it that way, you see what I mean by a delay of the progress on the project due to the lack of funding.

On the second schedule being set now, we would like to have the project become a reality as it stands now.

The first block of land should be under irrigation by 1975.

With that comment, I would like to urge and request that $2.150 million be appropriated in addition to a budget request which is $10.425 million at the present time, which will make it a total budget of $12.575 million for this coming 1973 fiscal year.

This addition to the money will help us catch up with some of the progress already lost because of this year's planning.

Also, in my report, as an attachment, I gave you the progress of construction of the canal, the main canal. We have a map attached that shows it milepost to milepost.

You will find there what projects are completed, what is underway, and what construction will be completed with this year's funding and what we plan to do with the fiscal year 1973 budget.

So I have a map attached and also a progress report in a very brief manner.

With this the Navajo Tribe is working very hard in their planning to be properly prepared for operation and maintenance of the first 1,000 acres which is now scheduled for the water to hit in the spring of 1975.

The Navajo Tribe has a plan of operation to operate this as an enterprise with a management board. We have a management board already. We have a general manager employed.

We have now approximately 2,500 acres of new land in production this year at the Shiprock area. We are doing this as a testing, training, experimental program, so that we would be prepared to take on the program when the water comes to the first block of land.

Also, the Navajo Tribe made very good progress with the land acquisition, with their own funds, in the area. Up to date we have spent around $1 million for land acquisition and acquired approximately 90,000 acres of land.

The Navajo Tribe has a great interest, to the extent that they took the trust money out of the fund, losing interest, to invest it here, so that we would be ready to maintain and operate the Navajo irrigation project.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, again I strongly request on behalf of the Navajo Tribe that a total of $12.575 million be appropriated for fiscal year 1973 in order that this project becomes a reality and the Navajos will have their jobs.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you for your testimony.

California Rural Indian Health Program

WITNESSES

DENNIS MAGEE, STATE VICE CHAIRMAN, CALIFORNIA INDIAN HEALTH BOARD
DON DONALDSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD
TIM WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN, CALIFORNIA INDIAN HEALTH BOARD
NORMAN WHIPPLE, STATE TREASURER

Mrs. Hansen. We now have Mr. Dennis Magee, the State vice chairman of the California Indian Health Board.

Your statement will be inserted in the record.

(Mr. Magee's prepared statement follows:)

Madame Chairman and members of the Committee, we thank you for this opportunity to speak on the behalf of the California Rural Indian Health Program.

The California Rural Indian Health Program is unique. It is the only statewide Indian health program in the United States administered by an all-Indian Board of Directors. Our success is due in large part to the support we have received from Dr. Emery Johnson, Chief of the Indian Health Service, and others, as well as to the competent Indian leaders in California.

Since the early 1950's, with the termination of Federal health services in our State, the Indians in California have had to improvise, and we have benefited from this experience. From the beginning of the California Rural Indian Health Program in 1968, very minimal funding has been available, serving only to support small community organizations, with only token amounts to pay for some limited medical and dental services. Nevertheless, several clinics have been built and health programs created through much community support and volunteer effort. The Morongo Clinic in Riverside County is a good example. The Indian community constructed a small, modern clinic on a piece of land donated by the tribe, using funds contributed by many groups and individuals. Our 16 projects now cover 35 rural counties with over 40,000 Indians in our service areas. We now have fifty-two Indian Health Aides providing a wide spectrum of health-environmental services coordinating and facilitating in a way never before seen in the history of our state. However, programs can go only so far by improvising and using volunteer support.

The application which we submit today is our first step in developing the level of support which is needed to conduct a respectable health program for Indians in rural California, and to start providing for our people health services equivalent to those provided by the Indian Health Service in the other states.

Our budget is in three major sections:

First, we request approximately $2.5 million to continue existing projects and to provide needed staffing and support. Our original service area was nine health projects covering less than nine counties. CRIHB now covers virtually all of rural California, 35 counties and 40,000 Indian people. These funds are needed to continue to expand our basic program.

Second, we request $2.6 million for contractual services to initiate organized programs of direct medical care. Our projects are all located in rural areas where manpower and other health resources are scarce, in some instances nonexistent.

The third item in our request is $1.1 million for special demonstration activities in such areas as day care centers, health programs for the aged, family planning, nutrition, obesity, and others.

CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.

Federal programs for Indian health were terminated in California some 16 years ago under the expectation that California Indians would receive health services through State facilities. The opposite was true and the health of Indians in California deteriorated. In 1968, the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the State Department of Public Health, with the help of Indian Health Service, started a pilot demonstration project in nine rural Indian communities in California. The effort was successful, primarily because of Indian acceptance and leadership. From our early efforts it was learned that, for an Indian Health Program to succeed, complete community involvement was necessary. The California Rural Indian Health Board, through the use of Indian Health Aides, proved that impoverished Indian families would utilize clinics and other resources on an Indian to Indian basis, whereas previously this was not the case due to shyness, suspicion and other reasons. Preventive medicine was virtually unknown. With the organization of local all-Indian Health Boards and the progress thus far, this program has developed into one of the most effective health delivery systems in the nation.

At present, fifty-two Indian Health Aides are assisting to bring health care to Indian people and to make the health care delivery system understandable to Indians for the first time and this is being done successfully because the Indians themselves are doing it.

The Health Aides know their communities and work with the families in their homes assessing health needs and assuring that the required medical and health assistance is received. The Aides assist Indian people in signing up for Medicare and MediCal and other benefits as well as providing first aide, follow-up and preventive health services. This is one of the most valuable aspects of the consumer oriented program of CRIHB. Indian people who never saw a dentist or a physician in their entire lives are now being taken care of.

The California Rural Indian Health Board program has had a cumulative effect. Indians now serve on local Comprehensive Health Planning Boards, Regional Medical Program Boards, and on other health related committees.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The accomplishments of the CRIHB can be measured in many ways. Probably the most important accomplishment of all has been the effectiveness with which Indians have taken over the successful administration of their own health program. Through democratically selected governing boards, the projects have found that organization is an important achievement in itself. Having organized to do a job, the projects then began to cope with the problems of health program planning, fiscal and program management, hiring of their own staff, and securing the expertise of health professionals to help plan the short-range strategies and long-range goals.

One of the most noteworthy accomplishments has been the creation of all-Indian Health Clinics in some of the project areas with the input from many different community sources. Other projects throughout the state have out-patient medical and dental clinics on the drawing board or in various stages of development.

The first dental clinics were established with practically no financial backing. In those early days, we learned to "scrounge" and to manage with volunteer help of all kinds. But we feel that CRIHB has proved itself and we can no longer expect to continue and expand strictly on the good graces of the community. Charity will not solve our long-range goals. We have reached a stage in our development which demands additional monies. The seed money we are operating on now has generated a health and environmental product which is difficult to measure in terms of money. But we know that the budget projections and the additional funds we are requesting will help us to continue the multiplier effect and triple our effectiveness.

SPECIFIC HEALTH PROBLEMS

Every Indian Health Project in California has found individuals with disorders serious enough to interfere with their ability to perform their appropriate social role.

Access to medical and dental resources is especially limited to those Indians isolated by geographic, social, cultural and political factors. This isolation creates an environment which relates directly to some of the health problems of Indians. Nearly one-sixth of all Indian deaths in any one year during the past two decades is attributable to tuberculosis, gastrointeric and other infectious diseases, reflecting in part the rigorous environment, the insufficient sanitation facilities, and poor and crowded living conditions, inadequate food and poor nutritional levels. One half of the accidental deaths occur in homes and are due to crowded living conditions, use of faulty lamps, the rigorous environment, and other typical rural conditions.

Mental health problems often associated with socio-economic conditions, lack of resources, cultural and family patterns, alcoholism, and emotional insecurity manifest themselves in the community and schools.

Nutritional deficiencies are associated with many of the illnesses and diseases in the Indian community. Malnutrition of babies is often seen. Inadequate nutrition and lack of care during the prenatal period are commonly associated with prematurity, which is a leading cause in infant deaths. CRIHB Health Aides are constantly confronted by the problems caused by the high starch diets of Indians.

Dental deficiencies are extreme. Many are associated with poor diet, limited knowledge of hygenic practices, and insufficient preventive care. During the past year, approximately twelve percent of the rural Indian population were examined and received about forty percent of their required care. There is a marked inadequacy in the dental health area which we cannot overcome without additional resources.

NEW DIRECTIONS

An evaluation of the above health problems shows a definite need for more direct health care. The health needs and well-being of California Indians is immediate but a clinic to provide a full range of services will, for many of the projects, take several years. Therefore, for CRIHB to provide direct medical care at this time will require contractual services with health providers. This expansion of contractual services is seen as the most necessary and important service that CRIHB can provide to the Indian of California. It will avail Indians of modern medicine while giving CRIHB the opportunity to develop the capabilities to eventually provide direct services.

The expansion of the current health projects in the area of family planning, accident prevention and safety, nutritional programs, as well as mental health programs, are seen as vital to the advancement of California Indian's health.

Another program which we consider to be a major contribution to California Indian youth is the creation of direct high-quality day care systems and early childhood education in health related matters.

The Fiscal Year 1973 appropriation request for $6,354,036 for the California Rural Indian Health Board represents a substantial increase and is being requested as an add-on to the Indian Health Service budget. This budget request provides for critically needed project staff increases -- particularly Health Aides -- and includes other supportive costs to bring California in line with other Indian health programs in the nation.

The contractual services appropriation request in the amount of $2,668,096 will provide for the delivery of medical services to California Indians whether it be an emergency, surgery, or treatment of less serious illnesses.

The appropriations request for Special Projects in the amount of $1,109,301 will allow for the creation of innovative programs which have been established by each project. These programs include: alcoholism programs, day care centers, aged programs, VD education, obesity, and family planning.

We believe the new directions for expansion are necessary to adequately keep pace with the demands for a better health environment for the disadvantaged Indians in the State of California.

Today, the image of CRIHB has spread throughout the nation and we will be proud to have your support in becoming the prototype for Indian health programs in other states.

This completes our opening remarks, Madame Chairman, and we would be most happy to answer any of your questions.

Mr. MAGEE. Thank you.

I would like to introduce the other members of the delegation from the State of California.

Don Donaldson, the executive director of the California Rural Indian Health Board, our chairman, Mr. Tim Williams, and on my right is our State treasurer, Mr. Norman Whipple.

I am going to turn this over to our chairman and let him make the brief presentation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you very much. We thank you for this opportunity to be here today and to present our health program.

We feel that we have a unique program in the State of California, in the fact that this program is a consumer-oriented program brought in by the Indians from all over the State of California.

We have had a lot of help and assistance from Dr. Emory Johnson, chief of the Indian health service, and other people have been involved in State government.

In 1950 the termination of Federal services in California brought about the elimination of Indian health service in California. For 16 years California has been without Indian health service of any kind.

During those 16 years it was assumed that California would take up the slack, the State of California would take up the slack. However, the opposite occurred and deterioration of our health in California for Indians is at the lowest ebb of probably any of the Indian groups or tribes in the area.

I think we started with a nine-project area. We are now into 16 projects in the State.

We have 52 aides now working in the field with Indians.

It is very important that the aides are out there. They are a very important part of our project. They are relating it to the consumer. In many programs the consumer is the last guy thought of. It gets bogged down with administration. The high cost goes to the administration and not to the consumer.

In our program we take great pride in the fact that our consumers are getting most of the benefit of the money and our administration is taking the least part of it.

I think that first we have requested approximately $2.5 million to continue the existing projects and to provide the much needed staff we need in those areas. When I say this, it is because the staff areas that we are involved in now, a lot of the areas take a 90-mile drive over dirt roads.

In the wintertime, with the recent disaster in northern California, many of the Indians were isolated for weeks on end without any medical care of any kind; just that by helicopter—by taking jeeps in with winches tied on to them, tied to trees, to pull them through the rough area. So we are trying to cover those areas and we need the staff to do that kind of work.

We are now taking care of approximately 40,000 Indians in the rural communities. This has nothing to do with urban Indians. We have a lot of urban Indians living in California. We are not here to cut off the urban funding. We are here to tell you about the rural and reservation Indians who are outside of the urban Indians.

Second, we request $2.6 million for contractual services and this we need desperately because right now we are unable to contract with

any kind—all of our services now are more or less oriented towards assisting people to get to other available State agencies, medicare, medical, that type of thing.

We have no way of dealing with emergencies. If emergencies happen in operations, no doctors to assist directly in that area. In fact, some of our Indians just die not knowing that these services are available to them.

The third item in the request is the $1.1 million for the demonstration activities which we are involved in, and which shadows our whole Nation right now, family planning, nutrition, obesity, diabetes, all of the other health programs that should be afforded Indians and have never been afforded Indians before.

Our programs right now have worked with communities. The community involvement is our total asset right now. We no longer can rely on total community assets responsibility, in that sense, to our Indian people. We are relying upon the Lions' Clubs, Rotarian Clubs, different clubs, scrape off funding here, funding there; volunteer doctors. When you have an emergency, you cannot rely upon a volunteer doctor to come out and administer.

We take great pride in the fact that our Indians have been able to get that kind of assistance and we would like to continue that. But we still feel the Indians need a direct-type contractual service to them, which will give them the security they need and which we do not have now.

The health aides of course are our strong point. To get them into the communities, we need that kind of money to prepare them. Some of the health aides average around 1,000 to 1,500 miles per week in travel, just getting back and forth from the community to the present medical areas in which they go.

We are working with comprehensive health planning boards, regional medical programs, and other health-related committees. The creation of our clinics now in existence we are quite proud of because they have been more or less scraped off the bottom of the floor. It is people who have donated a building, somebody else went in with a paint bucket, somebody else who did the manual scrounging for a little bit of money there and a little bit of money there to get the program into operation.

So we have reached the stage of development now where we do need more funds to develop these clinics, into something that is reasonable in the sense of impoverished people who cannot afford that type of clinic.

We would like to get into nutritional deficiencies and dental deficiencies and malnutrition of babies that we suffer so much in California. Many of you think of California as being a rich plunderous State; it is, but not rich and plunderous for the Indian. Like all other Indian communities, they have been the last on any list to get involved with anything and everything.

So it is these things that we are very much concerned with.

We are now formulating evaluation boards in our main board, to evaluate our own direct health care needs, to evaluate what our staff is doing, to evaluate what our aides are doing, to get to the bottom of our problems, so that the requests that come out are the true evaluation of what we are talking about, and that nobody can venture into our com-

munities and find where the Indian has moneys laid into somebody's pocket rather than getting it to the consumer.

The consumer is in keeping with our board; everything is directed from the central staff out to the consumer for his efforts and for his work.

We would, of course, in the fiscal year 1973, talk about $6,354,600, for the California Health Board. This does sound like a tremendous increase, but we are talking about an area that is 1,000 miles long and 250 miles wide, in an area where Indians are bogged down in isolated areas and sometimes in winter months the only communication is by radio, if any at all. Sometimes there is no telephone.

In my particular area, we have a mobile telephone there now. In my area the nearest telephone is 28 miles away from the last village that we have to get a message out of that area.

So we are asking for, of course, $1.109 million for innovative programs that we would like to see, involving alcoholism, VD education, obesity, all the many things that are afforded everybody else but not Indians.

Indians rely heavily upon just the medicare for the immediate disease such as TB and things the Indian has been confronted with over a period of years. He does not talk about family planning and all those things. They are far off into the future. We as Indians would like to think about those things like everybody else in our country today.

I think, in conclusion, I would like to say this, Madam Chairman, that we would like somehow to be included in the Indian Health Service fiscal budget, in their base funding, as an ongoing thing, so that the California Indians do not year after year have to come here and appear before you and ask for money, as we are doing today.

If we were in on that Indian Health Service, and because Indian Health Service is we assume on its way back through the CRIB Board in California, that we would like to be in that budget as an ongoing budget item.

I think that is one of our real requests in this area, along with the grant that we are asking for. So if there are any questions, we would be happy to answer them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We appreciate your presentation.

Mr. MAGEE. Thank you very much for your time, Madam Chairman.

I would like to take 1 second to thank your office. I have been to your office many times. I have always had good reception. We are still looking forward to you coming to California.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESS

ALLEN F. AGNEW, DIRECTOR, STATE OF WASHINGTON WATER RESEARCH CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Allen F. Agnew, the Director of the State of Washington Water Research Center.

Your statement will be inserted in the record. Please summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Allen F. Agnew. I am director of the State of Washington Water Research Center and profesor of geology at Washington State University, which is the land-grant institution in the State of Washington.

My appearance today is in this capacity and also as chairman of the Committee on Water Resources of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. I am presenting separately the written statement of the NASULGC. The statement that follows presents the views of the State of Washington Water Research Center, which consists of Washington State University and the University of Washington.

We wish to thank the subcommittee for this opportunity to speak in favor of an increase in the amount to be appropriated to the Office of Water Resources Research under the item dealing with the annual allotment, entitled "Assistance to States for Institutes."

We recommend that the figure $5,100,000 be replaced with $13,125,000. This would add $8,025,000 to the appropriation, for a total of $22,282,000 for fiscal year 1973. This increase in the allotment (from $100,000 to $250,00 for each State) was authorized by Public Law 92–175, which was signed by President Nixon on December 2, 1971, but the amount was not included in the administration's budget that was submitted on January 24, 1972.

The legislation that resulted in Public Law 92–175 stressed the need for additional funds for three principal reasons:

1. Erosion of the dollar as a result of inflation since the Water Resources Research Act was enacted in 1964, which has greatly reduced the amount of research that can be funded by the original allotment.

2. Recognition of the multitude and complexity of the dilemmas associated with our rapidly changing environment, which were not perceived clearly 8 years ago.

3. The magnitude of the task, and the cost of interpreting and disseminating the results of research investigations that are providing answers to our water-resource problems.

Powerful testimony presented by you and your colleagues, together with that of the university community, helped develop the hearing record that led to the passage of the legislation and the enactment of Public Law 92–175.

In the 2 years that that legislation was being considered before passage, we in the State of Washington came to see growing realization on that part of the users as well as the producers of this knowledge that the need is great and the cost is relatively minor for the results achieved, because of the tremendous multiplier effect of the allotment program of the Office of Water Resources Research.

The magnitude of the inadequacy of funding for the number and scope of research ideas proposed to us in the State of Washington is staggering. This year we received a total of 38 proposals, totaling $272,000. Of these, I concluded that 20 more of them were meritorious and deserved to be funded; but they totaled $165,850. We were able to fund only 1, for a total of $68,908. (A list of those that we were unable to fund for fiscal year 1973 is attached.)

Our Water Research Center has used the limited allotment funds as seed grants of $3,000 to $7,000 or so, to enable a faculty researcher with an idea to test it; this amount of money can do little more than fund a graduate student and a minimum amount of computer time or fieldwork. Obviously, the university contributes a substantial amount indirectly in the form of facilities and equipment, personnel, supplies, and other elements that are part of related research programs underway.

If the seed-grant idea germinates, a larger and more comprehensive project results, with a search for funds elsewhere. Our center would like not to be limited to funding only seed-grant projects, but would also like to fund the larger multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary projects—wherein lie the solutions to some of society's more serious water problems.

The inadequacy of the present information-transfer function is obvious to producers as well as users of this knowledge. Again, persuasive statements that additional funds are needed to augment this effort made during the hearings in the past 2 years, have been substantiated and reinforced again and again in recent months, including the annual meeting of the OWRR on March 21–22.

Our State of Washington Water Research Center needs to publish more reports of the "readable" type for the nonprofessional administrator or operator. We need to hold more seminars and conferences, for this face-to-face transfer of knowledge is one of the most productive ways. And we need to publish or

make otherwise available to the public reports on all of our research efforts.

The need for the increased allotment is there and it has been documented. The recognition of the need (and of the value to the State of Washington as well as to the Nation) by the Senate and the House has also been documented. The acceptance of the congressional view by the administration in the enactment of Public Law 92–175 amounted to only partial fulfillment, however.

Therefore the State of Washington Water Research Center urges that the line item in the OWRR fiscal year 1973 appropriation for "assistance to States for institutes" be changed from $5,100,000 to $13,125,000, to permit an increase in the allotment to each State from $100,000 to $250,000. Only in this way can the universities and the OWRR, working together in this unique partnership, come closer to the goal of accomplishing what the Congress had in mind in 1964 when it created the State water resources research institutes through Public Law 88–379, and in 1971 when it authorized the amendment that more than doubled the allotment through Public Law 92–175. Only in this way can we better serve the public and solve more of the water problems of the State of Washington.

(Second statement:)

The testimony is presented in behalf of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges through my capacity as chairman of its Committee on Water Resources. (A list of members of the NASULGC Committee is attached to this statement.) The association is composed of 118 major State institutions of higher educatoin.

We wish to thank the subcommittee for this opportunity to speak in favor of an increase in the amount to be appropriated to the Office of Water Resources Research under the item dealing with the annual allotment, entitled "Assistance to States for Institutes."

We recommend that the figure $5,100,000 be replaced with $13,125,000. This would add $8,025,000 to the appropriation, for a total of $22,282,000 for fiscal year 1973. This increase in the allotment was authorized by Public Law 92–175, which was signed by President Nixon on December 2, 1971, but the amount was not included in the administration's budget that was submitted on January 24, 1972.

The legislation that resulted in Public Law 92–175 stressed the need for additional funds for three principal reasons:

1. Erosion of the dollar as a result of inflation since the water resources reseahch was enacted in 1964, which has greatly reduced the amount of research that can be funded by the original allotment.

2. Recognition of the multitude and complexity of the dilemmas associated with our rapidly changing environment, which were not perceived clearly 8 years ago.

3. The magnitude of the task, and the cost of interpreting and disseminating the results of research investigation that are providing answers to our water-resource problems.

Powerful testimony presented by you and your colleagues, together with that of the university community, helped develop the hearing record that led to the passage of the legislation and the enactment of Public Law 92–175.

In the 2 years that that legislation was being considered, we in the universities came to see a growing realization on the part of the users as well as the producers of this knowledge that the need is great and the cost is relatively minor for the results achieved, because of the tremendous multiplier effect of the allotment program of the Office of Water Resources Research.

In a separate statement on behalf of the State of Washington Water Research Center, I have presented specific data on the magnitude of the numbers and scope of research ideas presented to my center which it has been unable to fund because of the limited allotment moneys available. The full impact of this evidence will be strikingly evident in the testimony of my colleague, David Allee, speaking for the Universities Council on Water Resources, because his information on all of the 51 centers or institutes is telling it, indeed.

The inadequacy of the present information-transfer function is obvious to producers as well as users of this knowledge. Again, persuasive statements made during the hearings in the past 2 years have been substantiated and reinforced again and again in recent months, including the annual meeting of the OWRR on March 21–22.

The need for the increased allotment is there: it has been documented. The recognition of the need (and of the value to the individual States as well as

to the Nation) by the Senate and the House has also been documented. The acceptance of the congressional view by the administration in the enactment of Public Law 92–175 amounted to only partial fulfillment, however.

Therefore the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges urges that the line item in the OWRR fiscal year 1973 appropriation for "assistance to States for institutes" be changed from $5,100,000 to $13,125,000. Only in this way can the universities and the OWRR, working together in this unique partnership, come closer to the goal of accomplishing what the Congress had in mind in 1964 when it created the State water resources research institutes through Public Law 88–379 and in 1971 when it authorized the amendment that more than doubled the allotment through Public Law 92–175.

Thank you.

Mr. AGNEW. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am presenting two statements, quite similar. I will speak 3 or 4 minutes about them.

One of them is for the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. I am chairman of the Water Resources Committee of that organization. The list of committee members is appended at the end of that statement.

You will see a third of those people are university presidents, about a third university vice presidents for research, and a third are water practitioners such as myself.

In addition, I am director of the State of Washington Water Research Centers, as you know, and Washington is a land grant school. This Land Grant Association represents 118 of the major State universities in the country.

Our associate wishes to thank the subcommittee for this opportunity of speaking in favor of an increase in the amount of money to be appropriated to the Office of Water Resources Research under the item dealing with the annual allotment.

Now we recommend that this figure, the figure given in the President's budget, of $5.1 million be increased by $8,025 million, to a total of $13,125 million for that line item.

The authorizing legislation was passed last year as a result of some of the very powerful statements made by you and your colleagues both in the House and in the Senate, in recognition of the fact that we have these manifold water problems that need solution, and the program as constituted in 1964 is toughing at the problems and their solution, but not doing the full job.

I have itemized here three reasons why we went through the authorizing legislation, the hearings, and enacted the law December 2 of last year, when it was signed.

This line item increase did not appear in the President's budget.

So I think you can see that the Congress's record, the record of those who testified before the Congress, we have not been able to achieve the fulfillment of the intent of the Congress back in 1964 when the legislation was established.

Not only is the need great, but the cost, believe it or not, is relatively minor because of the tremendous multiplier effect of these funds—the multiplier effect in terms of seed grant moneys, the spillover to other funding sources that we can use, because we do have this program which provides basic funding.

Now, as you know, I have two statements here, one for the State of Washington Water Research Center, which has a paragraph I would like to cite on page 2. It is second-to-the-last paragraph on the second page, where it says the magnitude of the inadequacy, and so forth.

This year we were able to fund 11 projects proposed to us for a total of about $69,000. However, we had 38 proposals totaling $272,000. These had been cleared with the State agencies, which recognized the problems.

Our university people were capable of taking them on. The funds were not there. A colleague of mine, David Ally, who will speak later this afternoon, will be able to give you a summary statement of all the universities in the country.

In brief, then, the problems as we recognized them a year ago, the need for this program has been recognized even more and more in the last 2 or 3 months; as a result here we have a program, the need for the increased allotment was recognized, it has been documented in the hearing record, the recognition of the need by the Senate and the House has been documented, and Public Law 92–175 passage, unfortunately, amounted to only partial fulfillment here because the appropriations authorized were not made.

So, in conclusion, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges urges that this line item be increased, as I pointed out before, because only in this way can the universities and the Office of Water Resources Research, which are working together in a very unique partnership, come closer to the goal of accomplishing what you, the Congress, had in mind back in 1964 and again in 1971, when you passed the amendment.

Only in this way can we be of more service to the citizens of the State of Washington.

Thank you.

It is a pleasure to be here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

HEALTH PROGRAM NEEDS OF THE NAVAJO TRIBE

WITNESSES

MRS. ANNIE WAUNEKA, MEMBER, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL
TRAVIS COHOE, MEMBER, HEALTH COMMITTEE, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL
BENJAMIN HOGUE, CHAIRMAN, NAVAJO AREA HEALTH BOARD

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Annie Wauneka and Mr. Benjamin Hogue of the Navajo Tribal Council.

Mrs. Wauneka, it is a great pleasure to have you appear. I had the pleasure of visiting your tribal council when it was in session.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. Thank you, Madam Chairman, and members of the subcommittee.

On my right is one of our health committee members of the Navajo Tribal Council, Mr. Travis Cohoe, and on my left is also the chairman of our Navajo Area Health Board, Mr. Benjamin Hogue.

I will try to summarize what I have to say here today in support of the statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

The health status of the Navajos has improved in the past 17 years but serious program deficiencies still exist. Sickness and death rates are many times higher than those of the general population of the United States. Additional health program resources are urgently needed to improve the quality of care and the health of the Navajo people.

1. Increasing admissions and outpatient visits demand additional facility space. The following health facility construction is needed as soon as possible.

   A new 125-bed hospital in Chinle, Arizona.
   A replacement 65-bed hospital in Crownpoint, New Mexico.
   Alterations and additions to the existing hospital in Fort Defiance, Arizona.
   Alterations and additions to the existing hospital in Shiprock, New Mexico.
   A replacement 65-bed hospital in the Winslow, Arizona, Service Unit area.
   A new 65-bed hospital in Huerfano, New Mexico.
   Health Centers in Tsaile, Pinon, Wide Ruins, Sawmill, Houck, Cameron and Cedar Ridge - Gap, Arizona; and in Thoreau, Crystal, Bisti and Torreon, New Mexico, - all with adequate units of quarters for staff.

2. 165 inpatient staff and 226 ambulatory patient care staff could be added now if given the resources - even with the limited facility space and housing. Most of these employees would be Indian people in supportive staff positions in nursing, nutrition, health education, laboratory, medical records, etc.

3. Additional Contract Health Services funds are needed in the amount of $1,386,000.00, to provide more adequately for medical and surgical emergencies, and for chronic conditions not being adequately cared for, or not being cared for at all at present. This includes rehabilitation, otitis media, mental illness, alcoholism, kidney disease, etc.

4. Additional funds are needed for Sanitary Facilities Construction.

5. 20 positions and the funds to support them are needed to employ 20 Indian Community Health Medics who are now in training. These positions have been taken out of the budget. It is wrong to train 20 Indian people for 2 years and then not hire them.

6. Additional staff is needed in Public Health Nursing, Health Nursing, Health Education, Nutrition Services, Field Medical Services, Eyeglass Program, Mental Health and Dental.

7. 295 new units of quarters and 93 replacement units are urgently needed for Indian Health Service staff.

THE REPORT

Distinguished Members of Congress:

The Navajo Tribe thanks you for this opportunity to tell you of our health problems and additional needs. The Navajo people chose me to make this presentation. As I have told Congress before, most of my life has been spent in health work for my people, and I feel I know their problems well. Over the past few years Navajos have become much more involved in their health program. Thus we know much more about our people's health, problems that still exist, and health needs still urmet. We also know our health has improved greatly since 1955, and we thank you for all you have done. We know too that Navajo health is still far below the national average and there are many weaknesses in our health program. I come to ask you to do all you can to correct this so that not as many Navajo babies, Navajo children and older people will become sick, and die next year.

I am a member of the 16-member all-Navajo Health Board which meets monthly with the Navajo Health Program Director and staff. Together we review the program, problems and

deficiencies, and together we decide what should be done. I will now present latest facts and problems reviewed with Indian Health Service at Board meetings, and found in visits to health facilities. After hearing these facts, I know you will agree the Navajos need additional help. The Navajo Area Population Register January 1, 1971, showed 129,422 Navajos living on Reservation, - an area larger than West Virginia. Reservation life continues to be very hard, - summers are hot and dry, - winters very cold. My people have poor housing and living conditions. Most roads are unpaved, and after rain or snow, many cannot be used. Poor transportation often prevents sick people from getting medical care. The Navajo Tribe estimates unemployment at about 60%, and average income for a family of 5 at about $1,500.00 a year, much below the poverty level. Many Navajo families still live in a 1-room house or hogan.

As I said before, we know Navajo health has improved greatly in the last 17 years, but even today is equal only to that of the general population 20 to 25 years ago. We who are interested in health know Navajo health can be measured by comparing Navajo sickness and death rates with those of the general U.S. population. Navajo death rates are many times higher. Life expectancy at birth for a Navajo is 63.2 years, - for the general population, 70.5 years. Deaths from diarrhea and intestinal infections are 11 times higher; from pneumonia 2 times higher; from tuberculosis 3 1/2 times higher. Newborn baby deaths are 2 times higher. Deaths from accidents are 3 times higher. The Navajo Infant Death Rate is 2 times higher. This means that for every 1,000 Navajo babies born, 42 die before they are 1 year old.

Navajos require much clinic and hospital care due to sickness from pneumonia, stomach and intestine infections, ear and throat infections, rheumatic fever, influenza, tuberculosis, hepatitis and meningitis. Most are found 10 times more in Navajos than in the general population, and some over 100 times more. Most sickness and deaths are related to poor living conditions, poor sanitation, poor nutrition, poverty, unemployment, and unmet medical care needs. Most pregnant women do not get early care because of no transportation, or because they do not want to wait many hours in crowded clinics.

We Navajos feel that a major health problem is Alcoholism. It has destroyed many Navajos and their families. It has resulted in accidents, poor nutrition, other diseases, and child neglect. Poor nutrition continues in infants and children, but with Department of Agriculture cooperation, the past two years have brought progress through the Infant Feeding and Supplemental Food Program. In the past 6 years you have provided resources to begin to care for the mentally ill and Navajos suffering from alcoholism. We deeply thank you. Dental problems are many. Most dental care is for children. There is practically none for adults.

Now I would like to discuss some of the problems we have in getting needed health care. In the last 9 years Navajo hospital admissions have increased 28%. There are 169 admissions per 1,000 Navajo population, compared with 153 per 1,000 U.S. general population. Hospital space and staff are insufficient to provide quality care to all Navajos needing it. There are 4.4 hospital beds per 1,000 Navajo population; 7.8 beds per 1,000 U.S. general population. Navajo hospitals have 1 1/2 employees for every bed; other U.S. hospitals have 2.8 employees for every bed. The minimal acceptable number is 2 1/2 employees for every bed. The Navajo far-below-acceptable-level results in poor quality care for my people. Housing for employees is greatly needed; however with the housing and hospital space now available, the Navajo Health program could add 165 hospital positions this year if given the positions and the funds to hire them. Most of these employees would be Indian people in supportive staff positions.

During the past 9 years, ambulatory outpatient care visits to Navajo clinics have increased from 216,956 to 548,834, or 153%. It is expected that during the next 10 years a steady increase of 6 1/2% will continue. The total ambulatory outpatient staff needed is 589 positions. Present staff is only 240, so there is an additional 349 staff needed. At present the Navajo Health Program could add 226 of these ambulatory outpatient positions if the resources were available. Most of these employees would also be Indian people.

The Contract Health Services Program continues to provide health care to Indian people when care cannot be provided in an Indian Hospital. There have been increases in funds for this program but the cost of these services has increased more than 12 1/2% each year. This has resulted in only a small increase in services to the Navajo people. The increases in the 1972 budget have allowed increases in much needed services, however there is still an unmet need costing $1,386,000.00 each year.

Over 16,000 Navajo homes, or 77.3%, do not have running water or toilets. Thousands of Navajo families still haul water a mile or more for use in their homes. Therefore, only 22.7% of Navajo homes have running water. In the general population of the United States, 90% of all homes have running water.

There is need for 27 more Public Health Nurses, 43 Licensed Practical Nurses, 14 Clerks and 23 Driver-Interpreters, - a total of 111 personnel to provide acceptable Public Health Nursing services.

At present, 39 staff could be added if resources were available.

There is need for a Health Education staff of 29, and at present there are only 17 positions. There is need for 28 more field medical staff for field clinic services and 16 more staff for the school health program.

Some additional progress has been made this year in the control of tuberculosis and ear disease, however much more needs to be done. Only about 1/2 the eyeglass needs of the student population is being met. There is need for 5 Optometrists and 8 Aides, and at present there are 4 Optometrists and 1 Aide on duty. The Mental Health Program has made much progress, however there are many unmet needs including providing services to school children. As stated previously, the schools have no facilities or personnel to deal with emotionally disturbed children.

We Navajo people appreciate the health services you have made possible, however, as I have shown, additional staff is needed in Inpatient, Outpatient and all Field Health programs. We thank you for the construction of the new health centers you have provided over the past few years, for the funds to plan for the construction of a replacement hospital at Tuba City, Arizona, and for the funds to study what is needed to improve health services in the PHS Indian Hospital in Shiprock, New Mexico.

There is also a pressing need for funds for the construction of a new health center at Tsaile, Arizona, at the new site of the Navajo Community College. The new college construction at Tsaile will be completed by January, 1973, so the health center construction should take place during Fiscal Year 1973. We respectfully request that these construction funds be added to the Fiscal Year 1973 Indian Health Service Budget.

In addition to the above health facilities to meet the needs of the Navajo for increased health services, the following health facility construction, alterations and additions are required:

A new 125-bed hospital in Chinle, Arizona, and 226 units of quarters.
A replacement 65-bed hospital in Crownpoint, New Mexico, and 40 units of quarters.
Alterations and addition to the existing hospital in Fort Defiance, Arizona, and 73 units of quarters.
A new 65-bed hospital in Huerfano, New Mexico, and 120 units of quarters.
Alterations and addition to the existing hospital in Shiprock, New Mexico, and 162 units of quarters as stated above.
A replacement 65-bed hospital in the Winslow, Arizona, Service Unit area, and 120 units of quarters.
Health Centers in Tsaile, Pinon, Wide Ruins, Sawmill, Houck, Cameron and Cedar Ridge-Gap, Arizona; and in Thoreau, Crystal, Bisti, and Torreon, New Mexico.

One of the most difficult problems we have is inadequate housing for the health staff. At present there is a need for 295 additional new houses and 93 replacement houses. Not having sufficient housing frequently makes it impossible to recruit, and also to retain staff that are placed in inadequate housing.

As you know, during the past year we have been training 20 Indian Community Health Medics who will serve as physician assistants in remote areas of the Reservation where it has been impossible to place physicians in the past. The Health Board has been informed that the funds to employ these medics when they finish their training next year, have been taken out of the budget. We need these medics to improve health care in the remote areas. It appears wrong to train people for 2 years and then not have funds to hire them. These are young Indian men and women who are willing and proud to be trained to help their own people in the spirit of self-determination as stressed by President Nixon. Now we are told the funds to hire these medics are not in the budget. Some of these Community Health Medics were Medics in the Armed Services, and can now use their training to help their own people.

Funds to hire much needed Nutrition Aide Technicians have also been taken out of the budget. As I said earlier, poor nutrition is a major health problem, and these aides are needed for nutrition education and to improve the results of the Department of Agriculture nutrition programs.

In closing, I want to thank you again for allowing me to present the needs of our health program to you. Please try to help us again as you have in the past.

Mrs. Annie D. Wauneka,
Representing the Navajo Tribe

The Indian Health Service in coordination with the Indian community developed a plan for the proposed 125-bed Tuba City replacement health facility which consisted of 124,643 gross square feet at a cost of $9,129,000. This proposal provided the full range of outpatient services, field health program, and supportive services to conduct a comprehensive health program for the community.

The current 1973 budget request for $7,305,000 for construction of a 99,000 gross square feet facility will mean that the Indian Health Service will be hampered in its delivery of the total comprehensive health care program planned for this population. As a result of this reduction in constructed area, the existing facility will be forced to remain in use until the total complement of new space can be provided. The utilization of two separate buildings for this health facility operation will be extremely inefficient by presenting problems of movement of patients, staff, and supplies between the two structures. In addition, the Indian Health Service's continued use of the existing facility negates the possibility for use of this building by the Indian community in the near future.

As directed by Congress, master planning of the health facility at Shiprock, New Mexico, is now underway. Indian Health Service has an architectural/engineering firm under contract to study the specific functional, space, and structural problems of the current facility in relation to the required program need. In order that design work can immediately follow the conclusion of this study, and so that corrective action can begin without delay, planning money in the amount of $350,000 will be needed.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. Thank you.

I would like to support the U.S. Public Health Service budget for the Indian Health Services.

What needs to be done is increasing admissions and outpatient visits with additional space. We need a new 125-bed hospital in Chinle, Ariz. As you can see, this is a new request that we are asking about. A replacement of 65-bed hospital in Crownpoint, N. Mex.

This hospital is an outmoded hospital that I think it should be a priority for the New Mexico Navajos, also alterations and additions to the existing hospital in Fort Defiance, Ariz.; alterations and additions to the existing hospital in Shiprock, N. Mex.; a replacing of the 65-bed hospital in Winslow, Ariz., the service unit area; a new 65-bed hospital in Huerfano. This hospital is being requested because of the gentleman who has just testified here, the vice chairman of the Navajo Tribe for the new irrigation project.

When the population moves into that area, they certainly need a new hospital. That is why this was placed there.

Also, health centers in Tsaile, Ariz. This is because of the Navajo Community College that is going in there and will be open late this fall. We feel this is one of the areas that needs attention.

Also in Pinin, Wide Ruins, Sawmill, Houck, Cameron, and Cedar Ridge Gap in Arizona; Thoreau, Crystal, Bisti, Jorreon, N. Mex., all with adequate units of quarters for staff; 165 inpatient staff and 226 ambulatory patient care staff could be added now if given the resources, even with limited facility space.

Most of these people would be Indian people in supportive staff positions in nursing, nutrition, et cetera.

Additional contract service funds are needed in the amount of $1.386 million to provide more adequately for medical and surgical emergencies and for chronic conditions not being adequately cared for and not being cared for at present.

This includes rehabilitation, otitis media, mental illness, alcoholism, kidney disease, et cetera.

Additional funds are needed for sanitary facilities construction. Twenty positions and funds to support them are needed to employ 20 Indian community health medics who are now in training. These positions have been taken out of the budget. It is wrong to train 20 Indian people for 2 years and not hire them. This is a new training project which I am quite sure you are familiar with.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. It is a shame to see that the budget was taken out after hiring them last year; we hope it goes back in this year.

Additional staff is needed in public health nursing, health nursing, health education, nutrition services, field medical services, eyeglass program, mental health and dental health.

The 295 new units and 93 replacement units are urgently needed for the Indian Health Service staff.

Do you want me to keep on reading?

Mrs. HANSEN. No. I think you have summarized your statement very well.

Can you tell me what the approximate cost of your items would be?

Mrs. WAUNEKA. All of these?

I am sorry, I do not have all of the figures.

Mrs. HANSEN. We appreciate having your very detailed report. You always make a very good presentation.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. There is one area I think I need to mention. Could I, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Please proceed.

Mrs. WAUNEKA. There is a decrease in the floor space at one of the hospitals which is in the planning stage, the Tuba City Hospital, a replacement which you also have in your little booklet there, which will cost $9.129 million. Something has happened in the Bureau of the Budget, as you may well know. They are reducing it back to $7.305 million for a gross of 99,000 square feet, which will mean we will be hampered in the comprehensive total health care planned for the population.

This is one of the things we are very interested in. We hope that the money will be restored. Also the Shiprock Hospital is being hampered. We are asking for at least the planning money in the amount of $350,000 to continue some of this construction which we are very much in need of.

Unless Mr. Hogan has anything to offer, thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mrs. Wauneka. It is always a pleasure to welcome you and the members of the Navajo Tribal Council.

PAPAGO TRIBE OF ARIZONA

WITNESSES

AUGUSTINE B. LOPEZ, CHAIRMAN, THE PAPAGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
ENOS FRANCISCO, VICE CHAIRMAN, THE PAPAGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
ANTONE CHICO, MEMBER, SCHOOL BOARD
JOSIAH MOORE, TRIBAL EDUCATION COORDINATOR
BOB PEDERSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOLS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Augustine B. Lopez, the Chairman of the Papago Tribal Council.

Mr. LOPEZ. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

First of all, I would like to introduce to you members of my staff.

Sitting at my left is Enos Francisco, vice chairman of the Papago Tribe; Antone Chico, member of the school board; Mr. Josiah Moore, educational coordinator; Mr. Bob Pederson, principal of the schools.

(Mr. Lopez's and Mr. Francisco's prepared statement follows:)

THE PAPAGO TRIBE OF ARIZONA

P. O. Box 837 • Telephone (602) 383-2236

Sells, Arizona 85634

PAPAGO REQUEST FOR EDUCATION, ROADS AND RANGE CONSERVATION

For many years the Papago people have suffered economic hardships and deprivation. The major causes of this condition are the lack of adequate education, transportation and economic opportunity. The Papago tribal government, in all good conscience, can no longer expect its people to exist under such hardships. The burden of these many years of second class opportunity should be lifted. It is with this in mind that the request for adequate educational facilities upon the Papago reservation is made. It follows, however, that school facilities cannot be constructed and utilized to their best potential without the construction of roads in a system that will permit transporting students to the school facilities. This will enable the Papago people to become more involved in their schools and communities and to obtain adequate medical care.

The range proposal is in keeping with the effort to upgrade the economic outlook of the reservation. For many years the Papago people have depended upon their livestock to maintain their existence. Drought and lack of water has caused this source of income to be held at a minimum. It is felt that by upgrading the economic conditions of the Papago family that the Papago child will benefit.

The future of the Papago people lies in the ability of its young people to obtain the educational and economic opportunities that all Americans should have. They are not requesting welfare but rather a chance to help themselves. Papago development has been neglected too long and the employment rate, annual income and educational attainment of the Papago people has suffered as a result.

EDUCATION REQUEST:

Santa Rosa Boarding and Day School Expansion (Less $50,000 Planning Cost Already Funded)	$ 7,155,000
San Simon Construction (Less $50,000 Planning Cost Already Funded)	$ 6,897,000
Baboquivari High School Expansion	$ 4,925,000
TOTAL EDUCATION REQUEST	$18,977,000
ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT REQUEST	$15,962,000
COMPREHENSIVE WATER, FORAGE AND CONSERVATION REQUEST	$ 3,601,747
PAPAGO REQUEST GRAND TOTAL	$38,540,747

By: Augustine B. Lopez
Augustine B. Lopez, Chairman

By: Enos J. Francisco Jr.
Enos J. Francisco, Jr., Vice-Chairman

PAPAGO REQUEST FOR EDUCATION, ROADS AND RANGE CONSERVATION

EDUCATION REQUEST

Ranked in the order to priority of recommended programmed construction, the following expansion of existing Papago school facilities is proposed:

First, it is proposed that the present BIA owned and operated Santa Rosa Boarding and Day School be expanded to accommodate 360 additional students by 1973:

Construction	$ 6,620,000	
Advance Planning Cost	50,000	- Already Funded
Complete Design Cost	535,000	- Should be FY 73
	$ 7,205,000	- TOTAL estimated costs; 1971-75*

Concurrently, construct a new BIA Boarding and Day School at San Simon with a capacity of 400 pupils. This new construction will eliminate need for the antiquated an inadequate day schools at Kerwo and Vaya Chin. This consolidation will permit a more efficient and flexible staffing pattern and, of course, will make available comprehensive modern teaching facilities for Papago children:

Construction	$ 6,362,000	
Advance Planning Cost	50,000	- Already Funded
Complete Design Cost	535,000	- Should by FY 73
	$ 6,947,000	- TOTAL estimated costs; 1971-75*

Second, expand the public school plant at Baboquivari High School to accommodate 320 boarding students. Although this new school was completed in 1971, the pupil load since initial planning has increased to the extent that it requires five portable frame and plywood classrooms to accommodate the existing pupil load:

Construction	$ 4,570,000
Advance Planning Cost	35,000
Complete Design Cost	320,000
	$ 4,925,000 - TOTAL estimated costs; 1971-75*

GRAND TOTAL FOR PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT 1971-75 ON THE PAPAGO RESERVATION:

$ 18,977,000

These expanded school plants will enable the Papago child of the present and future to acquire a comprehensive, total education within the familiar surroundings of the Reservation. These additions to the present Papago Educational structure will allow a coordinated and comprehensive approach to assuring a quality education.

*These cost estimates include increased materials costs.

ROAD PROGRAM REQUEST

The purpose of this request is to meet the urgent need for an accelerated road improvement program on the Papago Indian Reservation in southern Arizona. Good roads are essential to the Papago Education program and are also essential in supporting the new copper mining operations on the Reservation. Equally important, an improved all-weather road network will allow most of the Papago population to obtain benefits from the many individual and community health programs of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The main Papago Reservation consists of some 2,774,370 acres of inhospitable Sonoran Desert. Ironically, the arid Reservation is subject to very heavy summer rains. The unpaved rural road network is severely damaged each year. These torrential storms make it impossible to get to the Papago villages at certain times of the year,and, without road improvement, children are absent from school or must be placed in boarding schools thus preventing their receiving the influence of home environment. During the 8-9 month dry season maintenance of the present roads is very difficult and passage is hazardous because the dust becomes unbearable and road surfaces so rough that motor vehicles are damaged in short periods of time.

We must, therefore, provide a means of basic transportation for travel between our various villages on all-weather roads---road routes on which we can send out children to a Reservation school so that they can obtain the education they need to eventually move up in the economic world.

TOTAL ESTIMATED FIRST PRIORITY COST:	$ 11,298,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED SECOND PRIORITY COST:	4,664,000
GRAND TOTAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....	$ 15,962,000

A REQUEST FOR FUNDING A COMPREHENSIVE WATER, FORAGE, AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM ON THE PAPAGO RESERVATION

The intent of this Request for Funding for New Range Forage, Range Water and Total Conservation Improvement Practices on the Papago Reservation is to categorically itemize the known "recipe knowledge" of range developmental procedures that, if instituted on the reservation, would improve the range livestock industry of the Papago on a substained-yield basis.

Within the desert shrub and desert grassland areas of southern Arizona (vegetatively similar to the Papago Reservation), range management research has been an active and ongoing reality since the turn of the century. It was in 1903 that the U.S. Department of Agriculture established the Santa Rita Experimental Range thirty (30) miles south of Tucson. It has been this Experimental Range cooperating with range livestock producers that has developed much of the recipe knowledge relative to range improvement practices and management techniques that are applicable in varying degrees to similar rangeland areas on the Papago Reservation.

Rangeland research has collected management and improvement data that, if applied and properly supervised, will increase the productive capacity of the Papago rangelands. Not only can the carrying capacity be increased, but the turnoff in pounds of beef per cow can be dramatically increased through more efficient production from the introduction of known livestock management techniques.

The institution of the practices that are included will virtually eliminate the gross livestock losses that have recently been synonomous with the extended drought situation that has existed on the Papago Reservation the better part of the last three years. Note: It is important to point out that a great percentage of the economic losses that have resulted from the drought situation on the reservation in the past three years has not been in terms of death losses, though these have been significant. The greater losses have occurred in pounds of beef lost from a decline in condition, and a subsequent inability of the females to conceive--hence, a continuing production loss in terms of calves that will not be dropped next spring. For example, because of the drought situation that existed for a three-year period ending this summer, a reduction in the 1972 calf crop in excess of 50 percent can be anticipated. The total improvement package suggested herein will tend to stabilize production and minimize losses during the periodic droughts that are common place on the Papago Reservation.

Budget for Range Forage Improvement Practices	$ 832,000
Budget for Water Developments and Repair	1,705,000
Budget for Other Conservation Practices	626,000
Budget for Additional Research, Consultation and Training	438,747
Total Program	$ 3,601,747

STATEMENT OF MR. AUGUSTINE B. LOPEZ

Mr. LOPEZ. Madam Chairman, and members of the committee, we are most honored and deeply grateful for this opportunity to present our Papago proposals before your committee.

We are in Washington seeking financial assistance for our most urgent and basic needs. However, we can see the day soon when development of our copper, livestock, and other resources will bring enough income so that we can finance our own programs and we may not be asking for help from the Congress.

The three proposals that the Papago Tribe has submitted through our State congressional delegation, covers the areas of education, roads, and range conservation. With these three proposals adequately funded, we believe that our Papago young people can obtain the necessary basic education that will enable them to enter institutions of higher learning on a competitive basis with non-Indian children; with an adequate basic road system that will allow us to effectively utilize the new and improved school facilities. Today our children come home choked and blinded by dust, and we cannot permit this to continue. We can also bring home many of our teenage boarding school students who are now attending school in California and Nevada. This separation from their children during this critical period in their lives is most painful to Papago parents as it would be any parents. This proposal will enable Papago families to be together on weekends, and many children who would be separated from their families from up to 9 months at distant boarding school may even become day students. The total cost of this comprehensive education proposal is $18.9 million. The proposed basic all weather road system, besides being a necessary complement to the proposed school program, has many other fringe benefits, the roads will allow many isolated villages to participate actively in the public health programs. Bureau adult education classes, Papago nutrition improvement program, and many others, such as the OEO Papago legal services and other community centered projects. The cost of the reservationwide road program is $15.9 million.

One of the most important fringe benefits concern our third proposal for a range water, forage, and conservation program funding at $3.8 million. This proposal, while smaller than the other two, education and roads, is one that is equally vital to the Papago people and their children. The proposal, we feel, is a necessary companion to the other two, in that it is designed to modernize our cattle raising industry, to improve and conserve the rare features of our desert reservation, and to alleviate the ever recurring drought conditions that decimate our cattle approximately 4 years out of each 10. The plan has taken 2 years to complete, we have used the resources of the Papago Agency, the State universities, non-Indian ranchers, in fact, we have sought out every source available to us and believe that we have a sound plan that, if funded, will provide the sound, strong foundations of a competitive cattle industry, yet will conserve and protect the singular environment of our desert home. The development of water, so that all the potential forage and feed may be utilized, the elimination of noxious shrubs and weeds so as to increase the feed potential, the training of our young people so that they are skilled in the new methods of cattle raising; even the retraining of the older

Papago cattlemen, there are all a part of the proposal, with a sound start we can eliminate the ever present problem of drought on our lands—and the problem is on the reservation today.

We are working to the best of our ability to take, with the cooperation of the Bureau and other Federal agencies, those steps that will minimize the impact of what promises to be one of the driest years in my lifetime, funding this proposal at this time will enable us to speed up our plans by 1 full year, develop water in critical areas, and to cut our cattle losses this year and in the years to come.

In closing, I should like to go on record to show that these proposals were Papago conceived, Papago initiated, and represent the decisions of the Papago people.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I thank you for this opportunity you have given us to participate in those decisions that so vitally affect our future. We believe the Congress of the United States has an obligation to give the Papago Indians a chance for a first-class education and an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves, repair their ecology, and walk into the future on their own two feet, and no longer objects of charity.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF MR. ENOS FRANCISCO

Mr. FRANCISCO. Madam Chairman; I should like to return to the subject of good education and how important it is to our Papago Tribe. Our people are most conservative and have for many lifetimes lived close to the earth in the remote villages of the Papaguaria. Many of our old people felt that we must remain apart from our non-Indian neighbors if we were to preserve our own way of life, but we all know that the world moves on, and many Papagos during their time in the armed services, and those who have left the reservation to seek work, have found that there are other and better ways of life, better ways of doing things, and they feel that they would like some of these better things and ways for themselves and their children. We realize that if we are to have our children meet on an equal footing with the rest of American society, we must provide them with an educational foundation that will permit them to realize their aspirations for the future.

The additions to the Santa Rosa School and construction of the San Simon School plus the increased capacity and dormitories for the Baboquivari High School will reunite many of our Papago families who now have children in distant boarding schools, we will eliminate our one- and two-room schools with outside privies—and give the Papago communities a voice in the management of their own schools and last but not least increase the quality and scope of our educational programs. With the completion of this construction—many additional programs can be started that are widely used in non-Indian schools but which our children cannot get because of the antiquated buildings and overcrowded facilities. Some of our children (90) have only outdoor toilets in a mission school and use a railroad boxcar for a library. We cannot permit this to continue. We can have for our children the latest teaching methods and machines and cope with those deficiencies inherent in starting with English as a second language, if we get our new schools and roads approved.

We feel that a good education is the foundation stone of a fruitful life thus it is the key factor if we are to take our place in American society. However, the road proposal is an integral part of the school proposal because, unless we have the roads, the schools cannot be fully utilized—the range improvement and conservation program is the third side of the triangle that will go far to insure a healthy cattle industry and provide jobs and careers for our children and their children.

Madam Chairman, we hope that you and your committee can help us in securing approval of our proposals and we hope that someday you all can visit our reservation. We believe the Congress of the United States has an obligation to give the Papago Indians a chance for a first class education and an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves—repair their ecology and walk into the future on their own two feet—no longer objects of charity.

Thank you Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for your presentation.

Mr. LOPEZ. I just want to give you a breakdown, Madam Chairman, if I may, on the requests for the education. It breaks down to the Papago requests of a grand total of $38,540,747.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very good presentation.

Mr. LOPEZ. Mr. Chico has a statement.

STATEMENT OF MR. ANTONE CHICO

Mr. CHICO. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify before this committee as to the educational needs on the Papago reservation and the Baboquivari High School which lies in the political center of the reservation. The present high school facilitiy was already too small on its first occupancy at the beginning of the present school term.

At one time, the Papago people had come to resent education bitterly, for it meant depriving them of their children. Introduction of education to the Papago's was a harsh one. The U.S. Army came, without notice, to the Papago villages to gather the Indian children and ship them off to schools. The parents had no say in the matter. Father Bonaventure Oblasser at the time indicated this was slavery. Whenever the officials returned at school time, the parents took their children into the mountains to hide them. With this type of introduction, education was set back 10 years for Papagos. For no one took the time to explain the concept of education and its value to our people.

On the other hand, religion is deeply imbedded in the Papago people. The reason for this was that the Franciscans and the Jesuits priest like Bonaventure Oblasser spent 55 years among the Papagos patiently informing them what religion was all about.

We can no longer stand by and let this 10-year lag exist in our children's education without putting our utmost efforts to overcome this stigma. Indion Oasis School District No. 40 expended about $60,000 out of the educational budget for rental and leasing of portable classrooms, trailers and housing for the staff.

The Baboquivari High School was built to accommodate 150 high school and junior high school students. On its opening date, 213 high school students enrolled.

Our total enrollment to date is 250 high school students.

Now if we had the building facilities completed for 33 classrooms and teacher's housing, then we could use the $60,000 for educational equipment and supplies as well as for additional qualified teachers who could motivate our Indian students to exercise their sense of personal dignity, worth, and self-understanding to overcome their lack of responsibility and self-confidence. A dormitory is needed for children who live outside our busing area, but within our school district, that want to attend the Baboquivari High School. We have children with social home problems who need a decent place to stay and study in peace without fear of drunken parents to disturb them, or try to fight them.

We have children within the area whose parents abandon them with no place to live and are forced to drop out of school. A place should be provided for them so they can complete their high school education under their own right. People tell us that we should get into the mainstream of things, or that we should develop our reservation at a faster pace, but how can we, when most of us lack the skill and knowledge to undertake this task? Therefore, we must prepare our children to accomplish this when their time comes for leadership.

We believe the Congress of the United States has an obligation to give to the Papago people a chance for a first-class education.

(Additional statements follow:)

INDIAN OASIS SCHOOL DISTRICT #40

P. O. BOX 248
SELLS, ARIZONA 85634

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
602 383-2234

Madame Chairman:

The Indian Oasis School District, organized under state law and with the understanding that there were federal programs which insure adequate funding for both the operating and construction of school facilities, has found itself with out adequate buildings almost from the time it was organized. The School Board of Trustees have, and now join with the Papago tribal official in requesting funds to improve the educational facilities of the Baboquivari High School to insure the continued improvement of the educational opportunities of the Papago students and adults.

The money requested will be used for the purpose of building additional buildings for the junior and senior high school level. These improvements will be 33 teaching stations, which would include an auditorium, outdoor athletic facilities (tennis, volleyball, handball courts and a swimming pool), special classrooms (shops, homemaking, and science and electronics laboratories) library facilities, administrative and secretarial offices, a Board meeting room, living quarters for the staff, and dormitory facilities for those students who eith because of home conditions or because of distance cannot live at home.

It has long been recognized that students able to maintain contact with the home environment, except in certain cases, develop into better citizens. With the improvements requested through this delegations, all Papago students will be able to stay on the reservation and maintain at least weekend contact with their families.

Each School Board member indicates his personal feeling on the following pages.

My philosophy of education maybe very "Old Fashioned" because I feel that the three basic "R's" are still the most important. If a child does not learn to read well in the beginning of his school life, he will never fully learn every thing that he is taught in the next years. A child should have the best start during his elementary years or he will never attain his potential. "Riting" is next in importance if he is to learn this very thoroughly before he leaves his elementary years

All the above are the skills we use daily in order to communicate with our fellow man. Without these we cannot compete in society. Education should be an equal opportunity for every person to study the basic studies that would give him an equal opportunity to compete in life with the basic communications. Education if it is education, should be geared to individual. If you are not able to talk and express yourselves to your fellow man then you are not educated, no matter how much education you may have. An educated person should be able to communicate with any person, whether he has been to school or not.

The mark of an educated man is he never, never, boasts about his accomplishments because all this becomes a part of him.

Claude Miguel
Board of Trustee, Clerk

All Papago Indian Children attending schools on the Papago Indian Reservation should be given ample opportunities to meet challenges on and off the reservation.

Instructors should be available and be able to counsel with the child when such is needed.

This type of a child is often confronted with problems which to him appear as major are, therefore, a distraction to his or her studies. Problems that he or she are faced with can often be talked out to enable the Child to realize that there are people who are interested in him and want him to fulfill his or her Educational goals.

Classrooms should be equipped with first class equipment so the student will find his or her classroom and materials interesting. Lack of such vital materials are often the reason why the students become bored and miss classes.

Dormitory facilities are a vital need so that children can be close to their people and be of some assistance to their families and to encourage parents and guardians to play the role of a concerned parent.

Mabel P. Antone
Board of Trustee

As a member of an all Indian School Board and also a mamber of this Papago Delegation we are seeking funds that will further upgrade. Our minimal standard of living to coincide with our off reservation neighbors.

First off we must, with your help, provide the best of not the finest educational opportunities for our future generation. There are areas where our people are concerned that haven't been touched, where our people are suffering because of lack of knowledge, because the opportunity wasn't afforded them.

But, now we are talking about tomorrow again as our forefathers themselves had talked about, and if our wishes aren't granted, our future generation will still be talking about their tomorrow.

Now, today, the impact of another culture has assimulated some of us on our reservations as well as many other reservations, but, as Papagos we have almost lost our tradition, because of the way that education was forced upon us, now we are asking to determine for ourselves. The type of education that will be beneficial to our people. As I stated in my opening sentences, this can only be done partially with your help by funding our request and by realizing our need, just as you realize that the Indian and his educational need is unique. The rest is up to us.

Jose E. Ramon Jr.
Board of Trustee

A large number of Papago people have been exposed to formal academic education systems, vocational and technical schools, adult education, colleges and universities since 1884, with the establishment of the first school on the Papago reservation. Prior to this period, Papago students were sent to off reservation boarding schools beginning about 1879 to learn the English language; to adopt the use of non Indian tools, methods and habits of work, and other practices.

Approximately ninety three years later, at least 60% of the Papago perople are illiterate of the English Language, and have no written language of their own; 80% of all Papagos who enrolled in school the past 60 years did not finish the 12th grade; at least a two year age grade retardation is indicated by students currently in school; there are two hundred and fifty Papago college students; and there are no more than fifteen Papago college graduates of which not more than five are employed by the educational, medical and other social service agencies and institutions located on the Papago Reservation.

The Papago Survey conducted by Arizona State University in 1964 with funds from the office of Economic Opportunity indicates that the conditions mentioned above will not change very rapidly. The high rate of age grade retardation will perpetuate sub standard educational levels. There is little reason to expect housing, health and employment to improve any faster than education.

The Papago people have become concerned with the educational system and its implications for the continued existence of social economic and cultural problems.

In June 1964, the Papago Education Committee was appointed by the Papago Council as an expression of its sincere determination to develop approaches for solutions to educational problems existing among the Papago people. The Papago Education Committee was assigned the responsibility to deal with three major concerns:

(1) to provide financial assistance to college student; (2) to provide guidance and counseling to secondary school and college students; (3) to improve education services among the school systems enrolling Papago students. It is realized that these areas of concern will change in priority and emphasis as circumstances indicate.

Financial assistance has been available from Federal and private sources increasing Papago College student enrollment from four students in 1964 to two hundred and fifty in 1972. Slightly more than fifty percent of Papago high school graduates of school year 1970-71 entered college, while about twenty five percent entered vocational and technical training.

To remain abreast with the developments in these two areas, educational services need to be strengthened. Existing services and ficilities must be expanded and new ones established. These include classrooms and roads as well as faculty and staff.

Josiah Moore
Board of Trustees

Mr. CHICO. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very good statement.

Mr. LOPEZ. I would like to show you some pictures which we brought with us. Take them and look at them any time you have the time.

Also, on behalf of the Papago Tribe, we brought a gift. It will be in your office and you can pick it up after work.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. That is very gracious of you.

Mr. LOPEZ. Thank you.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

WITNESS

DAVID J. ALLEE, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE BOARD, UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL ON WATER RESOURCES

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Mr. David J. Allee, the chairman of the executive board of the Universities Council on Water Resources.

Mr. ALLEE. I am David Allee, chairman of the executive board of the Universities Council on Water Resources.

I think I can tell you why it is a pleasure to be here. You have been giving me a course in practical democracy, I think.

I have been observing some of the users of our knowledge that we carefully husband in that ivory tower that I just came from. You also reinforced a conviction that I already had for the need for one of the pieces of new legislation that you passed, and we are here asking for the money to implement, what we call our technology transfer program.

Many of the States you have heard here this afternoon, I am very gratified, made reference to the help that the universities were able to give in various ways. He takes resources. This is the kind of things we are asking for here.

UCOWR is an organization of 70 of the Nation's leading universities We are in support of, to give us the capacity to adopt the new mission that was given to us in Public Law 92–175, to combat the inflation which has occurred since the original figures were set up in 1964.

I will not go into details of the ravages of inflation, nor the other necessities for technology transfer or the importance of the environment, which I am sure you are well aware of at this stage, and why we need to redo much of our technology because it does conflict with our new environmental values.

I would like to dwell instead on the special kinds of roles they have in the Federal-State partnership program that I am speaking in behalf of. This is the hard money portion of the program.

It means that we can program our activities based on these, we can build capacity and we can use additional funds because of this unique role that these funds play in a sense almost instantly.

We can cut into backlog of the unfunded work that we have and, as we develop our core capacity, provide better services in the water resources area.

I would like to quickly give you some of the figures that have come up in a survey we made of the so-called title I institutes who have these funds. It is a survey which is still incomplete, because it catches them

at an awkward time in the development of what is known as their annual allotment programs.

They were not able to give us the figures that we wanted. Of the 38 that did respond, I have some interesting points to make which indicate the capacity of these institutes to use these funds.

We asked them: If you had another $150,000 over and above the $100,000 that is in this category now, what kinds of projects would you have on hand that you could put this money to work on?

The average for the 37 institutse that answered this question were 14 projects, each totaling $191,350 per State. Solicitation of new projects if new funds were to come about would obviously add to this total.

One State indicated it would not use thee funds for any of the proposed annual allotment programs that they could not fund with the existing program. They would use, instead, the funds to adopt a matching grant proposal which the Office of Water Resources Research could not fund under its other funds.

This is a common pattern.

Of the 323 projects put in for matching funds, only 96 could be approved. There is essentially $8 million of high priority potential work that would compete for any additions in the annual allotment requested in this hearing.

In this addition many projects approved for funding had to be cut back severely. The average per State is $31,000 that could be used to enhance projects already started.

The technology transfer mission would also use an average of around $30,000 per State to get started. Additions to administrative support that have been quite tight in the last few years would use approximately another $10,000.

Based on these average rates per State, the following I think is a conservative estimate of what is available.

At least some $10 million backlog exists in allotment type projects, some $8 million in unfunded matching projects; add-ons existing projects and the beginning of the technology program would cost about another $1.5 million each. Additions for administrative support would come to about $500,000.

In other words, there would be an immediate capacity for spending of well over $21.5 million. We are requesting some $8 million at this time in recognition of the need for so-called general tightening of the belts.

Thank you very much.

(Mr. Allee's prepared statement follows:)

UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL ON WATER RESOURCES

At Hearings on Appropriations to the
Office of Water Resources Research
Before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee
of the United States House of Representatives

April 13, 1972

I am David J. Allee, Chairman, Executive Board, Universities Council on Water Resources (UCOWR), Associate Director, Cornell University Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center, Ithaca, New York and Professor of Resource Economics, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. This statement is made on behalf of the Universities Council on Water Resources, an organization of some 70 of the Nation's leading universities actively engaged in education and research in fields related to water resource development and utilization.

The Universities Council on Water Resources appreciates the opportunity to present information in support of an addition of some $8 million to the FY 1973 budget of the Office of Water Resources Research of the Department of the Interior which would implement P.L. 92-175. These funds would be added to the Title I - Annual Allotment Program under P.L. 88-379. P.L. 88-379 which was amended by P.L. 92-175 provides a mechanism for a federal-state partnership approach to the coordination of research and training efforts.

Unfortunately, P.L. 92-175, which amends the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, was signed by the President on December 2, 1971. Thus, it was too late for it to receive normal treatment within the budget development cycle. However, unless additional funds are made available the new mission of Technology Transfer needed to make much research effective cannot be implemented. Inflation will continue to take its toll. Delay is particularly difficult with respect to these funds because they form the solid funding base upon which rests the capacity of the universities to take up a wide range of research and training activities funded from many other sources. This addition would provide about $150,000 for each of the state institutes.

Should the Annual Allotment Program be Raised to $250,000 or to $200,000 per Year per State

Last year the Administration supported an amendment that would authorize the lower amount. But we believe there is a persuasive case for the larger amount and that the events of the last year have made that case even stronger.

Inflation

Let us examine the $100,000 provided by the original 1964 act. In the eight year interval inflation has eaten into the effective purchasing power of that figure. Wages for professional personnel, faculty, technicians, graduate and undergraduate aides in the universities have risen faster than prices overall. While many feel this has only corrected unreasonable relative returns per man that existed in the past and has partly reflected strong competition from government agencies armed with needed pay scale increases themselves, this has nonetheless meant less research for the dollar. Equipment costs have also risen more rapidly reflecting the high labor cost content in most scientific hardware.

It would not be unreasonable to estimate that some $90,000 to $150,000 per year per state is needed simply to correct this change in purchasing power.

Note that the costs of construction of water resource development and pollution abatement projects has risen at a faster rate than this. Also while total outlays for water research were almost seven percent of total Federal investment for water resources in 1967 and 1968 that share has steadily declined since then. It now stands slightly over three percent.

Technology Transfer

But now we are considering a broader responsibility and a more varied program than in 1965. The first phase of this expanded scope is provided for in both bills -- namely technology transfer. Experience under the act has shown that greater effectiveness of the research investment can be achieved if there is an expanded investment in the dissemination function. This requires specialized personnel not necessarily easily available to the State Institutes through conventional teaching and research departments. What are called for are professionals who can work across specialized disciplines with a strong and broad problem orientation, and the skills needed to communicate the knowledge available to those who will in fact solve the problem. Again, there is a need for a solid year to year funding base. This will and should vary from state to state depending upon the character of the problems and the other resources available.

It is our judgment that on the average $50,000 per year will be required for a stable, well developed and articulated technology transfer program. This would provide for one to one and one-half professional man equivalents whose credentials must be comparable in almost every respect to regular research and teaching faculty. Also this would give modest support expenses including the underwriting of seminars and workshops, printed materials and other media costs.

The Environment

But there is another aspect to the water resources research task that we only dimly perceived in the early 1960's, and indeed we may not have judged its full impact on our program even a year ago. This is of course the concern for the

environment, its relationship to traditional water resource development and the new challenges that it is posing for all of us with an interest in water resources.

The result in terms of demand for the output of the research community shows itself in some very obvious ways and in others that are less obvious. First is the impact on what was considered hard and understood technology. In our old frame of reference it wasn't necessary to consider some of the alternatives that are now of interest because they may have less impact on environmental values. Before our more limited criteria -- technical feasibility and economic efficiency -- encouraged us to pass by some kinds of solutions. We must now go back and understand them better.

Second, we must, and have greatly increased our investigations into the environmental impact of resource development alternatives, particularly with regard to understanding the ecological systems involved. This has meant much greater involvement of biologists in particular, but also other disciplines such as environmental specialists in law and economics.

Closely related is the exploding emphasis on the water quality aspects of the various water resource development settings in the nation, and the management of aquatic resources to enhance and protect environmental values.

Finally, the rapid escalation of concern in the environment has placed a special burden on the university community and the State Institutes in particular to provide opinions and judgments in the many conflicts that have arisen. There is no lack of university faculty members willing to give off-the-cuff opinions. But to provide soundly developed opinions and analysis takes time and money. Hopefully, as agencies find ways to regularize the solution of these problems, this demand will diminish.

Effective Spending of the Full Amount This Year

The special role of the Annual Allotment funds in the financial structure of this federal-state partnership program must be understood to realize how such a large percentage change in one category of funds can be effectively used. It also indicates the efficiency of funds put into this particular use.

These funds are part of the "hard" money, providing the base for each university's effort. These can be programmed over a number of years. On this base, or core, of personnel commitment, it is possible to build capacity in response to opportunities provided by the foundations, other funding under the OWRR program and other state and federal agencies. Thus, in the short run -- this next fiscal year -- these funds can be used very effectively to cut into the backlog of unfunded work. And in the longer run, be used to build core capacity and be used as seed money to develop ideas whose full testing is done under other funds. The multiplier effects of these funds have been truly impressive.

Preliminary results of a survey of "Title I Institutes" further details the need and capacity for the full funding this year. Of the 51 existing institutes 38 have replied to date. Unfortunately, it was not possible to solicit the universities for this data until they had completed their requests for their Annual Allotment. Thus, the results are still incomplete at this time.

We asked the institutes to list those proposals which they would seriously consider for funding if the annual allotment were to be $250,000 instead of $100,000. The average for 37 institutes was 14 projects each, totalling $191,350 per state. Solicitation for new projects with the new levels in funding would produce more worthy projects. Even if this were the only use for these funds, some organizing choices would have to be made.

One state said that it had already determined that it would not consider any of the proposals previously submitted for Annual Allotment funding but would rather use any funds available over the present $100,000 to fund a proposal that was not successful in the FY 73 OWRR matching grant program. Most states have a large number of high priority matching grant proposals that are a part of the backlog. States requested 323 projects which would require matching funds of $11,117,746. Only 96 could be approved by the Department of Interior under requested funds for $2,823,421. This leaves over $8 million of high priority potential work that would compete for the additions to the Annual Allotment requested in this hearing.

Many projects approved for funding under the $100,000 per state level had to be cut back severely, just as many were not even prepared for consideration because of the limited funds available. The survey showed that 34 institutes would consider adding some $30,930 per state to these projects to make worthwhile additions to these cut back projects in FY 73.

Adding the Technology Transfer mission in the first year would take $30,300 per state in the 36 states that responded for this item. More would go into this mission in later years.

Finally, many states have cut back administrative support for their programs to release funds for research. Some modest additions would be made to provide travel for coordination with state officials, typing and reproduction services, research planning and the like. On the average from 36 institutes $9,750 would be considered for this need per state.

Based on these average rates per state the following are offered as conservative estimates of current capacity to make effective use of new funds. At least $10 million backlog exists in allotment type projects (plus more that would be solicited under more liberal funding and priority guidelines). Some $8.0 million in unfunded matching projects would be eligible for consideration and would hold the state funds involved. Add-ons to existing projects and funds to launch the Technology Transfer mission would pose the potential need of about $1.5 million each. Finally, additions to administrative support would provide about $500,000 worth of sound opportunities to be considered. This provides an immediate capacity for sound spending of well over $21.5 million, for which we are only requesting some $8.0 million at this time, in recognition of the need for general belt tightening.

Geological Survey

WITNESS

KENNETH N. WEAVER, CHAIRMAN, LIAISON COMMITTEE, ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN STATE GEOLOGISTS

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Kenneth N. Weaver, the Chairman of the Liaison Committee, Association of American State Geologists.

(Mr. Weaver's prepared statement follows:)

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March 29, 1972

STATEMENT OF DR. KENNETH N. WEAVER, VICE PRESIDENT,

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN STATE GEOLOGISTS

SUMMARY

Comments are specifically directed to the Department of the Interior--Geological Survey 1973 Budget request. The Association of American State Geologists presents the following suggestions for the consideration of the Committee:

1. Topographic Surveys and Mapping Program--Additional appropriation in the amount of $2.0 million are recommended for reasons cited below.

2. Water Resources Investigations Program--Additional appropriations in the amount of $2.5 million are recommended to approximate more closely state offerings of matching funds.

3. Special Projects--Urban Pilot Area Studies--These types of programs (including the Land Resources Analysis program) deserve a higher degree of priority and a higher level of funding in the future. Greater emphasis should be placed on grants to states to do this kind of work for which the State Surveys are well-qualified.

* * * * *

I am Kenneth N. Weaver, Director of the Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, Maryland, and Vice President and Chairman of the Liaison Committee of the Association of American State Geologists, an association which represents the State Geological Agencies in 49 states and Puerto Rico. I will limit my remarks today to certain items in the Geological Survey's 1973 budget request.

The State Geological Surveys which our Association represents are the state agencies charged with developing the geological information necessary for maintaining adequate supplies of minerals, fuels and water resources, and for developing the geological data necessary for the wise use of our land resources. Our charge is thus very similar to that of the Federal Geological Survey and it is, therefore, no accident that most of our state surveys have very close working relationships to and cooperation with the U.S.G.S. This cooperation varies quite a bit from state to state. In one state it may be merely a matter of exchange of professional information on an informal basis between the U.S.G.S. and the state survey, whereas in other states the cooperation takes on a more structured and formal appearance. For instance, a state may execute an agreement with the U.S.G.S. to carry out water resources investigations in their state. The way these programs have been traditionally operated is that the state puts up a given amount of funds which is matched on a

Statement of Kenneth N. Weaver
Association of American State Geologists

March 29, 1972

50/50 basis by the U.S.G.S. and the work is carried out by federal personnel. Within the past several years some flexibility has been allowed in that certain state services were recognized as a legitimate portion of the state's funding. In 1972 a total of $19,465,000 represents the states' funds in the Water Resources Investigations Program.

It is not my purpose to comment on each of the programs of the U.S.G.S. I will rather restrict my remarks to several of the programs which have the most direct bearing on our State Geological Survey activities. They are the Topographic Surveys and Mapping Program, the Water Resources Investigations Program and the Urban Pilot Area Studies (under Special Projects).

Topographic Surveys and Mapping Program

This program is of deep and abiding interest to each and every State Geological Survey. Moreover, the topographic maps produced in this program probably reach a wider audience and have a greater impact on a broad spectrum of users than any other product of the U.S.G.S. The 1:24,000 topographic map is the basic tool which is needed to maintain an inventory of our environment. It is the necessary foundation and cornerstone for geological mapping, water resources investigations and management, mineral resources investigations, sanitary landfill siting, power plant siting, transportation planning, energy distribution systems, land use analysis and a host of other uses.

The states have indicated their interest in this program by putting up $3,200,000 in matching funds in FY 1972. We are therefore very concerned that the Topographic Surveys and Mapping Program has suffered a $1,674,000 cut in the FY 1973 Budget request. In the national interest this is difficult to accept, especially when one realizes that many countries now have better topographic coverage than the United States. Only nine states are totally covered with 1:24,000 scale mapping and the rest range from a low of 14.6% coverage to a high of 97.0% coverage with an average coverage of only 48% of the U.S. Will we have detailed maps of the surface of the moon before we determine the configuration of the terrain of our own country?

In 1968 an analysis of the topographic mapping program by the System Development Corporation revealed that the annual benefits are about double the total cost of the topographic mapping program to date.

We feel that the data strongly support a significant increase in this program rather then a $1.6 million decrease. The Association of American State Geologists strongly recommends that you consider additional appropriations in the amount of $2.0 million in FY 73 budget so that this important program is not allowed to fall further behind the accelerating needs for these maps.

Water Resources Investigations

Fiscal support from the states represents a significant portion of this program. In fact in 1973, 30% of the program ($21,815,000) is supported by state funds. Not all of these state and local funds are channeled through the State Geological Surveys, but many of our Surveys are vitally concerned with the viability and progress of this program. In analysing the Federal-State cooperation for FY 73 one item is of vital concern to us: whereas the estimated state offerings for matching is $24,309,000, the request is $20,208,000 or a projected shortfall in federal matching funds of $4,101,000. When the states' indicated level of financial commitment to water investigations is that much in excess of indicated federal participation, we are concerned about the rationale of setting national priorities. We respectfully suggest consideration of an additional appropriation of $2.5 million in this program which would still not bring federal funds up to the total estimated state offerings, but would at least more closely approximate those offerings.

Statement of Kenneth N. Weaver
Association of American State Geologists

March 29, 1972

Special Projects--Urban Pilot Area Studies

The Urban Pilot Area Studies were proposed and commenced as a means of determining and communicating to the public those geological factors which have the greatest impact on urbanization and changing land uses. Seven pilot projects were proposed as widespread, differing yet representative examples of the nationwide impacts of drastic changes in land use. This program was assembled after considerable solicited input from State Geologists. In the current year the project was cut by $500,000; in FY 1973 an additional cut of $24,000 is proposed. The only Pilot Area receiving anywhere near adequate support is San Francisco. At a time when state and national land use regulation is crying for geologic evaluation, the federal government is diminishing the level of financial support of these urban studies. The need for these data is now. We cannot afford the luxury of waiting 10, 15 or 20 years to complete a study. By that time the need for the information will have been supplanted by poor land use decisions based on inadequate geological and hydrological data.

The State Geological Surveys also felt that this project may have ushered in a new era of significant cooperation between the states and the U.S.G.S. For the first time this program provided for financial grants to State Surveys for performing geological investigations. In these days of federal manpower ceilings, increasing costs of federal work, and growing expertise in State Geological Surveys, we feel that it is in the national interest that this type of cooperation be encouraged. Many State Geological Surveys are already deeply involved in their own right in urban geology studies. As a matter of fact, several State Surveys have been pioneers in this approach and have developed meaningful products before the initiation of the Urban Pilot Areas Studies. We feel that expanded emphasis on grants to the State Surveys would have these beneficial effects:

1. The work could be done at lower cost and equally as well. Costs would be lower due to lower salary scales in the states and lesser overhead costs.

2. It would help to build up the expertise in Urban Geology within the state where it is needed and used.

3. It would relieve some personnel of the U.S.G.S. to concentrate on problems of broader regional concern.

Our Association respectfully suggests that these types of projects which emphasize the development of geological data for wise land use decision (including the Land Resources Analysis program listed under Geologic and Mineral Resources Survey and Mapping) be given greater priority and a higher level of funding in the future. We also feel it would be in the national interest for the reasons stated before to commit a larger percentage of appropriated funds to State Geological Surveys (only 10% is earmarked for this purpose in the Urban Pilot Area Studies).

The Association of American State Geologists feels that the U.S.G.S. is an extremely effective scientific agency within the federal government. We further believe that the cooperation between the U.S.G.S. and the State Geological Surveys has been a very productive program. This cooperation can become even more productive and meaningful by providing for the greatest flexibility in funding of cooperative programs. This flexibility should allow for flow of state funds to the federal government, direct service matching and an expansion of the grants program where state services could be utilized with greater efficiency and economy. We feel this rationale should apply to Water Resources Investigations and Geologic and Mineral Resources Surveys, as well as Urban Geology Studies and Land Resources analysis.

Mr. WEAVER. I am Kenneth N. Weaver, director of the Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, Md., and vice president and chairman of the liaison committee of the Association of American State Geologists, an association which represents the State geological agencies in 49 States and Puerto Rico. I will limit my remarks today to certain items in the geological survey's 1973 budget request.

The State geological surveys which our association represents are the State agencies charged with developing the geological information necessary for maintaining adequate supplies of minerals, fuels, and water resources, and for developing the geological data necessary for the wise use of our land resources. Our charge is thus very similar to that of the Federal Geological Survey and it is, therefore, no accident that most of our State surveys have very close working relationships to and cooperation with the USGS.

I will restrict my remarks today to several of the programs which have the most direct bearing on our State geological survey activities. They are the topographic surveys and mapping program, the water resources investigations program and the urban pilot area studies (under special projects).

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS AND MAPPING PROGRAM

This program is of deep and abiding interest to each and every State geological survey. Moreover, the topographic maps produced in this program probably reach a wider audience and have a greater impact on a broad spectrum of users than any other product of the USGS. The 1:24,000 topographic map is the basic tool which is needed to maintain an inventory of our environment.

The States have indicated their interest in this program by putting up $3,200,000 in matching funds in fiscal year 1972. We are therefore very concerned that the topographic surveys and mapping program has suffered a $1,674,000 cut in the fiscal year 1973 budget request. In the national interest this is difficult to accept, especially when one realizes that many countries now have better topographic coverage than the United States.

In 1968, an analysis of the topographic mapping program by the System Development Corp. revealed that the annual benefits are double the total of the cost of the topographic mapping program to date.

We feel that the data strongly support a significant increase in this program rather than a $1.6 million decrease. The Association of American State Geologists strongly recommends that you consider additional appropriations in the amount of $2 million in fiscal year 1973 budget so that this important program is not allowed to fall further behind the accelerating needs for these maps.

WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

Fiscal support from the States for water resources investigations program. In fact in 1973, 30 percent of the program ($21,815,000) is supported by State funds. In analyzing the Federal-State cooperation for fiscal year 1973 one item is of vital concern to us: Whereas the estimated State offerings for matching is $24,309,000, the request is $20,208,000, or a projected shortfall in Federal matching funds of $4,101,000. When the States' indicated level of financial commitment to water

investigations is that much in excess of indicated Federal participation, we are concerned about the rationale of setting national priorities. We, therefore, respectfully suggest consideration of an additional appropriation of $2.5 million in this program, which would still not bring Federal funds up to the total estimated States offerings, but would at least more closely approximate those offerings.

SPECIAL PROJECTS—URBAN PILOT AREA STUDIES

The urban pilot area studies were proposed and commenced as a means of determining and communicating to the public those geological factors which have the greatest impact on urbanization and changing land uses. Seven pilot projects were proposed as widespread, differing, yet representative examples of the nationwide impacts of drastic changes in land use. This program was assembled after considerable solicited input from State geologists. In this current year, the project was cut by $500,000; in fiscal year 1973, an additional cut of $24,000 is proposed. The only pilot area receiving anywhere near adequate support is San Francisco. At a time when State and national land use regulation is crying for geologic evaluation, the Federal Government is diminishing the level of financial support of these urban studies. The need for these data is now. We cannot afford the luxury of waiting 10, 15 or 20 years to complete a study. By that time, the need for the information will have been supplanted by poor land-use decisions based on inadequate geological and hydrological data.

Our association respectfully suggests that these types of projects which emphasize the development of geological data for wise land-use decision be given greater priority and a higher level of funding in the future. We also feel it would be in the national interest for the reasons stated in my written statement to commit a larger percentage of appropriated funds to State geological surveys (only 10 percent is earmarked for this purpose in the urban pilot area studies).

The Association of American State Geologists feel that the USGS is an extremely effective scientific agency within the Federal Government. We further believe that the cooperation between the USGS and the State geological surveys has been a very productive program. This cooperation can become even more productive and meaningful by providing for the greatest flexibility in funding of cooperative programs. This flexibility should allow for flow of State funds to the Federal Government, direct service matching, and an expansion of the grants program where State services could be utilized with greater efficiency and economy. Wee feel this rationale should apply to water resources investigations and geologic and mineral resources surveys, as well as urban geology studies and land resources analysis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD KUNKEL

Mr. MCDADE. At this point it is a pleasure to receive a statement from Dr. Richard Kunkel. He is a constituent of our most distinguished and very able colleague, Congressman Mark Andrews, who is an outstanding member both of the Appropriations Committee and the Congress.

(The statement follows:)

Devils Lake Public Schools
DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA 58301
Dr. Richard Kunkel, Supt.

SUMMARY

Population: 7,000 city of Devils Lake
2,800 rural area in school district (approximate)
9,800

Area of District:
5,125.5 Acres of tax-free Indian owned land
241,262.5 Acres of taxable land
246,388 Total acres

The greater portion of our Indian students do not reside within the Devils Lake School District, but are transported from the Fort Totten Elementary School District.

Valuation: $14,655,600 assessed valuation
7,322,800 taxable valuation

Enrollment data:

	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Wh.	Ind.	Wh.	Ind.	Wh.	Ind.	Wh.	Ind.	Wh.	Ind.
Elementary	1277	58	1276	67	1364	84	1364	84	1350	100
High School	613	13	612	24	610	48	643	69	670	150
Junior College	486	16	531	20	612	40	605	90	650	120
Adult Education	92	7	168	25	260	30	230	55	280	80
Adult Basic Education	90	26	140	45	150	70	131	65	150	75

Limit of Bonded Indebtness:

10% of Assessed Valuation (by special election 12-12-67)		$1,465,560.00
Present Bonded Indebtedness:		
Elementary Buildings	$120,000.00	
Junior College Academic Building	320,000.00	
Junior College Vocational Building	230,000.00	
		670,000.00
Present maximum bonding capacity of the district		795,560.00
Maximum available from the State Construction Fund		400,000.00
Total available for building		$1,132,400.00

Minimum grant essential for beginning construction $1,500,000.00

Taxable valuation behind each enrolled student (Grades 1-12) $3,469.00
Taxable valuation behind each resident student (including parochial) $2,597.00

Percentage of students bused within district: 40%
District sends a regular bus to Fort Totten Area - an evening activity bus for high school students and a bus for college basic education program.

Indians enrolled come from two major tribes: Sioux and Chippewa

According to 1969 Bureau of Census figures, North Dakota spent $58.55 per $1,000 of personal income for education. They ranked 7th in the nation in effort.

Devils Lake Public Schools

DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA 58301
Dial 662-4971

Dr. Richard Kunkel, Supt.

A justification for federal funding for a new senior high school building for Indian and white youth at Devils Lake, North Dakota

To: Subcommittee on Interior Appropriation of the U.S. House of Representatives

From: Board of Education, Devils Lake Public School District #1, Devils Lake, North Dakota

Distinguished Members of the Subcommittee:

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for this opportunity to appear before your committee. We respectfully submit to you the following facts, statistics and explanation in support of our requested appropriation of $1,500,000.00 to provide a portion of the funds necessary for constructing and equipping a new senior high school for Indian and white children.

The Devils Lake Public School District No. 1 has been in existence since the pre-1900's with the first graduating class receiving their diplomas in 1893. The public schools are located in Devils Lake, North Dakota approximately five miles north of Devils Lake Sioux Indian Reservation or Fort Totten. The school system in Devils Lake curretnly has a 6-3-3 organizational plan with the junior-senior high schools housed in one facility. Devils Lake Central Junior-Senior High Schools are accredited by the North Dakota State Department of Public Instruction and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The Devils Lake Public School District No. 1 is presently comprised of area and territory in Ramsey and Benson Counties, North Dakota and has a 50% tax base of $14,655,600. We operate on a general fund budget of $1,300,000.

The Devils Lake Schools has met the requirements for accreditation in the past, but due to an increasing enrollment from

the Fort Totten reservation and an even higher projected enrollment in the next several years, we feel that these requirements will become impossible. We feel that our administrative, guidance and library services are fully adequate, but due to limited building facilities we cannot offer a comprehensive program. We offer an excellent academic program for the college-bound student but greatly lack vocational offerings. The board of education and the administrative staff has a commitment to greater vocational offerings, but with limited space we cannot feasibly make these courses available. Needless to say, vocational courses require more space than strictly academic offerings and even though funds are available to implement more vocational courses space is not available.

Approximately 60% of the population on the Fort Totten Reservation are 18 years of age or under and a far greater percentage of these students are now seeking a high school education. Nearly 100 per cent of the 8th grade students in the two elementary schools on the reservation have indicated their desire to attend the Devils Lake Public Schools. We have a staff that is willing to develop a curriculum that is relevant and meaningful to the Indian youth. The Indian Advisory Committee that meets with the administration of the Devils Lake Schools continuously evaluates our program and attempts to give us guidance toward a more meaningful program of education for the Indian youth. We are continuously attempting to provide greater options for Indian students, but often find these are curtailed due to space limitations.

Lake Region Junior College and Area Vocational School, also located in Devils Lake and operated by the school district, provides an excellent academic and vocational program beyond the high school level. Students from the reservation attending the Devils Lake Public Schools can make the transition to the college without the traumatic experiences often found by Indian youth seeking higher education. This college also offers a very comprehensive program for most any Indian student.

Excellent busing is available from the reservation to the Devils Lake Schools at no cost to the students even though they are not a part of the school district. In addition, an evening activity bus is provided for any student wishing to participate in our excellent athletic, music, art or drama programs. Indian students are permitted to use this service at no cost.

They may also use this bus service to participate in such activities as F.H.A, F.F.A., Science Club, Yearbook, School paper, and other activities of this nature.

Although we have been unable to employ any certified Indian teachers, we have employed a number of Indian adults as teacher and library aides, custodians, counselor aides, bus drivers, and tutors. We currently have two Indian ladies teaching Indian arts and crafts under the direction of our certified art teacher. We have also developed a special course for Indian students in Developmental Reading using a young Indian man as a resource person. Indian History and Culture have been integrated into our social studies program wherever appropriate.

Our Indian enrollment has been increasing very significantly in the past several years especially at the high school level. (The attached summary sheet indicates the increase in Indian students in the past few years.) Four years ago, the Indian enrollment at the high school level was only about two (2) per cent. For the ensuing school term, we anticipate that our Indian enrollment may reach about 25 per cent. With the anticipated business activity that may result from increased job opportunities in the Devils Lake area, we feel that we will have an even higher percentage of Indian young people attending the Devils Lake Public Schools.

The building facilities presently utilized were completed in 1937 and were designed for 650 students, and the addition completed in 1965 added approximately 200 students to this figure (including facilities for grades seven through twelve). The current enrollment in the building facilities (grades seven through twelve) numbers 1076 students plus 100 elementary students or nearly 1200 students in a building designed for 850 students.

Plans under consideration are to construct on a new site a high school facility designed to house approximately 1000 students (grades 9 through 12) and including the best curricular and co-curricular program possible in the Devils Lake School District. These same plans call for using the present junior-senior high school facilities for a comprehensive middle school (grades 5 through 8) easing the pressure currently on the elementary schools and special education facilities. More early childhood education could be provided also with increased space. This is so vitally needed for the youth of our area and the Indian reservation.

Under existing North Dakota laws, the Devils Lake School Distict is limited in funds available should the people wish to bond for a new high school. The following summary shows the amount that could be raised locally and through the state school construction fund:

$795,560.00	Maximum potential bonding capacity
100,000.00	Present building fund (10 mill levy)
400,000.00	Maximum potential loan from state school construction fund
$1,295,560.00	Total available locally (Potentially)

From the above information, it is readily apparent that it would be impossible to construct any facility that would ease our crowded conditions. Only with increased taxable valuation could our bonding capacity be increased sufficiently to give us a tax base to build a new high school.

Based on requirements and recommendations of the Department of Public Instruction and Seifert, Staszko, and Associates Incorporated (Architects), the estimated cost for the construction of a new high school would be 4.5 million dollars. (See attached letter from Seifert and Staszko)

In conclusion, we feel that only the Devils Lake Public Schools can offer a program suitable to meet the needs of the youth from the Fort Totten reservation. In order to provide a program that is comprehensive enough to meet the needs of all students funds are needed to construct a high school at Devils Lake. Present bonding limits as provided by North Dakota law prohibit the district from constructing facilities to meet the needs of increased enrollment from the Fort Totten reservation. Only with financial assistance from the federal government can we provide the facilities needed for an excellent educational facility so desperately needed by the Indian young citizens of our region.

SEIFERT & STASZKO ASSOCIATES
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58102
325 SEVENTH STREET SOUTH

April 7, 1971

Dr. Richard Kunkel
Superintendent of Schools
Devils Lake, North Dakota

Dear Dr. Kunkel:

In compliance with your telephone request of this date asking some preliminary cost information relative to proposed construction of new Senior High School Facility in Devils Lake, we comment as follows:

1. Cost and building area suggested herein are based on an assumed 1,000 to 1,200 student enrollment, per your suggestion.
2. Since construction is yet sometime away, it is difficult to project what costs might be at actual time of bid, but we have tried to reflect some present trends into the price estimate, assuming that construction bids could be accomplished within an approximate three year period from this date.
3. Based on past experience in designing modern facilities around a flexible program with emphasis on individualized instruction, we would estimate the Facility to require approximately 125,000 to 130,000 square feet of space. Such a structure could result in a bid price, including equipment, of from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000. (If present cost trends are reversed due to changes in the present economic conditions, this figure could be measurably reduced.)
4. The above figure does not include any funds for site acquisition or site development, including such things as access walks and drives, parking lots, athletic field facilities of various sorts, etc. The estimate above also does not include any fees for architectural or planning services.
5. Summarizing, we would suggest the possibility of a total budget approaching $4,500,000 as being realistic. This sum might appear staggering, but based on the above assumed facts, we do not think it to be out of line.

We trust the above is helpful to you; feel free to contact us if you have any questions or if you desire further or expanded information on any of these matters.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

SEIFERT & STASZKO ASSOCIATES

W. J. Seifert, A.I.A.

WJS:sm

WITNESS

MRS. SYLVIA TROY, PRESIDENT OF SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Sylvia Troy, the president of Save the Dunes Council.

Mrs. TROY. I would like to comment that Congressman Roush, Congressman Madden, and, I believe, Congressman Mikva have spoken here in support of appropriations for this item.

Mrs. HANSEN. They appeared yesterday in support of the Indiana Dunes.

Mrs. TROY. I would like to comment on the facts that in 1914 this national park was first proposed. It was not authorized by Congress until 1966. Here in 1972 it is still not being developed. It is the first urban park in America. It fits the criteria of the National Park Service and the administration. Yet it is unavailable for public use.

My statement is brief. Would you mind if I read it?

Mrs. HANSEN. Please proceed.

Mrs. TROY. I have appeared before this committee every year since 1966 pleading the cause of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. You have been most cordial and generous in assisting this project which a recalcitrant administration persistently perfers to ignore. Despite numerous public statements by the President and Secretary of Interior about the needs for urban national parks, for parks-to-people programs—their actions do not follow their words.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore—the Nation's first urban park—is on the doorstep of Gary, Ind., a half hour's drive from the heart of Chicago with 10 million people living within a 100-mile radius. It remains undeveloped and unavailable to the public; in fact, much of it still has to be acquired by the National Park Service.

Last year, no funds whatever were requested by the National Park Service for this project. Thanks to interested congressional leaders and with this committee's cooperation, the National Park Service was persuaded to move up their 5-year development plan 1 year so that $572,000 in planning funds could be appropriated and spent in fiscal year 1972.

At a meeting held on May 25, 1971, Senator Adlai Stevenson met with officials of the National Park Service including J. E. N. Jensen, Associate Director; John Ritterhoff, Deputy Director, Office of Programing and Budget; Henry G. Schmidt, Director, Northeast Region; and Ira Whitlock, Congressional Liaison Office. The 5-year plan agreed to by the National Park Service officials at that meeting included a request of $2.3 million for park development for fiscal year 1973 based on the $572,000 spent on planning in 1972.

However, despite that commitment, this year's budget request is only $1.1 million. Park Service officials have indicated that they could use the full $2.3 million as outlined in their 5-year development program.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore fits perfectly the criteria for urban park requirements. The people in this most heavily industrialized and urbanized megalopolis urgently need this recreational area.

The National Park Service has developed a plan to provide parking, bath houses, trails, and picnic areas for development of the West Beach unit—10 minutes from downtown Gary and the Tremont day-use area. They are ready, willing, and able to implement this plan but are thwarted by an administration that has failed to keep its word again—requesting only half of their proposed funding plan.

It is understandable that the public loses confidence in government when the discrepancy between goals stated and those attempted is so great.

May we respectfully request the committee to come forth, as you have in the past and appropriate the $2.3 million as originally proposed. This would, finally after a half century of effort, make this area available for public use and enjoyment.

Thank you for your courtesy in permitting me to submit this statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mrs. TROY. Thank you.

WAUBAY SCHOOL PROJECT

WITNESSES

RON NEPODAL, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR THE WAUBAY BOARD OF EDUCATION, S. DAK.

KELVIN RONDELL, MEMBER, BOARD OF EDUCATION, WAUBAY, S. DAK.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Ron Nepodal, superintendent of schools for the Waubay School Board of Education.

Your statement will be inserted in the record. Please summarize it for the committee. Congressman Denholm presented a very able presentation in this regard yesterday.

Mr. NEPODAL. I have with me a member of the board of education, Kelvin Rondell, also a member of the tribal council.

(Mr. Nepodal's prepared statement follows:)

The purpose of this document is to substantiate a request for financial assistance for the proposed Waubay school building project.

Waubay is located in Day County in the northeastern part of South Dakota. This town serves as a trade center for the rural area which surrounds it. Livestock and grain production are the principal sources of income in the community, coupled with a minimal tourist interest attributable to recreational opportunity in the lake area. The per capita income for the area is approximately two-thirds of the average national per capita income.

The Waubay Independent School District, which completed organization in 1971, includes approximately 140,000 acres of low-value land of which about 95,000 acres are taxable. The nontaxable land includes 30,000 acres of Indian trust land and 15,000 acres of lakes. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the school district is $6,406,000 of which approximately $4,512,394 is classified as agricultural property and $1,803,615 as nonagricultural property. The current local tax effort represents a mill levy approaching 98 percent of the district's ability.

A recent survey revealed that the patrons of the Waubay School District would support a bond issue to help finance construction of a new school facility. The board of education has proposed, by resolution, to present a bond issue to the electorate for the purpose of augmenting Federal funds for a new school.

The State legislators have failed to provide any additional revenue for the elementary and secondary educational programs in South Dakota. No State

statutes have been enacted that would provide financial aid for school building construction. These conditions will continue until the State legislators resolve the tax reform issue. Consequently, the Waubay School District cannot expect any financial help from State sources for their building proposal.

The educational program encompasses kindergarten, special education, elementary, middle school, junior high and senior high school offerings designed to meet State levels of accreditation. Included are special programs now being conducted and planned specifically to benefit educationally deprived with an emphasis on persons of Indian heritage. The school has rented available space in four downtown locations. Walking many blocks between classes in subzero temperatures has created health problems on the part of the student body.

The school program for the children conducted at Waubay is being seriously hampered due to the poor condition of the school plant. Environment plays an important part in the education process. The existing school facilities in the Waubay school do not provide an atmosphere conducive to learning. The effectiveness of the school program is greatly diminished due to the deficiencies and obsolescence of the plant.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is currently operating a two-room rural school on a cooperative agreement with the Waubay Public School. This agreement was mutually implemented by the tribe and the Waubay school officials to alleviate some of the facility problems. Present plans are to operate on this basis until the Waubay School has the necessary facilities to care for all the students in the area. Due to lack of facilities, some of the resident Indian children are also being sent to schools at various places in North and South Dakota. The Sisseton-Wahpeton housing authority is currently completing a 29-unit housing project in Waubay, which may further increase the overall Indian student enrollment.

On January 27, 1972, Commissioner Louis Bruce visited the Waubay School facilities at the request of the tribal council. He was appalled by the inadequate and hazardous conditions of the school. The educational needs of the youngsters in the Indian community are reflected in the resolutions and joint agreements as found in the supporting documents.

The Waubay School plant has been condemned by the South Dakota State Fire Marshal. The deteriorated condition of the exterior walls prohibits any major remodeling programs. The board of education has proposed to abandon the use of the current school buildings as of July 1, 1972, or as soon thereafter as adequate facilities become available.

In view of the above needs, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribal Council has, with the support of the Waubay School Board, requested and secured the services of the program development section, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Albuquerque, N. Mex., to come to our area to conduct a facilities' need and projective cost study in light of their experience in relation to Indian students.

It is of vital importance that we offer a program for Indian students, coupled with proper facilities so Indian children may be offered an educational opportunity to reach the optimum of their individual abilities. The board of education enjoys the support and cooperation of the Indian people of the Enemy Swim District, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Elected Officials, and this community to accomplish this objective. We solicit your help in our search for planning, design, and construction funding for the Waubay School District.

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of April, 1972, by the Waubay Independent School District No. 184 Board of Education.

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.

Mr. NEPODAL. The main problem we have in Waubay first of all is overcrowding and lack of funds and a condemned building by the State fire marshal. We conducted a survey of the local patrons. We received about 80 percent favorable support for a local bond issue which would be totally inadequate in terms of building the facility we need. There is every reason to believe that the enrollment of the Indian children coming into our school will be increasing by about 50 percent in the next 3 to 4 years.

Through proper facilities, Indian children can be offered an educational opportunity in Waubay to reach the optimum of their individual abilities. We have appreciated the cooperation of the tribe there, the Bureau of Indian Affairs in trying to accomplish the recommended objectives. We have local advisory boards consisting of Indian people sitting with the school board and studying the problems of Waubay. It is true Waubay is not part of the reservation. This is the real problem. We don't have enough money to construct there.

The per capita income in the area is approximately two-thirds of the national average per capita income. Yet a recent survey revealed that the patrons will all be able to support a bond issue by some 80 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. What would that yield?

Mr. NEPODAL. $600,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total?

Mr. NEPODAL. Approximately $5 million.

No State statutes have been enacted which would provide financial aid for school building construction, but we all know that in South Dakota. We now solicit your help in our search for planning, designing, and construction funding for the Waubay School.

This concludes my brief summary of the testimony because you heard it yesterday.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are proud of these schools, as you are well aware.

Mr. NEPODAL. It was suggested that after yesterday's discussion we go to the BIA. Some definite steps are being taken.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope so. The committee has yet to receive their statement of policy in this regard.

Mr. NEPODAL. I think something is being done about it at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope so. I know your problem.

INDIANA DUNES

WITNESS

JIM JONTZ, PRESIDENT, ECO COALITION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Jim Jontz, president, ECO Coalition.

We will insert your statement in the record. Please summarize it for the committee.

(Mr. Jontz's prepared statement follows:)

I am appearing this afternoon as the president of the Eco-Coalition of Indiana, our State's citizen environmental action federation. The Eco-Coalition consists of environmental groups from Indiana's major metropolitan areas and college campuses with a total membership of several thousand Indiana citizens.

The Eco-Coalition has identified the wise use of Indiana Dunes land as one of the highest priorities for insuring environmental quality in Indiana. Without a doubt the Dunes is Indiana's outstanding natural area and our outstanding recreational resource. At the same time, the Dunes is continually threatened as a natural area and recreational resource because it is located in the heart of Indiana's second largest metropolitan and industrial area.

Six thousand acres have now been purchased and set aside as the Dunes National Lakeshore, partially because of the concern and interest of this committee. However, inclusion of an area in the Lakeshore does not insure that it will be preserved.

Our problem is that some of these areas ars being destroyed right now—destroyed because people are using these areas, whether they have been developed correctly for use or not. Approximately 8,000 people used lands within the Lakeshore for recreational purposes on a given Sunday afternoon last summer. Usage will go up this summer. If correct development of the Lakeshore does not proceed quickly, this use will destroy some of the areas which we have all worked so hard to set aside. This is why the Eco-Coalition is concerned with proceeding on schedule with the 5-year plan for development of the Lakeshore.

The National Park Service knows how to keep the destruction of these areas from occurring, by keeping the impact from visitor use at a minimum. The 5-year plan for development will accomplish this. Fences will be put up to keep people out of some particularly fragile areas. Buildings and other facilities will be constructed, not only to provide services for Lakeshore visitors, but also to concentrate users into areas which can best take their impact. The construction of roads and trails will also direct visitor use to where it should be, and stop the use and formation of informal trails and road which have serious adverse environmental effects.

If these fences and buildings and roads and trails are delayed and visitor use continues to increase some areas will suffer serious damage which they might not otherwise. How much money is appropriated for the Lakeshore will in part determine how extensive this damage will be. We feel that it will be much more economical to prevent damage from occurring than to try to correct damage after it has occurred—if it can be corrected. We of the Eco-Coalition therefore urge you to restore appropriations for the Dunes National Lakeshore for fiscal year 1973 back to the $2.3 million which was originally scheduled, and allow the plans for the wise develompent of the Lakeshore to proceed on time.

Mr. JONTZ. I, too, want $2.3 million for the Dunes. The best way is to explain why we want it this year rather than waiting another year. One obvious reason is that there are a lot of people in Indiana and around the Great Lakes who would like to use the area as soon as possible, but there is a more important reason that we feel we should get the money as quickly as possible. I believe Congressman Roush pointed out the people are using the area right now, whether it has been properly developed or not. The Park Service said there were 8,000 people there on a good Sunday afternoon.

When these people come they bring their dune buggies, their automobiles, their kids, and everything they have. Sometimes they do not use areas as they might best use them.

These areas are being torn up right now and they will continue to be torn up until the National Park Service can come in with their 5-year plan and implement the entire plan. They know what to do in order to keep impact from visitor use at a minimum. They will put up fences to protect fragile areas, build buildings which will concentrate visitor use in areas which can take this use in the best way. They will also build roads and trails which will keep use to particular areas which will stop use of informal roads and trails which would have serious environmental effects. All of these things are in the master plan and scheduled for completion sooner or later.

It is a shame to have these areas damaged. It makes more sense economically to protect them from destruction rather than trying to

fix them up after they have been destroyed because, indeed, some cannot be fixed up at all after they have been destroyed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS HOUSING PROGRAM

WITNESSES

CHARLES J. MOON, MEMBER HOOPA VALLEY BUSINESS COUNCIL OF THE HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE, HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION, CALIF.

NORMAN WHIPPLE, CHAIRMAN OF THE ROUND VALLEY TRIBAL BUSINESS COUNCIL, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, CALIF.

WILLIE COLEGROVE, PROGRAM PLANNER FOR THE HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION, MEMBER, HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Charles J. Moon, member, Hoopa Valley Business Council of the Hoopa Valley Tribe.

Mr. MOON. Madam Chairman, my name is Charles J. Moon, and I am a member of the Business Council of the Hoopa Valley Tribe, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Calif. Accompanying me this morning is Mr. Norman Whipple, chairman of the Round Valley Tribal Business Council, Round Valley Reservation, Calif., and Mr. Willie Colegrove, program planner for the Hoopa Valley Reservation and a member of the Hoopa Valley Tribe. I am here this morning to testify in favor of a special add-on appropriation in the amount of $5 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs housing program to be used in assisting California Indian tribes. I speak on behalf of the Hoopa Valley Reservation and all other California Indian tribes with reservations in the State of California.

In 1971 Congress appropriated an ad-on apropriation of $1,394,000 specifically earmarked for housing assistance to Indians in California. Under this appropriation Bureau of Indian Affairs program assistance is provided for home improvement—the HIP program—for emergency housing, and other housing where the Department of Housing and Urban Development programs are not applicable.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that $18,495,000 would be required just to provide decent homes for reservation Indians. The need for 30,000 rural California Indians is estimated at $51 million. For the next 3 years we are advised that the Department of Housing and Urban Development will only provide $11,300,000 for Indian housing construction. Therefore, the $5 million request is a bare minimum amount to meet the pressing housing needs of California Indians.

On the Hoopa Valley Reservation the Bureau of Indian Affairs made a $200,000 grant from the appropriated sum which is being administered by the tribe. Presently we have under construction 56 renovation projects—including temporary repairs—and five new dwellings. Approximately $80,000 in addition funds were distributed to individual members of the tribe for individual repair work.

A major controversy has now arisen concerning the administration of these funds in California. California Indian Legal Services has taken the position that rural California Indians, who are native

Indians of California but not located on Indian reservations or belonging to tribes having reservations in the State, are entitled to a share of any add-on housing appropriation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has conceded that, legally, the Bureau has authority to serve these off-reservation Indians but the Bureau maintains that until adequate funding as available the reservations in California have first priority for the available funds because housing conditions on the reservations are worse than those of off-reservation Indians. It should be emphasized that the $1,394,000 special appropriation made last year is not enough to make a significant impact on the housing needs of California Indians.

California Indian Legal Services filed suit against the Bureau of Indian Affairs asking the Federal district court to set aside some $200,000 for the use of off-reservation Indians. In a recent decision of March 27, 1972, the court ruled that $100,000 of the 1971 appropriation had to be utilized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for off-reservation Indians. We understand that this ruling of the district could will be appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The Hoopa Valley Tribe and the other reservation-based tribes of California support, in principle, the furnishing of assistance to off-reservation rural California Indians to help them to solve their serious housing problems. However, we believe that any effort along this line should only be made if adequate funds are made available by the Congress and if proper administration of the program is provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The $5 million requested, as previously noted, is a bare minimum amount to meet the present problem. If anything less than that is appropriated it certainly should not be diluted further by spreading it to some 30,000 native California Indians living in rural areas not belonging to reservations. If these Indians are to be served we believe that Congress should make adequate funds available for that purpose.

We hope that the full $5 million requested will be appropriated so that all California Indians can benefit from this program. However, we agree with the Bureau of Indian Affairs evaluation that the reservation based Indians have the most pressing housing needs and should be given priority if only limited funds are made available. This is not only because housing conditions on the reservations are the very worst in the State but also because of the remoteness of the reservations and their isolation from economic opportunities more readily available to off-reservation Indians.

In addition, at the present time the Bureau of Indian Affairs only has a three-man staff serving the entire State of Cailfornia to administer the Bureau's housing program in that State. One of the three is only a temporary employee. There is simply no way for a significant housing program to be implemented in California for the California Indians without additional administrative support.

Thank you.

We would like also to support the California Indian health program testified to about earlier.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a fine statement.

Mr. MOON. Thank you.

WITNESSES

MRS. PAUL M. TWYNE, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN HORSE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, INC.
ROBERT McADAMS, COUNSEL

Mrs HANSEN. Mrs. Paul M. Twyne, President, American Horse Protection Association, Inc.

Mrs. TWYNE. Madam Chairman and members, I am Mrs. Paul M. Twyne. I am president of the American Horse Protection Association.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

(Mrs. Twyne's prepared statement follows:)

My name is Mrs. Paul M. Twyne, and I am president of the American Horse Protection Association, an organization dedicated to the welfare of horses, both wild and domestic. I am here to testify for appropriations to effectively carry out the purposes of Public Law 92–195 which was enacted to protect the few remaining wild horses on public lands in the United States. We are opposed to bureaucratic empire-building in the form of fences, roads, and buildings.

The plight of the wild horses was first brought to the public attention by a documentary presentation on NBC by Hope Ryden. This documentary showed the brutal roundups of wild horses including the chase and injuries suffered when run down by airplane and other motorized equipment. Public resentment was further built up when the Bureau of Land Management under pressure by the State of Montana offered three proposals to control wild horses in the Pryor Mountains of Montana and Wyoming. One of the suggestions was to exterminate approximately 200 horses and reintroduce the big horn sheep a huntable trophy animal.

There was a tremendous outburst from the public throughout the Nation against this plan, and the American Horse Protection Association was overwhelmed with mail from children and adults pleading that the horses be saved. On September 9, 1969, Secretary Udall responded to the mass outcry of an outraged public and to an injunction filed by the Humane Society of the United States against the Interior Department by designating 32,000 acres of public lands in Montana and Wyoming as the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range, and authorized the Director, Bureau of Land Management, to appoint a seven-member special advisory committee to study and advise on the problems of wild horses in the Pryor Mountains. I was one of the seven members appointed to this committee. The committee was reactivated by Secretaries Hickel and Morton. Our services were completed by the end of 1971. While serving on this committee and visiting other States with wild horse herds, I realized that only Federal legislation could save the few remaining wild horses. They were not protected by the Federal Government or by State laws. They could be hunted, killed and left lying on the ground with impunity. They were trapped and rounded up by slaughters, a cheap source of pet food.

The American Horse Protection Association backed Senate bill S. 1116 and House bill 5375, among the numerous bills introduced for the protection of wild horses and burros. Mrs. William L. Blue, vice-president of the American Horse Protection Association, and I visited the office of every Senator and Congressman in the Congress to present them with a copy of Hope Ryden's book "The Last of America's Wild Horses", and to express our support for the bills. Letters by the thousands poured into Members of Congress. S. 1116 was passed by the House and Senate and signed into law in December 1971 during the first session of Congress which is the fastest piece of legislation I know of.

This act, Public Law 92–195, expressed the intent of Congress that free-roaming horses and burros are living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West and that it was the policy of the Congress that bands of free-roaming horses and burros shall be protected as a national heritage. It took a lot of hard work on the part of Congress, private citizens, and organizations to get legislation to save these horses.

The last time I visited the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range in the fall of 1971, I was appaled at the condition I found. The horse range had been fenced

in which reduced the acreage on which the horses had been free to roam. The range was badly deteriorating. The U.S. Park Service was in the process of constructing a fast service road across some of the best forage land further reducing the range by 5,000 to 10,000 acres. The road cut between two important water holes which are necessary to the welfare of the horses because of scarcity of water in this dry area. The Park Service did not furnish an environmental impact statement, and apparently gave little thought to the danger to the motorist by bands of wild horses crossing the road. It is estimated that from 500,000 to a million cars will use the road in a year.

We are deeply concerned as private citizens interested in the protection of the horses that all of our hopes and hard work to save these animals may be futile if this policy persists on other horse ranges. Therefore, we have come before this committee to request that the funds appropriated for this act be specifically allocated for the development of a program to (1) upgrade the land, which in many areas have been abused for years from overgrazing by sheep and other range animals; (2) to provide facilities for the retention of water during the rainy season; and (3) for law enforcement training similar to those which have been effective in protecting our national forests and parks.

By contructing fences and fast service roads, the animals will be reduced to a zoo-like existence and their wild nature destroyed. Any Sunday driver can drive out of the city and see domestic horses in almost any pasture, but the wild horse with his head high, mane and tail flying, protecting his band of mares and foals is truly a magnificent sight. It is the wilderness that all of us throughout the Nation and the Congress fought so hard to preserve.

We do not want to see vast areas of the West fenced off or thousands of acres of beautiful, quiet wilderness areas covered with concrete bringing in gas fumes and the trash of civilization in these sacred spaces.

Madam Chairman, we are unable to give specific dollar figures as to what it would cost to provide the basic needs of these wild horses but we are interested in saving the taxpayer the futility and high cost of building fences, roads and buildings. We believe that with American know-how that the soil can be upgraded with reasonable cost without the need to remove all of the horses to rest the land while nature slowly repairs the damage man has done over the years. This was one suggestion by professional land managers. Scattered water facilities would disperse the wildlife and avoid damage to the soil by heavy concentration around a few water holes. Other than that, we believe the animals and land should be left alone so that all wildlife and the Nation can benefit.

We respectfully urge that the appropriation to enforce Public Law 92–195 be specifically allocated as suggested above. We thank you for this opportunity to express our deep feelings on this program.

Mrs. TWYNE. I would like to introduce our counsel, Mr. Robert McAdams. I am here to speak in favor of appropriations to implement the wild horse bill, Public Law 92–195. We are very much opposed to appropriations for bureaucratic empire building in the form of fences, roads, and buildings.

I would like to introduce my statement by saying the wild horse bill was passed as a result of public outcry and following a documentary presentation on ABC by Miss Hope Ryden. That followed the plan in the Pryor Mountains of Montana and Wyoming to curtail the number of horses. There were about 200 horses on wild land in that area. The hunters and the State fish commission felt the horses were damaging the lands to such an extent that the wildlife was being affected. They wanted to eliminate the wild horses entirely and reintroduce the big horn sheep which would be a huntable animal, a trophy animal where they could mount the head. They felt horses were a nuisance because you could not eat them and you could not mount the head, and they ate grass.

For that reason they had three proposals to exterminate the horses, and the public rose up. As a result of the public outcry, Secretary Udall set aside 32,000 acres of wilderness land in the Pryor Mountains as a

wild horse refuge and appointed a special advisory committee of seven members. I was one of those who was appointed as a member of this committee.

We studied the land, terrain, and so on. The animals were in good condition. They had wide areas to travel in. They had their own bands, and so on. The public backed us. BLM was very cooperative in trying to set up something.

The last time I was out there was the fall of 1971. I was absolutely appalled at what had happened in the Pryor Mountains. They had fenced in the wild horse range and it was supposed to be 32,000 acres, which has drastically reduced the number of acres horses were free to roam in and cut down their migration patterns.

Vegetation has deteriorated to an alarming degree, plus the erosion.

One of the studies showing the deterioration shows in that picture. It is beautiful land to the Crow Indian and beholden to anyone else. However, where the horses are they have reduced it by fencing.

Also the National Park Service is in the process of constructing a road, a fast service road, and without any plan whatever for the safety of the people who will use the road for the horses which will cross it. Right across the center of the horse range they took out some of the best forage land on territory which already is badly damaged.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is this road?

Mrs. TWYNE. In the Pryor Mountains of Montana. It is near Lovell, Wyo.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't that near the Crow Indian Reservation?

Mrs. TWYNE. That reservation abuts it. The Crow Indians are opposed to the road the Park Service is building.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think they are opposed to the road.

Mrs. TWYNE. They are in favor of the road but not where they want it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I visited the Crow Tribe and talked to them about this road. I thought they were opposed, too, and everybody else did. But I found out they were not opposed to the road.

Mrs. TWYNE. They want the road and the tourist trade.

Mrs. HANSEN. Sure.

Mrs. TWYNE. But they feel that it should not be where the Park Service wants to put it. I have some newspaper clippings for that area I would like to give the committee.

There has been controversy there. The chamber of commerce is very much in favor of the road at Lovell, Wyo.

They have built this fast service road through the horse range. It is cutting in half two important water areas. Water is so important there that horses will have to cross this road to get water and also for some of their forage. Since they expect 500,000 to 1 million cars a year on that road, hauling boats and everything else, to the recreation center it will pose a threat to the public's using the road and also to the wild horses which the public was hoping to save and preserve.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Big Horn Canyon project was to help the Crow Indians' economy.

Mrs. TWYNE. They need some of it. I am hoping they will be given know-how by people who know how to run these places because they need that experience.

I am very much interested in Indian reservations. I came back from Arizona where the tribe needs help. They have one of the few wild horse training bands in Arizona.

What we would like to recommend in the way of appropriations to implement this—I have gone into detail in my statement—is this: We feel that the wilderness area which has been damaged by almost 100 years by man himself, by overgrazing by domestic cattle, and so on, that instead of building fences and putting horses in, they can better spend that money, and rather than building roads and all this sort of thing they can better rebuild the soil and they can put up facilities which will retain the water from the rain and also the melting snows.

Mrs. HANSEN. Anything on Crow Indian land you have to talk to the Crow Tribal Council.

Mrs. TWYNE. This is public land I am talking about. On the Wild Horse Committee, of which I am a member, at least I was a member, this is all on the Bureau of Public Lands land. The picture I gave you was taken by the Bureau. There is a gradual deterioration.

I went through the mountains here and took a picture where they have used progressive ways of building up the land. On one side of this fence there is luscious planting. On the other side you can see what is left where man has overgrazed. They have a little more rainfall in this Colorado area than in the Pryor Mountain region.

I have a pamphlet here from Agriculture. I know that in India through AID they have rebuilt arid areas where the soil was just depleted entirely. They have made it possible to support villages by using the know-how we gave them.

It seems to me if these bureaus could work with some of these other areas and rebuild the land and not build the fences we would like an appropriation to preserve the horses as the American people want them.

Also, I have a picture of the wild horses in the Pryor Mountains.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. MCADAMS. What we are afraid of is that the Interior Department is going to come in asking for a lot of money. All they want is money for seeding, money for water, and money to let these horses alone.

Mrs. TWYNE. We would like this money allocated so it cannot be diverted to any other purpose.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

COAL RESEARCH

WITNESS

GEORGE H. LAWRENCE, VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENT RELATIONS AND SERVICES, AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. George H. Lawrence, the vice president and director, government relations and services of the American Gas Association.

Mr. LAWRENCE. I am George H. Lawrence, vice president and director, Government relations and services, American Gas Association.

The association appreciates the opportunity to appear here today to present its views on funding for the Interior-A.G.A. accelerated coal gasification research program.

A.G.A. is a nonprofit trade association representing some 300 natural gas distribution and transmission companies. A.G.A. member companies are located in all 50 States and serve 92 percent of the 42 million natural gas customers which includes some 150 million of our population in the United States.

In the 25 years that the American Gas Association has been investigating coal gasification, the nature of this research has never been more critical to consumers and to the Nation's environment and economy. The gravity of the national energy crisis in general and the gas supply problem in particular has of late received nationwide attention as a result of several significant factors.

The implementation of primary and secondary ambient air standards has resulted in limitations being placed on the use of fossil fuels in industrial processes, which in turn has placed even greater demands on an already strained and limited natural gas supply. Consumers of fuel can no longer view normal market forces as the primary dictate in choosing one fuel system over another, as usual considerations of cost, convenience, and systems compatibility have all but assumed a secondary role to availability and environmental considerations in fuels utilization.

Market forces and a steadily increasing demand growth rate coupled with an overall decrease in new reserves additions has resulted in rapid erosion of gas reserves. Since 1956, gas consumption has more than doubled while exploration and drilling by producers has declined to less than one-half its 1956 level. During this same period, the reserves to production ratio drifted steadily downward from over 21 in 1956 to less than one-half that level today.

In 1968, the A.G.A. warned that distributors were having difficulty in contracting for increases in long-term gas supplies and urgently recommended that the Federal Power Commission act to provide additional economic incentives for exploration and development. This meant higher field prices—to be paid by our member companies and their customers—which distributors had in the past vigorously resisted. Federal Power Commissioner John A. Carver, Jr., noted that "its significance was recognized by the Commission. Until then, the distributor group had been aligned as an adversary of the producer group."

In 1969, the annual report of the A.G.A. Committee on Natural Gas Reserves showed that for the first time since reserves had been reported over the past 23 years a deficit existed. In the following 3 reporting years, these deficits continued, and it is likely that they will continue until there is a sharp reversal in exploration and development trends.

At current rates, we are consuming over twice as much gas as we are finding. As a result of this worsening gas supply situation, many gas companies have recognized their inability to meet the full requirements of their market areas. Curtailment proceedings are becoming the order of the day at FPC. Many companies already have been forced to impose severe limitations on new loads of all types, including new residential customers, and have curtailed deliveries to both firm and interruptible industrial customers. The gravity of this situation will in-

creasingly be mirrored in those regional economies lacking the critical factor of expansion—clean burning, low-cost fuel.

The quickest and most economic step toward solution of this problem is to sharply reverse and accelerate upward, a 15-year downward trend in exploration and drilling for conventional domestic natural gas supplies. Action which can and should be taken now include: (1) more frequent and regular public land lease sales including the offshore areas for the orderly and timely development of the resources from such public lands; (2) more realistic field price levels to restore badly needed incentives for exploration and drilling; (3) more stability in sales contracts of producers committing new supplies to interstate markets.

The additional potential source for new gas supplies which in all probability offers the greatest long-term contribution to the dwindling energy supply is that of coal gasification. Coal gasification, at present, constitutes the most promising single technological advancement in the field of developing substitute natural gas supplies.

The creation of a domestic coal gasification industry would make possible maximum utilization of one of our most abundant natural resources—coal. The gas industry and the Government working together have confirmed the technical feasibility of utilizing coal as a source of gas and are now working on the initial stages of confirming commercial feasibility.

The present Interior-A.G.A. program is a joint accelerated research effort funded at a level of $30 million per year, two-third Government and one-third industry, with a program life of 4 years at the end of which time a single process or combination of piloted components will be ready for scaling up to either demonstration phase research or, if feasible, direct commercial application. The seriousness of the gas supply problem increases the likelihood of the letter. As presently constituted, the program will pilot various unique components including seven gasification, four methanation, three gas purification, and three coal handling processes. Inherent to such research is the basic understanding that at this time no single coal gasification process in its totality constitutes the best method for commercial development.

In every sense, the coal gasification effort will be a cooperative one, with a broad representation of Government, industry, and the professional community at all decisionmaking levels with emphasis on obtaining maximum efficient results within the 4-year pilot research period. This will enhance the prospect of moving directly from pilot to commercial application. And the A.G.A. goal is obtaining major additional, reasonably priced gas supplies at the earliest possible date.

Included in the funding of the program is the work of the technical audit agency, which on a continuing basis will appraise each phase of the research to insure against duplication and serve as a technical information clearinghouse in order to offer the most reasonable and expeditious solutions to common problems. Such independent and objective surveillance is critical in order to maximize return from investments of time and money.

It is anticipated that it will not be necessary to carry each pilot phase to its completion, as in some instances complete abandonment or partial retention of piloted elements may be justified.

The consumer and other public benefits of such a program are substantial. Primary, of course, is the fact that commercial coal gasification would increase the assurance that all consumers would have an adequate supply of gas. The resultant cost savings for the homeowner and small business could be substantial when equated with having to convert present gas fuel systems to other forms of energy. Also, adequate gas supplies can help assure continued near-optimum use of the industry's $46 billion investment in distribution and transmission facilities throughout the nation. Establishment of a domestic coal gasification industry would create economic growth factors in many rural areas of the country as well as provide employment in mines and service industries. The taxpayers' investment in coal gasification research can also be equated with the beneficial effects the establishment of such an industry would have on the value of public lands. The cost to the taxpayers of such research would in effect be spread over the entirety of the Nation's usable coal deposits and would be repaid over a number of years through the increased Federal and State tax base created. An important consideration is that a significant supply of such supplemental gas would reduce our dependence upon foreign sources of energy and reduce the flow of American technology and capital abroad.

It should also be made clear that in terms of the ultimate disposition of the licenses and patents resultng from such research, these would be available royalty free, to any member of the general public consistent with the provisions of the Coal Research Act. In other words, neither the gas industry or any individual firm would have the benefits of a technological windfall at the expense of the taxpayers' money. Amplifying this point is the fact that the Office of Coal Research shall compile, publish, and sell at a minimal cost information on the engineering design and natural resources requirements of a commercial scale coal gasification plant.

Some questions have been raised as to possible payback provisions whereby the taxpayers who funded the research would be directly reimbursed. This does not seem workable for the pilot plant research which is the subject of these proceedings because there would be no gas sold and hence no revenue out of which to pay back. This phase is basic research. However, this would, in our opinion, be possible for a demonstration plant wherein gas would be produced and sold, if this final phase of the coal gasification research effort is deemed necessary and Congress should approve government funding. A.G.A. would be in accord with any such payback arrangement. We emphasize again that the demonstration plant research phase may prove to be unnecessary. Numerous private investors, including gas companies, may well utilize the pilot research results to proceed directly with commercial installations. This makes the pilot research even more timely and necessary.

In the area of reasonable alternatives to the program, the development of the Alaskan reserves and the offshore U.S. reserves has been indefinitely impeded due to environmental concerns. Imports of LNG and light hydrocarbon feedstocks will result in supplemental gas supplies at a price which in all likelihood will be comparable to gas derived from coal. However, such importations do not create a domestic

industry with the resultant benefits of increased employment and revenue nor do they have the greater assurance of supply stability as does this domestic source. All spokesmen for the gas industry consistently emphasize that it is necessary concurrently to stimulate domestic exploration and drilling in every way possible.

The price regulation of gas derived from coal, that is, the rate structure or ultimate price that will be levied for consumption of such gas, was also a matter of concern to some Members of Congress. This statement answers that concern by stating that all gas available to the consumer, including that from coal, is fully regulated by the appropriate State and/or Federal agency.

Why does industry want to join in accelerating Government research? This joint program is built upon the basic coal gas research the Government has already provided at an expense of some $27 million since 1963. Of this amount, some $10 million was devoted to the OCR-A.G.A. funded HYGAS pilot plant in Chicago operated by the Institute of Gas Technology. Because of the gas supply problem, A.G.A. was desirous of seeing the coal gasification research effort accelerated sharply and was willing to join with the Government in funding the accelerated program. Because of the OCR experience to date and the joint OCR–A.G.A. program on the HYGAS plant, this seemed infinitely more logical than a separately funded industry research program which would be duplicative and slower in achieving results. At this stage of the gasification research, the state-of-the-art is such that our own investigations do not presently warrant selection of any single gasification process for broad commercial application. Additional processes and development for OCR and A.G.A. are urgently needed to give our Nation the most reasonably priced supplemental gas supply.

The environmental effect of strip mining for coal has also been raised. The proposed program, which would enhance the environment of major consuming areas by adding to the supply of clean gas energy, would indeed stimulate the mining of domestic coal reserves, including strip mining. Any additional strip mining would be performed within exsting State and Federal statutes whch are devoting ever-increasing attention to reclamation of strip-minded lands and other environmental protection steps. Further, 50 percent of the 176 sites identified by A.G.A. as suitable for coal gasification are for deep mining, not strip mining. These provde sufficient coal reserves to support a major coal gasification effort.

Finally, we would like to point out that the gas industry is adhering to the original timetable for industry funding of its share of the research program. Having the full industry commitment for matching funds is not only an expression of the confidence in the program, but represents a realistic appraisal of the need to take advantage of research dollars as quickly as possible. We view the pilot plant research program in its entirety as an essential prerequisite not only to development of the optimum system for coal gasification but also for maximizing the cost benefits to be derived from the substantial investment which will have to be made in the full-scale nationwide commercial development of coal gasification. The research is a necessary step to assure the gas industry and the Government that a coal gasification industry will be based upon the best technology which will

insure the greatest efficiency at the most reasonable cost. These efficiency and cost benefits will result in lower consumer prices as well as a healthier industry contributing to our Nation's economy—to its employment base, to its tax base.

Mrs. HANSEN. I noticed in the Washington Post this morning that the Washington Gas Light Company was accused of advertising for customers they couldn't supply.

Mr. LAWRENCE. This matter of advertising is one of continuing controversy. I will let them respond to that. I can only say that our advertising policies in the entire gas industry are changing drastically. It's not the hard sell for gas any more. It's conservation of energy. It's a supply problem. A candid approach to it is the fact that it is a problem capable of solution and that there are many steps which need to be taken toward that solution.

Mrs. HANSEN.I think you are well aware that this committee has been deeply concerned about our energy supply for a long time. We have devoted a great many hours of hearings to it.

As I have told the Department of the Interior, I think we need a national coal policy. If strip mining is eliminated it doesn't seem practical then to spend $120,000,000 on coal gasification.

Mr. LAWRENCE. This was a problem with which we were certainly concerned, Madam Chairman, before we committed ourselves to the $10 million per year investment in this. We had our research people make a very comprehensive and necessarily confidential study of the coal sites around the country that would lend themselves to this.

Mrs. HANSEN. About 50 percent of coal deposits are on the public lands of the West and the public lands of the West are in most instances those lands where strip mining is practical.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Yes, madam.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade and I have discussed for the last few years the need for funds to correct the problems of mine subsistence, culm bank fires, and so forth. This committee is and has been very deeply concerned about the energy crisis. We want to be of the fullest assistance. We do think the Department of the Interior needs to develop some of the answers to these problems.

Mr. LAWRENCE. We think we have some of those answers. We hope Interior is moving in that direction, too.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Department of the Interior has to make known to the Office of Management and Budget the need for a national coal policy. It wouldn't be effective if the Department of the Interior declared a coal policy and OMB didn't approve funds to develop the necessary research

Mr. LAWRENCE. I don't think that the coal gasification industry would necessarily have to rest on strip mining. We identified half of these sites as being deep mining sites that would support commercial coal gasification.

Mrs. HANSEN. If a couple of accidents at those sites occurred then you will have problems.

Mr. LAWRENCE. We assume the coal industry is going to have to face up to both reclamation and mine safety.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct.

Mr. LAWRENCE. We have problems in the energy area, too, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know you have.

Mr. LAWRENCE. It is to this that we think this particular research will address itself to the benefit of the consumers of the Nation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am just warning you that when you expend funds for this research, I don't want you to discover one day that you are not going to be able to use certain coal reserves because strip mining has been eliminated.

Mr. LAWRENCE. On this business of solving the gasification problem, we have our gas companies with many novel approaches to it. We are going to Alaska and the Arctic and importing LNG and many different sources. One of them, certainly the biggest single research project that the American Gas Association has ever been involved in—and these are all regulated utilities where we have to justify every expenditure we make before duly authorized regulatory agencies—before we are committed to even advance $10 million a year for 4 years into this pilot research, we convinced ourselves and I hope Interior and we convinced other authorities that will delve into this, that there are sufficient coal deposits to support this type of a coal gasification program.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have to convince the American public that the coal you mine is being mined in the safest way possible.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Could I add one final point?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. LAWRENCE. In this day consumerism and environmental concerns are certainly two of our national watchwords. We need to weigh on this environmental scale the contribution which adequate gas supplies can also make to improved air quality. As Mr. Ruckleshaus pointed out just last April, the gas supplies to solve the air pollution problems of New York City would have to be increased 300 percent. At the same time the principal pipeline of supply in New York City was cut in at 7 percent. Los Angeles, as long as 12 years ago, pointed out the need to burn nothing other than natural gas.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not talking to an unfriendly committee. We are just trying to remind you of the whole situation.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Let me close on that note, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you..

COAL RESEARCH

WITNESS

JOSEPH P. BRENNAN, DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND MARKETING, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Mr. Joseph P. Brennan, the Director of research and marketing of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. BRENNAN. My name is Joseph Brennan. I am director of research and marketing. I have a prepared statement which will be submitted for the record.

(The statement follows:)

Madame Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Joseph P. Brennan. I am Director of the Research and Marketing Department of the United Mine Workers of America. I appear here on behalf of that organization which represents both active and retired miners in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields of America, as well as the communities in which these men and their families live.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear again this year. As before, I come before you in support of the funding request of the Office of Coal Research of the United States Department of Interior. The level of such funding has taken a heartening upward turn in recent years, although I personally believe it still falls short of the needs of the program.

The Office of Coal Research is no longer an agency with primary appeal to the parochial interest of the coal industry. Rather, the emerging energy crisis places the Office of Coal Research clearly within the purview of the broad national interest and gives it a role of unique importance to the future of industrial America. To the extent OCR is successful, America can maintain national self-sufficiency in energy and forego increasing reliance upon foreign energy resources. Also, the Office of Coal Research program now offers some hope that we will find a way to bridge the dichotomy between our demand for energy and our equally insistant call for pollution abatement.

The Office of Coal Research program takes place against the background of a radically changed energy picture, a change which has seen America go from energy surplus to energy deficit.

Natural gas is, even now, in critical supply. The reserve production ratio has been dropping steadily for many years and stood at 11.2 years in 1971. Of more immediate concern, several major gas utilities have actually begun to cut back on expansion and even to warn present consumers of curtailment of supplies. Even the Washington Gas Light Company, a leader of natural gas promotion, has been forced to admit the imminent possibility of cutbacks in natural gas supplies.

Many projections have been made on the subject of gas supply/demand. While these differ in terms of magnitude, they all point to the anticipated shortage of natural gas. For example, the

National Petroleum Council predicts a shortfall of gas supplies from conventional sources of 8.16 trillion cubic feet in 1975, 14.50 trillion cubic feet in 1980 and 22.29 trillion cubic feet in 1985. The Institute of Gas Technology predicted very similar shortages of 14.1 TCF in 1980, 19.6 TCF in 1985 and 25.7 TCF in 1990. Even the Federal Power Commission, in a study entitled "National Gas Supply and Demand 1971 - 1990" indicated a growing shortage of natural gas from conventional sources unless substantial new finds are discovered and developed.

The emerging disarray in energy is not limited to natural gas.

Increasingly, the United States is coming to rely more and more upon oil imports. At the beginning of the 1960's petroleum imports amounted to 18.8% of the total U.S. demand. In 1971, because of the decontrol of residual imports, the demand for low sulphur oil, and the weakening of the oil import control program, oil imports accounted for 25.5% of total demand. A projection by the National Petroleum Council places the market share of imported oil at 47.1% in 1980. Even more pessimistically, former Federal Power Commission Chairman Joseph Swidler estimates a market share for imports at 72.7% in 1980.

Pollution abatement regulations have been a major impetus behind the surge in oil imports. Coal has been the major victim. Coal's market share in the electric utility market has dropped significantly since 1969, where that of oil has increased rapidly. Coal has been gradually forced away from the coast and major metropolitan areas while oil has filled the vacuum. Historic consumers of coal, such as Con Edison of New York, Public Service of New Jersey and several New England utilities have converted entirely to oil, most of which is imported. In the state of New York the Utility Commission has been forced to require New York utility consumers to retain the capability of burning coal in the event that oil supplies are curtailed.

Others, such as Pennsylvania Power and Light, Detroit Edison and Virginia Electric Power are currently converting large units from coal to oil because of the pollution abatement regulations.

The disquieting shift to oil is all the more omminous when changing patterns of supplies emerge. A presentation at the White House Conference, "1990 - The Industrial World Ahead" shows the movement toward Eastern Hemisphere sources as a principal source of supply.

In 1970 only four percent of oil imports came from the Eastern Hemisphere. By 1985 the report estimated that between 23 and 35 percent of our imports would come from this part of the world. The difference is based upon assumptions as to the availability of North Slope reserves. The obvious undesirability of reliance upon imports needs little elaboration. Involved is not only the military security of the United States but also the economic viability of our industry in the event of serious disruption due to economic, political or military steps.

Finally, the burden on our balance of payments if such imports occur will be almost unbearable, especially in view of the current status of the dollar.

It is clear that a shift from indigenous to imported fuels is not desirable. It is also clear that barring a rapid acceleration in technology, such a conversion is all but inevitable.

Environmental issues are, of course, key. We have coal in abundance. We, unfortunately, cannot burn large portions of this reserve without creating publicly unacceptable levels of pollution at least within the present pollution abatement environment. Unless the public is willing to soften its stance or technology is developed to meet abatement goals, much of our present coal resources are not useable.

Solving this problem requires action in several areas.

First, we must find methods for cleaning up coal prior to combustion. This can be done either by removing pollutants from the coal, liquefying the product, or converting it into either a high BTU or a fuel gas product.

Second, we can make an effort to clean up the effluent. This is also possible technically, but is not readily adaptable to many existing plants.

Third, some effort must be directed toward improving the efficiency of consumption, either through upgrading present technology, combining present technology with new technology, or developing an entirely new technology. For example, we have been distressed at the stagnation of efficiency levels of steam generating stations in recent years. Many experts suggest that the outer limit of efficiency from this technology has been reached, an occurance with adverse consequences economically and ecologically.

America is now at a watershed. Ahead are decisions which will irrevocably decide the future course of our nation's direction in the energy field. We will either intensivy our growing dependence upon foreign energy resources or we will do what has to be done to more fully develop our own resources. Coal is primary among these. Its fullest growth is directly related to the willingness of both the government and private industry to develop and use advanced technology. Conceptually, technology can and should make us self-sufficient in energy, an occurance with happy results for our economic and military security.

The development of a synthetic gas industry is a case in point. It has been estimated that capacity to produce one trillion cubic feet from coal would require a capital investment of $2500 million in plant and $500 - $1000 million in mining capacity, and would require the annual production in the order of 66 million tons of coal.

Not included are the millions of dollars that will come from annual payrolls, purchase of supplies, and the development of ancillary industries. Indeed, industrial growth through resource development is the classic growth pattern of the American economy.

The work of the Office of Coal Research is vital to the continued development of an indigenous energy base. Particularly important are OCR programs to:

1. Manufacture synthetic gas.

2. Develop clean fuels, including fuel gas.

3. Make synthetic liquid fuel.

4. Improve power plant technology through such developments as MHD, combined cycle, alkali topping cycle and fluidized bed combustion.

There are other desirable OCR programs. I have witnessed OCR grow in recent years both as a representative of the United Mine Workers of America and as a member of the General Technical Advisory Committee. It think that it has become the pivot upon which America can continue to maintain viability and self-sufficiency in our energy industry. It deserves the support of the Congress and the American people. At the very minimum its present budget request should be approved and permitted to grow in future years to levels commensurate with the challenge and the opportunity of coal research.

I wish to thank the members of the Committee for the opportunity to appear here and, of course, I will respond to any questions which you might have or submit additional data which you might think desirable for the record.

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Mr. BRENNAN. I would like to comment upon some of the statements that came out in the dialog between you and the gentleman from the gas association.

It's obvious to me, as it must be to most students of energy in the United States, that we are at a crisis. In the next 10 years we are going to have to decide whether or not we can develop our indigenous energy resources or whether or not we will come more and more to rely upon foreign energy resources—primarily from the Middle East. The primary obstacle to the development of our basic indigenous energy resource—coal—is the lack of technology, technology in the consumption area to which my paper addresses itself, technology in the production and distribution area which is not covered in my paper.

It is obvious that without this technology, we are not going to produce coal. We are not going to distribute it. More importantly, we are not going to consume it.

It is particularly distressing that at a time when America is in a crisis, insofar as gas supply, we do not have available technology to gasify coal.

It is particularly distressing that the efficiency levels of making coal-consuming electrical utilities have remained static at about 40 percent. It is particularly distressing that when major American consumers of coal, especially in our metropolitan areas, are desperately in need of low-sulfur fuels, that they have to rely upon Middle Eastern resources for those fuels.

What I am suggesting is that the question of research in coal, the question of use of this energy research, the question of the development of technology is no longer of parochial interest to people with an interest in coal. But it is a very vital national question.

Your committee over the years has been very friendly to this. In the consumption area there has been progress made. We have to do a lot more. I fully share your views, however, that unless we also do something in the production area, the area of strip mining, and the area of mine safety, that we will develop very beautiful technology which we will not have the fuel to use.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH AND BUREAU OF MINES

WITNESS

JAMES R. GARVEY, PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH OF BITUMINOUS COAL RESEARCH, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. James R. Garvey, President and Director of research of the Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.

Mr. GARVEY. My name is James R. Garvey. I am president and director of research of Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., located at Monroeville, Pa. BCR is the research affiliate of the National Coal Association.

My purpose in appearing here today is to urge this subcommittee to approve the fiscal year 1973 budget request by the Department of the Interior for its Office of Coal Research and Bureau of Mines, especially those requests which relate to the development of improved technology

for the mining and utilization of coal. While I am an employee of the coal industry, I feel that approval of the requested budget is of far greater importance to our Nation than to the coal industry itself.

From the many energy and fuel demand studies which have recently been made, it is apparent that coal alone—not oil, gas, or atomic fuel—is the only fuel resource our Nation has sufficient to meet the projected requirements. The actions which industry and Government take now to develop the technology to assure the use of this resource to meet our growing energy needs, and at the same time protect the environment, may very well determine the economic destiny of our country.

We are in a race between the Nation's demand for energy and the capability of our domestic fuel resources and the fuel-producing industries to provide the supply. We are, as of now, losing the race, and unless decisive action is taken, our Nation, in a very few years, will either (1) have insufficient fuels to produce the required electric power, heat our homes, and run our factories, or (2) we will be dependent on foreign fuel for more than half of our needs. Either would be disastrous for our economy and our security.

But the United States, unlike other countries—Japan, for example, which is now dependent on fuel imports for almost 90 percent of its needs and has no fuel of its own—does have an option. We have coal in abundance, and through the foresight of this subcommittee in approving earlier appropriation requests for the Department of the Interior, we have made a substantial beginning in the development of technology to use our coal resources to meet our energy needs in the various forms required. However, this effort must be continued and expanded.

The coal to pipeline gas programs of the Department of the Interior are now in the pilot plant stage. Under the proposed budget, with additional funding from the American Gas Association, this effort could result in a substantial reduction in our reliance on foreign gas imports starting in the early eighties.

Office of coal research programs such as the Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co. solvent extraction of oil from coal process, the production of low-sulfur oil from coal at the Cresap, W. Va., pilot plant investigation, and others directed at producing liquids from coal could result in early relief from our growing dependence on foreign residual oil to meet the Nation's needs for electricity production without environmental degradation.

Other programs, which the Department of the Interior has initiated on improved coal mining and utilization through its Office of Coal Research and the Bureau of Mines, will result in greater safety in mining, as well as conversion of the mined product to a form more conveniently usable and with substantially lesser amounts of harmful pollutions released.

An increased coal research effort to maintain the integrity of an industry which provided the fuel that enabled us to become the leading industrial nation of the world was the reason behind the enactment of Public Law 86-600. That law established the Office of Coal Research in the Department of the Interior in 1960. In the report on the legislative history of the law, the need for the legislation is explained in part as follows:

A strong, healthy, coal-mining industry is acknowledged to be essential to the economic welfare and security of the United States. The Nation's coal industry is not strong and healthy. Instead, our coal industry at large has long been economically ill and highly vulnerable to economic recessions and the inroads of competitive fuels, including imported residual oil.

Those words were appropriate in describing the coal industry and its importance to the Nation in 1960. They are even more appropriate today, because in the intervening 12 years, the consumption of energy has grown faster than most had anticipated, the demand for cleaner air has forced increased use of oil and gas to satisfy the energy need, and we have reached the point where our domestic resources of oil and gas are not sufficient to meet the demand. Consequently, we are becoming increasingly reliant on imports of fuels from abroad to the potential detriment of the "economic welfare and security" of the Nation and economic stability of the coal industry.

In 1971, almost 25 percent of our petroleum came from foreign sources; and all projections indicate this importation of oil, mostly to meet the air quality standards required by the Air Quality Act, will increase. In 1964, in the 100-mile belt along the coast which has generally been the marketing area for residual oil, there were 100 electric generating stations burning coal. Today there are only 27, and I am not certain how much longer those will remain consumers of coal. The others have been converted to oil or gas, 90 percent imported. In anticipation of the 1975 sulfur emission standards, inland plants are also being converted to foreign fuels at an alarming rate. For example, in 1971, inland plants which burned 343,000 tons of coal per year converted to oil; projections for 1972 indicate the conversions will total almost 2 million tons. The general trend of utility conversion to oil is shown by a Federal Power Commission report. In 1971, total growth in fuel consumption by utilities over 1970 was 6 percent. Coal use increased only 1.7 percent, while oil use, mostly imported oil, increased 19.3 percent.

Even more dramatic than the increased amount of imported oil has been the export of dollars to pay for it. In 1970, total petroleum imports including crude, distillate, and residual cost the Nation $2.3 billion. To a nation struggling—unsuccessfully, as evidenced by last year's $3 billion deficit—to cope with an increasing disparity in its balance of trade, this steady bleeding away of dollars is a serious matter.

More importantly, this steady bleeding of American dollars is likely to become a hemorrhage. Imported residential oil is beginning to break the 100-mile barrier which confined its use to coastal areas. It is moving up the Hudson River in small tankers. One Chicago powerplant is burning imported residual oil barged all the way up the Mississippi. Increasingly rigid air quality standards are now forcing utility and industrial plants throughout the country to turn to imported oil for fuel. This will compound our oil shortage, and the resulting dollar drain could literally cripple our economy. The recently published National Petroleum Council energy study indicates the need for 14.8 million barrels of imported oil daily by 1985. This alone would increase our trade deficit by $19 billion annually.

Perhaps an even greater danger lies in the changing global pattern of oil supply. Until very recently, nearly all residual oil imports came

from Venezuela and other Caribbean nations with friendly and fairly stable governments. However, that part of the world is now producing oil to its capacity, and its oil is high in sulfur. The new imports of low-sulfur oil are coming—and continue to come—chiefly from the Middle East where Governments are volatile and are not notably friendly to the United States. They are now demonstrating their power by winning a 20-percent interest in the oil companies operating in their territory. I have no faith that this will long satisfy them. Nor is the United States their only customer—Western Europe and Japan are heavily dependent upon them. Russia is a potential customer, if only for the significant leverage it would thus obtain. It is not only possible, it is quite likely, that sooner or later one or more Middle East countries would decide to use its oil production for political purposes. The power to shut off a vital part of the energy supply upon which the United States is dependent is simply too potent a weapon to place in their hands.

Another critical aspect of the energy emergency is the growing demand for natural gas and, as in the case of oil, the need for imports. Here in the Washington area and in many other metropolitan centers, gas distributors will accept no new customers, not even the residential market. Builders of new houses have to install electric heat or oil furnaces. New gas supplies for industrial use or power generation are now out of the question.

Natural gas supplies one-third of the Nation's energy. It comes closest to being the ideal fuel under present air pollution control standards, for it contains no sulfur or particulate matter. Therefore, gas is not only the fuel most in demand in the United States to meet air quality standards, but that demand would be likely to show the sharpest increases if supplies were available. The National Petroleum Council in its recent exhaustive appraisal of the U.S. energy outlook projected that by 1985 the demand for gas could reach 38.9 trillion cubic feet per year, contrasted with the 22.1 trillion cubic feet used last year. And by 1985, domestic production is expected to decline to the extent that 24 trillion cubic feet would have to be imported each year to meet the potential demand at a probable cost in excess of $25 billion annually.

The combined cost of oil and gas imports could climb to $45 billion annually in the next 15 years. How untenable this could be becomes apparent when we consider that in 1971, the total exports by the United States was $43.4 billion. For the financial security of our Nation we must find an answer to the growing problem of overreliance on imports to meet our fuel needs. That answer lies in the development of technology to more effectively utilize our vast coal reserves.

The programs of the Office of Coal Research and the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior provide the vehicle. Through a combination of in-house and contract research, the needed technology has been advanced. With adequate funding, these efforts will enable the Nation to avoid the imminent stranglehold on our national security and economy which fuel imports threaten.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Garvey.

Mr. GARVEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

KINZUA DAM

WITNESS

ROBERT C. DILKS, DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR, KINZUA DAM VACATION BUREAU, WARREN, PA., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Robert Dilks, the Development Director of the Kinzua Dam Vacation Bureau.

Mr. DILKS. Today, I represent the people of three counties in northwestern Pennsylvania who are deeply concerned with the adequate development of recreation facilities in Kinzua County 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 specifically to request that this committee add $306,900 to the Water Resources Development Budget for the development of the Allegheny Reservoir area of the Allegheny National Forest. This total includes $119,900 to complete 75 family units and three toilet buildings at the Tracy Ridge Campground, $22,000 to continue the master planning for the Allegheny Reservoir area, $75,900 for a pressurized water system at Tracy Ridge, and $89,100 for electric power at the Tracy Ridge location.

We would like to reiterate some facts that were given in testimony last year but still have direct application. 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 the coming fiscal year, we were informed that preliminary budget information indicates the Allegheny National Forest is programed to receive about $110,000 for recreation development on the Allegheny Reservoir in fiscal year 1973.

If received, this money would be used to complete portions of the following projects:

Elijah boat launch—Toilet building	$20,000
Kinzua Point Information Center—Complete walks and landscaping	25,000
Tracy Campground—complete an additional 50-family camping units	65,000
Total	110,000

Thus the gap between supply and demand grows wider, and development of facilities has failed to keep pace with public use. In calendar years 1971 and 1972 a most dramatic increase occurred in the concen-

trated Allegheny Reservoir area where during 1970 the visitor days spent increased 47 percent over those during the year 1969 and during 1971 the increase was 28.4 percent. In 1969 the visitor days were 482,200 compared with 711,000 in 1970 and 912,000 in 1971.

Six years ago Allegheny National Forest was fifth of 15 national forests in the Northeast in recreation use. Today the Allegheny National Forest serves the third 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." We expect the region to gain further in popularity.

It is recognized that the Forest Service 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 1973 budget now under consideration, appropriation is $110,000.

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 $306,900 to the preliminary water resources development budget making a new total of $416,900, the majority 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.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Dilks, we thank you for an excellent statement. The area that you are speaking about is one of the most beautiful in the United States. It's certainly one of the most heavily used. It's good of you to come down and take the time to inform us of your viewpoint.

I want you to know, too, your very able Member of Congress, Albert Johnson, has been before us countless times and kept us apprised of the problem. We will do our very best to work something out.

Mr. DILKS. Thank you very much. I spoke to Congressman Johnson this morning. He was sorry he couldn't be here this afternoon.

Mrs. HANSEN. He testified yesterday in this regard.

Mr. MCDADE. We thank you for coming down.

Mr. DILKS. Thank you very much.

VARIOUS ITEMS

WITNESS

BRENT BLACKWELDER, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Brent Blackwelder, the Washington representative of the Environmental Policy Center is our next witness.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. BLACKWELDER. The Environmental Policy Center is concerned about the Park Service's new personnel policy. It appears that there

has been a decision to eliminate the traditional position of the park ranger. To do away with the well-rounded park ranger who is close to the natural values he is supposed to protect would be a serious mistake. We are not sure of the full implications of the new personnel policy and urge the committee to look carefully at this matter. We would also like to ask the committee to take steps to eliminate the role of the concessionaire in interpreting the values of our parks. Instead there should be increases in funding in programs for the Park Service's personnel so that they can better communicate to the public an understanding and appreciation of these values.

The Environmental Policy Center is deeply disturbed by the Park Service's activities in connection with the expansion of the airport facilities in the Grand Tetons. A jetport is the last thing that should be allowed in the majestic Teton area. People go to our parks to escape the noise and pressure of urban areas and to gain a better understanding of the natural world. Can you imagine having jet traffic zoom down the Teton valley all through the day? Creation of a jetport would be a prime example of insensitivity to the very values for which the Grand Teton National Park was established. If people want to fly jets, they can use the jetport at Idaho Falls which is just 90 miles away.

We are concerned about the activity of the Park Service in "improving" the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park. Under the guise of improvement the Park Service has dynamited rocky bluffs and widened and paved part of the old canal towpath. It has bulldozed down trees adjacent to the Potomac River and put in an asphalt parking lot. More disturbing than the physical abuse inflicted on the park is the lack of sensitivity of some Park Service personnel which allows things of this kind to be done. It raises the question of whether some of those in charge of safeguarding the values represented in our national parks really have much feeling for or understanding of these values.

We are bothered by the continuation of roadbuilding activities in our national parks, which shows a willingness to sacrifice the values for which the parks were created. Of course, the Park Service is to be complimented for its efforts in certain parks to reduce automobile traffic and to substitute buses and bicycles. This practice will hopefully spread to other parks. Not only would the phaseout of the automobile in our national parks help insure the preservation of the important values of the parks but it would also enhance the public's appreciation of those values. We are opposed to the use of more funds to build roads in Canyonlands National Park. Money could better be spent on a visitor center and on facilities which would enable the public to understand and appreciate the things they see in Canyonlands.

FOREST SERVICE

Although the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 provided that the national forests should be managed for five major purposes, the prime emphasis has been and continues to be on just one of the five—timber management. The Environmental Policy Center urges that funding adjustments be made to bring the five purposes more nearly in balance. This can be done by putting some of the timber management funds into the other four areas rather than by attempting to increase funding in other areas up to the level for timber management.

The decrease from $170 million to $100 million in request for funds for roads and trails should not be interpreted as a shift in the road-

building philosophy of the Forest Service. The Forest Service still intends to build almost as many miles of roads this year as it did last year. A good portion of the road-building activity is nothing but a direct subsidy to the timber industry.

Reforestation is another area of prime concern because there continues to be a 5-million acre backlog of land that needs to be reforested. This backlog has existed since the 1930's. The requested $31 million for reforestation will only take care of approximately 140,000 acres, which is less than 3 percent of the backlog. Worse still is the apparent cutback of $10 million which OMB made in the reforestation plans of the Forest Service. The administration's environmental record on forests certainly leaves a lot to be desired. Not only does the administration appear unwilling to forge ahead on a reforestation program, but the President refused to sign an Executive order recommended by the Council on Environmental Quality which would have remedied some of the abuses of clear-cutting now occurring in our national forests.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Wildlife Services

The Environmental Policy Center expresses alarm over the aerial shooting of coyotes. In just the one county of Sweetwater, Wyo., from November of 1971 to February of 1972 over 1,000 coyotes were shot from airplanes. Not only is it sad to see the destruction of wildlife in this fashion, but problems created by killing off predators are well known. We hope the committee will take steps to curtail the funding of such operations. Fortunately, the President has halted the Federal poisoning program, but it remains to be seen what programs various States will set up in response. There are more ecologically sound ways of dealing with losses caused by predators. One way is an insurance program, funded privately or by the Government, which would compensate ranchers for the losses they incur from predators. Such an insurance program would avoid senseless slaughter and might also help restore some of the natural balances that have been upset. In addition, insurance programs would be beneficial from the standpoint of ranchers since they would be paid for their losses. The program could turn out costing less than the Federal Government has spent on controlling predators.

River Basins

The Environmental Policy Center fully supports the requested increase of $2.2 million for river basin studies. Money is urgently needed for review of dredge and fill permits and environmental impact statements and for studies on the locations of future powerplants and on the effects of stream channelization on fisheries resources. The great need for thorough review of dredge and fill permits is indicated by the fact that BSFW was able to report on only 11 percent of the 6,000 applications filed in fiscal 1971 with the Corps of Engineers. Even among the 11 percent reviewed, many required more careful scrutiny than BSFW with its shortage of manpower could give. In light of the rapid disappearance and increasing degradation of estuarine areas, it is of paramount importance that thoughtful planning be done. Without adequate input from BSFW far too many hasty decisions will be made as urban sprawl encroaches on irreplaceable coastal resources.

A large part of the success of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 in promoting sound planning for the future depends upon the comments which agencies like BSFW are able to make. Because of the increasing number and importance of environmental impact statements, more manpower is needed if BSFW is going to do a proper job in this area. BSFW has the expertise to make valuable suggestions to planners about location of projects and timing of construction. Without BSFW input, haphazard planning with significant adverse environmental consequences could result.

BSFW needs more money and manpower to study the effects of channelization on fish and wildlife resources. In light of the evidence produced at the hearings in the House and Senate in 1971 on channelization, there can be no doubt that from an ecological standpoint channelization is about the most devastating thing that can happen to a stream. The biological evaluations done by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences in connection with the Arthur D. Little Company study of channelization for the Council on Environmental Quality confirm that even in "noncontroversial" projects, channelization can have serious effects on fish and wildlife.

In all these areas the great problem for BSFW lies in lack of manpower. BSFW is already far behind in the number of personnel it needs for the jobs just mentioned. We hope the committee will look into the possibility of expanding the manpower of BSFW in these areas. While large sums of money continue to be devoted to planning for development, very little money is given to agencies like BSFW which can show how to minimize the environmental destructiveness of development.

BUREAU OF MINES

One budget problem for the Bureau of Mines is associated with the inefficient use of resources earmarked for activities like research into coal-related problems and the administration of the Health and Safety Act. Funding has been adequate for these activities but the way funds have been utilized has clearly been inadequate. Much of the money budgeted for research under the heading of "Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources" has been spent on studies which may have payoffs in the long run, but which seem to ignore the fact that miners are still being killed and maimed at as great or greater rates now as they have been in the past. In 1971 181 miners were killed. Not enough money has been spent in dealing with discrete, practical problems by means of short-term studies aimed at resolving these problems which, taken together, account for most fatalities and injuries. The bias of the Bureau of Mines toward long-term total systems approach in its research is hurting those miners who must confront the dangers of underground mining today.

Another inefficiency in the utilization of resources is found in the administration of the fine assessment system under the Health and Safety Act. Since fines began to be assessed in March 1970, $12.5 million has been assessed but only $1.3 million has been collected. The collection of fines is subject to the cumbersome procedures outlined in the Claims Act, resulting in the ability of operators to avoid payment until the lengthy appeals procedure has run its course. The committee will hopefully look into the possibility of exempting the assessment of fines under the Health and Safety Act from the Claims Act so that the fines may have their proper deterrent effect. Something certainly has to be done to remedy this problem.

A second budget problem for the Bureau of Mines comes with the lack of proper funding to provide enough Federal inspectors to inspect thoroughly those mines subject to the Health and Safety Act. As of April 1, 1972, there were only 432 inspectors actually inspecting coal mines in the United States. (The total inspection work force includes 1076 individuals, many of whom perform backup tasks and some of whom are in training.) 432 may seem like a substantial number; however, there are nearly 3,000 underground mines in the United States employing well over 100,000 men. To inspect each of these mines sufficiently is a time-consuming process. Travel between mines may constitute an enormous burden in time, especially given the fact that in many areas mine inspectors are expected to get along with some of the oldest vehicles owned by the Federal Government. Entirely too much time is now spent by trained inspectors in clerical duties when these inspectors should be in the field full time. We urge the committee to provide more clerical assistance and free the inspectors to do their jobs.

(Additional statement follows:)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY CENTER,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1972.

Congresswoman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Subcommittee on Interior,
House Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAME CHAIRMAN: The Environmental Policy Center wishes to give full support to the testimony given by Silvia Troy in support of increased funding for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. This magnificent area needs park protection as soon as possible; otherwise, much of the lakeshore will be damaged by irresponsible usage.

Sincerely,

BRENT BLACKWELDER,
Washington Representative.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee had a lengthy discussion of the Mine Health and Safety Act. I think you will be interested in the hearing record.

Mr. BLACKWELDER. Very good. I will look into that. We mention that funding has been adequate in some areas but we question the way the funds have been utilized in these areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESS

HARRY R. WOODWARD, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION LIAISON OFFICERS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Harry R. Woodward, the President of the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers is our next witness.

Mr. WOODWARD. 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 the States and their political subdivisions which are directly involved with the administration and implementation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

NASORLO enthusiastically supports the Department of Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation budget request for fiscal 1973 for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended.

NASORLO fully endorses the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation administrative budget of $4,011,000 to continue the fiscally responsible handling of the many programs outlined in the intent of the original and amended Land and Water Conservation Fund Acts. NASORLO commends Bureau efforts to continue at an accelerated pace those innovative special studies and research projects to identify recreation areas of national significance.

The funds proposed for other Federal agencies for acquisition of outdoor recreation lands also has the support of NASORLO. NASORLO endorses the $76,000,000 for the National Park Service, the $10,919,000 for the U.S. Forest Service, the $8,574,000 for the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, and the $1,823,000 for the Bureau of Land Management.

By allowing the above requests as recommended, the ongoing acquisition programs of these agencies, can be accelerated without delay before valuable areas are unavailable due to escalating land values and other ramifications. NASORLO recognizes the outstanding work of these agencies and encourages continuation of acquisition policies that will complement the efforts of the respective States and help meet the long-range recreational needs of the Nation.

The principal concern of NASORLO is for the proposed $197,046,000 that will be made available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States and their political subdivisions. As indicated by 55 separate and complete State comprehensive outdoor recreation plans, this amount will effectively assist the States to meet their pressing urban needs as well as their rural needs all of which are related to the needs of the entire Nation.

As indicated by NASORLO in testimony of previous years, the great outdoor recreation needs of this Nation can best be met by a constant and level flow of funding at the Federal level in the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. The appropriation figures proposed give, for the first time, a reasonable degree of stability to the States for long-range planning and implementation of acquisition and development programs.

If the 1973 appropriations can be enacted as recommended, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act appropriations will for the first time since 1964, give the States 2 years of nearly constant funding assurances at a level to adequately program and plan for the implementation of State and local land acquisition and facility development. The needs of the Nation and the respective States will be met more expediently with the quality and quantity of improvements needed to carry out the original intenet of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

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." We are here today carrying out this mandate and we strongly support

the philosophy that full funding is the most important facet of quality implementation of the intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Full funding will provide the outdoor recreation facilities including lands and waters that are desperately needed by our rapidly growing human population.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has met with tremendous public support. Much progress has been made to date. Obligation and expenditure rates by the respective States are on an upward trend. Through stable funding, the States can overcome the backlog of projects and obtain the necessary local funding needed for the matching fund requirement.

We commend this budget as being realistic and within the goals of the States and their political subdivisions. NASORLO pledges maximum effort on the part of the States to Congress for the efficient and effective use of Federal funds and the promotion of better consideration and coordination of Federal resources and programs with related State programs.

We sincerely express our apppreciation to Congress for the full funding provided in fiscal 1972. We now urge your favorable consideration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund budget for fiscal 1973.

Thank you for this privilege of addressing our remarks to you in person.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. It has been a pleasure having you appear.

Mr. WOODWARD. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

PREDATOR CONTROL PROGRAM

WITNESS

CHARLES H. CALLISON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Charles H. Callison, the Executive Vice President of the National Audubon Society.

Mr. CALLISON. The National Audubon Society, one of this Nation's largest conservation organizations with 245 local chapters and over 200,000 members, requests an increase of $1,500,000 for enforcement personnel and operations in the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. We urge that predator control funds budget for the Division of Wildlife Services in the same Bureau be cut in half, with a substantial part of the reduction earmarked instead for research in animal damage prevention.

With the signing of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act with (Canada) Great Britain on July 3, 1918, authority and responsibility for the protection of migratory waterfowl was vested in the Federal Government. At that time, duck hunters in America numbered less than 500,000. Today, about 2½ million licensed hunters engage in waterfowl hunting.

An army of hunters of this magnitude cannot be regulated with a force of 174 U.S. Game Management Agents which is all that are authorized for the entire country. There are several agent positions,

however, in this pitifully small staff that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has been unable to fill due to budget restriction. Today the Bureau faces an additional cutback to 155 agents. Consequently, flagrant and arrogant violations of waterfowl hunting regulations are commonplace in many States. The illegal use of bait and sale of wild waterfowl are on the increase.

Instead of a reduction in force, we consider an addition of at least 50 men as an absolute minimum for the following reasons:

1. In 1940, Congress passed the Bald Eagle Act, which added protection of our national emblem to the duties of the U.S. Game Management Agents. In 1962, this act was amended to include protection for golden eagles.

2. The Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 amended the Lacey and Black Bass Acts to protect foreign and native endangered species and regulate foreign and interstate commerce in wildlife. This was added to the responsibilities of the U.S. Game Management Agents.

3. The amendment of the Convention between the United States and the United Mexican States for Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals brings 32 additional families of birds, including the birds of prey, under protection of the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The birds of prey are of great economic importance since they provide control of rodents at no cost to the taxpayer.

4. Last month a new treaty with Japan added responsibility for ocean-going wildlife to the already under-manned, over-committed Branch of Management and Enforcement.

The costs of administering all these new laws cannot be absorbed by the Bureau without neglecting responsibilities somewhere along the line.

All fish and wildlife, and their parts and products (with limited exceptions), imported into the Unitied States are subject to inspection at designated ports of entry. This inspection is not only intended to provide protection for endangered species of fish and wildlife throughout the world, but to guard against the introduction of exotic species that could be detrimental to our own wildlife, our agriculture, our domestic food supply.

Importation of fish and wildlife is a rapidly growing business. Live imports have increased from slightly over 67 million individuals in 1968 to almost 113 million specimens in 1971. This flood of imports runs the gamut from tiny tropical fish and lizards to parrots, monkeys, and even elephants.

In addition to the live fish and wildlife, huge quantities of hides, skins, meat, and finished products, many from endangered species, are also brought into the country.

Many species of endangered wildlife have been intercepted at the various ports. The main "products" that are seized are sperm whale teeth and meat, mounted hawksbill turtles, Nile crocodile skins, and tiger skins. By far the most frequent live endangered species that are brought in are the South American river turtles of the genus *Podocnemis*. In addition, agents have seized a Central American tapir, ringtailed lemurs, spider monkeys, gibbons, marmosets, and various species of lizards, snakes, and turtles.

Presently this huge traffic is being monitored by 10 agents at seven ports. Only a tiny fraction of the imported items can be checked with this small force. If the intent of the Endangered Species Act is to be realized, more manpower is badly needed.

Additional enforcement agents are needed not only for this purpose, but also to increase the protection of native species. There have been several recent examples of excellent investigative work by the Bureau in apprehending rings of big game poachers who travel and ship these animals in interstate commerce. This is definitely a Federal responsibility. The increased effort necessary to break up the very lucrative, illegal traffic should not come at the expense of other natural resource which are also threatened.

But the investigation of many suspected violations is already being deferred indefinitely to the detriment of the resource. A current "case" of major proportions illustrates this point.

In January 1970, U.S. game management agents in Georgia suspected that the endangered American alligator was being illegally exploited for its valuable hide. Investigation eventually identified over 460 violators in seven southaestern States, who killed and marketed the hides of over 127,000 alligators from 1968 through 1971, with a gross value exceeding $4,140,000. Unfortunately, some 350 of these poachers will circumvent prosecution by expiration of statutes of limitation in most States. Prosecution of the remaining 112 individuals in State and/or Federal court is currently underway.

The "case" is still under investigation, with new leads being explored, additional violations being detected, with no end to this project in sight. But, this important investigation is being carried on by Federal agents who are also supposed to be protecting migratory birds, American eagles, and performing a host of other duties.

In Alaska, the welfare of Indians and Eskimos rests heavily on wildlife resources. Yet, only six Federal wildlife agents are assigned to a State considerably larger than Texas. This is not doing right by either the wildlife or the people who depend on it.

The National Audubon Society believes the present force of U.S. game management agents should at least be doubled in size. We realize, however, that this could not be accomplished in the next fiscal year even if funds were available.

We strongly recommend, therefore, the addition of at least 50 men. At present, it costs approximately $30,000 to $35,000 annually to put a competent man in the field. We urge the committee, therefore, to provide an additional $1,500,000 for the branch of Management and Enforcement of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Madam Chairman, at the same time the National Audubon Society recommends a reduction by at least 50 percent in the funds proposed for predator control in fiscal 1973. Two separate studies by Federal advisory boards, one in 1964 appointed by the Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, the second appointed jointly last year by Interior and the Council on Environmental Quality, have led to the conclusion that the predator control work of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has been expanded and funded far beyond any valid justification based on proven losses of livestock. Moreover, the program, now employing some 114 supervisory personnel and more than

700 control agents, or "government trappers," has been widely destructive of kinds and numbers of wildlife that cannot, by any stretch of the imagination or the evidence, be accused of damaging agriculture.

The only sensible, effective and economical way to prevent predator damage to livestock is to pinpoint control measures on the individual animals responsible for the depredations. In Missouri and Kansas, two large farm States with substantial and extensive livestock operations including many sheep, only one or two men per State have been able to handle the problem. Fielding dozens of government trappers per State, as has been done in the West through the Federal programs, is an absurd example of overkill and a sheer waste of money. One of the major recommendations of the recent advisory committee, the Interior–CEQ team headed by Dr. Stanley A. Cain, was "that in all States a cooperative trapper-trainee extension program be established" in the pattern of Missouri and Kansas.

Therefore, we strongly recommend the part of Division of Wildlife Services request estimated to go for killing predators—some $2,171,000—be cut in half, and that a substantial portion of the cut be earmarked for research in animal damage prevention. Such increased research is another Cain committee recommendation.

We would like to bring the committee's attention to another item which we hope can be included in the budget for the Forest Service. The North Central Forest Experiment Station in Minnesota has developed an excellent research proposal for wildlife habitat, which would help the Service—and scientists in general—learn how timber management can be made to benefit wildlife. Their proposal for a joint effort of foresters and biologists in practical, down-to-earth studies seems very worthwhile and has the support of a wide variety of Minnesota conservation organizations. Although this $300,000 item was not included in the administration's budget, it is considered a high priority item by scientists in the Forest Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee was informed that they are studying the use of new techniques in the predator control program.

Mr. CALLISON. We strongly support that recommendation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. CALLISON. Thank you.

VARIOUS INTERIOR BUDGET ITEMS

WITNESS

KENNETH HAMPTON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Kenneth Hampton, the executive director of the National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. HAMPTON. There is one small correction. My job is one of conservation liaison for the National Wildlife Federation. Mr. Kimball is not here. I am appearing in his behalf this afternoon.

Mrs. HANSEN. Those are very interesting figures in your statement.

Mr. HAMPTON. It would be presumptious for me to try to summarize this in a few minutes. I am apt to do more harm than good. I will let it stand on my statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hampton.

Mr. HAMPTON. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Committee will read your statement with great interest.

(The statement follows:)

April 13, 1972

Madam Chairman, I am Col. Kenneth R. Hampton, U.S.Army (Ret.), Conservation Liaison for the National Wildlife Federation which has its national headquarters at 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., here in Washington, D.C. 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 1973. Before addressing the individual agencies' budgets, a few comments are in order concerning the proposed FY '73 budget and the resources available within our federal agencies to implement it.

We continue to be disenchanted with the relatively low funding priority given to environmental enhancement by the Administration. To make matters worse in 1972, the President ordered a five percent personnel reduction in all federal agencies. When a shortage of manpower is combined with a shortage of funds, we are confronted with the worst of both worlds. That is the kind of situation that confronts us today. All of us have criticized the federal government from time to time for its growing bureaucracy. However, in all fairness, we must note that the federal agencies have been growing much less recently than state, county, and local government organizations. Concomitantly, we have witnessed on the part of a rapidly-expanding U.S. populace, a growing awareness of, and sensitivity to, the full spectrum of environmental issues. The public's outlook is reflected by the recent passage of many important legislative acts directly related to enhancing environmental quality, such as the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Most of the new acts require federal agencies to perform additional time-consuming, highly technical tasks. Generally speaking, the additional jobs to be performed dictate the allocation of additional resources. So it seems highly inconsistent and improper to us, in the face of this, to reduce the number of people in the conservation-oriented federal agencies or to expect the agencies to operate with the same number of dollars. We are hopeful that as you review the FY '73 budget requests, the above facts will be kept in mind.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

For an agency that administers 30 million acres of land within a system containing 329 refuges, we think the Wildlife Refuges Division's proposed budget is austere, at the least. Also, many of the refuges are sadly understaffed--in fact, 40 percent of the 187 refuges that are staffed have two or less employees, and in many cases these are maintenance personnel. Management is a token operation. The proposed budget calls for an additional $1.153 million for wildlife refuges in 1973, of which $0.7 million is earmarked for wildlife interpretative programs. Considering the anticipated visitor load of 21 million in 1973, and the fact that the existing interpretative program is sadly deficient with only four full-time and 41 part-time interpretative employees available, the Federation recommends that an additional $0.7 million be appropriated, bring the total overall line item increase for FY '73 to $1.853 million for wildlife refuges. The increase of $1.4 million for wildlife interpretative programs will enable the Bureau to do an adequate job of providing competent personnel and modest facilities at the principal refuges, especially the 34 located near urban centers. We also strongly support the request for $100,000 to accelerate wilderness studies. The proposed budget includes an additional $25,000 for management and enforcement which we think is totally inadequate. In view of the general escalation of prices and the growing responsibilities of the Bureau with respect to enforcing the Endangered Species Act at ports of entry, the National Wildlife Federation thinks that the Bureau needs about $250,000 extra rather than $25,000, and we so recommend.

We strongly support the Bureau's budget request in all other categories. The Federation is especially pleased that the proposed budget includes an additional $300,000 for the Bureau to study effects of stream channelization. We wholeheartedly endorse that item. In the same general line item, Fishery Research, the Federation also strongly supports the request for an additional $500,000 to conduct research on Atlantic salmon and lake trout and to study thermal addition effects on reservoir fish. The Federation also strongly supports the request for an additional $1.05 million for endangered

species. This is an area of growing concern throughout the world, and we look to the Bureau to set the lead for our country.

On the matter of construction, the Federation would like to see the total amount appropriated raised to an amount approaching the 1972 level of $7.226 million instead of the proposed $6.2 million. The additional $1.0 million would enable the Bureau to move ahead with the construction of four new fish hatcheries and to undertake a much more comprehensive--and badly needed--facilities rehabilitation and maintenance program. We focused attention last year on the need for some funds to support the Bureau's Environmental Education Program. This year again, we recommend that the Committee appropriate $500,000 for environmental education, presently unfunded.

Bureau of Land Management

As with other conservation agencies, the Bureau of Land Management continues to attempt to carry out its mission with a pitifully small force. The agency is responsible for administering 450 million acres of public land with only 3,699 personnel at the end of FY '72. This means that the Bureau has one employee for every 10,000 acres it administers. Furthermore, the Bureau's budget is so austere that it has only about 35¢ per acre to carry out its responsibilities. For these reasons, the National Wildlife Federation strongly supports the proposed FY '73 budget for the Bureau in all categories and recommends increases in some areas.

We are especially anxious that the Bureau receives the additional money requested for Recreation and Wildlife ($1.087 million) and fire protection ($1.152 million). Over and above that amount, the Federation recommends that your Committee approve an additional $700,000 for Fish and Wildlife Development. That will permit the Bureau to do a much more adequate job of protecting and propagating, through habitat management, a variety of fish and wildlife species, including rare and endangered population groups. Recent estimates indicate that recreational facilities on public domain land were sufficient to support only 12 percent of the almost 15 million visitor days (intensive use) in FY '72. In view of this distressing fact, the Federation strongly recommends that your Committee not only approve the budget request for $7.9 million (which represents an increase of $3.273 million over FY '72), but also appropriate an additional $2.0 million for the Bureau to accelerate construction, development, and maintenance of recreation facilities.

The National Wildlife Federation notes that the proposed budget contains no funds to administer the newly-enacted P.L. 92-195 for the protection of wild horses and burros. We recommend that $400,000 be appropriated for that purpose.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Included in the budget request for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is $879,000 to continue the Bureau's administration and management of the Legacy of Parks Program. This amount includes an increase of $233,000 over FY '72. We feel that, in view of the increasing importance of this growing program to the public, the additional amount requested is justified. The Federation also supports the request for $1.55 million for a program combining area resources studies and water resources. The additional funding is needed if the Bureau is going to meet the target dates imposed by statutory requirements.

The Federation is of the opinion that the time has come to amend the legislation that establishes the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The funding floor should be raised to at least $500 million rather than the existing $300 million, with a guaranteed 60 percent earmarked for the states and 40 percent for the federal establishment. With a guaranteed $200 million available each year for the federal agencies, it would then be possible for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to allocate more realistic shares to each of the participating agencies. As matters now stand, the Bureau finds itself each year in a predicament where it must "rob Peter to pay Paul". Last year, the Administration proposed to reduce the funds available to the Forest Service for land acquisition some threefold from the previous year. Congress properly restored a major portion of the proposed funding cut. But, to do this, badly-needed funds had to be diverted from the other agencies. This year it appears that the same problem is arising again, with the Forest Service scheduled to receive less than $11 million--a cut of more than 60 percent from last year--and this in the face of a great need to acquire land in

such areas as the Hells Canyon-Middle Snake River area where for $4 million the Forest Service can purchase 12,000 acres of key river frontage before it is lost forever. Lacking the wisdom of King Solomon, we can only suggest that your Committee restore the Forest Service's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to a more realistic level, at least approaching the $29.6 million of last year.

National Park Service

Of all the conservation agencies in the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service's proposed budget for 1973 appears to be most attuned to the agency's real needs. The National Wildlife Federation strongly supports the proposed budget and emphasizes especially the great need for the additional $14.092 million for the management and protection of Park Service areas. Considering the growing visitor load that the Park Service is confronted with each year, and in view of the growing problems that the Service has with protecting existing facilities, this appears to be a realistic increase. The Federation cannot recommend too strongly that your Committee do nothing to delete funds in the operation and management of areas.

Geological Survey

There are four Geological Survey programs which we will comment on today. The first is the Topographic Mapping Program. The budget request calls for an overall reduction of $1.369 million in FY '73. The National Wildlife Federation is of the opinion that such a reduction is totally unjustified, especially in view of the great need for mapping in the State of Alaska. Accordingly, the Federation recommends that the Survey's budget be increased by $1.5 million. In the remaining three programs, the Federation supports the proposed FY '73 budget requests. The first of these programs is Geologic and Mineral Resources Survey and Mapping which includes a request for $1.0 million to initiate a Land Resource Analysis Program. In view of pending legislation on the subject of national land use planning, the Federation feels that the comprehensive family of maps and charts that can be developed for a given geographic area through the implementation of the proposed program will be worthwhile. Hence, we support the budget request for $1.0 million for the Land Resource Analysis Program. The second program comes under the category of Water Resource Investigations. The proposed FY '73 budget includes a request for $200,000 to develop a National Water Data Exchange. Such a data bank does not exist at the present time. We support the request. Last, the Geological Survey is proposing to expand its investigations of subsurface waste storage. Considering the number of chemical industrial plants that are injecting chemical wastes into wells and the high toxicity of most of these wastes, the Federation endorses the budget request for $200,000.

Bureau of Mines

For the past several years, scientists at the Bureau of Mine's Metallurgy Research Center have been involved in a Solid Waste Disposal Research Program. Two approaches to the problem are being explored: the first is the development of an economically-feasible system of reclaiming the incinerator residue; the second, an economically-feasible method for recycling raw urban refuse. An incinerator residue pilot plant, constructed with funds previously appropriated for this program, has proven the technical feasibility of the first approach. With respect to the second approach, i.e., recycling of raw urban refuse, the Bureau is requesting $300,000 for this research effort. The funds will be used to construct a pilot plant to confirm the technical feasibility of the technique. The Federation views this research effort as truly significant. To expedite the construction of the raw refuse pilot plant, we recommend that your Committee appropriate an additional $150,000 in FY '73.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

We must state, in all honesty, that last year, the Administration finally seemed to be gaining some small appreciation for the seriousness of the imbalance that exists in the Forest Service's program. An effort was made in FY '72 to put some small additional amounts in such previously deficiently-funded areas as Wildlife Management and Recreation. We are pleased to note that the trend continues--in part--in the proposed FY '73 budget with $6.787 million proposed for Wildlife Management. This

represents about a ten percent increase over last year. However, the Federation is of the firm opinion that, as a minimum, an additional $600,000 is needed, bringing the total amount to $7.387 million. The additional $600,000 will give the Forest Service some flexibility in the management of rare and endangered species. Moreover, the extra funding will enable the Forest Service to carry out the pilot wildlife management program on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri which could well serve as a model for the remainder of the National Forest System.

On the other hand, the Federation is disturbed and astonished to note that the $39.904 million included for Recreation and Public Use represents a slight decrease from last year. In view of the burgeoning requirements for recreation and public use on our national forests, it is incomprehensible to us that the trend should be downward. As a minimum, the Federation recommends an increase of $1.0 million for Recreation and Public Use, bringing the total to $40.904 million. The Federation also notes, with displeasure, the request for $30.232 in FY '73 for Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement. The proposed $2.0 million cut would affect the Forest Service's ability to manage the forests on a sustained yield basis. Accordingly, the Federation recommends that the $2.0 million cut be restored to the budget.

Wildlife Habitat Research is an area that continues to receive inadequate funding. The proposed budget for 1973 calls for $1.823 million, down from $1.88 million appropriated last year. In view of the great need for additional research on rare and endangered species, research in other areas, and greater liaison with other federal agencies, the National Wildlife Federation recommends that the budget be increased by $1.135 million with highest priority given to research in the North Central States region ($300,000). Other regions requiring additional wildlife research funds are the South Central States ($200,000) and the interior of Alaska ($200,000), the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station ($220,000), and a pilot deer management program for the North Kings Deer Herd on the Sierra National Forest ($65,000). There is also a need to strengthen the wildlife habitat research at Warren, Pa., to enhance the economy of the Allegheny Plateau region. For this task, an additional $150,000 is recommended. Other additional research funds recommended for the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station are: $220,000 for timber management research and $110,000 for forest economics research.

The Federation is also interested in, and strongly supports, the research being carried on in Fire and Atmospheric Sciences and Forest Products and Engineering. It appears that several of the projects underway, or proposed, show great promise, such as: use of helicopters equipped with FLIR (Forward Looking Infra-Red), Project SKYFIRE, disposal of logging residues, and Project FALCON. It is our understanding that FALCON, which would cost about $10 million per year for five years, is presently unfunded. We think your Committee should consider at least some partial funding in FY '73 for FALCON. Concerning Forest Disease Research, the Federation notes that the FY '73 budget drops to $3.565 million from last year's $3.7 million as a result of a $135,000 personnel savings. We feel that, as a minimum, the cut should be restored and arrangements made to use contract researchers to a greater degree.

The Federation strongly endorses the statement made by the Chairman of the Trees for People Task Force concerning funds required for state and private forestry. We close with an expression of our hope that the Congress soon will authorize the emergency acquisition of the Vermejo Park in New Mexico for addition to the national forest system. If the Congress authorizes the acquisition, the National Wildlife Federation will support a provision to fund it--either in this bill or a supplemental.

Thank you for the opportunity of making these remarks.

Fort Foote Museum

WITNESSES

ROBERT W. BRITT, PRESIDENT, TREASURE COVE RESIDENTS ORGANIZATION
WILLIAM F. BENNETT, REAL ESTATE CONSULTANT

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Robert Britt, the President of the Treasure Cove Residents Organization.

Mr. Britt. Not being used to testifying, I would prefer to do it this way.

Madam Chairman and distinguished members, I am Robert Britt, president of the Treasure Cove Residents Organization, in Prince George's County, Md. With me is William Bennett, a professional real estate consultant.

We will try to show you that the "Living Military Museum" proposed at Fort Foote, Md., will be an unjustified use of Federal money in this time of national priorities which are far more urgent than this project. I will submit proxies from my counterparts in neighboring civic groups. I speak in the interests of some 2,000 families in the Fort Foote area.

With no public hearings whatsoever, the Smithsonian Institution proposes to eliminate the largest open tract of public park land and recreation area that is available to our families.

They would replace it with what their own brochure indicates will involve noisy musical competitions and military displays. It will snarl our narrow secondary roads during both its construction and exhibition stages.

We charge the Smithsonian's Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board with deliberate furtiveness in promotion of this project. A similar project was defeated 5 years ago by an outburst of local public opposition. This time the museum board has intentionally withheld copies of its planning brochure from a vitally interested public. Even the offices of Senator Mathias and Congressman Hogan have reported extreme difficulty in obtaining copies of the brochure.

Aside from describing the noisy displays, the brochure seems deliberately planned to mislead you and your subcommittee, Madam Chairman. You will note an aerial photograph on page 5 of the brochure. It is so old it makes Fort Foote appear a wilderness, virtually unpopulated.

The aerial photo Mr. Bennett is displaying, on the contrary, is only 18 months old. It clearly shows the astounding urban development that has now outstripped even the relative accuracy of even this recent photograph. It is not at all unlikely that by 1976, our area will be as heavily populated as the Virginia suburb directly across the Potomac River.

The Smithsonian Board also claims support from two local resident's organizations. One, Madam Chairman, has long been defunct. The other has lately refuted its original support.

In fact, the Board's clandestine approach to obtaining funds for this project has effectively precluded formulation of any public opinion whatsoever until our recent efforts.

But now, opposition is running at so high a tide that the Board's Director, Col. John Magruder, has finally scheduled a public meeting, on April 26, in a local church to discuss his plans. We hope he will be as honest as that setting would suggest.

Colonel Magruder has told us that the most noise we will even hear from the project would be the muted sound of fife and drum. Those who have read the Smithsonian brochure will appreciate that such an assurance represents a quantum leap backward from the original plan, which cannot be believed.

The reason we value our moments of silence at Fort Foote, Madam Chairman, is that we do not have an unlimited supply of it. Quite the contrary.

Our neighborhood lies directly beneath the northbound approach path to National Airport. Our mornings and evenings are punctuated by the overhead passage of heavy commercial jet liners, flying below 2,000 feet on their final approach to the airport runway. During rush hours, there is one airplane per minute going overhead.

In the tape recording I am about to play for you, Tony Sargent of CBS News, who is a Treasure Cove resident with an obviously strong and clear professional voice, reads passages from the bicentennial brochure. He is standing very near the spot where the Smithsonian proposes to have concerts, dramas, and—presumably—voice communications between the guides and tourists.

The recording level remains constant (tape plays).

I ask, how are the bicentennial tour guides and performers going to make themselves understood beneath the impact of the sounds you have just heard?

There is no way to stop this aircraft noise. The Federal Aviation Administration has no intention of diverting aircraft from this flight path. The commercial airline companies and the Airline Pilots Association both strongly oppose any change, on ground of passenger safety—a virtually impregnable position in the court of public opinion. We—and Fort Foote Park—unfortunately, are located on a direct compass heading south of the main jet runway at National Airport. A deviation wide enough to allow outdoor entertainment and concerts appears out of the question.

Nor will any commercial airliner scheduled for use by 1976 reduce this noise level sufficiently to allow audience enjoyment of an outdoor exposition. You perhaps recall the demise of the very fine Watergate concert series because of aircraft noise. To spend millions of dollars to duplicate that disaster with a similar one at Fort Foote, would be senseless.

When Colonel Magruder meets the public in 2 weeks, Madam Chairman, we assume he will tell us that he has lately begun negotiations on a way to avoid traffic congestion on our narrow local roads. (The Maryland authorities insisted on this proviso in the 1966 version of the museum project, but it is conspicuously absent from the 1971 planning brochure). The colonel reportedly hopes to build an extension of route 295, the interstate highway now ending at the Capital Beltway, at the east end of Woodrow Wilson Bridge. This extension would run along the Maryland shore of the Potomac to Fort Foote Park. Costs

on this could develop into a miniature parallel of the C–5A cargo plane funding fiasco.

Mr. Bennett, as a real estate consultant with some 20 years of experience in the Fort Foote area, has done some cost research, and with your permission, Madam Chairman, I would like to have him speak to this point now.

Mr. BENNETT. Madam Chairman and distinguished members, from the information available about this project, it appears to me that its costs have been gravely underestimated, if gaged by the amount of money presently sought for it. I hope this subcommittee will probe deeply into this aspect of this proposal before reaching a decision.

The Smithsonian is only seeking $275,000 for planning, and $1,500,000 or more per year for land acquisition, roads, and construction. Yet, originally, this project was to occupy some 500 acres, and require the widening of some 3 miles of access road. Now I understand that in its beginning years, the project will be limited to around 200 to 300 acres. Also, the Smithsonian must pay the cost of building its own access road across purchased property, some 2 miles of it.

It would acquire 66 acres from Fort Foote Park, but would have to buy the remaining acreage. At present, land in that area is selling for $20,000 to $27,000 an acre, with waterfront property going as high as $100,000 an acre. At a minimum, 200 acres would cost some $4 million, and probably considerably more if much waterfront property is included. Five hundred acres would cost nearly $10 million.

To reach Fort Foote Park would require more than a mile, and possibly 2 miles of access road. If the access road is brought in from Route 295, as planned, purchase of the mile or more of right-of-way land, planning and road construction would cost a minimum of $1½ to $2 million, depending on the width of the road, plus the cost of roads needed within the park.

So present and projected funds requested from the Congress would not even pay for the completion of the necessary roads and purchase of needed land, let alone pay for the buildings needed, employment of the troops, and other entertainment planned. It is obvious it will be necessary for them to come back to Congress for more money, a lot more money, before this project can become practical. I believe the real cost of this proposal will be closer to $10 million, than its present projection, over the next 3 years.

Mr. MCDADE. Who owns that area outlined in red at the current time?

Mr. BENNETT. That is owned by the National Park Service.

Mr. MCDADE. The area you are talking about is to the north?

Mr. BENNETT. That is right. That land is going to $20 thousand to $27 thousand an acre.

Their projected funds are only $1½ million a year or a little bit over that, with $375 thousand asked for planning. It's obvious they are going to have to come back to Congress for a lot more money if they really carry through on this. Personally, I think that from the discussions we have had and in looking at the property, it's going to cost them around $10 million to even get started on this in the next couple of years. With the other sites available, I think it's a waste of public money to do it.

Mr. MCDADE. The access is where?

Mr. BRITT. Off 459 where 295 ends at the east end of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge at the cloverleaf. The current access is Indian Head Highway.

Mr. MCDADE. How far away is Fort Washington?

Mr. BENNETT. About 10 more miles.

Mr. BRITT. Madam Chairman, there are several fine alternatives to building a phony revolutionary wooden stockade in a genuine Civil War fort, which has had a rather inglorious past.

I call your attention to this aerial photograph, on the same scale, of Fort Washington. Fort Washington contains 437 acres, where Fort Foote has only 66. It has access roads and parking areas already built. Then, just south of Fort Washington, across Piscataway Creek, are large tracts of apparently unused Federal land. They total about 500 acres and extend well below the scope of our photograph.

There are other possible sites. We have no photo of the area where Interstate Routes 495 and 295 intersect, just east of the Woodrow Wilson bridge, but there is a Federal tract of land of at least 400 acres there. The Oxon Hill Childrens' Farm occupies only a small fraction of this land. The remainder would provide excellent parking and access to any park built there. This could be utilized without the enormous cost of new highway construction.

Now let me point out Fort Dupont. It totals 450 acres and is much closer to the city than any other site, as you see by its proximity to Kennedy Stadium in this same photograph.

Madam Chairman, we do not contend the Bicentennial Park is a useless project. But we do believe that locating it at Fort Foote would be a costly mistake and a waste of public money. We suspect that the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, repeatedly frustrated in its efforts to establish a museum to war, has become obsessed with the idea of using this bicentennial park plan to further its war museum objective. I think they are trying to get the nose of a very costly camel beneath the Federal fiscal tent.

Then they can let cost overruns and environmental consequences come when it is too late to stop the project—as the patriotic fervor of the bicentennial year is more nearly upon us all—and you will face the prospect of approving large extra costs or appear to be unpatriotic.

Thank you very much. We will be happy to answer any questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Sargent wrote me about this matter and it was discussed in our hearings. I think you would be interested in reading the hearings.

Mr. SARGENT. Thank you.

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you for a good statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you, we appreciate having the information. Thank you for the courtesy of coming and for the excellent pictures.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WITNESS

ROBERT H. SIMMONS, FREE-LANCE WRITER OF FALMOUTH, MASS.

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Mr. Robert Simmons.

We shall insert in the record that portion of your prepared statement that you cover in your oral testimony.

(The statement follows:)

In last year's testimony before this subcommittee Secretary Ripley indirectly called me anti-Semitic, both in his own statement and in a news clipping entered in the record. According to the editor of this newsletter, the information it was based on came from (1) Sam Harris, the private lawyer of Mr. Hirshhorn, and (2) Charles Blitzer, Assistant Secretary for History and Art, Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Harris is a director of certain of Hirshhorn's business firms, such as Callahan Mining Corp. He is secretary and a director of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Foundation, one of the parties to the 1966 Agreement with the Smithsonian Institution re the Hirshhorn Museum. The prominent Washington political figures and fundraisers, Max Kampelman and Sargent Shriver, are members of Sam Harris's law firm.

Since I have been one of the principal complainants in this matter, I can only assume that these charges of anti-Semitism, further brought to the public by Mr. Hirshhorn himself in an interview with the New York Times, are aimed at me.

Not only do I deny these charges, and assert my outrage that they should have been admitted in testimony before this subcommittee, but I will submit at any time and place my own profound and lasting respect for the Jewish people in this country and elsewhere, who have contributed so much of benefit to the people of the earth in general and to me in particular that there is no way to repay their contributions.

In the National Portrait Gallery the portrait of Albert Einstein by Josef Scharl is from my collection. In 1969, I gave a drawing by the same artist of Einstein's hands to the Portrait Gallery. Records of this are in the Gallery's files. In a sense, this portrait is a memorial to Einstein, and the only one to my knowledge in Washington.

In 1969, when an opening appeared on the Supreme Court, I wrote letters to the Washington Post and other papers urging President Nixon to reappoint Arthur Goldberg, who had given up his own former position on the Court in an unprecedented act of selfless service to his country.

My ancestors, who arrived on these shores in 1620, founded this Nation as a free country for all, of whatever creed, race, or color. It is the freest country on the face of the earth today, in spite of continuing disparities that should be changed.

It is outrageous that I should have to defend myself against charges of anti-Semitism—and before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives—because I have openly and in the proper manner challenged the illegal procedures of a Federal institution, and because I have challenged the right of this institution to erect a memorial to a convicted confidence man on the most hallowed ground of this Nation, the Capitol Mall.

The question of the propriety of this memorial to Joseph H. Hirshhorn should not only be submitted to the people of the Nation as a whole, but it should be asked of the Nation's Jewish community whether this is the man they choose to represent them forever on the Capitol Mall, in the shadow of our memorials to George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

On July 5, 1971, it was announced that President Nixon had, at long last, appointed the members of the board of trustees of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. Presumably, this would legalize, albeit ex post facto, the irregularities charged because the museum was "operating" and receiving appropriations for "salaries and expenses" without the required board of trustees.

Because President Nixon's appointments also violate the terms of Public Law 89–788 and the enacting statutes for the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the legal status of the Hirshhorn board of trustees continues to be questionable and, perhaps, totally illegal.

The statutes (Public Law 89–788, section 3, Nov. 7, 1966; 80 Stat. 1404) provide three classes of membership to the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Board of Trustees:

(1) ex officio: the Chief Justice of the United States and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution;

(2) General members appointed by the President of the United States: four "from among nominations submitted by Joseph H. Hirshhorn;"

(3) General members appointed by the President of the United States: four "from among nominations submitted by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution."

It was clearly the intent of Congress in this law to provide separate classes of members of this Board of Trustees according to their relationship to Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn. Since this Board will become the most powerful such board in the United States—controlling the destiny of the Federal position in contemporary art "in perpetuity."—it would be totally improper that all the appointed members should be friends and associates of Joseph H. Hirshhorn.

Thus, Mr. Hirshhorn was allowed to pick only four of the members, who would be, presumably, his friends and associates.

The law required that the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution pick the other four—obviously intending that these four should not be friends and associates of Mr. Hirshhorn.

Especially since Mr. Hirshhorn was known to possess a dubious past, including associations linked to the Mafia, it was necessary to guarantee that this important Federal board of trustees would not be completely controlled by Mr. Hirshhorn and his friends and associates.

Examination of the list of appointments reveals, however, that all eight have long associations, personal associations, with Mr. Hirshhorn.

Of the four nominated by Mr. Hirshhorn:

(1) Mr. Arnason has been employed by Mr. Hirshhorn as early as 1962 to organize exhibitions of the private and Hirshhorn-Foundation collections, and to write catalogs thereto; Mr. Arnason was the single authority to foster the "gift" of the Hirshhorn collection under the arrangements for the Smithsonian's Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

(2) Miss Houghton has been acquainted with Mr. Hirshhorn for a number of years, having met him through her brother in Corning, N.Y.

(3) Mr. Schreiber, a major fundraiser for the Republican party in California, where Mr. Hirshhorn maintains a Palm Springs home, has been a friend of Mr. Hirshhorn's for several years.

(4) Mr. Wallis, a major fundraiser for the Republican Party in California, has been a friend of Mr. Hirshhorn's for several years.

Of the four supposedly nominated by the Smithsonian Board of Regents:

(5) Mr. Block has been a friend of Mr. Hirshhorn's for at least 15 years and frequently visits him in New York and Greenwich, Conn.

(6) Mr. Cummings, a major fundraiser for the Republican Party in California, has been a friend of Mr. Hirshhorn's for several years.

(7) Mr. Hamilton, formerly of New Haven, Conn., not far from Mr. Hirshhorn's Connecticut residence, has known Mr. Hirshhorn for several years.

(8) Mr. Moynihan has been acquainted and associated with Mr. Hirshhorn, in his relation to Mr. Nathaniel Owings, whose achitectural firm designed the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, since the early sixties. Mr. Moynihan was involved with Mr. Owings in the Pennsylvania Avenue plan, which annexed the plan to redesign the Mall, which included Mr. Hirshhorn's memorial museum.

These facts indicate that the appointment of the membership of the Hirshhorn Board of Trustees was counter to the intent of Congress in Public Law 89–788 and is, therefore, null and void.

The Subcommittee on Department of Interior and Related Agencies of the House Committee on Appropriations is fortunate in its work. Providing money for national parks and art museums is something like funding a children's hospital or the church—the purpose is such a good one that if a few dollars do go astray it seems a small price to pay for the spiritual, moral, and intellectual benefits derived.

It is for this very reason, however, that the watchdog functions of this subcommittee must be applied vigorously. The public expects the Defense Department to be a wastrel and gets what it expects—a recent General Accounting Office report reveals that Defense cannot account for some $2 billion of expenditures in the last few years. Such an agency as the Smithsonian Institution, however, is held in such high regard that, when irregularities appear, the public rightly feels that a sacred trust has been betrayed.

Intellectual dishonesty, irregular procedures in the arts, a memorial to a confidence man, financial mismanagement, involvements with a convicted criminal, public money diverted for yacht trips and soirees in "art palaces" for the limited pleasure of a handful of Smithsonian officials and their friends—these are not activities that the public can accept when associated with the Smithsonian Institution.

It should be unnecessary to employ deceit in any way in justifying appropriations for the arts and sciences.

Mr. SIMMONS. My name is Robert H. Simmons. I am a freelance writer from Falmouth, Mass., and Washington, D.C. This statement which is followed by a supplemental statement is very brief and mainly concerns the Joseph Hirshhorn Board of Trustees which was appointed last year by President Nixon.

Before I speak on that, I would like to mention one part of the latter section of my statement which involves charges that seemed to have been made before this subcommittee last year about anti-Semitism which were unfortunate, I think, and certainly don't apply to me. I am certainly not against Mr. Hirshhorn in any way. I am not against the Hirshhorn Museum because he is a Jew. I am not anti-Semitic in any shape or fashion. I would like to go clearly on the record. The word implies that I am, and I do not accept that.

As I point out in my statement, among other things, the portrait of Albert Einstein, which was illustrated on the cover of the Saturday Review a couple of years ago, is from my collection that hangs in the National Portrait Gallery and is one of the few portraits of Jews that hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. I didn't give them the portrait. They bought it. But I did give them a drawing of Einstein's hands which is by the same artist. I gave this because Mr. Einstein is one of the greatest men of all times. He became an American citizen. I thought he deserved, in my estimation, to hang there.

Questions were raised before this committee about the legality of the Hirshhorn Museum and especially for appropriations being given to salaries and expenses for the Museum, this year will total $2,048,000.

Questions were raised for three reasons. One, because the Museum had no Board of Trustees. Two, because it had no collection of art, because the collection actually belongs to Mr. Hirshhorn and he won't give title to the Government until after the museum building and the sculpture garden are completed. Three, because it has no museum building and scultpure garden.

In answer to these questions, the Smithsonian, as you will see in examining the statements, just didn't bother to answer the questions about the Board of Trustees. They admitted that there was to be no collection of art until after the museum building and sculpture garden are finished.

They admitted, of course, that it is obvious that the building is a long way from being finished. The Board of Trustees was appointed in the last year.

In general, the law says that the Board of Trustees shall be made up of three classes of membership. The first class is ex officio, the Chief Justice and the Secretary of the Smithsonian. The second class, the general members appointed by the President, four from a list submitted by Joseph H. Hirshhorn, with nominations by him. The third class are four general members who will be appointed by the President from a list submitted by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. It was clearly the intent of Congress in this law to provide separate classes of members to this Board of Trustees according to their relationship to Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn.

Since this Board will become the most powerful such Board in the United States, controlling the destiny of the Federal position in contemporary art in perpetuity, it should be, and it would be, totally im-

proper that all the appointed members should be friends and associates of Joseph H. Hirshhorn. Thus, Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn was allowed to pick only four of the members who would be, presumably, his friends and associates.

The law required that the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution pick the other four, obviously intending that these four should not be friends and associates of Mr. Hirshhorn.

Especially since Mr. Hirshhorn was known to possess a dubious past, which is reviewed in this statement in the pages just previous, including associations linked to the Mafia, it was necessary to guarantee that this important Federal Board of Trustees would not be completely controlled by Mr. Hirshhorn and his friends and associates.

Examination of the list of appointments reveals, however, that all eight have long associations, personal associations, with Mr. Hirshhorn.

One, Mr. Arnason, has been employed by Mr. Hirshhorn as early as 1962 to organize exhibitions of the private and Hirshhorn-Foundation collections, and to write catalogs thereto. Mr. Arnason was the single authority to foster the "gift" of the Hirshhorn Collection under the arrangements for the Smithsonian's Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

Two, Miss Houghton has been acquainted with Mr. Hirshhorn for a number of years, having met him through her brother in Corning, N.Y.

Three, Mr. Schreiber, a major fundraiser for the Republican Party in California, where Mr. Hirshhorn maintains a Palm Springs home, has been a friend of Mr. Hirshhorn for several years.

Four, Mr. Wallis, a major fundraiser for the Republican Party in California, has been a friend of Mr. Hirshhorn for several years.

Of the four supposedly nominated by the Smithsonian Board of Regents, the fifth, Mr. Block, has been a friend of Mr. Hirshhorn for at least 15 years and frequently visits him in New York and Greenwich, Conn.

Sixth, Mr. Cummings, a major fundraiser for the Republican Party in California, has been a friend of Mr. Hirshhorn's for several years.

Seventh, Mr. Hamilton, formerly of New Haven, Conn., not far from Mr. Hirshhorn's Connecticut residence, has known Mr. Hirshhorn for several years.

Eighth, Mr. Moynihan has been acquainted and associated with Mr. Hirshhorn, in his relation to Mr. Nathaniel Owings, whose architectural firm designed the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, since the early sixties. Mr. Moynihan was involved with Mr. Owings in the Pennsylvania Avenue plan, which annexed the plan to redesign the mall, which included Mr. Hirshhorn's memorial museum.

These facts indicate that the appointment of the membership of the Hirshhorn Board of Trustees was counter to the intent of Congress in Public Law 89–788, and is, therefore, null and void.

That is about all I really wanted to say.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

We will adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1972.

NORTHEASTERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

WITNESS

OTIS F. HALL, DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES, COLLEGE OF LIFE SCIENCES AND AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Otis F. Hall, Director, Institute of Natural and Environmental Resources, College of Life Sciences and Agriculture, University of New Hampshire.

It is a pleasure to welcome you. Please insert your statement in the record and summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

The land-use patterns developing in this country and especially in New England are of increasing concern to me, speaking as a person trained in both economics and ecology, and as an educator and forester. Our country has a dynamic and expanding population, but, a finite land and resource base. Moreover, we are an inventive people with an outdoor heritage which seeks legitimate, natural and healthy release. The rate and intensity of public use of our wild lands for a variety of uses—some of them not even imagined as short a time ago as 10 years—appears to be exceeding our managerial skills.

In New England, 79 percent of the land is forested. These forests lie within 1 day's driving time of over one-third of the Nation's population—71 million people! But simple statistics do not accurately reflect the resource—lofty mountains, sparkling lakes and streams and a complex vegetation supported by heterogenous soils and inhabited by an almost infinite variety of life—nor the people with their complex, diverse and year-round opportunities and aspirations to utilize for recreational and commercial purposes our wild land and forest resources. Yet in the rural areas where people are directly dependent on this resource, we find population dropping. Can this land be a real economic base for a good life for the inhabitants directly dependent upon it?

Our forest and wild land managers have been scientifically trained to manage land for the continuous production of goods and services, timber, water, and wildlife. Now they must also manage a large transient population of recreation seekers as a key factor in the environmental skein. This will require new and more comprehensive management skills and these must be founded on sound, practical scientific research on man's effect on all the facets of the forest environment.

At the present time, public discussion of land-use policies frequently appears to become polarized between single interest groups, and decisions are pursued solely on the basis of relative strengths of pressure groups. This is a frequent situation where scientific facts are few and not widely known. The only way toward more rational and satisfactory long-term decisions is an active and continuous research program providing a flow of facts and understanding that encourage polarized viewpoints to trend back toward reality.

Land managers and natural scientists have been neither blind to the approach of this problem nor to its gravity. The Forest Service laboratory at Durham, N.H. for example, has performed highly creditable research with significant inputs for land managers in the areas of (1) watershed management and protection, (2) growth and culture of quality northern hardwoods, (3) genetic improvement of white pine and associated species, (4) the role of diseases in degrading northern hardwoods and (5) improving the management of private forest recreation enterprises.

Moreover, the capability of the Forest Service group at Durham, N.H., has been significantly increased by the appropriation from Congress of funds to construct a sorely needed laboratory. I am happy to report that a low bidder has been accepted and the laboratory will be completed early in 1973.

The location of the laboratory on the campus of the University of New Hampshire will permit even closer cooperation with the university for research in forestry, ecology, botany, pathology, genetics, soils and hydrology. Cooperation with other universities and institutions has also increased.

Though I am encouraged by the progress that has been made, I feel strongly that problems attendant to the increasing and diverse uses of New England forests and wild lands will become more grave unless research on man's effect on forest ecosystems is accelerated. This trend must be reversed, especially in New England which has so many natural assets. Such increased research is essential if we are to make progress on the environmental protection program outlined by the President in his recent message to Congress on the subject.

The current regular Forest Service appropriation for the Durham group will not permit more than cursory examination of the physical and biological affects of increased use of New England forest ecosystems. There are two areas in which accelerated research are required.

(1) Physical—influence of forest resource management and use on water quality and quantity; impact of forest use on soil degradation, erosion and capacity to support life natural to the ecosystem; and disposal problems related to waste created by human activity.

(2) Biological—origin and succession of plants on fragile disturbed or heavily used sites: productivity, energy and nutrient cycles related to site, use, and management; and a synthesis of biological and economic impacts by means of ecological systems analysis.

The Forest Service will require $100,000 for implementation of the research in the physical area (watershed management) and $100,000 for augmented research in the biological area (timber management). I have outlined my reasons why the research is needed as well as the need for timely research in these areas. These funds would provide for some additional staff, more cooperative research in these areas with the University of New Hampshire and other research institutions, allow for more effective use of the new laboratory, and provide for the design and acquisition of equipment required for effective research on the physical and biological impact of man in the New England forest environment.

I respectfully request that the subcommittee add $200,000 to the Forest Service appropriation for the Durham, N.H., laboratory.

Mr. HALL. Fine. I will be glad to do that.

I am here in support of an additional $200,000 appropriation for the Durham Laboratory of the U.S. Forest Service, Research Laboratory.

Last year, thanks to you people, I believe, we were able to begin building this laboratory and now we are asking for an additional $200,000 to man the thing and to get us into some of these environmental issues that are pretty important today.

I am here, actually, not only representing myself but a number of other people from New Hampshire.

Thomas Bonner, the president of our university, has written you a letter, I believe.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct.

Mr. HALL. Dean Harry Keener, dean of our college, and our State Forester, all of them support this laboratory very much.

The one thing I want to say to you—I could give lots of statistics—but I think the important thing that we have right now is a great polarization of interests. We are resolving an awful lot of these land use questions and environmental questions on the basis of, I will say, propaganda, publicity campaigns, confrontations.

We are really lacking facts on these things. You know some of these things on the clear-cutting issues that we have had.

Mrs. HANSEN. I received a very interesting letter from the professor of physical education at the University of Tennessee. He said we must obtain the facts instead of running the country by emotion.

Mr. HALL. This is exactly right. We have gone through an emotional binge on this environmental problem.

This is why I say we need research.

One thing we have going in the Northeast here is an interest in using forest land for disposal of secondary effluent from sewage disposal areas. We are doing research on this. Actually, we are not doing research, but we are trying it.

The Army Engineers, for example, have a proposal, I do not know how far it will get, to use 80,000 acres of forest land in New Hampshire as a distribution area for this waste water. We do not know anything about what that is going to do. It is a good idea. It is probably a way to get the phosphates and nitrates out of the water.

Mrs. HANSEN. How this affects each specie of tree is the problem.

Mr. HALL. That is right.

This is the sum and substance of my statement, we need more facts. Two things they want to start working on there; water quality management, more of it, on forest land, and the other thing on the biological impact of these large groups of people we are getting in the forest, how you handle those around our metropolitan areas and so forth. Here in the Northeast we have that problem all the way up to the hilt.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. HALL. I will not take any more of your time. Thank you.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

WITNESSES

NICHOLAS H. HOLMES, JR., CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC RESOURCES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

TOM BENNETT, DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Nichols H. Holmes, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Historic Resources of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Holmes, it is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. HOLMES. Madam Chairman, I am Nicholas H. Holmes, Jr., a practicing architect from Mobile Ala., and chairman of the committee on historic resources of the American Institute of Architects. With me today is Tom Bennette, the institute's director of Congressional relations.

I would like to submit my full statement for the hearing record and will briefly summarize it at this time.

I am a principal in the architectural/engineering firm of Holmes and Geer, of Mobile, and serve as the AIA's Alabama State Preservation Coordinator and as the AIA's representative to the Alabama Historic Commission. I cite these credentials as evidence that I am deeply involved in preservation work at the local, State, and national levels. Our firm does some restoration work, but it is only a small part of our practice. So my involvement in preservation in primarily for love-not money.

Today, The American Institute of Architects, a professional society representing 24,000 licensed architects, wishes to express its support for an adequate level of funding for the historic preservation program of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

This program administered by the National Park Service represents the only major effort by the Federal Government to preserve one segment of our invaluable and irreplaceable American heritage—our historic properties. I have labored in this vineyard for some 20 years now and I have witnessed preservation efforts change from the rather hysterical, rear guard actions of a pitiful few into a formidable force for the improvement of our manmade environment. A tremendous stimulus to this change was the passage of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.

Not only has the preservation effort gained strength, it has also broadened its scope. At one time the AIA committee I chair was called the committee on historic buildings. It is now the committee on historic resources. We are still interested in individual structures, but we are even more interested in the preservation of the whole fabric of a central city of rural area.

We recognize, as I know Congress does, that the cities of America are in dire trouble—trouble to a large extent resulting from Federal programs that have promoted and subsidized suburbia and drawn away the life's blood of the city. And what a dreary failure suburbia is. Without question, this dislocation of people has contributed enormously to the disorientation of our present society.

To survive, the cities must be repopulated, and we must work to stimulate a movement "back downtown". This is a tough proposition and it may come as a surprise to some that one of the few programs that is actually doing this is historic preservation.

Why does Savannah still have a healthy downtown? Why is Charleston still lively? Why is it that the core of New Orleans is still thriving?

In each case it is because people still live downtown. And why? Because the fabric of the city has not been destroyed, but has been preserved—not frozen, mind you—but preserved so that in each case there is architectural continuity present and very visible.

In Mobile we have a downtown park called Washington Square. Around it and in its neighborhood are a mixture of middle to late 19th century buildings—Greek Revival—Gothic—Italianate—Victorian.

Ten years ago it was slowly but surely deteriorating. Today it is one of the most sought-after locations in town. Young people are actually moving back and recycling the 19th century buildings.

The success of the effort can be definitely traced back to the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Without the protection afforded by this act, it is doubtful that the people involved would have ventured back and invested their own cash.

Isn't this far better and cheaper than allowing the area to hit bottom. And, this is not just a local phenomenon—it is national in scope.

This national impact of historic preservation is clearly reflected by the fact that 46 States have developed programs that justify matching grants-in-aid amounting to nearly $20 million under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

It is on this basis that we request the committee to approve an appropriation of at least $18,795,000 for the historic preservation program of the National Park Service. This level of funding will enable

the State grants-in-aid program to function at its maximum authorized level of $15 million as well as providing the other six historic preservation activities with funds as requested in the 1973 budget.

I come here today to commend this committee for its past efforts in helping to initiate the Federal Government's efforts in historic preservation and to request that the momentum for historic preservation that has grown across the country not be allowed to subside. But instead be further nurtured through an expanded appropriation for this important program.

It is more than saving old buildings. It is restoring urban environments to make repopulation of our cities possible. And it is retaining contact with our past in a manner that will make our future more liveable, more peaceful, and more pleasant.

On behalf of the American Institute of Architects, I appreciate this opportunity to express our views and trust that you will take favorable action on them.

(Mr. Holmes' prepared statement follows:)

76-788 O—72—pt. 5——25

Madam Chairman, I am Nicholas H. Holmes, Jr., a practicing architect from Mobile, Alabama, and Chairman of the Committee on Historic Resources of The American Institute of Architects.

I am a principal in the architectural/engineering firm of Holmes and Geer, of Mobile, and serve as the AIA's Alabama State Preservation Coordinator and as the AIA's Representative to the Alabama Historic Commission. I cite these credentials as evidence that I am deeply involved in preservation work at the local, state, and national levels. Our firm does some restoration work, but it is only a small part of our practice. So my involvement in preservation is primarily for love--not money.

Today, The American Institute of Architects, a professional society representing 24,000 licensed architects, wishes to express its support for an adequate level of funding for the historic preservation program of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

This program administered by the National Park Service represents the only major effort by the Federal government to preserve one segment of our invaluable and irreplaceable American heritage--our historic properties. I have labored in this vineyard for some 20 years now and I have witnessed preservation efforts change from the rather hysterical, rear guard actions of a pitiful few into a formidable force for the improvement of our manmade environment. A tremendous stimulus to this change was the passage of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.

Not only has the preservation effort gained strength, it has also broadened its scope. At one time the AIA committee I chair was called the Committee on Historic Buildings. It is now the Committee on Historic Resources. We are still interested in individual structures, but we are as interested in the preservation of the whole fabric of a central city or rural area.

We recognize, as I know Congress does, that the cities of America are in dire trouble--trouble to a large extent resulting from Federal programs that have promoted and subsidized suburbia and drawn away the life's blood of the city. And what a dreary failure suburbia is. Without question, this dislocation of people has contributed enormously to the disorientation of our present society.

To survive the cities must be repopulated, and we must work to stimulate a movement "back downtown". This is a tough proposition and it may come as a surprise to some that one of the few programs that is actually doing this is historic preservation.

Why does Savannah still have a healthy downtown? Why is Charleston still lively? Why is it that the core of New Orleans is still thriving?

In each case it is because people still live downtown. And Why? Because the fabric of the city has not been destroyed, but has been preserved--not frozen, mind you--but preserved so that in each case there is architectural continuity present and very visible.

In Mobile we have a downtown park called Washington Square. Around it and in its neighborhood are a mixture of middle to late 19th century buildings--Greek Revival--Gothic--Italianate--Victorian.

Ten years ago it was slowly but surely deteriorating. Today it is one of the most sought-after locations in town. Young people are actually moving back and re-cycling the 19th century buildings.

The success of the effort can be definitely traced back to the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Without the protection afforded by this Act, it is doubtful that the people involved would have ventured back and invested their own cash.

Isn't this far better and cheaper than allowing the area to hit bottom. And Gentlemen, this is not just a local phenomenon--it is national in scope.

As a means of fostering this national impact of historic preservation, the AIA's Historic Resources Committee has organized a network of State Preservation Coordinators. These coordinators act as our direct liaison between the officials in each state government responsible for historic preservation and our own 263 chapters across the country to encourage and assist the development of local preservation projects.

These state coordinators 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 fiscal year 1973, that legislation authorizes $15 million in grants-in-aid to the states to assist them in conducting surveys for historic buildings and sites, planning for their restoration, acquiring the necessary properties, and restoring the buildings and sites in an appropriate fashion.

However, the state grant-in-aid program is only one of seven major historic preservation activities funded through the single appropriation that is acted upon annually by this Committee. The other activities, ranging from archeological projects to the National Register of Historic Places, are projected to consume $3,795,000 of the $10 million requested by the Administration for historic preservation in 1973 leaving $6.2 million for state grants-in-aid.

We recognize that the budget requests as well as the appropriations for the overall historic preservation program have substantially increased over the last few years, but the share available for the state grant-in-aid program has remained virtually the same for the past three years.

Unfortunately, this comes at a time when the states are in greater need than ever for historic preservation assistance and when they have also developed an outstanding capacity for raising matching funds to complement the Federal aid.

The National Park Service estimates that 42 states will need Federal matching assistance amounting to $2,547,000 for survey and planning work in the coming fiscal year. And based on plans already completed, 46 states have identified some 450 acquisition and development projects, which will require matching funds of $17,380,000 to initiate and complete.

This need for matching grants-in-aid by the states of $19,927,000 coupled with the similar request of $4,175,000 by the National Trust for Historic Preservation amounts to $24,102,000, which is nearly four times greater than the $6.2 million requested by the administration for the grant-in-aid program.

It is on this basis that we request the Committee to approve an appropriation of at least $18,795,000 for the historic preservation program of the National Park Service. This level of funding will enable the state grant-in-aid program to function at its maximum authorized level of $15 million as well as providing the other six historic preservation activities with funds as requested in the 1973 budget.

I come here today to commend this Committee for its past efforts in helping to initiate the Federal Government's efforts in historic preservation and to request that the momentum for historic preservation that has grown across the country not be allowed to subside. But instead be further nurtured through an expanded appropriation for this important program.

It is more than saving old buildings.

It is retaining contact with our past in a manner that will make our future more liveable, more peaceful and more pleasant.

On behalf of The American Institute of Architects, I appreciate this opportunity to express our views and trust that you will take favorable action on them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Holmes, for a very informative and excellent statement.

Mr. HOLMES. I would certainly appreciate your efforts to give us the tools.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. We appreciate your presentation.

MERAMEC BASIN ASSOCIATION

WITNESSES

HON. BILL D. BURLISON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI
HAROLD TURNER, PRESIDENT, MERAMEC BASIN ASSOCIATION
JAMES GAMBLE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, MERAMEC BASIN ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome our distinguished colleague, Congressman Burlison.

Mr. Burlison, please introduce you guests.

Mr. BURLISON. Yes, Madam Chairman. Thank you very much. I would appreciate very much the chance to present my two very good friends, hard workers with the Meramec Basin Association.

Madam Chairman, I want first for the record to show that I associate myself with the remarks of my very distinguished colleague from Missouri, Mr. Ichord, who appeared before your committee the day before yesterday, I believe, in support of this project.

Mr. Ichord and I share the boundary line, share the site of this project, the Council Bluff Lake project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Ichord appeared in behalf of this project.

Mr. BURLISON. I appreciate that. I have studied his statement and found that it is a very fine statement in support of this project. I want to associate myself with those remarks.

Madam Chairman, we have, since our last meeting here, made very substantial progress in the construction of this project. We just feel that it is very urgent that we proceed and complete this very early stage of the development of the basin project.

I want to present to the Chairlady two witnesses who have been here before. The committee knows them well.

On my left, Mr. Harold Turner, President of the Meramec Basic Association, and Mr. James Gamble, the Executive Vice President of this association.

I would like to yield to Mr. Turner.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert your statement in the record. Please summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

FOREST SERVICE—COUNCIL BLUFF LAKE, CLARK NATIONAL FOREST, MO.

We are pleased to report to you that construction work on Council Bluff Lake is preceeding steadily. Expenditure of the funds authorized last year has brought the project into final recreation planning, and construction of the intake works for the dam. On Lake Huzzah (HZ–22), the damsite feasibility study will be completed in fiscal year 1972—with no further need for funds until results of the study are known. We wish to express our appreciation for your making these efforts possible.

Council Bluff Lake is now up to the point of completion of construction on the dam and spillway. To accomplish this will take $1,843,000.

Meeting the need for water recreation in our area is nowhere near being reached. The national forest is not yet being used in the many sound ways that are possible and needed. Our State and local governments are also at work in expanding facilities for basin recreation. However, we are far from taking care of the region's requirements—especially those of the 2½ million people in the St. Louis metropolitan area to which the Clark Forest lake program will contribute so much.

We know so well that you have a problem in the distribution of funds; but we feel that our area's contribution in mineral royalties from the national forest provide an equitable basis for some special consideration on exchanging the loss of a depletable resource with a renewable, productive resource which the basin lake program will provide. On this basis and the inadequacy of facilities in our region, we hope you can authorize funds to complete this first Meramec Basin lake now.

We ask your favorable action on full funding of this project in the sum of $1,843,000. Thank you for consideration of our needs.

Attachments: Forest Service letter; Governor Hearnes letter; Dept. of Conservation letter; Water Resources Board letter.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Forest Service,
Clark National Forest,
Rolla, Mo., March 29, 1972.

Reply to: 1630 Written Information (6500)
Subject: Mineral Receipts
Mr. JAMES F. GAMBLE,
Meramec Basin Association,
114 West Madison,
Kirkwood, Mo.

The following information is supplied in response to your request. The records we have on file pertaining to mineral receipts date back to fiscal year 1961.

Fiscal year:	*Receipts*
1972 (as of Feb. 28, 1972)	$1,222,069.54
1971	2,156,338.89
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	7,600,219.34

If we can be of any further assistance, please call again.

DONALD L. ROLLENS,
Forest Supervisor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jefferson City, Mo., March 29, 1972.

(Separate, original letters filed with House and Senate Appropriations Committees as indicated below.)

Re Meramec River Basin, Mo.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES,
U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

To the Honorable Committee Members:

Our needs for sound utilization of the waters of the Meramec Basin are increasing year by year, and the urgency for construction of basin lake projects is increasing accordingly.

The State of Missouri is prepared to take care of its obligations, through cooperative programs of our agencies, special authority for cost sharing where required, or both.

We need completion of the basin projects at the earliest possible date. Your favorable action to this end will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN E. HEARNES, *Governor.*

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION,
Jefferson City, Mo., March 29, 1972.

(Separate, original letters filed with House and Senate Subcommittees as indicated below.)

Hon. JULIA HANSEN,
Hon. ALLEN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior, and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

We are taking this means of expressing our support for the continuation of construction funding at Council Bluff Lake, Meramec Basin, Mo. This project on the Clark National Forest has an extremely fine potential for helping to meet both recreational and resource management needs.

We will appreciate your support for the project.

Sincerely,

CARL R. NOREN, *Director.*

THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
WATER RESOURCES BOARD,
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION,
Jefferson City, Mo., March 29, 1972.

(Separate, original letters filed with House and Senate Subcommittees as indicated below.)

Hon. JULIA HANSEN,
Hon. ALLEN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Washington, D.C.

This is to express the wholehearted support of the Missouri Water Resources Board for appropriations sufficient to complete Council Bluff Lake, Clark National Forest, Mo. This lake is an integral part of the State water program and is much needed to provide a real balance to the water oriented recreational facilities serving the State.

Favorable consideration by your subcommittee to appropriate funds to permit earliest possible use and enjoyment by visitors to the national forest will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD L. SUMMERS,
Acting Executive Director.

Mr. TURNER. Thank you. I am Harold Turner, president of the Meramec Basin Association.

This Council Bluff Lake is needed more than ever for helping in our drastic shortage of water, and recreation facilities in eastern Missouri. If construction can be completed this coming year, it will help us greatly both in getting the lake into use and aiding the local economy.

We thank you for bringing our lake project this far and hope it will be possible to see it completed in fiscal 1973.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. GAMBLE. I think I can say even less, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your Congressmen do a very able job for you, on behalf of these programs.

Mr. GAMBLE. We are thankful for them.

I would like to say your favorable consideration of the wildlife habitat for Clarke and Mark Twain will very much enhance the use of this lake, because the improvement in wildlife habitat will enrich the use of the lake and the people who go there.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee appropriated funds last year for this project, but in conference the item was deleted.

Mr. BURLISON. That is right. We lost it on conference. We are very grateful that you put that in for us last time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

WILDLIFE HABITAT RESEARCH

WITNESS

VERNON WALKER, DIRECTOR OF THE NATURE CENTER, RESTON, VA.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Vernon Walker, the Director of the Nature Center at Reston, Va.

Your statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF VERNON WALKER, THE NATURE CENTER, RESTON, VA.

My name is Vernon Walker, director of the Nature Center in Reston, Va. I also hold the title of environmental director for the Reston Home Owners Association. I wish to testify to the need for additional funds to support wildlife habitat research in urban environments as well as in campgrounds and recreation areas which people (like me) seek out and enjoy in leisure time.

I have made a special effort to testify because I feel that the people I represent are among the least organized in the land. Perhaps that is the way it must be because of the solitary nature of a pastime involving nonconsumptive wildlife species.

Reston is a new city—one of the earliest attempts to design with nature. Our residents are attracted to Reston because they recognize, among other things, the beauty of the natural world. They seek not to conquer nature, but to live in harmony with it.

Reston is still evolving. Some areas are being developed; others are maturing in the sense that many residents are searching for new ways to blend with the natural environment. Others, I regret to say, have not fully overcome the many years of environmental illiteracy and must be taught the role of each citizen in maintaining environmental quality.

Wildlife is an integral part of nature and many of our residents are particularly concerned about maintaining a variety of wildlife in their environment (that is, their one-quarter-acre lots or the commonly owned open space near their homes).

Reston was one of the first new towns—now there are others—and we are confident that hundreds of new towns and cities are in the immediate future. Our experience at Reston has convinced us that new knowledge is needed to guide the development of Reston and other new towns and cities throughout the country. We need new knowledge of the interaction between vegetation and songbird populations so that before the bulldozers move in to develop new residential areas, we can tell the developer the kinds, amounts, and patterns of vegetation which must be left to maintain wildlife in the urban environment. We need better knowledge of the habitat requirements of songbirds so that we may tell the resident how he can improve the wildlife habitat values on his particular lot by planting x species of plants in x numbers and in such and such a pattern. And equally important, we need new ways of communicating with residents; methods of increasing their environmental sophistication and transmitting new knowledge so that individuals can participate significantly in managing their environment.

Current research leans heavily in the direction of serving fishing and hunting interests. This type of research is well financed at the State level through license

fees and excise taxes on sporting goods. While I am in favor of such research, I think we must recognize the need for research that will benefit people who are not interested in consuming wildlife but in enjoying anl learning from it.

Presently, the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station at Blacksburg, Va., spends an estimated $25,000 per year on nonconsumptive wildlife research. This is a very modest program, indeed. This means, in reality, that one man is at work in this area.

I would like to see a three- or four-man effort. This, I feel, would give us the results we need, and in a much quicker time.

I urge you, therefore, to add $150,000 to the budget to build and strengthen this research program. If this can be done, we in Reston will cooperate in the program. The Nature Center will coordinate the research activities among Reston landowners and help to locate study sites. I can help also by providing on-the-site ecological knowledge of Reston. (One study has already been conducted in Reston with Nature Center cooperation. It was largely supported by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.)

We look forward to more successful efforts with your help.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to appear before you.

VERNON J. WALKER,
Director, The Nature Center.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please proceed.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you.

You will recall I was here 2 years ago and spoke on the same topic, the need for additional funds to support wildlife habitat for nonconsumptive species. You will recall that I live and work in Reston as an environmental director for the Homeowners Association; I am concerned about the total environment, particularly enhancing it for a better place in which to live, where we can have turtles, birds, chipmunks.

Mrs. HANSEN. Turtles? Haven't there been problems with some turtles?

Mr. WALKER. Not these kind. These are the kind that you can see going through your back yard, along the walkway, that the kids can pick up, study them for a couple of days and then let go and there is no problem of disease with these.

Our problem is, we do not have enough knowledge about these different kinds of habitat. Now, the Southeastern Experimental Station in Blacksburg has been doing some modest programs. I believe they are spending somewhere in the neighborhood of $25,000, which is very modest; it is just one man, a very capable man.

I feel if we could get a team effort down there, that we could, how should I say, it would not be an arithmetic progression, but a geometric progression. In other words, a team would really get something going for us, not just in Reston but I think in the campgrounds, recreation areas, which people like me and you, I think, are looking for. In other words, we should be able to go to a campground and know we will have a really great experience, not just socially but in the environment.

Mrs. HANSEN. And know how to protect the environment also.

Mr. WALKER. Right. That is one thing we have been excited about. Through a program like mine, we can take that research and pump it right into—not just into the mind but on the globe; in other words, do it, study it right within months.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people presently live in Reston?

Mr. WALKER. 18,500 at this time and we are growing rapidly. We will have somewhere in the neighborhood of 25,000 by December of this year. So this is monumental growth.

That growth of course is great for people, but not so great for the wildlife. We have turkey, for example. We want to know if we can really expect to keep those turkeys there. How many oak trees do we need to keep a given number of pairs of turkeys? It would be marvelous.

I think we have a chance, but we do not know enough. This is what we are looking for, more research to give us the answers and put those answers right into practice and have people know about it right away.

We have the little Brownies go out and deliver the newsletter door to door. So if we do something, it is not hidden, it is right there. People can walk with me and look at it. In fact, the people help plant the plants. So it is a really exciting change.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very interesting statement. We always enjoy your appearance.

AFRO-AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

WITNESS

ROBERT A. DeFORREST, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AFRO-AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL CORP.

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Mr. Robert A. DeForrest, the executive vice president of the Afro-American Bicentennial Corp.

It is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. DEFORREST. My pleasure, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: I am indeed pleased to be able to appear before you this morning to give testimony in support of item (D) of the Park Service's fiscal 1973 budget for activities under the "Preservation of historic properties appropriations."

As you know, this particular line item relates to historic sites surveys and specifically requests an increase of $300,000 over last year's request. This increase would be used for the contracting of additional "Themes Studies" on the identification and evaluation of historic landmarks—including those showing strong Afro-American association.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is a budgeted item.

Mr. DEFORREST. Yes, it is, indeed. The need for such studies becomes immediately apparent upon observing that, of the more than one thousand sites presently administered by the National Park Service, less than 1 percent commemorate the contributions of minority Americans to the development of this Nation.

Encouraged by Park Director Hartzog's express intention to "define a national park system that is balanced and complete in its representation of the Nation's historical heritage" and to "identify the gaps that presently exist in this representation," the Afro-American Bicentennial Corp. initiated a dialog with the NPS early last year. This relationship resulted in the sponsorship by ABC and NPS of a symposium (on January 15) on the Afro-American heritage and the national park system. That conference brought together 20 of the country's leading scholars in Afro-American history and culture as well as officials of the NPS. The consensus of this group was that the forthcoming bicentennial commemoration provides a timely and ap-

propriate vehicle for presenting to the Nation and the world a more truthful interpretation of the diversity of our society.

Madam Chairman, in the short time allotted to me, I would like to stress the great importance to minority Americans of seeing themselves and their heritage reflected in the institutions of our society, and to find themselves in the American heritage in their own way. The up-dating of historical commemoration, in the National Park Service is a tremendous opportunity for giving great impetus to this self-discovery by minority Americans.

I believe it is terribly significant that less than 1 percent of the sites in the national park system commemorate contributions of minority peoples. We are advocating a study of minority contributions that will be translated into brick, marble, and stone—into sites and structures and programs on these sites, that give concrete evidence that minority Americans, too, have contributed greatly and will continue to contribute to our national heritage.

Over the years, the omission of honest and fair recognition of minority Americans in history books and through other media, whether purposeful or simply through neglect and ignorance, has contributed immeasurably to diversiveness and polarization in our society. We of ABC wish to contribute to overcoming this destructive polarization. We believe the NPS' efforts calling on minorities to identify and give structure to their significant historical contributions within the national park system, can contribute to this same end in our national community.

Finally, Madam Chairman, I wish to thank you for your thoughtful and understanding support of ABC's efforts to work with the National Park Service—and to promote many bicentennial participations—in the interest of minority Americans. I cannot adequately express how much your encouragement has meant to us.

Thank you again for allowing me to appear before this committee and to present these brief comments.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to express my appreciation to you for your courtesy and the work that you have done. I am particularly pleased to see progress being made in the selection of historical sites.

I was in Mississippi a year ago and I was very discouraged to see that some of the beautiful locations that identify with particular parts of Afro-American history were not being included as part of the park system.

Mr. DEFORREST. Very true. We had two representatives from the State of Mississippi in our symposium and there is that interest to highlight those spots.

I think the only problem that we anticipate is the legal questions that arise when we go down there and determine ownership of this property that has some historical significance to Afro-Americans.

Mrs. HANSEN. I must say I deeply regret missing the January 15th symposium. If I had not had a commitment in my home State, I would have been there.

I do want to express continuing appreciation for your work.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. DeForrest.

Wildlife Management

WITNESS

L. R. JAHN, VICE PRESIDENT, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. L. R. Jahn, the Vice President of the Wildlife Management Institute.

Mr. Jahn. Madam Chairman, it is a pleasure to be here. I am the vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute. The institute's program has been dedicated to wildlife work for well over 6 decades now.

With your permission, I will merely highlight the statement.

Mrs. Hansen. Your prepared statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Statement of Laurence R. Jahn

Madam Chairman: I am Laurence R. Jahn, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. The institute's program, initiated 6 decades ago, is devoted to the restoration and improved management of renewable natural resources in the public interest.

In view of the limited time available, my comments will be confined largely to the wildlife programs of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Land Management. Both of these public land managing agencies are in a desperate situation. Demands for services by the public are exceeding agency capabilities to satisfy them. Appropriations and numbers of personnel have been limited, while responsibilities have been enlarging through additional legal authorities, expanding recreational activities of people, and greater needs for intensive management.

Three examples illustrate the pressing practical nature of these fundamental needs of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

1. The National Wildlife Refuge system now receives over 20 million visitors per year. More visitors are anticipated annually. Staffs at individual refuges are hard pressed to erect signs to aid visitors. Increasing activities of more out-door-oriented people generate greater construction and maintenance expenditures. This trend was predicted and planned for. But additional funds have not been granted to meet program needs. Now it is doubtful if public safety and health standards can continue to be met at all national wildlife refuges. This deplorable situation needs immediate correction. The National Wildlife Refuge system must be upgraded and maintained as a prominent heritage of this country, as well as internationally.

2. Another depressing situation prevails in management and enforcement activities of the Bureau. Control of importation of foreign species, enforcement of other features of the Endangered Species Act, and the overall migratory bird protection and management programs are threatened with further serious degradation because there are too few wildlife enforcement officers. These shocking facts and shortcomings, plus many others, were highlighted and emphasized in a hearing on March 27 before the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation. More adequate funding can, in large part, correct this deplorable situation and should be provided immediately.

3. Inadequate participation in planning and evaluating proposed water projects has, in part, led to differences of opinion and debates over environmental impacts associated with such physical developments as channelization. The additional $2,167,000 requested for river basin and environmental studies is absolutely essential to help replace opinions with facts and resolve current debates over developments in the best interests of sound resource use and immediate, as well as long-term, benefits to people.

The $1,050,000 requested for endangered species will permit development of plans to identify specific actions required to insure the survival of threatened species and their required habitats. Development of aids to identify foreign species will help provide enforcement and customs officials with technical knowledge required to administer the importation regulations.

The Bureau's proposed budget for fiscal year 1973 contains realistic minimal requests for meeting immediate program needs. For a period a years base funding for all activities, but particularly for maintaining vital facilities such as at refuges, has been inadequate. Without additional funds the Bureau will continue to be unable to meet basic management needs. We strongly urge that the requested money be appropriated for fiscal year 1973 so that the Bureau can proceed to upgrade its fundamental programs where necessary. There should be no question of the dire need for such action.

A similar upgrading of basic programs, particularly wildlife habitat management, is needed in the Bureau of Land Management. The existing fish and wildlife habitat program is unbelievably deficient. BLM receives only about 2 percent of the funds made available annually for wildlife purposes to the entire Department of the Interior. But with 450 million acres, BLM administers about 90 percent of Interior's lands. It administers 43 percent of all lands in the West. It is for this vast public acreage that BLM needs funds to upgrade its habitat programs so citizens can realize the potential opportunities to hunt, fish, and enjoy wildlife in a relatively undisturbed and appreciative way.

Specific plans call for improving management programs to maintain rare and endangered species and enhance habitat for migratory birds and upland wildlife. Much of the habitat currently is in an unsatisfactory condition and needs greater management attention immediately. For example, almost 79 million acres reported by BLM biologists could, through more intensive management, produce wildlife at a more satisfactory level. Likewise, almost three-quarters of a million acres of lakes and reservoirs and over 4,000 miles of streams need more management to yield fish at optimum levels. Action plans and intensive management efforts also are needed for approximately 100 rare and endangered animals that inhabit the public domain. In these ways BLM could satisfy the mandate of Congress to protect and preserve rare and endangered wildlife.

The BLM has the background to upgrade essential habitat management programs to meet its expanded legal requirements and increasing public demands. Only funds and personnel are required to upgrade and expand the needed fundamental programs. We strongly support the $610,000 increase to permit the BLM to meet its management obligations.

Mr. JAHN. In view of the limited time available, my comments will be confined largely to the wildlife programs of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Land Management. Both of these public land managing agencies are in a desperate situation. Demands for services by the public are exceeding agency capabilities to satisfy them. Appropriations and numbers of personnel has been limited, while responsibilties have been enlarging through additional legal authorities, expanding recreational activities of people, and greater needs for intensive management.

Three examples illustrate the pressing practical nature of these fundamental needs of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

First, the national wildlife refuge system now receives over 20 million visitors per year. More visitors are anctipiated annually. Staffs at individual refuge are hard pressed to erect signs to aid visitors. Increasing activities of more outdoor-oriented people generate greater construction and maintenance expenditures. This trend was predicted and planned for. But additional funds has not been granted to meet program needs. Now it is doubtful if public safety and health standards can continue to be met at all national wildlife refuges. This deplorable situation needs immediate correction. The National Wildlife Refuge system must be upgraded and maintained as a prominent heritage of this country, as well as internationally.

This is nothing more than meeting our commitments under the Migratory Bird Treaty Conventions with Mexico and Canada.

Second, another depressing situation prevails in management and enforcement activities of the Bureau. Control of importation of for-

eign species, enforcement of other features of the Endangered Species Act, and the overall migratory bird protection and management programs are threatened with further serious degradation because there are too few wildlife enforcement officers. These shocking facts and shortcomings, plus many others, were highlighted and emphasized in a hearing on March 27 before the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation.

That record is not available yet.

Mrs. HANSEN. I may say the Chairman of that subcommittee, Congressman Dingell, appeared before this committee the other day and made a very eloquent statement on behalf of this program.

Mr. JAHN. Very good. I am pleased to hear that, because some of the findings in the States offered were really truly shocking, the deplorable status of that important arm of government.

The third point I would like to cover is the inadequate participation in planning and evaluating proposed water projects has, in part, led to differences of opinion and debates over environmental impacts associated with such physical developments as channelization. The additional $2,167,000 requested for river basin and environmental studies is absolutely essential to help replace opinions with facts and resolve current debates over developments in the best interests of sound resource use and immediate, as well as long-term, benefits to people.

The Bureau's request for additional funds to upgrade these fundamental programs should in my view be approved for fiscal year 1973. The budgets proposed for 1974 should seek continued improvements in these basic programs.

On the front page of the summary, I wish to highlight some of the material in the statement on the Bureau of Land Management. This will save you important time.

Although the BLM existing wildlife program is unbelievably deficient, and I underlined that for you, there is great potential for improving it through improved management of lands and waters.

BLM administers 90 percent of the land held by the Interior Department, but receives only 2 percent of the Interior's annual appropriation for wildlife work. We feel this imbalance needs correcting immediately.

Funds for wildlife, for recreation, should be approved, as they constitute a forward step for these essential programs.

I thank you for the opportunity of appearing here.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee has continued to be surprised by the amount of funds requested by the BLM. This is the agency which has under its jurisdiction about 450 million acres of public land in the United States, and it is undermanaged.

Mr. JAHN. Yes. I have been pleased to visit many of these areas, in the State of Montana, simply with some better management of livestock on the land, and the livestock should be using the land, but with simple techniques such as fencing the stream borders, the increase in vegetation and, consequently, the animals associated with that vegetation is truly spectacular.

It is simple practical management that is called for, nothing spectacular, but it is just nuts and bolts of ordinary management programs.

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

Mr. JAHN. Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to appear here.

Fund for Animals

WITNESS

MRS. MARIAN NEWMAN, WASHINGTON COORDINATOR, FUND FOR ANIMALS, INC.

Mrs. Hansen. Mrs. Marian Newman the Washington coordinator of the Fund for Animals, Inc.

Mrs. Newman. Thank you for letting me testify here on behalf of the Fund for Animals.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Marian Newman and I am the Washington coordinator for the Fund for Animals, Inc., a New York based humane organization, headed by Mr. Cleveland Amory, which attempts to conserve wildlife, save endangered species, and provide humane treatment for all animals. We are very grateful for the opportunity to present a brief statement before this committee and appreciate your interest. We look to those elected officials with the responsibility for funding and overseeing the work of Government agencies as perhaps our greatest hope for bringing about the urgently needed actions, which some Government bureaucracies are reluctant to initiate.

The Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 requires the Department of the Interior to take measures to prevent the extinction of any species and to "encourage foreign countries to provide protection to wildlife threatened with extinction." It is obvious that the Interior Department is not fulfilling its responsibilities under this law. For instance, it is generally agreed by most knowledgeable scientists that the polar bear, gray wolf, and mountain lion are being wiped out at a rate which is threatening the species with extinction, but the Interior Department refuses to list these animals on its endangered species list. Until recently, the status of the spotted cats was unknown or indeterminate. Because these solitary, nocturnal animals were seldom ever seen, the Interior Department's Office of Endangered Species, under Mr. Earl Baysinger, claimed that it was impossible to determine population levels. As a result of this ludicrous situation, such obviously threatened animals as the Siberian tiger (probably numbering no more than 200 worldwide), the snow leopard, and the cheetah did not appear on the Federal list, and in fact, thousands of their pelts were imported into this country. Between 1968 and 1970, U.S. furriers imported 18,456 leopard skins, 31,105 jaguar pelts, and incredibly—249,680 ocelot skins from South America.

Madam Chairman, over 2 million kangaroos are killed every year in Australia, due in large part to the U.S. market. The project which I have been personally involved in during this past year is an attempt to have Australia's national symbol, the kangaroo, placed on our endangered species list. My experience with the Interior Department on this matter does not make me optimistic that this agency will fulfill its responsibility under the law. By not taking it upon themselves to investigate the statue of the kangaroo until now, Interior has left it up to private citizens to research and inform the American public that the kangaroo is, indeed, a threatened animal and should be protected immediately. It was only after much pressure that they finally decided to look into the matter themselves.

Last year the U.S. market imported between 500,000 and 1 million pelts, at a value in excess of over $1,200,000 then into such frivolous items as ski clothes, saddles, riding boots, athletic shoes, and so forth. Millions of dollars worth of kangaroo products are brought back by Americans visiting Australia. For the touring American sportsman only $45 will entitle him to a kangaroo safari where thousands of these unique creatures are shot. Kangaroo meat used in pet food is big business and last year one American-based pet food company, Mars, manufacturer of Kal-Kan, used 400,000 pounds for experimental reasons. Furthermore vasts amounts of American capital subsidize Australian companies which do the actual killing. Illegal spotlights with rifles and telescopic sights, knives, poison 1080, and traps are the weapons used to kill the adults, while the babies are either decapitated or thrust against the nearest object. The picture I have here explains the sheer barbarity of the slaughter.

Emotionalism aside, the scientific evidence available, almost without exception, shows that the kangaroo is being quickly wiped out. The Australian Government has alined itself with the commercial and agricultural interests by condoning the killing of its national symbol, much like our western farmers have killed our symbol, the bald eagle. But our Government could remove the major economic incentive for the killing of kangaroos by placing them on our endangered species list, as California has already done. Despite the unrealistic attitude Australia has taken, our Government's responsibility under the law is not to the Australian kangaroo industry, but rather in preventing the extinction of this uniqe animal.

Before appropriating additional funds to the Interior Department, Madam Chairman, we hope that you will take into consideration the Department's attitude toward endangered species and will consider asking Interior for an explanation of this situation. We feel that there is some question as to whether Interior is adequately performing its duties with the money already available to them. It would, for example, be most helpful if an appropriation were withheld or delayed pending an investigation on the status of the kangaroo, including the holding of an open hearing so that public scrutiny can be brought to bear on this matter. May I add, I have sent to Interior 10 pages of scientific evidence I have gathered concerning the kangaroo's imminent disappearance, but have yet to receive even the courtesy of a reply from the responsible officials in the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you written to Assistant Secretary Reed? He is very concerned about the endangered species.

Mrs. NEWMAN. I know he is. I have sent him copies of my letters.

Every day that the Interior Department delays listing the kangaroo and banning these imports, the William Amer Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Ziegal Eisman Co. of Newark, N.J., continue to bring in between 1,500 and 2,000 pelts every day.

That concludes my testimony, Madam Chairman, I would at this time be most happy to answer any questions you might have; and again, thank you very much for the opportunity of allowing me to appear here today on behalf of the Fund for Animals.

That concludes my testimony, and I again thank you very much for the opportunity to let me speak here.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you need to discourage Americans from using kangaroo products.

Mrs. NEWMAN. They have been using them for many years in sporting equipment because it is a very pliable waterproof material. I think all of the products made from kangaroo pelts can be substituted by man-made products.

Mr. OBEY. How many kangaroos are there?

Mrs. NEWMAN. Australia kills about 2 million kangaroos a year. They are severely depleted at this point.

As a matter of fact, there was a piece in the New York Times last year concerning this matter. It shows the desperate situation. The Australian Government has actually condoned the situation and has not done anything to prevent the slaughter.

Mr. OBEY. Do you know how many are left?

Mrs. NEWMAN. Nobody knows because the Australian Government has not taken it upon themselves to conduct a survey. This is what conservationists are asking for.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee cannot interfere in the internal affairs of another sovereign nation.

Mrs. NEWMAN. We feel by putting these animals on our endangered species list, the major economic incentive for killing these animals will disappear.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

WITNESS

JACK GOLODNER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF AFL–CIO UNIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC, PROFESSIONAL, AND CULTURAL EMPLOYEES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Jack Golodner, the executive secretary of the Council of AFL–CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional, and Cultural Employees.

Mr. Golodner, it is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. GOLODNER. It is my pleasure.

You have a copy of my full statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

SUMMARY

1. The council believes that the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities should be granted appropriations equal to the amount authorized to carry out its programs, $80 million for fiscal 1973.

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 large 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 of the highest caliber. The council believes that with Congress' help, the Endowment can do more to improve the economic well being of America's artists and thus provide the environment conducive to the continued development of America's arts.

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 15 national and international organizations having a total membership of 4 million 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 1973.

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 has been 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 work weeks and work days. 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 theatergoers than boaters, skiers, golfers, combined. Last year, 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 artists is underemployed and poorly paid and this, of course, is having dire consequences on the quality of his work and his ability to serve our society's cultural needs. Using statistics from the theater as an example: The average workweek finds 74 percent of the membership of Actors Equity unemployed; earnings from the theater as less than $2,500 per year for nearly three-fourths of Equity's members, while only 5 percent have earnings above $10,000. Lest you believe that these performing artists are earning a satisfactory income in other media, I remind you that performing opportunities in broadcasting, recordings, and films are also limited so that, as a Temple University survey reveals, 55 percent of the Equity membership is forced to work outside of the acting profession. And, the situation, I am sorry to say, is growing worse not better. In recent years, the number of workweeks for theater artists has been steadily declining. Our theaters are strenuously trying to meet their obligations to serve a growing audience by keeping prices down and studies show that they have succeeded. The cost of theater going has grown at or below the general rise in the cost of living and when allowance is made for inflation, it is not significantly more than it was in the 1920's. But to accomplish this, theaters have had to cut the number of performers they employ, curtail some activities and, in some cases, give up operation.

Despite a rising population and growing demand for all the arts, the placement of college graduates in the several arts fields is declining rapidly. A University of Wisconsin survey of 350 colleges and universities reveals a decline in the rate of placement of arts graduates (in theater, music, dance, and other art

fields) from 1959–60 to 1969–70 of 17.7 percent and from 1959–60 to 1970–71 of 22.9 percent.

By all accounts this situation will worsen. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for example, the job market for actors and actresses will be 900 per year for the 1970's. Yet, the center for educational statistics tells us approximately 10,000 young people will be receiving their bachelor degrees this year in theater arts.

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 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 accommodate them. 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.

Unless our society is willing to state that the arts are the preserve solely of the wealthy and let ticket prices rise, 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 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 profesional organizations to tour in their geographic region 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 rcreate 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 the economic level at which our artists must live. 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 fo 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. We believe the Congress intended to alleviate this situation when it enacted the authorization for this program in 1965. Yet, as I have pointed out, the economic situation for America's artists is worsening—not getting better. We respectfully urge you to approve the funds necessary for the Endowment to do the job in this regard.

The needs of the arts are great. They have been neglected for far too long. By singling out programs in this area, I do not mean to imply that the activities of the Endowment for the Humanities are not of concern to us. Our Council strongly urges that you approve the entire $80,000,000 authorized for the activities of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please summarize your statement for the committee.

Mr. GOLODNER. I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the fiscal 1973 proposals of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. The position of the council can be expressed very simply; we acknowledge the importance of the Arts and Humanities to the people and urge that you recommend appropriation of the full amount authorized for the Foundation's use.

The council of AFL–CIO Unions for scientific, professional, and cultural employees comprises 15 national and international organizations having a total membership exceeding 4 million people.

I have a list of the affiliates of the council.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the list in the recoord.

(The list follows:)

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE COUNCIL OF AFL–CIO UNIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC, PROFESSIONAL, AND CULTURAL EMPLOYEES

Actors Equity Association
American Federation of Musicians
American Federation of Teachers
American Federation of Technical Engineers
America Guild of Musical Artists
Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks
Communications Workers of America
Insurance Workers International Union
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and Moving Picture Machine Operators
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers
National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians
Office and Professional Employees International Union
Retail Clerks International Association
Seafarers International Union of North America

Mr. GOLODNER. The organizations which make up this council and the individuals who come together in our conventions and meetings represent a diverse group of Americans. Yet, every time the question of increased Federal support for the foundation on the arts and humanities has been discussed, there has been complete agreement that the foundation and its programs are needed and must be expanded.

We are very much aware of the many needs of this Nation. In matters of health services, education, enhancement of the physical environment and care for our natural resources, we suffer from past neglect. We are aware, too, of the loss resulting from insufficient care of our cultural resources. In this matter, as in the others, I have mentioned, the Nation relegated financial responsibility first to philanthropy and, belatedly, to inadequate Government aid. Such penuriousness when it comes to assisting the people and organizations that enrich our lives must not be allowed to continue.

One of the byproducts of increasing industrial productivity is the availability of more time freed from the imperatives of working for one's sustenance. The millions of members of our affiliated organizations have worked hard to win for themselves and their families free time in which to enjoy entertaining, enlightening, creative, enriching, and, in short, "humanizing" activities. It will be a hollow victory indeed, if, as the time becomes available, the Nation's cultural resources—the artists, the institutions, the teachers—are not also available to help fill the hours. The possibility of this occurring increases with every year that we continue to neglect efforts to maintain and enhance our Nation's cultural resources.

I would like to add at this point this observation: The way in which work is organized today also deprives many millions of men and women of an opportunity to use their skills and be creative on the job. This all the more increases the need for providing such satisfactions off the job.

In this regard, I call to your attention a report of the seminar sponsored by the National Commission on aMrihuana and Drug Abuse. If I may, I would like to read a few sentences from this report.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. GOLODNER. "Many Americans, due to the nature of their jobs in an automated economic system, find little personal satisfaction in their work, and many are now searching for individual fulfillment through the use of free time. Where meaning is not found in either work or recreational pursuits, the outcome is likely to be boredom and restlessness. Whether generated by a search for individual fulfillment, group recreation, or sheer boredom, the increased use of drugs, including marihuana, should come as no surprise."

Many of our people in the trade unions are very much aware of the increasing, very seriously increasing use of drugs, marihuana, and various other forms of narcotics and drugs. We are very disturbed about this. We very much agree with the observation made in that report that the man on the job is being deprived of opportunities to be a human being. He needs some outlet. Not finding it outside and not finding it on the job, is turning to these other asocial activities.

Therefore, in sum we believe the authorized amount of $80 million in program funds for the national foundation is reasonable in terms of the demands placed today on the Federal Government and is more than justified in terms of the Nation's needs in this area.

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for an excellent statement. We particularly appreciate having you appear.

Mr. GOLODNER. I am delighted to appear in behalf of this cause.

INDIANA DUNES

WITNESS

THOMAS E. DUSTIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Thomas E. Dustin, the executive secretary of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Mr. DUSTIN. This is one of the briefest statements ever made before any of these committees.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

I very much appreciate the privilege of appearing for the purpose of supporting development appropriations for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Porter County, Ind. I am representing the Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, a unit of the national organization with 5,600 members affiliated in 50 Indiana chapters.

The league first resolved in favor of preserving the remaining Indiana Dunes in 1952, a position supported in greater detail by many subsequent resolutions of the State and national organization. The league at local, State and National levels has provide its constant support for this important urban park proposal

ever since that time, including testimony leading to enactment in 1966, and to appropriations for the acquisition of much of the authorized lands.

It has now been over 5 years since authorization, and no funds have yet been provided for development. It appears consistent with both the intent of Congress and the posture of the administration that this park now be developed for public use. Even now, it is our understanding that up to 8,000 people can be found on the acquired areas on a typical summer weekend day—this use with little supervision, and no accommodations or facilities. This use, would clearly indicate the urgency for formal development in order to meet the obvious demands of the Chicago metropolitan area, which includes upwards of 10 million residents within an hour or so drive.

The Congress is well aware that the administration—for whatever reasons—had declined to recommend planning funds until a number of your colleagues had insisted that a better priority be given, and $572,000 was appropriated for planning in fiscal year 1972. This planning is now well advanced and should create a National Park Service capability for expending $2.3 million for development in the year beginning July 1. This contrasts with an administration's request for $1.1 million for that period. We hope you will appropriate the larger amount.

We cannot help contrasting the high national priorities now being considered for gateway national recreation areas in New York and California; and we fully support the attention being given to these proposals. However, we must point out that the Indiana Dunes are located at the heart of the greatest concentration of population between the oceans. While the East has seen implementation of Fire Island and Cape Cod, and the West has seen progress at Point Reyes and Padres Island, there has been no development at Gateway North on Lake Michigan. It must also be appreciated that the Indiana Dunes area is literally the crossroads of the United States, by virtue of the Indiana toll road passing within site of the dunes, and linking the great interstate highways of the East and West.

Nowhere in the Great Lakes region is there comparable access to the Great Lakes system; and nowhere can there ever be a comparable opportunity. It should be pointed out that the quality of the Indiana Dunes are highly diversified, and that the program offers both intensive recreation and opportunities for passive, esthetic, and scientific uses. Without development, and strong management delineation of the highest combination of uses, this park may well be overwhelmed with indiscriminate and destructive encroachments. It is, for this reason, in addition to the great public needs, that orderly development must proceed now.

It seems to us that a maximum priority must be given to the Indiana Dunes if we are to carry out the principles supported by the President and by the many members of both bodies of Congress in preserving and developing parks where the people are.

Mr. DUSTIN. Thank you.

The principal point I would like to bring out is, at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore is at the heart of the greatest concentration of populations between the oceans. There has been increasing attention on the part of both the Congress and the administration toward the creation and implementation of parks where the people are.

There is no other place in mid-America where this attention, we feel, is more needed or anyplace in the country, for that matter.

We are naturally interested in supporting the gateways in the East and West, but here is a great national park in the heartland, authorized in 1966; no funds have yet been requested by the administration until now, when they have asked for $1.1 million.

With the study that has been accelerated because of your action, last year, they should have a $2.3 million capability for development.

We hope that possibly you might be able to consider that.

Mrs. HANSEN. A lot of very distinguished Members of Congress appeared on behalf of the Indiana Dunes.

As you know, one of the members of this committee. Mr. Yates, is deeply interested in this project.

Mr. DUSTIN. Yes, I know.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. DUSTIN. I wonder if I might give you this. You were so helpful last year on the sonic boom problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. You might be interested that the Air Force plans to eliminate the sonic booms.

Mr. DUSTIN. That is spectacular.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a result of this committee's interest. I scheduled two meetings with them. They now have a monitoring program. We are very delighted that the Air Force has responded.

Mr. DUSTIN. I am delighted to hear that. I know you assisted Congressman Dingell and a number of others.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

INDIAN SCHOOL PROJECTS

WITNESSES

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

PERCY ARCHAMBEAU, PAST TRIBAL CHAIRMAN OF THE YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome Congressman Abourezk of South Dakota.

Mr. ABOUREZK. I have the delegation from the East Charles Mix School District and the Marty Mission Indiana School here today.

Percy Archambeau, former chairman of the Sioux Tribe, is here to be the spokesman. This is Congressman Julia Butler Hansen and Congressman David Obey from Wisconsin.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to welcome you.

Mr. ARCHAMBEAU. My name is Percy Archambeau. I am on the State board of Johnson-O'Malley program and past tribal chairman of the Yankton Sioux Tribe, and am now serving as chairman of the JOM Advisory Council to the East Charles Mix Schools. I am here speaking for the members of the Yankton Sioux Tribe. In accord with the policy advocated by the U.S. Congress, the Yankton Sioux Tribe voted in 1952 to close its only BIA school and integrate its education programs with the public school system. Since that time not a classroom has been constructed by the BIA in recognition of their responsibilities to the Indian children of my tribe.

Recognizing this fact and the desperate need for school facilities, the U.S. Government in 1972 appropriated $2.7 million to provide school facilities for the 463 school age Indian children residing in the East Charles Mix School District at Wagner, S.D. This $2.7 million along with the $900,000 which the Wagner School District proposed to raise through a bond issue, would provide for an adequate school facility for all of the 1,200 students in the East Charles Mix School District. However, the restrictive clause read into the appropriation act by the conference committee limits the amount of these funds that can be used to a ration of Indian to non-Indian students. On behalf of the children of the Yankton Sioux Tribe, I am here to request that your committee support the removal of the restrictive language in the appropriation bill.

We recognize that the $2.7 million requested from the BIA represents a larger share of the district's construction needs than the ratio of Indian to non-Indian children in the school district. However, we know of no other way to house an adequate integrated school program.

If it is not possible to get approval for a plan that will provide the necessary funds for the construction of the necessary facilities for the East Charles Mix District, the Indian people may well find it to their best interest to request the BIA to construct, maintain and operate a segregated school system at a much greater cost than the funds now in question. We understand there is no ration involved when constructing BIA school facilities. On behalf of the Indian people of my tribe, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to appear before you today and plead for a better future for our children.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. ABOUREZK. Thank you.

Just as a closing note, I might say that if the funds—even though it would not be in the right proportion of funds for Indian to white, if the funds are not granted to build the school, it cannot be built at all, which would thereby deprive all of the Indians.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is the situation in many school districts in the United States. They are unable to raise sufficient funds to build schools. So they ask the BIA for assistance. In some instances as low as 5 percent of the youngsters attending some of these schools are Indians. The BIA's budget is not adequate to meet their additional needs without curtailing Indian reservation activities. I would guess there are 150 school districts wanting support. This is a difficult problem.

Mr. ABOUREZK. But if the Indians themselves ask for their own school district and their own school, it would be much more expensive than going this route, of course.

Mrs. HANSEN. On the other hand, you must realize when you set a precedent in this type of funding you are going to have difficulties meeting all of the needs.

If the BIA funds the construction of all these schools, they would have to have an astronomical budget. We know your problem very well, but we have this problem all over the United States. That is one of the great difficulties.

How does the committee choose between your school and another school?

Mr. ARCHAMBEAU. Of course we have our appropriation ready.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, but this situation has been escalating over the past few years and it is almost to the point of curtailing other activities to meet this massive construction load.

Thank you very much.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

C. DUDLEY BROWN, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY IN AMERICA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. C. Dudley Brown, representative of the Victorian Society in America.

Mr. BROWN. Good morning, Mrs. Hansen. Thank you very much.

As an independent designer, preservationist, and as a Capitol Hiller,

I live over on Fourth Street, a nice old 1860 house, it is a pleasure to appear before the committee.

At the annual meeting of the Victorian Society in America held in Philadelphia on March 25, the attention of the membership was directed to the danger of a cut this year in an area of the President's budget for fiscal year 1973 relating to historic preservation.

Since its founding in 1966, the Victorian Society has been intensely interested in increasing the awareness of the American people to the importance in contemporary life of the architecture and decorative arts of the 19th century. The second century of development of our country produced styles of architectural and decorative forms as diverse in character as the hundreds of thousands of people who were seeking a new life and freedom in the United States. As a bicentennial of the founding of our country approaches it is significant that the monuments of the many decades which are classified as "Victorian" (in addition to those of earlier periods), be studied, interpreted, understood, and consequently preserved. It is the structures and their contents which are the surviving monuments to our forebears. It is essential that important buildings and environments be preserved. This is a serious responsibility of contemporary society.

The membership of the Victorian Society in America has therefore adopted the resolution which follows:

With the impending bicentennial celebration, it becomes increasingly important for all Americans to concern themselves with the visual images of our national heritage that enhance the quality of our environment. Therefore the Victorian Society in America in the name of its national membership enthusiastically supports the 1973 budget for "Activities" under the "Preservation of historic properties appropriation of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior," as outlined on page 586 of the appendix to the "President's Budget for the Fiscal Year 1973."

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

How many members do you have in the Victorian Society?

Mr. BROWN. There are about 686, I think. It is a newer organization, as evidenced by the date 1966. It really is an outgrowth of people who are much more interested in the design and the quality of the latter part of the 19th century. That the intellectual awareness has grown is best demonstrated by the fact that the old State-War-Navy Building, which many though was a horrendous pile, is being surveyed. This is an ambitious period. We are surrounded by it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you. It was a pleasure to be here.

FOREST FIRE AND ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES RESEARCH

WITNESS

JOHN GRAY, CHAIRMAN, SOUTHEASTERN COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND AIR QUALITY RESEARCH NEEDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. John Gray, Chairman of the Southeastern Committee on Fire and Air Quality Research Needs, is next.

You sat very patiently all day yesterday.

Mr. GRAY. Yes; I enjoyed that hearing yesterday. I was astounded at the variety of needs that have to be met.

Madam Chairman, thank you for giving me a chance to appear. If I may say something off the record——

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. GRAY. First of all, as Mr. Ruark and Mr. Myers did yesterday, I want to thank you and your subcommittee for funding last year the expansion of the Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga. This was a real need. It was sort of a prerequisite to what I want to speak to today.

I am here on behalf of our committee to speak in support of an item in the Forest Service research budget, which appears on page 86 under the heading "Forest Fire and Atmospheric Sciences Research." It is an item of $200,000 for fire hazard reductions at Seattle, Wash., and Macon, Ga.

I am here specifically to ask the subcommittee to consider not only supporting the $100,000 level for the Macon program but to increase it to $475,000 for fiscal year 1973.

The urgency of this is based on a development that has occurred quite recently. Last year we came before the subcommittee for the first time and made an effort for funding this item.

We had nothing in the Presidential budget. At that time we asked for $475,000 because those of us on the committee felt that we needed to get the information that this program will produce in about 3 years.

Now we know we must have this information in 3 years because this February representatives of the Environmental Protection Administration met with representatives of the National Forest Products Association, and the EPA people expressed great concern over the contributions of controlled burning to air pollution over given air shifts. They feel that we do not have adequate information on how much particulate and other matter is put into the ambient air from prescribed fire. They told the forest industry people at that time that they felt it was up to the forestry interests to come forth with this information, to come forth with modifications in burning practices and be able to just file them in terms of their effect on air quality, or to come forth with substitutes.

They indicated if this were not done, by mid-1975 they very possibly would seek to impose a national ban on open burning.

This would be disastrous to us in the South. We use fire as a protection and management practice in forest protection and in forest range and wildlife management.

I am not covering things that are in my statement. Let me speak just to the protection angle.

I recently got some information from the Forest Service. In the South we control burn about 2¼ million acres a year. We lose about an equal amount to wild fire. The Forest Service feels that controlled burning should be expanded to about 5 million acres a year in the South. If that were done, we would lose about a million acres to wild fire. They estimate that if controlled burning were banned, we would lose about 14¼ million acres a year to wild fire, which neither the forestry range or wildlife public agency people or private interests or the general public, I think, would tolerate.

We have to use fire to fight fire. We must come forth with much better and harder data, if that is a good term, on smoke production under representative situations, under major situations and better guidelines to the use of fire. We have to do so by 1975, apparently, and be able to prove this out to EPA or we may have some very severe restrictions placed on us.

The $100,000 level will help the Forest Service push this program along. We studied this quite carefully. Some of the people on the committee are forestry people and some are State game commissioners and some of us are from education. At the $100,000 planning level we figure it will take about 8 to 9 years to come out with this information. We just don't have that much money.

This is something that only the Forest Service at the Macon laboratory in the South is qualified to do. No other public laboratory or university laboratory has the scientific competency, the nucleus or the facilities in place.

It isn't something the industry can do. The industry has agreed to support it. They have agreed to spend their own money to establish fires as needed for the research on their own lands in the field sampling phase of the program.

One or two State foresters have agreed to supply an aircraft to be instrumented if necessary. But only the Forest Service really can take the leadership in this program.

This is about the substance of my statement. There is apparently concern clear across the board about this because the American Forestry Association, the National Forest Products Association and Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, Forest Farmer, the Georgia Forestry Research Council and my own State Forestry Association are all strongly behind this.

That concludes what I want to say. I will be glad to answer any questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a very good statement.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you for letting me appear.

(Mr. Gray's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Dr. John Gray, chairman of the Self-Constituted Southeastern Committee on Fire and Air Quality Research Needs. I am a professional forester registered in the State of Florida where I am currently Director of the School of Forest Resources and Conservation of the University of Florida in Gainesville. I am here on behalf of our committee to request your strong support for one item in the 1973 fiscal year research budget of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. This particular item appears in the budget as follows:

"Forest Fire and Atmospheric Sciences Research Fire Hazard Reduction, Macon, Ga., $100,000."

Our committee requests not only that you support the total fire and atmospheric sciences research item, but also that you increase the $100,000 recommended for fire hazard reduction at Macon, Ga., to a total of $475,000.

This particular research is needed to prevent a crisis from developing in the form of a conflict in environmental protection objectives. This conflict involves the need to continue to use controlled fire to protect and enhance the quality and productivity of forest, range and wildlife environments, and the need to avoid violating national and local air quality standards.

The crisis apparently is only 3 years away. Environmental Protection Administration officials, at a recent meeting with representatives of the National Forest Products Association, expressed great concern over the fact that little was known about how much controlled burning contributes to air pollution in given air quality control regions. They informed the industry representatives that it would be

up to the industry to develop controls, methods, techniques and alternatives to burning that will meet the national air quality standard by 1975 or EPA will stop all open burning.

In the South we see no practical substitute to the use of controlled burning; to protect our 81 million acres of pine forests (in which fire has long been part of the ecology) from disastrous losses to wildfires; to control brush and stimulate the natural reseeding of food plants important for wildlife such as doves, quail, wild turkey and deer; to control brush and increase the quality of native range grasses for grazing by beef cattle.

An example of the importance of this management practice for wildfire prevention was revealed by earlier research where a 4-year study was made over a million acres of pine forest to compare annual losses from wildfire on forest which had been control burned at regular intervals as contrasted with forest where fire had been completely excluded. On the control-burned portion, area lost annually to wildfires amounted to less than one-fifth of 1 percent of the total acreage; where control burning was not practiced, wildfire burned 7 percent of the forest area annually. We could not long tolerate losses at the 7-percent level.

In the South we currently control burn 2 million acres of forest and forest rangelands annually for wildfire prevention, forest and wildlife management purposes. I do not have figures on nonforest rangeland burning, but in Florida alone, we are control burning a total of a half million acres annually of forest, forest range, and open rangeland and there is no practical substitute for this practice in sight.

We are convinced that control-burning operations can be conducted in such a way as to limit to acceptable levels the possibility of violating air-quality standards. But to do so we need to know under conditions representative of each major combination of fuel type, fuel load, type of topography, and under a range of weather and atmospheric conditions, the following:

(1) What amounts and kinds of pollutants are discharged by wildfires?

(2) What amounts and kinds of pollutants are discharged by controlled fires?

(3) What is the effect of each of the above on air quality in each given air-quality control region?

(4) What guidelines should be applied to controlled burning to eliminate or minimize exceeding air quality and visibility standards?

The research program proposed to answer these and related questions will be centered at the Forest Service's Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Ga. There is no other facility and scientific staff in the South currently capable of conducting research of this type. Forest industries will help. They have agreed to cooperate by conducting burning operations on their own lands as needed in the field-sampling phase of the program. But forest industry does not have the scientific specialties or facilities required. In addition, much of the prescribed use of fire will be applied to the protection of national forests and other Federal and State forests.

This research will be closely coordinated with and will complement research underway at two Forest Service western forest fire laboratories—at Missoula, Mont., and Riverside, Calif., and by the Forest Service residue reduction systems project at Seattle, Wash. It will also be coordinated with and will utilize techniques developed in studies conducted at the University of Washington and Washington State Universities.

Because of the time limit identified by the Environmental Protection Administration, the program needs to be completed in 3 years. This scale of research effort will require an appropriation of $475,000 for the 1973 fiscal year.

In addition to the Southeastern Committee on Fire and Air Quality Research Needs, the following organizations strongly endorse this request:

American Forestry Association.[1]
Forest Farmers Association.[1]
Georgia Forest Research Council.[1]
Southern Forest Resource Council.
Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners.
Florida Forestry Association.

Besides myself, the members of the Southeastern Committee on Fire and Air Quality Research Needs are:

Barry Malac, Woodlands Research Director,
Union Camp Corp.,

[1] Presenting prepared statements.

Savannah, Ga.
Sharon R. Miller,
Chesapeake Corp. of Virginia,
West Point, Va.
J. Walter Myers, Jr.,
executive vice president,
Forest Farmers Association,
Atlanta, Ga.
H. E. Ruark, director,
Georgia Forest Research Council,
Macon, Ga.
Chester Phelps, executive director,
Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries,
Richmond, Va.
A. Ray Shirley, director,
Georgia Forestry Commission,
Macon, Ga.
Dr. John H. Owen, president,
North Georgia College,
Dahlonega, Ga.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to appear and discuss this emergency situation and need with you.

Air Pollution Research on Trees

WITNESS

RICHARD E. ABBOTT, PAST PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SHADE TREE CONFERENCE, INC.

Mrs. Hansen. We now have Mr. Richard E. Abbott, the Past president of the International Shade Tree Conference, Inc.

Mr. Abbott. Madam Chairman, committee members, I am Richard E. Abbott, past president of the International Shade Tree Conference, Inc. I am an ornamental horticulture and arboriculture graduate of the University of Masshachusetts; chairman of the Shade Tree Evaluation Research Project of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center; past president of the Hudson Valley Arborist Association and past chairman of the Public Utility Arborist Association. I am also a member of numerous organizations, including the American Forestry Association and Northeastern Forest Research Advisory Committee.

For 19 years I have actively been involved in the care, preservation and maintenance of trees either commercially or working for utilities. Currently I am right-of-way maintenance supervisor of Ohio Power Co.

I am here today representing Ohio Power and the International Shade Tree Conference, Inc. Ohio Power is an electric utility serving 55 of Ohio's 88 counties. The International Shade Tree Conference, Inc. has approximately 2,000 members in the United States and is concerned with the preservation, planting, maintenance and research on trees in the urban/suburban area. Leading scientists, research workers, municipal arborists, educators, foresters, utility arborists and commercial arborists are members of this 48-year-old organization. The ISTC has funded research projects and has both supported and endorsed State and Federal tree research efforts.

Both Ohio Power and the ISTC support the proposal to expand air pollution research at the U.S. Forest Service laboratory in Delaware, Ohio.

Society today is conscious of the need to protect the environment. It must be protected by using our resources wisely. We must use not only our technological resources in controlling and abating air pollution, but must also use the resources given us by mother nature. Trees are an important resource we must use wisely.

Intelligent use of our trees must be based on accurate knowedge and needed factual scientific data, such as the proposed air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio, will provide.

We must find answers to such questions as:

(1) Is air pollution responsible for subtle long term effects such as retarding growth and predisposing trees to attack by insects and diseases? What protective or remedial action such as tree injections can be taken to modify the physiology of trees to provide increased protection against air pollution?

(2) Do trees decrease particulate fallout through the filtering effects of their leaves? Recent preliminary research by the Forestry Service scientists in Ohio indicates this may be the case. Also, trees may detoxify the air of photochemical toxicants through gaseous absorption, thereby supplying oxygen in fume-filled areas.

(3) What is the basic sulphic cycle in nature? F. E. Ross cites the beneficial aspects of low concentrations of sulfur oxides. His studies indicate that plants on land must be supplied with as much sulfur as may be washed out of soil. He indicates the average forest requires 20 kg/ha for new growth. Fifteen kg of this is returned to the soil in fallen leaves and branches so the net requirement is 5 kg/ha plus what is lost in drainage. This deficiency may be made up by sulfur supplied by the ambient air.

(4) Additional studies, such as those conducted by DeCormis are necessary to determine whether absorbed sulfur may ultimately be released by plant roots into the soil.

(5) Scientific information is needed as to why certain species of trees can absorb more air contaminants that others. Martin and Barber have observed a significant reduction in sulfur dioxide levels above a hawthorne hedge. They suspect that sulfur dioxide is assimilated through plant stomata during the day and absorption on wet surfaces at night. Why is this species capable of absorbing the sulfur and what happens in the metabolism of the tree?

More research is needed to accurately define the effects of air contamination on vegetation. Only then can true economic effects be measured. Only then can we develop knowledge on how trees can be treated to counteract the effects of air pollution, and thereby become a more useful tool in man's efforts to reduce pollution and control his environment.

Areas requiring additional research investigation include:

(a) Protective or remedial foliage sprays of fertilizers, hormones, vitamins, et cetera.

(b) Manipulation of the forest or tree microclimate by increasing stand density and foliage densities, altering forest composition.

(c) Breeding pollution resistant trees for use in those areas where chronic low-level air pollutants may be a long term problem.

(d) Protective or remedial tree injections which could modify the physiology of the tree and provide increased protection against pollutants.

Ohio Power, in their efforts to protece and improve the air quality in Ohio, and particularly that in regions contiguous to their powerplants, is aware of the air pollution research being conducted by the U.S. Forest Service. Ohio Power Co. spends millions of dollars on air pollution abatement programs at its powerplants. The company is concerned about the quality of the environment and believes the proposed research will contribute to improve man's use of his resources.

The International Shade Tree Conference and Ohio Power support the increase in the appropriatoin to cover this special air pollution research which has far-reaching ecological effects and will benefit the public interest.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. You didn't mention any amount of money.

Mr. ABBOTT. $450,000, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. ABBOTT. Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear.

COAL RESEARCH

WITNESS

PHILIP X. MASCIANTONIO, CHIEF OF THE CHEMICALS DIVISION OF THE RESEARCH LABORATORY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORP.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Philip X. Masciantonio, Chief of the Chemicals Division of the research laboratory of the United States Steel Corp.

Mr. MASCIANTONIO. Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, on behalf of United States Steel Corp., I want to thank you for this opportunity to appear before you and present information on a coal-gassification process that, we believe, offers significant benefits in providing sizable quantities of clean fuel gas, together with other products of commercial importance.

My name is Philip X. Masciantonio, and I am chief of the chemicals division of the research laboratory of United States Steel Corp. Our company was recently awarded a cost-sharing contract for a "clean coke" process that is designed to produce metallurgical coke, chemicals and fuels from high-sulfur and high-ash coals that are not amenable to coke production by conventional practice. A development program on this process is currently underway, the ultimate goal of which is to design a pilot plant to demonstrate process operability.

As we have continued to study the complex relationships between coal-conversion processes and the even more critical needs for energy that have developed over the past year, we have evolved an extension to our original process that would enable the production, over and above the initial design, of large quantities of a low-B.t.u. gas that would be suitable both as a fuel for power generation and as a reducing gas for the direct reduction of iron ore. The process extension entails a coupling of coal gasification with carbonization and hydrogenation of coal, the latter two operations already comprehended in the clean coke process.

Integration of gasification with the previously-disclosed process affords the following advantages:

(1) It provides significant quantities of both low- and high-B.t.u. clean gases that are in critically short supply in the national energy pool.

(2) It utilizes a new concept for gas desulfurization which could have wide application for general manufacture of a substitute for natural gas and for clean electric power generation.

(3) It enables incremental replacement of blast-furnace capacity in the steel industry with a non-polluting direct reduction plant for iron production.

(4) It provides a gasification process that can utilize low-grade feedstocks, such as carbonaceous residues from other coal-conversion processes.

PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS

In the basic clean coke process, part of the coal feed-stock is sent to a hydrogenation plant and the remainder to a low-temperature carbonization plant. In the hydrogenation unit, the coal is liquefied and converted to an aromatic oil which, in turn, can be converted to valuable chemical products. In the carbonization plant, the coal is devolatilized and a considerable proportion of its sulfur content eliminated to produce a char that can be transformed into pellets of metallurgical-grade coke. Gases and liquids are produced in each of these basic operations and are combined and treated in respective gas-processing and liquids-processing facilities to obtain chemical values in their refined states.

The proposed gasification section includes a slagging gasifier, a hot dolomite desulfurization unit and an ore reducer. The gasifier is fed with a blend of low-grade coal and residue from the hydrogenation operation, and the mixture is gasified with added oxygen. The exiting gas, rich in carbon monoxide and hydrogen, is purged of particulate matter and is then desulfurized by the hot dolomite. A portion of the cleaned gas is fed to an ore reducer where reduction of iron ore takes place under non-polluting conditions. The remainder of the cleaned gas, with a heating value of 250–300 B.t.u. per cubic foot, is used to provide the energy requirements of the clean coke process. Off-gas from the ore reducer is freed of inert impurities and provides a low-B.t.u. fuel gas with a heating value of approximately 300 B.t.u. per cubic foot.

In accordance with the modified process, the use of low-B.t.u. gas as the energy source for the clean coke process releases a high-B.t.u. gas from that process with a heating value of about 1,000 B.t.u. per cubic foot. Thus, by the integration indicated, both high- and low-B.t.u. gases are produced for outside use.

Based on projections from the clean coke process, together with an estimated output from a gasification plant as described, it is estimated that a plant sized to process 15 million tons per year of moisture- and ash-free coal would yield annually 4.4 million tons of metallurgical coke; more than 4 billion pounds of chemical and related products; in conjunction with an ore reducer, 1 million tons of reduced ore pellets, satisfactory for processing in an electric steel furnace; 33 billion cubic feet of high-B.t.u. fuel gas; and 18 billion cubic feet of low-B.t.u. fuel gas.

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

As an addendum to the existing clean coke process, a development study on the gasification section would be required to confirm projections made for the gasifier and desulfurization units, as well as for direct ore reduction. A 3-year research program is proposed that would include preliminary bench-scale studies, pilot-plant design and construction, and operation of a coal gasification/direct-iron-ore-reduction facility. The cost of the added research and development has been estimated to be $6.4 million, making the total program cost about $13 million.

In view of the seriousness of the energy shortage and the projections of even greater scarcity of gaseous fuel in ensuing years, we feel that the proposed extension of the clean coke process is timely and respectfully ask that you consider this extension in terms of an increased budget item for the clean coke process for fiscal year 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. Funds were included in the fiscal year 1972 coal research budget.

Mr. MASCIANTONIO. That is right, for this year. There is presently $1 million in the project for this year. We are asking for an extension of this to get the gasification system developed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. I wish we had more time for a discussion.

Mr. MASCIANTONIO. Thank you.

URBAN INDIANS

WITNESS

MRS. GRACE THORPE, OF CALIFORNIA

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Grace Thorpe, of California.

Mrs. THORPE. Good morning, Mrs. Hansen. I am here rather accidentally. I came to visit some of the officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in February and I wasn't able to see them because they were attending hearings at the Senate. So I thought the best thing for me to do would be perhaps to go over to the Senate and maybe buttonhole them while having coffee or lunch.

While I was there I heard them testify for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Not a mention was made about the off-reservation Indian. I heard other people get up, and again the whole day was all on Indians. They were representing the Indians, but no one mentioned our off-reservation Indians. I immediately thought perhaps if there is something I might be able to do as an individual person, it would be to come and speak to both the Senate and to you in reference to our off-reservation Indians that account for about 60 percent who live off the reservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee discussed the urban Indian problem when the BIA appeared before the committee.

Mrs. THORPE. Very good. I know that it has been their policy not to do anything as far as the Indian people off-reservation are concerned.

Mrs. HANSEN. The BIA is in a dilemma. Some Indians have accused the BIA of being overpaternal. Within a limited amount of funds the BIA is faced with the situation of shall they curtail funds for

Indians on the reservation to meet the needs of the urban Indians? It's a real dilemma, Mrs. Thorpe.

Your statement will be inserted in the record. This committee is well aware of the problems.

(The statement follows:)

My name is Grace Thorpe, I am an enrolled Sac Fox Indian, born in Oklahoma. I currently live in Davis, Calif., near Sacramento. I consider myself an urban Indian. I come before this committee as an Indian citizen concerned about urban Indian problems.

My appearance here today is somewhat accidental. I happened to be at the hearings February 24, 1972, unexpectedly, when the Bureau of Indian Affairs made its presentation to this committee. I was shocked to hear them, once again, ignore the needs of urban Indians in their proposals. Immediately afterward I made my request to appear here so that this committee could consider, at least for a few moments, the needs of urban Indians.

According to the 1970 census and BIA figures over 60 percent of American Indians reside off the reservations. (This is not an exact figure but is a calculation based on the best available figures. At the hearing on February 24, the BIA admitted it didn't even know how many Indians reside in California.) Census figures show that 91,018 reside in California; 7,300 on reservations and 84,000 in urban areas. Most of the off reservation Indians reside in the large urban areas; Chicago, Los Angeles, and Minneapolis have large concentrations.

A major factor causing Indians to live in cities was the recent BIA relocation services program. Over the past 20 years the BIA has sent over 100,000 Indians from reservations to the cities. Here, as you know, they were given a few months training and then cut off from further Bureau services.

Having been "discontinued" by the Bureau, Indians have great problems adjusting to the city. Years ago, reservations were placed in inaccessible areas, consequently little development from the outside world sifted through. To move from the natural wide expanses of Arizona or the Dakotas to the concrete streets and buildings of Chicago is extremely difficult and often frustrating. When there is added to this a change in culture, from Indian to non-Indian, and, frequently, the need to use a second language, it is no wonder that the change is frequently overwhelming.

Native Americans are a small minority group within the United States. Despite having been the residents of the richest country in the world, the Indians are now among the neediest. The needs of urban Indians are no less than the needs of reservation Indians. The fact that an Indian has been given a 6-month training program to learn welding does not qualify him to easily fit into the complex urban life in the United States. He still has the problems of an inferior early education, inferior health care, discrimination, and all the other problems that all Indians face. The problem of alcoholism is no less in the cities than on the reservation.

Do Indians need homes less because they live in cities? The need is critical in both areas.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs makes no attempt to serve urban Indians. They answer, when questioned, that they haven't the funds; yet they refuse to request the necessary funds to serve this 60 percent, or the majority, of Indians.

As far as I can see the only reason for this is the Bureau's usual effort to evade or reduce its responsibilities guaranteed by treaties years ago. This evasion is embodied in the "on or near a reservation" rule of Harrison Loesch, a bureaucrat in the Interior Department. While Loesch's "on or near" rule has some strange aspects, (all Native Americans in Alaska and all in Oklahoma are on or near reservations), its effect is to give the Bureau a rule it can use to deny its services to needy urban Indians. The Bureau cites lack of funds and this rule as an excuse. In actuality they made up the rule and they refuse to ask for funds.

I would like to request that this committee change this situation.

First, it can demand that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, (and Harrison Loesch) eliminate their "on or near" rule and recognize that Indians are Indians wherever they live.

Second, this committee should appropriate additional separate funds especially slated to serve urban Indians. The Bureau has traditionally tried to divide Indians by saying that any help for urban Indians means less for reservations. This committee should make it clear that this need not be the case, and in fact, must not be the case.

Third, this committee's members should, both here and on the floor of Congress, encourage and facilitate the use of surplus land by all Indians, both urban and rural. Surplus Government property could be used by urban Indians in many ways. For example, the Los Angeles Indian Center now pays $3,050 a month rent for a multipurpose center to help the Indians adjust to modern urban life. If they could obtain a surplus property site this $3,050 tax money, now paid for rent, could be better used to increase the counseling services the center offers, or help to offset maintenance costs. Surplus property is often suitable for urban housing, housing in which Indians could choose to live together, to help each other adjust to city life and to preserve Indian culture, identity, and values.

Currently, the BIA is assisting Thiokol Chemical, Avco Corp., Philco-Ford, Bendix Corp., and Westinghouse in using surplus property for education of Indians. The Federal Government and the BIA should instead assist Indians, wherever they live, to obtain surplus property and to run their own schools.

Years ago, the Federal Government said to the Indians "We need your land for roads, railroads, military installations, and homesteads." Now the Federal Government is saying that these lands are surplus to its needs. "Why not return these lands to their original owners?" The Indians.

A fourth way in which this committee could help urban Indians would be to request or facilitate, pending a change in BIA policy, an expansion of Indian programs administered by other agencies, such as the urban Indian centers funded through OEO, and the Urban Indian Health Boards, through HEW. This is a trend in the right direction and I commend your committee for approving this last year.

Indians are the most unstable population element. They move back and forth, from job to job, from slum to slum, from jail to jail, from urban to reservation ghetto. The 300 years, three centuries, of Federal effort to assimilate Indians has failed.

What is this about melting pots and mainstreams? It should be clear by now that the Indians are not going to melt in a pot—I repeat—The Indians are not going to melt in a pot to flavor Irish or Brunswick stew. The Indians are also too smart to go jumping into a mainstream—especially when they are just learning how to tread water.

The BIA has chosen to ignore over half of the Indians in the United States today. The urban Indian problem will not disappear by ignoring it. The approach of the BIA is like considering only the needs of the farmers in the United States, and ignoring the fact that cities exist and that people with needs live in them.

Over the past 20 years, more than 100,000 Indians have been dropped and deserted in our cities by the BIA relocation program. Where do they go for help? They are currently being lumped with the other minorities on the population charts and surveys. The charts show Blacks, Chicanos, Asians, and others. Indians are listed under "others". These unsophisticated "others," the urban Indians, have to fight for funds with overwhelming numbers of Blacks and Chicanos.

If America can afford to provide an environment for people to survive on the moon, it can surely afford an environment for all of the first Americans wherever they live to survive in America.

Mrs. THORPE. In summary, I would like to state that over 60 percent of our Indians do reside off the reservation. I have been directly involved with the off-reservation people for about 2 years now. They lack funds from the city for the clinic. I see Reverend Sarracino here from Compton. Our alcoholic problem is tremendous. We do not want under any circumstances to take any of the money that is currently slated for our reservation Indians. Heaven knows, they need it desperately. I feel something needs to be done. We have a new organization just formed, the National American Indian Council of Off-Reservation Indian People. We are going to be meeting for 3 days in Phoenix. As a matter of fact, they are starting today. As soon as I finish here I am going to be on my way there.

If the committee could see its way clear to fund an organization such as this in order to get our urban Indians organized in a self-determined effort perhaps to help themselves, this would be fine. As it is

now, there is no voice that any of these people can go to. There is no one person speaking for them.

Mrs. HANSEN. When an Indian leaves the reservation he is supposed to be treated just like any other American. There is no excuse for State or city governments to ignore that Indian. He is an American citizen, eligible for Federal assistance as every other citizen. This is what bothers me, that some of the States are not treating the Indians on an equitable basis.

We deeply appreciate having your statement.

Mrs. THORPE. If perhaps we could have Indian desks that might be established within the regional areas of OEO and HUD, this might provide an answer. As it happens now, our Indian people cannot fight the overwhelming numbers of other minorities.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee has been trying to explore what can be done within the BIA's regional offices to see what they can do so that the Indians know what programs are available to them as Americans.

Mrs. THORPE. As it is now, they have no one to bring proposals for them. They have no place they can go for technical assistance. They have no one who can tell them, "There are programs for you in HUD."

I spoke with the head Indian here in Washington, D.C., as far as HUD is concerned. It never occurred to him that low-income housing was needed by the Indians in the cities and that surplus property could be used for that purpose. It never even occurred to him because he was so deeply involved just with reservations. In the last 2 years I have been traveling around talking with people all around the Nation in the urban areas. It is criminal the things that are happening to them. They have no place to stay, no place to sleep. Many of them sleep in cars or 20 or 30 in one room.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee does understand the problem completely, Mrs. Thorpe. We are glad you appeared today to call this problem to our attention.

Mrs. THORPE. Thank you so much.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FOREST SERVICE AND LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

WITNESS

EDWARD C. CRAFTS, DIRECTOR OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Edward C. Crafts, the Director of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources. Mr. Crafts was a former Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

It's a pleasure to welcome you this morning.

Mr. CRAFTS. Thank you, Mrs. Hansen. It's nice to see you again and it's nice to see George again. Since I left the Government I have not bothered your committee for the last 3 years. I am here today because I think there are some things that need to be said.

I want to speak very briefly to the Forest Service appropriation item and the land and water conservation fund.

On neither item am I asking for any increasing in the amount recommended by the administration. On both items we are suggesting some substantial reshuffling of amounts among the line items.

(Mr. Crafts' prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, I testify today as former Deputy Chief, Forest Service (1950–62), former Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, (1962–69), and presently as a director of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

The purpose of this statement is to offer certain appropriation and policy recommendations with respect to (a) the Forest Service and (b) the land and water conservation fund.

FOREST SERVICE

(1) The following is an excerpt from the March 1972 Report "Clear-Cutting on Federal Timberlands" by the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Congress may enact such statutes as the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. But the Forest Service is left helpless, unless congressional appropriations adequately implement these acts. If appropriations are keyed to timber receipts alone, which has sometimes seemed the criterion in the past, the Service inevitably will gravitate toward those activities which Congress is willing to finance. To its credit the Forest Service has repeatedly made the case for a balanced program to serve the total resource and its owners better, but the funds have not been forthcoming.

"From 1954–70, the Forest Service received 66 percent of budget increases requested for timber sale administration, but only 20 percent of its requested increases for recreation and wildlife, 17 percent for reforestation, and 15 percent for soil and water management. In discussing the fiscal year 1972 budget request, the Chief testified before the Appropriations Committee that:

> " 'The Forest Service cannot do the things that the President has directed us to do without more money and people. Our program is out of balance now. Over the past 2 or 3 years, we have increased the amount of money that we have for timber sale administration activities, but not by sufficient amounts to do the top quality job needed. We are not adequately financed in the other areas that need it.
>
> " 'Furthermore, presidential budgets over the years consistently have reflected less than Forest Service needs for non-timber-sale items.' "

The preceding is the best summary of Forest Service problems of appropriations and quality management that I have seen. The Senate committee appropriately places responsibility not only on the Forest Service but also on the Congress. Other responsible parties include the Office of Management and Budget. But in the last analysis Congress, through the purse strings, bears ultimate responsibility for unbalance in national forest management and for the constant pressure to accelerate timber cutting.

(2) A major revamping of Forest Service priorities urgently is needed to meet the requirements of the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Forest Service's own views on how to achieve such revamping and balance appear in its April 1971, "Environmental Program for the Future," appearing on page 1224, of part III, of the hearings on Management Practices on the Public Lands conducted last year by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Without financing to permit such revamping as indicated by the Foreign Service in that program, quality management and environmental considerations for the National Forests largely will go down the drain.

(3) Since about 1950 Congress has tended to link Forest Service timber sales and receipts to magnitude of appropriations. In order to get appropriations, the Forest Service had to commit itself to cut so much timber. Thus, it was able to brag that revenues taken in equaled or exceeded appropriations. The Forest Service, through this device, was pressured—and still is—to liquidate more and more of its old growth timber capital in order to keep its multiple operations going. The results: overcutting, imbalance between the various National Forest resources, and lack of quality performance. The Service has acquiesced in this undesirable connection between appropriations and timber receipts for nearly a quarter of a century. The time has long since passed to break down this disastrous tie if national forest quality management is ever to be achieved. Former Chief Lyle F. Watts, shortly before his retirement in 1952, told me the worst mistake of his entire career was to condone the buildup in relationship that made size of appropriations dependent on amount of timber cut.

(4) The needed corrections in the Forest Service budget cannot all be accomplished in 1 year. The change would be too drastic. As a first step it is recommended:

(*a*) The $1.6 million programed increase in timber sales should be eliminated, and further, the recommended budget for timber sales should be reduced by $3.5 million. In connection with this financial reduction, the Forest Service should be directed to reduce the timber cut by whatever amounts are necessary to reflect not only the reduced dollars but also to achieve both the quality management recommended by the Chief and the timber-management policy guidelines recommended in the Senate committee report referred to above.

(*b*) The effected savings of $3.5 million in timber sales should be appropriated for reforestation of a portion of the 5 million acres of idle but potentially productive timber growing land in order to return these lands to productivity. Oddly enough, the administration in its budget recommends a $2 million reduction in the tree planting item. Yet, replanting idle national forest lands is not only an environmental improvement item but also absolutely essential if the administration's goal of ultimately increasing the national forest allowable cut by 7 billion board feet bears any resembalance to reality. The only way to ultimately achieve such high timber production goals without wrecking the national forests is to initiate a crash planting program and to require quality performance in timber sale, administration, and management. Both the Forest Service and the Appropriations Committee need to hang tough on these prerequisites.

(*c*) Eliminate the proposed $10 million increase in forest roads and trails. Distribute the amount thus saved between the recreation, range and soil, and water resource management items—all of which are scheduled in the President's budget for reduction. If these reductions should stand, national forest management will become even more out of balance.

(5) Finally, the Forest Service should be directed in its renegotiation of existing timber sale contracts, when they come up for extension, to incorporate in the renewed contracts the clearcutting guidelines and allowable harvest levels contained in the Senate committee report mentioned previously. About 35 billion board feet of national forest timber has been sold under contract, is in the pipeline but uncut, and the purchaser is receiving free Government fire, insect, and disease protection while he awaits a favorable market price situation for cutting. If the buyer requests an extension of his contract, the Forest Service should be required to write into such extension improved quality and cuting guidelines.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

With respect to the fiscal year 1973 budget for the land and water conservation fund, my two main points are: (1) the budget is far too heavily weighted in favor of the States at the expense of Federal agencies; and (2) the Federal share in turn is too heavily weighted in favor of the National Park Service at the expense of the Forest Service.

(*1*) *State favoritism.*—The recommended budget of $300 million would allocate about two-thirds of the total of $197 million to the States. When the prospective State carryover of $158 million is added to the proposed fiscal year 1973 funds, the States would have available $355 million for next fiscal year, or 80 percent of total available land and water funds.

The legislative history of the land and water fund contemplated a State-Federal sharing within the general range of 50–50 or 60–40 in favor of the States. To propose that the States should receive 80 percent of available funds next fiscal year—especially when they have an expected unobligated carryover of $158 million—would contravene the intent of the authorizing legislation.

Further, the proposed heavy favoritism toward the States ignores the financial needs of recently authorized new Federal areas. By so doing such division of funds makes a sham of the basic legislation authorizing new areas and acted on favorably by the substantive committees and the Congress.

Accordingly, the Citizens Commitee on Natural Resources recommends that the fiscal year 1973 Land & Water appropriation be divided 40 percent to the States and 60 percent to the Federal agencies ($120 million to States; $180 million to Federal agencies).

(*2*) *National Park Service favoritism.*—The recommended budget would allocate to the National Park Service nearly eight times as much as to the Forest Service ($76 million versus $11 million). This would be a $45 million decrease for the Forest Service from the fiscal year 1972 figure, although I believe the Forest Service has been prevented from expending a substantial portion of the fiscal year 1972 appropriations by administrative withholdings.

Furthermore, the proposed $10.9 million for the Forest Service would be limited entirely to acquisition within newly authorized areas plus 500,000 to wilderness areas.

The history of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act contemplated about a 50–50 split between the National Park Service and the Forest Service. Both the act and the legislative history further recognized that the Forest Service needs to acquire valuable recreation lands within exterior boundaries of the Eastern national forests. With the passage of time, both of these fundamental points have tended to be either forgotten or overridden by the administration. The Forest Service more and more is getting the short end of the stick, even though its needs are fully as great as the National Park Service.

I by no means belittle the needs of the latter agency. However, I do recommend that whatever the combined Park Service—Forest Service appropriation may be, the total should be split equally between the two agencies.

If my previous recommendation of $180 million to Federal agencies were to be accepted, the National Park Service and Forest Service would each receive $85 million, even after due allowance to the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Land Management. I recommend such action to the committee.

Mr. CRAFTS. I have one observation from the congressional side. We have been deeply concerned with employment. There are people in the West who do not like to starve.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are aware that Congress did add a sizable amount of funds last year for reforestation?

Mr. CRAFTS. I am aware of that, but I am also aware that the Forest Service is not making any significant net gain in cutting down that backlog.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congress does not bear all the responsibility.

Mr. CRAFTS. No; that is entirely correct, Madam Chairman.

When I was Director of the Bureau, nobody tried harder than I did to get the United States and the Federal agencies in balance and get the States going on these programs. As I understand the legislative history of the lands and water fund, it was not contemplated that the balance between States and Federal agencies would get as far over to this percentage which I have indicated, of 80 percent to the States and 20 percent to the Federal agencies.

Accordingly we recommend for this year only that the new moneys be appropriated, 40 percent to the States and 60 percent to the Federal agencies. If this were done and the carryover moneys were considered, the States would still end up by getting 60 percent of the total available funds and the Federal agencies would get 40 percent. This would bring the balance back into the pattern which has generally been followed in the past and which I think is what Congress intended.

Now with the division between the Forest Service and the Park Service, the recommended budget would allocate the Park Service about eight times as much as the Forest Service, which would be a $45 million decrease for the Forest Service from last year's figure.

Furthermore, the Forest Service funds would be limited entirely to acquisition within newly authorized areas plus a half million dollars to wilderness. Again the history of the Fund Act, although not the language of the act itself, generally contemplated roughly a 50–50 split between those two Federal agencies, recognizing that they had equal needs and, as far as the Forest Service was concerned, recognizing its need to acquire recreation lands in the Eastern national forest, and the act itself specifically limits the acquisition of the Forest Service in the West on a percentage limitation.

Going so heavily to the Park Service and limiting the Forest Service only to these newly authorized areas which was not contemplated in the act, it seems to me that the appropriations—if this should happen—are moving away from the pattern that was intended in the substantive authorizing legislation.

I do not in any way belittle the needs of the Park Service. I am well aware of all the new authorizing legislation for the National Park Service. I took part in a good bit of that. But I do believe that as a general pattern, not an ironclad rule, that those amounts that are made in your judgment available for the Federal share of the land and water fund have due allowance for fish and wildlife and BLA, that the Park Service/Forest Service split should be roughly 50–50.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Crafts. It's always a pleasure to see you.

Mr. CRAFTS. Thank you.

APRIL 14, 1972.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WITNESS

JOSEPH PENDERGAST, REPRESENTING GORDON GRAY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Gordon Gray, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Mr. Pendergast is representing Mr. Gray.

Mr. PENDERGAST. Mr. Gray is very sorry he couldn't be here today. Madam Chairman, my name is Joseph Pendergast. I am representing the volunteer Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust for Historic Preservation which, as you know, was chartered by Congress in 1949, and entrusted with responsibility for the leadership of private preservation efforts throughout the United States of America.

I am appearing before you to support the request of the National Park Service for the fiscal 1973 budget for activities under the "preservation of historic properties" appropriation of $10 million. Of this total amount, $6,205,000 is earmarked for matching grants-in-aid to the National Trust and the several States.

With the permission of the committee, I would like to submit a statement for the record and make my remarks at this time very brief.

The National Trust believes that the appropriation under consideration is of the utmost importance in assuring the continuity of the historic preservation movement in the United States. The 89th Congress charted a new course and assumed a new financial responsibility in this Nation's concern for preservation of our manmade heritage as an integral part of the total environment by enactment of Public Law 89–665, the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. The appropriations for the initial 4 years to support that act were small, but responding to the call for significantly increased congressional support, appropriations for fiscal years 1971 and 1972 substantially increased. In particular, the Trust received matching grants-in-aid of $1,041,023 for each of these years from the Department of the Interior. I believe that continuing congressional appropriations, at least, at the levels requested by the Park Service for fiscal year 1973 are essential to maintain the momentum of a truly meaningful national preservation program, so necessary to carry out the national policy established by the Congress.

Any grants-in-aid as may be appropriated by Congress and apportioned by the Secretary of the Interior to the National Trust for the

1973 fiscal year, together with our own national trust matching funds, which I can assure the committee will be in hand, will be used (1) for the provision of technical assistance, educational programs, and possibly emergency financial assistance to preservation-minded groups and individuals in all of the 50 States and the District of Columbia as well as (2) for the acquisition, development, maintenance, and administration of the Trust's own historic properties for the public benefit.

In respectfully urging committee approval of this appropriation, I should like to leave one thought with the committee.

Historically, over two-thirds of the national preservation effort has been borne by the nongovernmental sector. This is, I believe, as it should be. We consider that the rapid approach of 1976, the year of the American Revolution bicentennial, and the growing concern of many of our citizens for the preservation of our manmade and cultural environments behooves all of us to exert the maximum effort within our command to meet the challenge of a changing America—preserving yesterday's heritage for the benefit and pleasure of all citizens today and tomorrow.

(Mr. Pendergast's prepared statement follows:)

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Written Statement for the Record Submitted to Congressional Appropriations Committee on April 11 and 14, 1972, with Reference to Fiscal Year 1973

The Act of Congress of October 26, 1949, (63 Stat. 927) created the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States as a charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation to carry out the following three specific purposes:

1. "To further the National policy enunciated in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666) to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States;"

2. "To facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest;" and

3. "To provide a national trust for historic preservation to receive donations of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture and to preserve and administer them for public benefit."

The National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665) approved October 15, 1966, strengthened and broadened the national historic preservation program conducted under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and charged the Department of the Interior with the major responsibility for integrating the element of historic preservation into the total fabric of our nation's environment. This responsibility has been delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the National Park Service.

Although the Federal government has increased its historic preservation activities, particularly in the last two fiscal years the non-governmental sector, led by the National Trust, continues to face an awesome responsibility to shield the vast areas of American heritage that lies outside Federal and State ownership or control. In that respect, the 1966 Act provided for matching grants to the National Trust to carry out its work in the private preservation movement.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized the appropriation of a total of $32 million between 1967 and 1970 to meet the nation's historic preservation need. Of this total amount Congress appropriated $2,337,000 of which $617,500 was allotted to the National Trust.

In 1971 Congress authorized the appropriation of $32 million for the three fiscal years of 1971, 1972 and 1973. For fiscal year 1971 $6,852,000 was appropriated. Of the $2,094,801 in matching grants-in-aid requested by the National Trust only $1,042,000 was allotted.

For fiscal year 1972 the National Trust requested matching grants of $2,792,023 and received an allottment of $1,042,023 for the following programs:

Program	Requested	Allotted
1. Technical Assistance and Education Programs	$ 379,313	$ 381,250
2. Maintenance and Administration of Trust Properties	577,881	546,212
3. Acquisition and Development of Trust Properties	916,500	114,561
4. Emergency Financed Assistance for non-Trust Properties	918,329	-
	$2,792,023	$1,042,023

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Since 1966 the National Trust has become an increasingly effective preservation force. Property holdings have been expanded, and considerable progress has been made in their restoration and in the development of educational programs at the properties. We propose to make the National Trust properties model examples for organizations throughout the country. Ever-increasing demands of private citizens, organizations, and state and local governments have precipitated expansion of our technical assistance and educational programs.

Indicative of the growing awareness and concern for our man-made environment is the substantial growth of the National Trust's membership since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Our membership numbered only 10,688 in the year 1966. Today we serve over 28,000 individual and 1,000 organizational members, an almost 200 percent increase.

But if the National Trust is to keep pace with the needs of a society increasingly concerned with environmental conservation and preservation, we must continue in the future to expand our capabilities and professional responsibilities.

For Fiscal Year 1973, the National Trust recognizing the need for maximum fiscal restraint is limiting its application to the National Park Service for matching grants-in-aid totaling $2,250,000 which would be used for the following purposes:

1.	Technical assistance and educational programs for preservation groups	$ 477,939
2.	Acquisition and development of Trust properties	671,228
3.	Maintenance and administration of Trust properties	600,833
4.	Emergency financial assistance for the preservation of non-Trust properties	500,000
	TOTAL	$2,250,000

The National Park Service has included $6,205,000 in its budget request for Fiscal Year 1973 for matching grants to the States and the National Trust.

The apportionment of such appropriations as the Congress may make for matching grants-in-aid to the National Trust and the States will be made by the Secretary of the Interior. The distribution of the National Trust apportionment among the four programs listed above will be determined by the National Trust in consultation with the National Park Service. A brief description of such programs is set out below.

1. Acquisition, Development, Maintenance, and Administration

To insure preservation, the National Trust has acquired a number of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture and administers them for public benefit.

The National Trust must conduct its stewardship of properties with exemplary effectiveness and must set high standards for preservationists across the nation. Therefore, the Trust will continue its efforts to upgrade currently held properties and anticipates the orderly acquisition of new properties to assemble a balanced nationwide collection of select historic properties for museum and other uses to preserve the most significant in American architecture, history and culture.

The development of historic properties, that is, their preservation, restoration, and renovation, requires the professional knowledge and special skills of architects, historians, archeologists, landscape architects, museologists and experienced craftsmen. The nature of preservation work is such that it generally requires more time and more professional knowledge than would be expected in new construction.

The administration of National Trust properties includes not only maintenance and m management, but the use and development of programs for public benefit, including educational seminars and tours geared to the needs of the communities in which properties are located.

2. Technical Assistance, Educational Programs, and Emergency Financial Assistance to Preservation Groups and Individuals

A national program of preservation involves citizens and organizations in every state. These persons and organizations must be informed on the many technical aspects of restoration and preservation projects. Therefore, there must be a source, a clearinghouse, of information to which participating citizens can turn to gain from the experience of others as well as to learn the newest techniques in the field.

The Trust conducts a service program furnishing experts and consultants qualified to recommend solutions to complicated and difficult questions relating to architecture, history, construction, museology, urban planning, law and local organization. To the largest possible audience, the Trust disseminates a wide variety of publications pertinent to preservation and restoration activities.

Additionally, with the rapid approach of the American Revolution Bicentennial, the Trust will, whenever possible, assist citizens and preservation organizations in planning programs and preservation projects relating to the celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Since its inception in 1949, as a part of its function as a clearinghouse of information on historic preservation, the National Trust has sought to collect material on preservation and related fields. The archives serve as a research and resource center for lawyers, authors, governmental agencies, professional preservationists and our members. Special collections are maintained on governmental agencies involved in historic preservation, preservation legislation at all levels of government, private legal documents and correspondence, and on certain technical subjects. Through summer internships utilizing the archival facilities, the National Trust has provided many educational opportunities in the historic preservation field for undergraduate college students.

The National Trust holds three regular annual conferences. An annual membership meeting provides opportunities for preservationists from throughout the nation to exchange ideas and to evaluate past, present and future policies. A six-week graduate level seminar for prospective historical administrators is co-sponsored annually by the National Trust, the American Association of Museums, the American Association for State and Local History and Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia. A two-week conference is conducted annually at the Trust's Woodlawn Plantation for historic house museum staff and volunteers to discuss and analyze museum problems and administration. Periodic regional conferences on historic preservation are co-sponsored in different sections of the country. In May, 1971, the National Trust sponsored the first truly national conference on Legal Techniques in Preservation which brought together lawyers and members of other pertinent disciplines to discuss in detail many of the pressing legal issues facing preservation today. The National Trust has conducted a pilot preservation clinic bringing together consultants representing architecture, planning, decorative arts, archeology and administration.

The matching grant-in-aid funds allocated to publication activities have greatly expanded this information and educational service in quantity, scope and appeal. Through its Publications Department the National Trust issues two regular publications to its members. The newspaper, Preservation News, reports current activities in the preservation field. Our quarterly journal, Historic Preservation, features articles on American history and culture.

The number and variety of technical publications available from the National Trust to aid volunteer and professional preservationists and the general public have expanded from a free list to a fully stocked Historic Preservation Bookstore featuring hundreds of titles.

The National Trust provides professional advisory services to our member organizations and others by means of personal interviews, correspondence, telephone, field visits, and grant programs. We assist with questions involving the inspection and evaluation of properties, their preservation, restoration, maintenance, administration, contemporary adaptive use, and educational programs related to their use.

With the growing concern for the total environment--particularly that of urban areas--increased attention must be, and is being, directed to urban restoration and redevelopment, city planning and the role preservation can and must play in sensitive adaptation of significant historic properties and their environs to pressure for changing city landscapes. To render our efforts genuinely national in scope and effect, the National Trust opened a West Coast Service office in San Francisco, California, on July 1, 1971, to provide professional service to the states west of the Rocky Mountains.

Other services include representation of the American preservation movement at international conferences and contact with foreign visitors seeking information about American preservation policies and procedures. The Trust also works with such Federal agencies concerned with preservation as the Department of Transportation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the General Services Administration, and the United States Travel Agency.

National disasters, such as a hurricane damaging a Mississippi gulf coast historic house and its contents, a major fire in one of the historic mining communities of the California Mother Lode Country, or the sudden availability of a key property in an established historic district, often require the immediate availability of financial assistance to insure their protection and preservation. Up to the present time no matching grants-in-aid have been allotted to the National Trust to provide such financial assistance.

The requested funds would provide emergency matching financial assistance to private organizations and individuals throughout the country for the purpose of preserving for public benefit properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture.

It would be required that properties receiving assistance must be included on the National Register of Historic Places, as established by the 1966 Act, and must meet the approved criteria defining an emergency. Grants by the Trust under this provision would be covered by a contract between the National Trust and the grant recipient, subject to approval by the National Park Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much for a good statement.
Mr. PENDERGAST. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

FIRE PROTECTION

WITNESS

JOSEPH M. POLLARD, LEGISLATIVE CONSULTANT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Joseph M. Pollard, the Legislative Consultant for the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. POLLARD. Thank you very much.

My name is Joseph M. Pollard, legislative consultant for the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. I am representing the Watershed Fire Council of Southern California. This organization is comprised of citizens and representatives of official bodies in eight counties in the southern part of the State of California. Our aim is to achieve better protection and management of the mountain watersheds, so vital to the 12 million people of our area who live in proximity to four national forests—Cleveland, San Bernardino, Angeles, and Los Padres.

Despite major improvements in fire control techniques, destructive fires continue to destroy the vegetative cover which protects our fragile, highly valuable mountain watersheds. Between 1968 and 1970, for example, nearly 700,000 acres were blackened; 27 lives were lost; 900 structures were destroyed. The 1970 fire season was one of the worst in California's history.

The Watershed Fire Council has looked into the most appropriate ways of reducing these holocausts that do so much damage. We support the aerospace industry and the U.S. Forest Service in their efforts to improve firefighting capabilities from the air and modernize other techniques. We also find that large unbroken fields of chaparral-type brush hinder control of fires. These make it unsafe to put the fighters into strategic positions on going fires. They also reduce the effectiveness of air attacks on fires.

We have found that these large brush areas can be broken up into more manageable units. Vegetation such as grasses and low-growing shrubs can be used to replace the native chaparral according to a preplanned system, thus making it possible to control fires at a considerably smaller acreage with less danger to the men involved.

Accordingly, the Watershed Fire Control of Southern California has recommended a 5-year program aimed at enabling the U.S. Forest Service to accomplish this work in 1-year increments. We find that in the first year of such a program, for example, some 25,000 acres of native chaparral should be converted to other forms of vegetation. The cost would be approximately $3,100,000.

While the Forest Service is highly in favor of this technique, we understand that it has not been allowed to request sufficient funds to do this work.

We also find that in the four national forests involved, fuelbreaks need to be constructed to provide a systemized breaking up of the

chaparral brushfields and for connecting up the larger brush conversion areas. This would involve slightly over 10,000 acres of work the first year at a cost of around $2,600,000.

We also find that the four national forests have not been able to adequately keep up the maintenance of existing fuelbreaks, type conversion areas and firebreaks. Maintenance is needed on approximately 40,000 acres for a cost of about $800,000.

We also found that the Forest Service could take advantage of the recently burned-over areas by treating the sprouting brush, thus keeping it from regrowing on approximately 15,000 acres of key areas. The cost would be about $381,000. The above described four items of needed high priority work to better safeguard our watersheds total $6,881,000.

We further find that because of the increased cost of doing business without an increase in budget, the firefighting forces of the Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests have suffered attrition the last 5 or 6 years. It is our finding that approximately 4,400 additional man-months of employment are needed each year to fully man the firetrucks, other fire control and fire prevention equipment. This calls for additional funding the first year of slightly over $3 million.

Madam Chairman, attached to my statement I am submitting a summary of the council's proposal for the 5-year program; also, our proposal for the first year funding described above, which amounts are over and above presently proposed appropriations included in the budget for the four national forests in southern California.

Also attached is a summary of the expenditures and cooperative efforts of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department for the last 5 years. The work was done in and immediately adjacent to the Angeles, and provides protection to the forest. I am including this information to show that local fire protection agencies in southern California are aware of the critical situation and are contributing to the solution.

I strongly urge favorable action on these items by your committee.

We are hopeful that these additional funds could be appropriated to assist us in the firebreaks and the management of these forest lands.

In addition, Mrs. Hansen, I would like to file an additional statement from Chief Friend of the Los Angeles Fire Department.

(The statement follows:)

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, DICK FRIEND, INFORMATION OFFICER, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

Southern California is experiencing one of the driest years in 60 years and fire service authorities are concerned about a possible repetition of the 1970 fire disaster.

"We have had no measurable rain in our county since Christmas Day," stated Los Angeles County Fire Chief Richard H. Houts. "Many of our hills already are turning from green to brown."

The chief explained that in a "normal" year, the native vegetation in southern California soaks up moisture all winter. During the summer and fall dry seasons, this moisture gradually returns into the roots where it is "stored" to help the plant survive. The native chaparral emits an oily substance to coat the plant surface, assisting in moisture conservation.

But in a year like this, the moisture already is returning to the root system and the brush already is becoming volatile.

In 1970, brush and forest fires destroyed nearly 100,000 acres and more than 300 homes in Los Angeles County alone. The firefighting agencies of the entire State were totally committed in an all-out effort to curb a series of fires.

"The County Fire Department works closely with the U.S. Forest Service," said Chief Houts. "Thirty of our fire stations are either in, or within 5 miles of, the Angeles National Forest. Last year alone, we responded to 49 fires within the forest, and assisted at 17 rescues."

Houts stated that county-Federal fire prevention efforts to protect the forest area include highway checkpoints to stop and warn motorists during extreme fire danger periods, helicopter and fixed-wing patrols, home and cabin inspections, and education through the news media.

"With increased use of the forest lands, the fire problem climbs every year," said Houts. 'The county is spending another half million dollars for a 14-passenger helicopter for use on watershed fires this season. The copter will be stationed in Angeles National Forest.

"With the unique weather pattern of southern California, I am convinced that the only long-range solution to our fire problem is proper management of the brush and forest lands to cut up this large concentration of flammable fuel," the Chief said.

Mr. POLLARD. With the extreme fire hazards that we are now having in southern California, I want to emphasize that again it looks like it will be a tremendous fire season this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. The committee has been deeply concerned about the fire conditions in California.

Mr. POLLARD. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

URBAN INDIAN HEALTH

WITNESS

REV. EMMETT D. SARRACINO, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN INDIAN FREE CLINIC, COMPTON, CALIF.

Mrs. HANSEN. Rev. Emmett D. Sarracino, representing the Indian Free Clinic.

Reverend SARRACINO. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I listened to you talking to Mrs. Thorpe. You are aware of the grave problems that the urban Indian people face today.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is deeply concerned about this problem.

Reverend SARRACINO. There are 60,000 American Indians living in the Los Angeles area itself. We are the largest Indian-populated city in the United States.

I am here representing the American Indian Free Clinic, which is a self-determination organization which was established so that we could provide health help to our Indian people who have gone to the cities.

(Mr. Sarracino's prepared statement follows:)

The Original American Indian Clinic - Established in 1969

The American Indian
FREE CLINIC, INC.
526 East Oaks St., Compton, California 90221
Phone: 537-0103 – 537-0104

POSITION PAPER

on Urban Indian Health Problems

The migration of American Indians to urban centers is a relatively recent phenomenon. Much of the increase in California's Indian population has occurred in the last decade and has been due to the influx of Indians relocated from reservations in other states to urban centers in California. Official Census records show that the population of Native Americans in the State of California nearly doubled from 1950 to 1960. Bureau of Indian Affairs' figures show an additional increase of 150% from 1960 to the present. Over 100,000 Indians currently reside in California. This is one-third of all the Indian population in the United States!

The influx to the cities is clearly indicated by the following figures: in 1950, 26% of California's Indians lived in cities and towns; in 1960, 53%; today the figure is closer to 65%. Native Americans, particularly those in urban areas, comprise the fastest growing minority population California. In the San Francisco Bay Area alone, Indian population has increased from 10,000 in 1960 to an estimated 40,000 today. The population in the Los Angeles area is 60,000 today.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has encouraged such migration through its employment programs began as the relocation programs began as the Relocation Program in 1957. The intent of the Program is to relocate Indians and their families to urban areas where economic opportunities are considered to be more plentiful than on the resevations. Often BIA programs contain provisions for training in various vocational centers in the city as well as placement services to aid in obtaining jobs for the new arrivals. In addition to those who come to the city on BIA relocation, an equal number of Indians come on their own. Generally, this latter group consists of persons who came to join members of their families who had been previously settled by the BIA. In the summer of 1969, one small survey in Oakland found that nearly 50% of the families had a relative living in the household who had just arrived from the reservation. (Rosenthal, 1969)

While the intent of the Bureau programs has been to facilitate the adjustment of relocatees, the extent of aid offered has not been equal to the need. In the early days of the program, nearly two-thirds of the migrants found the move too difficult and returned to the reservation. Although the return rate appears to have slowed down, there remain serious adjustment problems for those who stay in the city. One study noted that the return rate is now 50% and that of those who stay, only 69% have jobs. (Hurst, 1969) Too often, training programs are inadequate, placement opportunities are scarce, and economic assistance is short-lived. The result for the majority of American Indian families is the familiar cycle of unemployment, poverty, and despair. When these problems are coupled with an often high rate of alcoholism, the plight of the urbanized Native American is one of grave concern. Perhaps the most glaring instance of such a plight is in the area of health needs.

Health Needs

Most of our reservation Indians are accustomed to full health care through the programs set up on reservations by the Public Health Service. While these programs may be criticized on some levels, the fact remains that free care is available through the clinics under the provisions of the Indian Health Service. In the city, however, Indians are considered to be on the same status as other urban residents. This situation is very often not understood either by the Indians or by the agency personnel whose duty it is to serve them. Thus when the typical Bureau support runs out at the end of six months, the newly arrived migrant finds himself in the confusing situation of belonging neither here nor there. If any of our families has a medical problem, we are told by the Bureau that aid is no longer available. If an Indian is unemployed (as is the case more often than not), he is advised to seek aid from the county welfare services. However, many officials in these agencies remain under the mistaken assumption that Indians are not eligible for county aid since we are supposed to be served by federal (Bureau) programs. The Indian in trouble is thus placed in medical limbo.

This situation was amply demonstated in a survey of agency personnel (welfare workers, school officials, health personnel) conducted in 1967 (Ablon, Rosentahl and Miller, 1967). It was found that many officials did not adequately understand the legal status of the Indian and were thus not able to offer the needed assistance.

This confusion of status is exacerbated by the general difficulties encountered by Indian people who are thrust into unfamiliar cultural surroundings. Often we have language problems which add to our inexperience in dealing with the ways of the city. The average years of schooling for most migrants is less than 9 years. In addition, many of our Indian cultures emphasize a different reaction to stressful and novel situations than that commonly found in middle class white culture. That is, where a white person is likely to react to a frustration situation with aggressive behavior, e.g. "demanding one's rights", the Indian is likely to respond with silence, attempting to restore harmony and to avoid conflict. This attitude is often mistaken by white agency officials as one of "sullen hostility", "withdrawl", "stoicism". Because most bureaucratic personnel are accustomed to being "pushed" if their applicants for service <u>really</u> need help, such silence on the part of Indians only results in further hours and even days of frustrated suffering.

Moreover, since most of our Native Americans who are currently in the cities grew up on reservations where most of their contacts were with other Indians, the city presents a bewildering and confusing picture. Especially difficult for Indians are such things as using public transportation, keeping scheduled appointments, following directions given in rapidly-spoken English. On the reservation, nearly all professionals, supervisors, teachers, etc. with whom the Indian interacts are white. Nearly all of

Indians are in low status of "power-inferior" positions. Therefore, seeking aid from unfamiliar whites in the city can be intimidating and humiliating. When initial contacts with urban agencies are with persons from other ethnic minorities, many of whom speak with accents which are often unintelligible to Indians, the confusion and frustation is further heightened.

The outcome of bureaucratic confusion, inadequate programs and culture shock is not hard to predict. Indians have the poorest health records of all ethnic groups. The following quotationsare taken from a state health survey of California Indians, most of whom live in the cities:

--They are born into large families. California birth records indicate that 20 per cent of all Indians born in 1967 had four or more previous born siblings. The same was true for only 12 per cent of all children born in 1967.

--Their fathers are more likely to be unskilled or semi-skilled. According to California birth records, 55% of Indian fathers as contrasted with 33% of all fathers in 1965 were so classified.

--Their mothers had inadequate pre-natal care. California birth records for 196 report that 28.5% of Indian mothers had only late (third trimester) or no pre-natal care, as compared with 3.5% of all California mothers in 1967. The disparity holds for those women who delivered in private hospitals. Of Indian mothers, 19.2% received late or no pre-natal care, as compared with 5.3% for all mothers in 1967.

--Their life span is short. The average age at death in California is 62 years; for Indians it is 42 years.

--The probability is greater that they will die accidently (23.3% of Indian deaths in 1967 and 6.9% of all CAlifornia deaths were due to accidents); or as a result of cirrhosis of the liver (12.0% of Indians deaths in 1967 compared with 2.6% of all California deaths).

During 1968 and 1969, the staff of the State Department of Public Health visited many Indian communities in rural California as well as many Indian centers in the large cities. A summary of the findings includes:

--25% of persons coming to Indian urban centers for help do so because of alcoholism problems.

--Many young pregnant women return to their reservations to deliver their babies because of their unfamiliarity with city ways and inherent difficulties in adjusting away from their families. In addition, a complete range of Indian health services are usually available at the home reservation in states other than California.

--The report concludes with the following dismal observations:

Physical, geographic, financial, and cultural isolation are all problems which work against the Indians in California obtaining needed health care; and the delay in seeking or obtaining preventive care and early treatment of ills often result in secondary conditions and in acute and prolonged illnesses with more likelihood of fatality or permanent handicap. Because of this, the Indian can expect an average hospital stay of two and one-half times that of more affluent Californians. Moreover, probably fewer than ten percent of the Indians in Californians. Moreover, probably fewer than ten per cent of the Indians in California have hospitalization insurance, compared with almost 70% of the medium and higher income groups.

The health status of the American Indian in California is measurable worse than that of the average California, and the obvious implication of all available data is that Indians in California do not obtain health services or use existing health facilities in their respective communities to any degree approximating that to which these services and facilities are used by the population as a whole. If they did increase use, the medical resources currently available would be inadequate.

To date very little has been done in the urban centers for the two-thirds of our California Indian population residing there. The American Indian Free Clinic of Compton could solve many of the problems that now exist. We could outline a program of improved health care delivery system to meet the needs of Native Americans in the Los Angeles area by attacking the problem on several levels. The first of these would be to coordinate efforts of all existing facilities to provide maximum utilization. The American Indian Free Clinic would provide an Indian-staffed Referral Service which could assist individuals in obtaining aid from welfate programs such as Medicare, in locating Physicians and Dentists willing to treat Indians on a discounted basis, in providing community health workers to facilitate transportation and registering of persons seeking help.

However, it appears, as was pointed out in the Public Health Report cited above, that even such assistance would not alleviate all of the grave problems faced by our urban Native Americans. Use of present hospitals, clinics, etc. are already overtaxed. Additional use by Indians people would increase the load on an already staggered system. Therefore, one of the major thrusts of our proposed program would be the establishment of a medical and dental treatment and diagnostic center. The center, staffed by Indians, would offer such preventative care as immunizations, dental examinations, routine diagnostic services, as well as treatment on an out-patient basis. This medical and dental center could be worked out of the Lynwood Convalescent Hospital now vacant.

Reverend SARRACINO. The proposal I am giving to you is not a proposal that is looking into something. We are already established. We have medical records. We have dental records and counseling records by the thousand that we would like to show to a committee who would be interested in our organization.

I want to repeat again, we are not trying to start something and just coming here to get some money and be handed something like that. We have an organization going that is already helping the many Indian people and their problems in the Los Ageles area. I am here because I know—and I am pretty sure that you are very aware of this fact—that there are millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money going into the Los Angeles area for the minority communities—east Los Angeles task force, $10.3 million; south central Los Angeles, the black community, $3 million for the task force down there. Right in between are the American Indians, without 1 penny for urban Indian help. So I know there is money here, because the minority people on Los Angeles are getting it. We want our share!

If we don't get our share, I would propose that all the money going into the minority groups be cut off until we be included and the other minorities be included in the share where the taxpayers' money is going.

Mrs. HANSEN. The funds you indicate are funded through other appropriation subcommittees. The responsibility of this committee is with the BIA and the Indian Health Services.

Reverend SARRACINO. I am talking about the minority communities in Los Angeles.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are talking about funds that are appropriated by other appropriations subcommittees.

Reverend SARRACINO. But are you aware of the fact that millions of dollars are going into an area, and urban Indian people are not receiving any of that?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, I am.

Reverend SARRACINO. Let me read you what the policy was supposed to have been as of July 6, 1970, policy made by the President of the United States:

> The Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized to serve the 462,000 reservation Indians. The BIA's responsibility does not extend to Indians who have left the reservations. But this is not always clearly understood. As a result of this misconception, Indians living in urban areas have often lost out on the opportunity to participate in other programs designed for disadvantaged groups. As the first step toward helping urban Indians. I am instructing appropriate officials to do all they can to insure that this misunderstanding is corrected

From the President of the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are correct, but the President was addressing his remarks to those agencies such as OEO and HUD.

Reverend SARRACINO. Why can't we be included in these agencies? I submitted my proposal to the Model Cities and OEO.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are appearing before the wrong subcommittee.

Mrs. THORPE. Who should we be talking to?

Mrs. HANSEN. You should be discussing these proposals with the Appropriations Subcommittee of HUD, Space, Science, Veterans, and Labor-HEW.

Reverend SARRACINO. There is no help for us until that happens then?

Mrs. HANSEN. Last year this committee appropriated funds for an experimental Indian health program in the Minneapolis area. Indian people are eligible under the laws of the United States for assistance as any other American.

Reverend SARRACINO. But we are not getting them.

Mrs. THORPE. We don't get them because there are so many overwhelming numbers of blacks and chicanos that the Indians don't have a chance.

Reverend SARRACINO. "We hope to learn a great deal from these projects and expand our efforts as rapidly as possible. I am directing the Office of Economic Opportunity to lead these efforts." That was quoted. We have gone there.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee doesn't fund the OEO.

Reverend SARRACINO. I want you and this subcommittee to know what is going on. This is 2 years old now.

Mrs. HANSEN. I completely understand.

Reverend SARRACINO. If the President makes these statements and is not going to do anything about it, then we are going to have to come out of Los Angeles 60,000 strong and vote for somebody else.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is your problem.

Reverend SARRACINO. "The ravages of middle-ear disease can be brought under control within 5 years." It's already 2 years past now when the statement was made.

Mrs. HANSEN. The budget this committee funds is for the reservation Indians.

Reverend SARRACINO. And I can't leave my proposal with you?

Mrs. HANSEN. You can leave your proposal. As I told Mrs. Thorpe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget requests deal with the reservation Indian and the Alaska Natives. It does not include funds for the urban Indian.

Because other agencies of the Federal Government are not functioning as they should on behalf of and for the benefit of Indians, we have asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service to give us a statement on what can be done.

Reverend SARRACINO. Fine. I would like to further state that I would like to see established here in Washington a Bureau of Urban Indian Health Problems. There is no such place. Mrs. Thorpe said, when I come to Washington there is no place I can go and say, "We are doing this in our clinic" and there is no program or institution here that looks into urban Indian health problems. There should be some office here. You have in California at least 100,000 Indians in cities there.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. You are supposed to be entitled to the same benefits that any other American receives.

Reverend SARRICINO. I came from the reservation. I am originally from Laguna, N. Mex. I went from the reservation to the city. Personally, I am an ex-Marine. I have facilities available to me. But when Indian women bring children into the clinic who are sick and no place to go——

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand your problems.

Reverend SARRACINO. When I come here nobody seems to give a damn about the problem—whether they are sick or overlooked or what.

Mrs. THORPE. Why couldn't the rule be changed to include Indians, regardless of where they live? Who is the one who said Indians on reservations starve to death?

Mrs. HANSEN. When you leave the reservation you are supposed to be treated just like every other American with the same opportunities.

Mrs. THORPE. That is not so. You know, Mrs. Hansen.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mrs. THORPE. The people are not prepared for the complex life in the cities.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct. I completely understand. But the budget requests are not sufficient to meet urban Indian needs. It will take hundreds of millions of dollars to fund the Indian programs across the United States.

Mrs. THORPE. I would say so; yes.

Reverend SARRACINO. All I want is $164,000. That is just a drop in the bucket.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mrs. THORPE. Thank you for your interest, Mrs. Hansen, in the reservation Indians. I know that you have been doing a good job for them.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very concerned about the urban Indian.

Mrs. THORPE. Thank you.

Reverend SARRACINO. Thank you. If you need any help, call on Grace and I and we will help you set this up.

Mrs. THORPE. Yes, we will. We have a really good organization started.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

FOREST SERVICE RESEARCH

WITNESS

WYNNE THORNE, VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. HANSEN. We now have Mr. Wynne Thorne, Vice President for Research, Utah State University.

Mr. THORNE. Madam Chairman, I would like to make an informal statement. You have my written one.

(Mr. Thorne's prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and distinguished members of this House Subcommittee on Appropriations, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you. I am D. Wynne Thorne, vice president for research at Utah State University, and the statement I desire to present is a joint one with Dean Thadis W. Box of Utah State University's College of Natural Resources.

Our statement is to urge immediate financial support of a research program by the U.S. Forest Service in the Western United States for the reclamation of surface mines and such associated disturbed areas as roads, watercourses, and tailings. This statement is in support of specifications in the U.S. Forest Service budget request.

The Western States abound in vast and valuable deposits of fuels and minerals. Coal, phosphate, oil shale, and uranium deposits underlie millions of acres of Federal, State, and private lands. Deposits of minerals such as copper, silver, and lead have been mined and processed with resulting large and difficult to manage piles of tailings. While we recognize that the mining of mineral and fuel resources is critical and essential to the economic, social, cultural, and defense

welfare of this country, mining operations need to be managed to minimize undesirable impacts on the environment and balanced against recreational pressures, demand for unmarred open space, maintenance of scenic values, and the crescendo of concern for beauty and the basic qualities of nature.

Disturbed public lands from coal strip mining, oil shale development, phosphate and minerals mining, road construction, water development and landslides now involve several hundred thousand acres and could be extended to several million. Coalfields in Montana, Utah, and Wyoming underlie over 60 million acres, and oil shales more than 15 million acres. The problems of reclamation of such lands after mining are varied and severe. Disturbed coal and mineral lands often develop acute acidity conditions and generate severe heavy metal toxicity levels that prohibit essentially all plant growth. The oil shale lands weather to fine clay materials that are exceptionally high in salt. Roadbanks are currently a major problem. They are steep, often infertile, and difficult to revegetate. When these conditions are associated with an often extremely arid climate with wide extremes of heat and cold, the difficulties of establishing plants to rehabilitate and beautify such areas become great.

It is clear that we, as a nation, must use our mineral resources. But while we use them we need to leave the landscape in a condition compatible with other present uses of the land and leave our options open for new land uses. Research is needed to provide the technology to meet both present and new demands. Today, the only sustained Federal research project in the Nation on mine land reclamation is at Berea, Ky., and it is geared to problems in the humid Appalachian environment.

The Western States, because of their vast fuel and mineral reserves, are being subjected to mining at an accelerating rate, particularly coal and phosphate. The future of oil shale development is unknown, but the potential is staggering and the potential negative impact on the environment is frightening. Exploration and surface mining and subsequent reclamation must be conducted with proper planning and environmental awareness so that the impact on related resources is minimal.

We urge that sufficient funds be provided the Forest Service in fiscal year 1973 to establish a surface mined land reclamation research program of western-wide scope consisting of four important segments:

(1) Develop environmental planning systems to integrate the use of mineral and fuel resources with other natural resource values and uses. This program should provide criteria for evaluating requests for disturbing land for roads, mines, or other activities.

(2) Explore, develop, and test, cooperatively with appropriate universities and industries alternative transportation systems to move minerals, fuels, and people in harmony with the environment.

(3) Develop systems for reclaiming and rehabilitating disturbed areas to eliminate or abate undesirable conditions and return disturbed areas to their greatest beneficial use.

(4) Through large-scale pilot tests and demonstrations, validate and apply alternative development and reclamation systems and determine proper subsequent management.

To implement the western research program requires an annual appropriation of about $1,600,000. A somewhat smaller amount could be used in initiating activities the first year. Such a program is needed immediately because the extreme diversity in topography, geology, ecology, and climate in the West makes the satisfactory reclamation of disturbed areas one of the greatest conservation challenges to multiple resource management anywhere. We urge that at least $450,000 be appropriated to the Forest Service's Intermountain Station, whose research on watershed rehabilitation, landscape stabilization, and land management is widely known.

We at Utah State University will work closely with this new effort by the U.S. Forest Service. We have strong Colleges of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Engineering, staffed with agronomists, ecologists, engineers, range scientists, soil scientists, foresters, etc., who have had years of experience in the fragile arid land environments.

The proposed investigations on the reclamation of disturbed lands are closely dependent at some of the most difficult sites on the proposed studies by the Forest Service on the selection and improvement of desert shrubs. The capacity of some plants to establish and persist under extreme drought conditions, in the range of 2 to 10 inches of precipitation per year, is an unusual aspect of nature. In cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service scientists on the staff of Utah University

have collected a large number of ecotypes of such desert species as big sagebrush, four-wing salt brush, and bitterbrush that have distinctly different growth habits and capabilities for growing under quite different soil and moisture conditions.

Realizing the diversity of these desert plants and the extensive testing and breeding necessary to secure types suited to the many extreme western conditions, we strongly support the proposed Forest Service program for the selection, breeding, and improvement of desert shrubs and request that funds and facilities be provided for strengthening this program.

Thank you.

Mr. THORNE. I am here and the statement that I have submitted is in cooperation with Dean Box, of our College of Natural Resources. We are in support of a Forest Service request for funds to initiate a research program on disturbed lands of the innermountain area. This has a tremendous potential for the future welfare of the United States with a large part of the western reserves being in the innermountain area, nearly 60 million acres underlain by coal in the four or five States: Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and with 15 million acres being underlain by oil shale.

The climate is very harsh and dry and windy on the Colorado Plateau. If we were to develop these resources with the normal methods of exposure, of digging and surface mining, we would create a tremendous problem. The coal lands have sulfur in them which becomes oxidized and creates an acidic condition. Heavy metals—copper, iron, lead—emit a solution and kill the plants.

Our oil shales are primarily lands that are high in clay and extremely saline. It seems doubtful that, under natural conditions, revegetation would occur over many generations of people. Therefore, a concentrated research program to restore these lands to their natural beauty and to enable them to be revegetated becomes a very important item.

We urge that research be initated to carry out these investigations.

We have Dr. Vernon here also about the desertlands. I would like to indicate that these are tied together, that we need to study these desert vegetations of the West and how they can be established, road cuts, surface mined lands and other areas, so that we can reestablish vegetation on them to protect them and restore them to their natural beauty.

Therefore, I would like to urge that you do support this appropriation to get this research underway.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

FOREST SERVICE RESEARCH

WITNESS

DR. LEO VERNON, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Leo Vernon, the Director of Research, Brigham Young University.

(Mr. Vernon's prepared statement follows:)



Brigham Young University

STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

In Support of the Establishment of a Shrub Improvement Laboratory at Provo, Utah

Summary

In FY 1967, Congress appropriated $37,000 for planning a Shrub Improvement Laboratory, and architectural and engineering specifications were developed for the facility which was to be located on land owned by Brigham Young University and leased to the Forest Service on a 50-year lease. Although some research programs in the area of shrub improvement have been carried out in the Provo area, funds for construction of the facility which could house a significant on-going research program in this most important area have not yet been appropriated.

Provo is located in the central part of the region which contains the important shrubs required for food and cover for wildlife and livestock, for maintenance of the natural landscapes, to furnish screening for recreational areas, for stabiliziation of soil on eroding watersheds and other sites disturbed by road construction, mining and other activities.

The original selection of Provo for the Shrub Improvement Laboratory was based upon both the central location of Provo in the region which contains these important shrubs, as well as active research programs of faculty members and students at Brigham Young University which would provide an important extension and capability for the Forest Service Personnel which would utilize the facility.

This statement provides information on the need for the construction of the Shrub Improvement Laboratory at this time, and also describes those research programs at Brigham Young University which could strongly support the program of the Laboratory. I feel strongly that this important facility should be constructed as soon as possible so that the important research related to shrubs in the western area can commence, allowing us to be prepared for the vastly increased use which will be made of our lands in Western America.

Need for the Laboratory

Shrubs are a very important group of plants in the West, where they are natural components of major vegetation communities. They provide food and cover for wildlife and livestock, contribute to natural beauty of landscapes, furnish screening on recreational areas, and are useful for stabilizing soil on eroding watersheds and sites disturbed by road construction, mining, or other activities. Despite their importance, they have never been adequately studied.

The need for research was recognized several years ago, and plans were developed by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station for a major program to be headquartered at Provo, Utah. An excellent site for the Shrub Improvement Laboratory was located on the Brigham Young University campus and is now under a 50-year lease to the Forest Service. In FY 1967, Congress appropriated $37,000 for planning the Laboratory, and architectural and engineering specifications were developed.

Past Activities

Although neither construction nor research program funds were provided, the Forest Service started a shrub improvement research program with funds transferred from lower priority projects. This effort was greatly furthered by active cooperation of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. Plant materials are being assembled from a variety of sources, so that promising species, ecotypes, and strains can be evaluated for various characteristics pertinent to use on wildlands over a wide range of environmental conditions. Although considerable progress should be possible through selection and testing, breeding programs will eventually be necessary to combine outstanding traits in selected individuals. Research on seed technology, nursery practices, revegetation, ecology, and physiology will also receive considerable attention, particularly through cooperative efforts with other institutions and agencies. Opportunities for progress are excellent.

The research program was greatly helped last year by an $85,000 appropriation for Provo and a similar amount for Reno, Nevada. This has allowed expansion of the research to classification of shrub sites, identification of shrubs associated with these sites, and assembly and evaluation of the shrubs in uniform gardens.

Importance to Western States

Shrubs have particular significance in Utah because they are a dominant form of natural vegetation, and they determine to a large degree the useful productivity of the wildlands. In the past few years, such organizations as the Utah Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation Federation, the Utah Wool Growers, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners have voiced strong support for the Shrub Improvement Laboratory and its accompanying research program. Utah State University has agreed to develop seed technology and commercial production methods for selected strains. At Brigham Young University we have a strong staff of scientists who are ready to participate in a coordinated research effort with scientists at the Shrub Improvement Laboratory.

Other states have also shown keen interest in shrub improvement research. I understand that the Idaho Fish and Game Department and the Oregon Game Department are interested in cooperative efforts to move the program along and to extend it into their areas. The Nevada Division of Forestry is particularly interested in shrubs for stabilization and beautification of disturbed areas. Intensive development of the Lake Tahoe area and the resulting revegetation needs indicate that the greatest payoff from shrub research might well be in soil stabilization. One can arrive at a similar conclusion by noting the problems encountered in stabilizing road cuts and fills or areas disturbed by mining activities. This is the only major shrub genetics and improvement research program presently planned. It will have western-wide applications.

Facilities Needed

The type of facilities needed for efficient and productive research by the geneticists, plant physiologists, soil scientists, and ecologists participating in this research are offices and modern, well-equipped laboratories, growth chambers, headhouse-greenhouses, and other minor buildings. These are necessary to allow study of genetic makeup of shrubs and their physiological requirements, relation of harsh range environments to seed germination and development, photosynthesis and respiration, food storage and depletion, and relation of various plant species and communities to physical and biological factors of their environment.

Funds are now needed to allow construction of the Laboratory ($760,000) and support facilities consisting of a headhouse and greenhouses ($130,000). These will be used by scientists from the Forest Service, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (USDI), and Brigham Young University. Although construction funds are the primary need, as much as $265,000 of new program funds could be used to fully activate the proposed research program. I urge you to give serious consideration to appropriating these funds for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in FY 1973.

Cooperative Research Program

Dr. Howard Stutz of Brigham Young University is presently conducting a research program entitled, "Ecological and Evolutionary Studies of Fourwing Saltbush (Atriplex canescens)" with funds made available by the Forest Service. This program, which is funded at the level of $13,000 from the Forest Service and $5,000 from Brigham Young University, involves Dr. Stutz and two graduate students of the University. The shrub involved in this study, fourwing saltbush, is important for winter range for sheep and big game. Preliminary evidence points toward the successful growth of a fast growing mutant form which could produce twice the available food for sheep and big game.

Other University Research on Shrubs

Other programs underway at the University, which are funded by the University, involve Bitterbrush, Cliffrose, Mt. Mahogany and Oak Brush. Both Bitterbrush and Cliffrose are major browse plants for sheep in the intermountain region. These two species hybridize freely throughout Utah, thus giving rise to many new recombinations, some of which have been shown to be adeptive. Mt. Mahogany, which is a forage and a cover for big game, has abundant genetic potential for interspecific

hybridization. Further genetic experiments are underway. Oak Brush, which is a cover and also can be used for some browsing, has been extensively studied at Brigham Young University and the University of Utah.

Other Advantages

In addition to the inherent value of the research to be performed at the Shrub Improvement Laboratory, its association with Brigham Young University would lead to other benefits. There is an excellent rapport of Forest Service personnel with faculty at the University, which has made its library and other facilities available to Forest Service personnel. The availability of the Shrub Improvement Laboratory would strengthen the graduate programs of the University, and would provide excellent training for students, both graduate and undergraduate. The current studies at Ephriam, Utah (Great Basin Experiment Station) together with those at Brigham Young University constitute the major shrub research currently underway in the country. The construction of the Laboratory would provide the focus for vastly increased research productivity, both for the Forest Service and for Brigham Young University.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to meet with you and present the reasons why I feel so strongly that the conditions are now right for the initiation of a major research program in the area of shrub research, which is so important to our Western states. The combination of the Shrub Improvement Laboratory and the research programs at Brigham Young University whould provide the basic and applied information so urgently needed in this area.

Leo P. Vernon
Director of Research

Mr. VERNON. Madam Chairman, I come to represent the Brigham Young University to indicate our support for the establishment of a shrub improvement laboratory at Provo, Utah, which would be built on land which will be leased to the Forest Service by Brigham Young University.

The plans for the building have been prepared under a previous appropriation and the present consideration is the appropriation of funds to actually construct the building.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the amount of the funds required?

Mr. VERNON. For the building itself, the amount is given on the third page, $760,000 for the construction of the laboratory. The support facilities consisting of a headhouse and greenhouses would be $130,000. The Forest Service has estimated $265,000 to support the programs which would be carried out in this facility.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can this be constructed in phases?

Mr. VERNON. I would imagine so. There have been a number of programs carried out to date. As you know, there are programs being carried out by the Forest Service at Ephriam and there are also programs being carried out in Provo, some sponsored by the university. We currently have one sponsored by the Forest Service. We do have a few programs that are underway now.

What we need is a facility to bring these together in a modern facility and get underway on this important program.

Mrs. HANSEN. I wish you could devise nonburning brush.

Mr. VERNON. If you did that, probably the big game couldn't eat it either. I am sure you realize the reason for the selection of Provo was that this is central to the region where the brush is so important. It involves both browsing for the big game and for sheep and, as Dr. Thorne has mentioned, for the cover of land cuts, mining operations, and so forth.

There are additional advantages that would come. This would include the training of our students, the graduate and undergraduate students, who are at Brigham Young University. We do have several faculty members in the department of botany who are key people in this area of research. The primary one is Dr. Howard Stutz, who has recently obtained a form of one of the brush. This is called the fourwing saltbrush. He has developed a mutant or strain which grows at least twice as fast as the native strain, which would mean you could get twice the amount of food and forage for the big game and for the sheep.

This is what they have to do, work on the genetic development of new strains that will adapt and can be used to serve as browse material and a cover for the big game.

My main purpose is to indicate to you that the university is ready and willing to cooperate in any way. We extend the library facilities to the Forest Service personnel who are there now. They have adjunct appointments and they fit into the university program.

We urge, if at all possible, that the funds be made available to construct this building so the research can get underway before we get this great increase in land use and so we will be prepared for this with new strains and the proper vegetation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. VERNON. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will adjourn until 1:15 p.m.

WITNESS

DR. ARNOLD W. BOLLE, DEAN, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

Our next witness is Arnold Bolle, Dean of the School of Forestry, University of Montana.

It is nice to welcome you as a western neighbor.

Mr. BOLLE. Thank you. I appreciate being here.

I have a prepared statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Wilderness is probably one of the two most controversial topics in forest land management today, with the other being clearcutting. But, there is far less knowledge available to guide decisions about wilderness management or wilderness land classification than there is for timber management. There are only a handful of research scientists studying wilderness problems compared to many hundreds working on timber questions. Wilderness research only began about 10 years ago, rather than over 50 years ago as did timber management research. Certainly, forestry research needs strengthening all across the board if the public's growing concern for the environment is to be met with better programs, but wilderness research, in particular, clearly deserves a major expansion.

Wilderness research cannot eliminate controversy, but it can reduce it by focusing attention on the crucial value judgments, instead of time and effort being wasted arguing about things that could be proven or disproven through scientific study.

The Forest Service has a small but solid base on which to build an expanded research program. This is the wilderness management research work unit of the intermountain forest and range experiment station, a small 4-year-old program with only two scientists working out of the Forestry Sciences Laboratory on the University of Montana campus in Missoula. A highly productive research effort could be achieved better with a concentrated effort large enough to reach a "critical mass." Missoula is an excellent strategic location for such research because of its proximity to a large part of the existing and potential wilderness as well as to university scientists, and to land managers. The research has developed good working relationships with the university and the managing agencies.

An appropriation increase of $200,000 for this wilderness research program would enable the effort to be almost tripled. It would still be a small program, but large enough to make significant progress.

It is very important that this expansion come about. Wilderness problems are getting worse; use pressures and conflicts are growing rapidly and ecological changes are intensifying. Knowledge of how to manage existing wilderness in ways that fit the wilderness concept is very short, and guidelines and information for objectively deciding how "de facto wilderness" should be used are even more limited.

The needed research covers a wide range, but several problems stand out: carrying capacity, wilderness ecology, "back country" area classification, and classification guidelines. I would like to briefly comment on each of these.

There is a growing recognition that recreational use of wilderness will need to be controlled, but there is great uncertainty about desirable levels and patterns of use and acceptable means of bringing use into line with capacity. Determining how much wilderness is needed is impossible without information on capacity. Forest Service scientists have made a start on this capacity problem, but much more needs to be done. Research is needed to improve the wilderness manager's ability to predict the likely response of visitors to his management practices, to regulations, to access changes, to information provided, etc. He also needs to know how his decisions will affect visitor satisfaction. Research needs to move into pilot tests of methods of managing use pressures.

Research on wilderness ecology should be expanded substantially. Knowledge is needed of how the wilderness ecosystem can be maintained as a natural,

dynamic whole of plants and animals. This is the basic reason for wilderness, but we don't know enough about how to achieve it. Other research is essential to help reduce, avoid, or repair resource damage, especially at campsites. Both ecological research and user studies are necessary to define carrying capacity. Research is especially needed on wildlife that seems to be dependent on wilderness or similar conditions for survival, such as mountain goats, wolverines, grizzly bears, and perhaps elk, also. Better knowledge of the habitat requirements of these and other animals is essential to guide roadbuilding and develoment decisions.

Closely related to strict wilderness is "back country," or roadless areas managed primarily for recreation rather than natural ecosystems. The general need for such areas is clear, both to meet real public needs and to supplement wilderness. However, the sorts of opportunities they would provide must be defined, and the management necessary to provide the opportunities needs to be developed. Research data on demand, on resource requirements, and on appropriate management policies could help greatly, but it is almost totally lacking now.

A research effort to help in decisions classifying land as "wilderness," as some sort of roadless recreation area, or for other types of use involving road access is especially needed. This subject is almost completely unstudied now. Irreversible decisions are being made with inadequate data. Relative demand, future trends, and the impacts of various alternative classifications need to be studied if good decisions are to be made.

This research could pay off, some in the short run and some only after long, painstaking efforts, in better protection of wilderness values and continued enjoyment of these values by future Americans.

The University of Montana's School of Forestry is very much interested in the whole field of wilderness research. We think it is important enough that we are establishing a wilderness research institute within the school. A stronger Forest Service research program on wilderness problems could help university scientists at Montana and many other universities focus and integrate their research to make it more useful sooner.

I strongly urge an increase of $200,000 for this research effort.

Finally, I would like to call your attention to several articles related to Forest Service wilderness research which I have with me. The first in the Naturalist, by Bob Lucas, project leader for wilderness research in Missoula, describes the current research program. The second in the Naturalist, by George Stankey, also of the Missoula wilderness research unit, gives a good picture of the research so far on the carrying capacity question that is so critical. The third, also by Stankey, from the Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, shows quite clearly, I think, how unfounded some commonly held misconceptions about wilderness really are when they are compared to research results. There certainly is a great deal more still to be learned.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please summarize your statement for the committee.

Mr. BOLLE. Very well.

My purpose in being here is the strengthening of the forest wilderness research activity by $200,000. Forestry research needs strengthening all across the board. I think the two most controversial are wilderness clear-cutting.

Yesterday I spent the day with the National Academy of Sciences on the clear-cutting seminar and one of the main recommendations is a massive increase for work in this area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Suppose we put in the bill a provision preventing any more clearcutting or timber harvesting from the national forests in the Montana-Idaho area?

Mr. BOLLE. I do not think we need that. I do not think we need to stop the cutting. I think the cutting is important. I think we need to continue the cutting. It is an important part of the economy. Properly done, there is certainly no damage.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dean Bolle, as you are well aware, the species of trees raised in the intermountain area are far different from those on the Pacific coast.

Mr. BOLLE. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Many of the trees in the Northwest will not grow in the shade.

Mr. BOLLE. That is true.

Mrs. HANSEN. If clearcutting is to be eliminated in one area I would advocate stopping all clearcutting in Montana and Idaho.

Mr. BOLLE. I have heard that would be quite a shock to the economy in those two States.

Mrs. HANSEN. Clearcutting affects particular species more than others. Is this not true?

Mr. BOLLE. Definitely.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand Senator Metcalf wants to limit clearcutting particularly in northwest Montana to specific species.

Mr. BOLLE. I do not know if he has that in mind. I think we should continue it there, but do it carefully. It must be done carefully wherever we do it.

Mrs. HANSEN. The problem in the Northwest is when you leave a belt of trees say 25 feet wide a windstorm can occur and cause a great deal of damage. We just had a tornado in Vancouver last week. The damage was fantastic.

Mr. BOLLE. I know, very serious damage.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is what happens in the Northwest area.

Mr. BOLLE. I used to live in Portland.

Mrs. HANSEN. This also increases the problem of insect infestation.

Mr. BOLLE. A number of our species and stands also need clearcutting, need to be cut. Some of yours can use intermediate methods satisfactorily, too, but you do have that danger of wind.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also the Douglas fir will not grow in the shade.

Mr. BOLLE. That is well understood, although it does need a little shade to start.

Mrs. HANSEN. I planted 20 trees in my own yard, 10 of them in the shade and 10 of them in the sun. The ones in the sun are well-formed. Those in the shade are deformed.

Mr. BOLLE. On the other hand, there are some places, especially in southern-exposed areas where reproduction has been very poor, where it has been too hot.

Mrs. HANSEN. Western Washington and Oregon do not have the problem of "too hot".

Mr. BOLLE. I know that, you are right.

We do not want to stop cutting.

Mrs. HANSEN. You might tell the Senator I have this in my mind.

Mr. BOLLE. I just want to emphasize briefly here the need for wilderness research. The fact that we have a very small amount of effort in this area, it is a matter of considerable concern. There are actually just a handful of scientists. The project at the University of Montana campus has only two scientists, and the job is quite large.

The expanding use of wilderness is imposing problems that the managers are not able to deal with. The conflicts are getting worse.

How do you deal with the people? How many people can it stand?

Mrs. HANSEN. An interesting part of the testimony of the Forest Service was that the average wilderness user only goes 1 mile into the wilderness.

Do you know why? The average wilderness user is scared of what is beyond that mile.

Mr. BOLLE. Well, I do not know what they have, but I have a statement here I would like to leave with you.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee would be delighted to have the statement for our files.

Mr. BOLLE. It is by Dr. Stanky, one of the two wilderness researchers.

Here is some more material. This one is called Myths. There is a great deal of misinformation as to how much time people spend in a wilderness.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it true that the people who can afford the pack trips are the ones that go farther into the wilderness? The person of limited means doesn't usually go deep into the back country.

Mr. BOLLE. That is not quite true.

I think you will find that research in there, that the daily cost of wilderness users was $5 or less for more than 50 percent of the users. That is even less than campground users use. In fact, this is one of the things that has been of concern.

Mrs. HANSEN. But the average takes into consideration those who spend a great deal of funds for this experience.

Mr. BOLLE. Yes; but many people of low-income groups go farther in. In their research they found, in fact, that the expenses and the income level of the people was, if anything, lower than it was people using roadside campgrounds; certainly people skiing, motorboating, and all the other uses which really run a quite higher cost and appeal to a higher income group.

They found the most direct relationship was with educational level. I think maybe our colleges encourage people to use wilderness, because this did show a difference, but it was not related to income.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are a great many wilderness areas in the State of Washington and many of them are in my district.

The low-income wilderness users are those people, generally speaking, who do not go for extended trips into the back country.

Mr. BOLLE. This varies of course with wildernesses. Some of them you can go into and get into attractive areas, like the Mission Area in Montana, the average use is 14 hours; in Bob Marshall it has to be 3 or 4 days; in the Wind River Range in Wyoming, it takes you a day to get up into it. So the average time there is 4 or 5 days.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think very few people are aware that at the current time an area equivalent to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, and France, is now in wilderness area.

Mr. BOLLE. That must be including the land in Alaska, then.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct.

Mr. BOLLE. Within the continental United States it is less than 14 million right now, which is considerably less than 1 percent of our land area.

Of course these areas are generally very low producing from the standpoint of timber and so on.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are beautiful areas.

Mr. BOLLE. Yes. They are really choice. Our problems are that we have really learned very little about how to handle them. Most of

them are pretty—I hate to use this word—fragile, but they are in the high country where you can destroy the country pretty easily.

We do not know enough about what happens that is required by the animals, grizzlies, deer, and so on, so we are in danger of creating some problems soon and this small amount of money at this time can avoid some serious damage.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was not the philosophy of the wilderness areas originally that there would be no use whatsoever of these areas?

At one time I was a member of the authorizing committee.

Mr. BOLLE. There was thought that it would not, but by custom they get a lot of use, in fact some of them get too much use.

One of the things we may have to do is control the use, limit it, if we are going to preserve it, try to keep it for what is was set up to do.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know the discussion in the authorizing committee was that there should be no use, not even for fire prevention.

Mr. BOLLE. Yes. Well, it is now limited to users, not automative use, in fact no motors of any kind, not even to clear trails with powersaws. It has to be done by handsaws.

Horses are permitted, but many people are using them on foot now and they are beginning to object to horses, something to do with the trails and meadows and so on.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have to weigh the needs of a particular area.

Mr. BOLLE. We have some areas set aside for conservancy areas, small in size but they are to be kept absolutely inviolate, nobody goes into them; just for benchmark areas to see what does happen with other use, to see if we can learn anything from that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Dean Bolle.

Tell Senator Metcalf that we can get to his problems.

Mr. BOLLE. You may be creating some.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would not dream of that. He may be creating problems for my State. I have a lot of people that still want to live, they still want to work.

Mr. BOLLE. We have quite a few that want to work.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

GILA RIVER INDIANS

WITNESS

GARY W. THOMPSON, GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Gary W. Thompson of the Gila River Indian community.

We will insert your statement in the record. Please summarize it for the committee.

(The statement follows:)

Madam Chairman, members of the House Appropriations Interior Subcommittee, the Gila River Indian Community representing the Pima and Maricopa Tribes wish to be heard at this time; to be heard and helped in changing and removing those unhealthy conditions which have in the past denied our people a comfortable, long, and healthy life. I will not at this time recap how, when nor where the Pima and Maricopa Tribes have suffered from neglect and deprivation. Rather, this committee should hear instead what Gila River has accomplished and how far we have come.

First of all, is the area of physical community development.

Three industrial parks have been developed and a combined total of eight tenants are now locataed there. An arts and crafts and museum complex has been built at the Casa Blanca I–10 Interchange. The Sun Valley Marina has been constructed at the Maricopa Interchange, where boat racing and other events for small craft will take place. The immediate surrounding area adjacent to the boating complex has been designated a general sports development area. The firm of Van Cleve & Associates has been commissioned to perform a 701 planning study to determine how best to develop other real estate on the reservation.

The Gila River Career Center has been constructed and leased to Central Arizona College to provide vocational training to local residents. The Gila River Construction, Inc., has been established which employs 25 residents and provides them with formal and on the job training in the construction trades. This firm has given the community its own construction crews, and in addition to being awarded a contract to build safe and sanitary housing in the community for tribal members, they have also completed construction of a modern law and order complex. Also, in the area of construction and building trades, the Gila River Materials Corp., a sand and gravel operation, has proven to be a successful investment. A data processing service, FM–4 Gila River Corp., is another successful tribal enterprise, whose customers include among others, the Pinal County Library, the State of Arizona, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, AiResearch Inc., and Global Systems, Inc.

In the area of human resources development, a comprehensive 5-year law and order plan has been prepared, drawing together the court and police components, and thus unifying their efforts at preventing crime. During the past year the police force has been expanded and additional court staff include a child caseworker (the beginning of a child protective agency), a juvenile advocate, and domestic relations counselor.

A comprehensive health plan designed to deliver a wide range of preventive health services through local, satellite health stations and has been prepared. The plan also includes the construction of a curative and rehabilitative health center including a sorely needed mental health component. Five community service centers have been established in areas of population concentration. Each center has initiated a nominal amount of services including information and referral, alcoholism counseling, bookmobile services, and child care. Inadequate plant capacity at each center has stymied the local service center concept of delivering goods and services. Each center is nothing more than a meeting hall, and at any one time, an incompatible series of events may be taking place simultaneously. Day care services are provided through almost all of the service centers. This vigorous activity lends a sharp contrast to alcoholism counseling or employment counseling taking place in the same building. A comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse project was planned for and has been implemented. A staff of 27 provides medical care, detoxification, individual and group counseling, half-way house readjustment therapy and rehabilitation counseling leading toward gainful employment.

A field survey crew working with the National Park Services has surveyed and coded many significant sites of historical importance. The sites will be considered as part of a long-range tourism and recreation project. Other success stories, although unheralded here, have generated genuine enthusiasm, and have kept a fire burning from within, giving much hope for the future.

All heads are turned and looking up in hope that our systems of delivering health care to our people may be improved upon. In other areas of total community development, progress has been made in realizing community goals; but successful community development is so closely interwoven with the health of residents that no permanent progress can be achieved and maintained in any area without comparable progress in the health care area. It is obvious that expansion in health services has not kept pace with expansion, improvement, and progress in other areas. Our people are still trying to attack and overcome a multitude of health problems, but are forced to use an obsolete weapon; a health care system which has not kept pace with the time and changes. Our people still crowd the waiting rooms of the outpatient clinic and overflow onto the lawns and parking areas, waiting long hours to see a doctor. Diabetics still fail to obtain refills of their prescriptions because they cannot find transportation to the hospital. Our people still postpone receiving medical care till their problems are major; medical assistance is too far away. A very limited transportation system is being used to transport workers from their communities to the industrial parks and back again. Although this transportation is very cumbersome and time consuming, residents will spend as much as 2 hours riding a small bus over

rough roads to earn their own living and thus be able to stand on their own feet.

With transportation at a premium, services must be taken to the communities if lasting improvements are to be made in the health of the individuals. And as economic development proceeds, the maintenance of the health of workers will become increasingly a factor for consideration. Along with increased industrial employment comes the increased need for ambulance services; along with increased incomes comes increase opportunity to correct dietary problems that are reflected in obesity, diabetes complications, gall bladder problems, et cetera; and along with full employment comes the necessity for maintaining the good health essential to working.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you.

My name is Gary Thompson. I am the travel health planner for Gila River.

I want to take this time to express our appreciation for your inviting us at this time to provide testimony.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are delighted to have you appear.

Mr. THOMPSON. I bring greetings on behalf of Alexander Lewis, Sr., our Governor, and the Pema Maricopa people.

I have a number of exhibits here that will explain just what we need and what we are trying to bring testimony before this committee about.

There are four exhibits in total here. Exhibit No. 1 is the Gila River Indian community model health delivery system.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres does the Gila River area encompass?

Mr. THOMPSON. 470,000 square acres.

Exhibit No. 2 is an updating of the model health delivery system. It brings the system up to date from what was presented last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total population?

Mr. THOMPSON. Our population is about 7,000 Indians on the reservation and 3,000 off.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the 3,000 off the reservation in the immediate vicinity?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, very close. Exhibit No. 2, as I said, is the updating. It provides a progress report of what has been happening in the area of health care. Each program area is outlined there.

Different things have been happening, different money has been coming into the community, which will show a deletion from last year's total package in money.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your particular physical needs this year?

Mr. THOMPSON. This year we need money for construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. Housing construction?

Mr. THOMPSON. No, for a hospital.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any kind of an estimate of what the cost would be?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, The hospital would cost approximately $4 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people will the hospital serve?

Mr. THOMPSON. It will serve the total population of Gila River.

Mrs. HANSEN. This includes the Indian people who are not on the reservation?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, the people normally served by the service unit now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the design and preplanning been completed?

Mr. THOMPSON. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the cost for preplanning?

Mr. THOMPSON. Preplanning, we are asking $60,000; necessary engineering drawings and architectural drawings. That is summarized in the whole package. It breaks it down pretty well, that large package that I gave you there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a dental program?

Mr. THOMPSON. We have one dentist and two dental assistants.

The model health delivery system is asking for two more. There will not be a need for them until the hospital is built, though.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the facility include an outpatient clinic and dental clinic?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; at the hospital or health center.

We are also asking for money to build small community health stations to provide preventive health services out in the community.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have indicated a need of $50,000 for remodeling of extended care facilities. What does this involve?

Mr. THOMPSON. The $50,000 is to remodel the present hospital, once it is vacated, when a new hospital is built and turn it into an extended care facility for our older people.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. THOMPSON. I have exhibit No. 3, a resolution passed by the council endorsing the health delivery system and requesting action be taken by the tribe in some form or another to try to get funds to build the hospital.

Exhibit No. 4, Madam Chairman, is a brief of Gila River Indian Community. It breaks down Gila River progress into community development areas and gives a summary of what we have done so far, where the money has come from, what our needs are in the future and how we think Gila River is going to look in the future once we get everything falling into place.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the major component of your economy?

Mr. THOMPSON. We have three industrial parks that are going pretty well now.

We have eight tenants there now bringing in some money and providing employment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you produce agriculture prdoucts?

Mr. THOMPSON. We have a farm, but farming is starting to get into the background once the industrial parks are growing. We are right between Tucson and Phoenix; the freeway runs right down the middle of the reservation. We have a number of interchanges we want develop.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

WITNESS

MISS ANN HASKINS, VENICE, CALIF.

Mrs. HANSEN. The next witness is Miss Ann Haskins of Venice, Calif.

Your prepared statement will be inserted in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Over six years ago Congressional action created the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in the belief that a bicentennial was a "rare opportunity to come together, as a nation and as a people, to renew our commitment to those ideals and ideas that are the sum and symbol of all we are and all we ought to be, and that such a bicentennial would not simply happen, out of some sort of spontaneous combustion, but would occur only if we began, far ahead of time to give it the careful consideration that it deserves." (Congressional Record, December 2, 1971)

I come before this committee today as an individual and as one of 23 young people who, in the course of the past seven months, have become convinced that ARBC as presently constituted is operating in a manner diametrically contrary to that stated purpose. So much so, that unless Congress takes positive and immediate action, whatever Bicentennial celebration eventually takes place will be, at best, a crass commercial distortion of this country's ideals, and, at worse, one of the most divisive exercises in political alienation in recent history.

Most of you have maintained some degree of access to information on the progress, activities, and conflicts surrounding ARBC. Much of what I can relate about my group's experience may be sadly repetitious of your and others past experiences. It's sad because our experiences are increasingly the treatment accorded most groups who have attempted to work with and within ARBC. These groups are not left wing radical students or militant minority groups. Among them:

The League of Women Voters, whose proposal for registering several hundred thousand new voters was rejected as a goal for the Bicentennial.

Open House U.S.A. whose people-to-people travel program inspired the title for one of the Bicentennial's themes only to find subsequently that their program was no longer quite so acceptable.

The Goals program which has been buried alive on a desk somewhere in the plush Jackson Square ARBC offices after being approved by the commission.

Members of the ARBC, like Catherine Drinker Bowen, who in her resignation letter urged that her replacement come from the black or youth segments of America only to find another male republican businessman nominated by the White House.

Looking at the range of people who are being kept out, either actively as in the above examples, or passively, by being kept unaware of the forthcoming event, one begins to wonder just who is being let in and what, exactly, is the price of admission.

The most cursory examination of approved programs reinforces this uneasiness:

A three-year struggle between pro-convention/trade center forces and the various neighborhood groups fighting to keep that style

of Bicentennial celebration out.

Iowa's Food Expo which involves dominant participation by agribusiness and agricultural equipment concerns to the almost total exclusion of small farms and its title subject. This program has encountered significant opposition in Iowa including members of the state legislature which recently defeated support for it.

The winter olympics in Denver, Colorado which are being undertaken in spite of heated battles pitting airlines and hotel concerns against taxpayers' groups protesting the tab the state will end up paying.

Miami's Interama, a rehashed exposition idea that had never found credibility until it gained ARBC notice.

American Airlines is scheduling television shows.

Tulsa, Oklahoma is having an oil exposition.

In Niagara Falls, one of the official Bicentennial cities, a multi-story revolving hotel complex was officially approved by ARBC, recognition that has facilitated the ro-tel project getting urban renewal funds.

Whether or not ARBC chooses to offer encouragement or grants recognition because these projects are already going forward, it remains a fact that the Marriot Corporation's Great America amusement park gets recognition but the League of Women Voters registration program does not.

The re-enactment of Custer's last stand and a national Bicentennial Parks Program that disguises 50-trade and exhibition centers is getting attention but no one mentions the massacre of Indians at Wounded Knee that was the aftermath of Custer nor who's going to continue to pay for the fifty white elephant parks after the federal money ceases.

Whenever programs are turned down a lot is always said about how the Bicentennial can not solve the nation's social ills. But why is ARBC silent while the private sector blatantly uses the psychological motif of the Bicentennial and ARBC to enter the culture and recreation market?

Why did ARBC issue a call to the 1000 top businesses for volunteers to man ARBC offices to work on the Bicentennial when all but a few Americans are totally unaware anything's going on? Why is so much of ARBC's energies directed toward involving business backed projects? Why did the call not also go out to colleges, labor unions, ethnic, sexual and racial minority groups? Why is the general lack of awareness outside the business community of ARBC's existance and functioning being tolerated if not consciously perpetuated by the very people who should be making America aware of it? These questions are rhetorical but they indicate the processes through which my group went as our knowledge of ARBC activities increased.

It's not a question of replacing ARBC views with my group or any other single group's views. What we're asking for

is some room for our views in the Bicentennial. There are too many groups with valid and significant responses to the Bicentennial which cannot find room or even encouragement within the programming concepts of the existing board and chairman. And it's no evil conspiracy worked out in smokefilled rooms but the product of people talking to mirrors and mistaking their own images for insight. Our objection is not to the participation of the currently recognized groups in the Bicentennial. Our objection is to their participation to the exclusion of others.

That the current ARBC does not begin to reflect the rich economic, political and social diversity of the American people of the 1770's or the 1970's. This lack of diversity in the membership explains in part why the commission has formulated a program of narrow commercialism and nationalistic chauvinism which many Americans will not be able to support. Further ARBC's narrow composition renders the possibility of some future awareness and responsiveness highly unlikely. While a representative ARBC is an impossible goal a commission of its size can contain a far greater range of input than it currently does.

The American Revolution marked an era of disunity, of conflicts, of dissent and of diversity. Some men were tied blindly to the traditions of the past, fearful of the intellectual and political ferment of the preceding centuries. Others drew upon that ferment to create a new society, founded on individual liberty and the right of all people to human dignity. The anniversary of the revolution should emphasize these themes in order to foster a national unity based on the natural heterogeneity of the nation's people rather than on an artificial homogeneity. The ARBC as presently constituted cannot begin to formulate such a program because it does not begin to reflect the diversity of this country. ARBC is creating a Bicentennial reflecting the interests of its own limited composition.

We also hope Congress will explore ARBC's representations regarding outside input from groups such as ours. ARBC's behavior toward my group is indicative of a larger pattern—indicative of an attitude and organizational structure which is poisoning ARBC's entire effort. ARBC represents only a fragment of our population, an exclusive social club of the white and middle-aged from the worlds of government, business, and the professions. The nature of ARBC's composition is not only creating a Bicentennial in its own image but is discouraging participation by economic and ethnic groups who have contributed so much to the nation's past and by youth who are the parents of its future.

The chronology (Appendix A) traces our ambiguous relationship with ARBC and Mr. Mahoney over the past seven months. While the group of 23 were brought together at Belmont, Maryland and subsequently at the expense and effort of John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, he acted upon the request of Chairman Mahoney.

In the absence of any communication from ARBC's Chairman since the youth groups formation a member of Mr. Rockefeller's staff wrote Mr. Mahoney asking about the current state of affairs. We found being ignored not surprising, but we were disturbed by the increasing instances of oblique references to us made by Mr. Mahoney and ARBC staffers including a total on-going relationship between

ARBC and the Belmont group, which in reality did not and does not exist. What further concerned us and prompted our collective letter of resignation (Appendix B) was the evidence that we were being used as a smokescreen behind which the lack of youth involvement in the Bicentennial was being hidden.

In that letter dated March 1, 1972, we expressed our intention to dissolve any official connection with ARBC and stated that we considered references to us as a youth advisory group in ARBC newsletters and elsewhere to be fraudulent and dishonest. We were not and had never been permitted to be an advisory group in any sense. We were not even accorded the courtesy of response to our presentations at meetings ARBC had requested.

If the additional ARBC positions are filled by the same mechanism that chose the current members, the situation is likely to remain the same. So long as the public representatives are chosen by the White House without input from outside groups, any attempts to broaden its membership will result in token appointments more responsive to the appointor that to the tokened interest.

The current list of nominees was prepared and ready for release when it was learned that the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation was submitting a list of nominees for the positions. Apparently no one involved in making the appointments made any attempt to sound out any of the existing advisory groups, not to mention the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation.

I can not emphasize how strongly the Belmont group felt that the composition of ARBC and its mode of operation must be changed. ARBC has repudiated in its own structure the values of pluralism, diversity and democracy to which real patriots should turn for inspiration. Because of the way ARBC has mistreated and attempted to exploit youth interest in the symbols and magic of 1976, and because we are convinced that ARBC is similarly mistreating and misrepresenting the interests of all but a few of the American people, we terminated any group relationship with ARBC. We are not quitting but rather redirecting our efforts. Some are focusing on their home states, others are working with alternative groups such as the People's Bicentennial Commission, I have come to you and two of the group are among those being nominated by the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation for the eight additional ARBC positions.

Our criticisms of ARBC should not be misinterpreted as destructive denials of our national strengths and accomplishments. We feel as strongly as you that the Bicentennial is an appropriate time to recognize these strengths and accomplishments, but this alone is not enough. Awe and honor do not feed the hungry, erase racial prejudice, save our cities, clean our earth or keep our armies out ouf war. We feel that the only meaningful way to celebrate the the two hundredth year of our nation is finally to achieve, not commercially exploit, the original goals of the American revolution. The activities four years hence should mark the two hundredth year of a nation, not merely the end of a particular administration's tenure in office.

If the White House, through its appointments, evidences a disproportionate amount of influence over the direction of the Bicentennial, it is simply filling a void Congress has helped to create. So long as Congressional and Senate members of ARBC send staff aides who feel their task is to report back to their bosses rather than to actively participate, the leadership of ARBC is allowed a free reign. So long as this leadership void widens, with the ARBC leadership not called to account then Congress has abdicated its responsibility toward the Bicentennial commission it created.

In our crisis-oriented political world, activities four years away have low priority. Even among those aware of ARBC the belief that there's plenty of time, is only beginning to give way to the reality of the situation. And ARBC's activities are geared at maintaining ignorance of its activities beyond the fold of Jackson Square. But decisions are being made now and by the time people want to participate everything will be set and it will be too late for anything but minor changes.

Congressional activities of late indicate growing concern that shocking discrepancies exist between ARBC's intended purpose and its rhetoric as opposed to the reality of its actions. Our hope is that Congress' members and the appropriate subcommittees such as this one, will reassert their proper authority to re-establish an equilibrium in the void that's currently being filled by partisan and commercial politics.

The most drastic option open to Congress would be to rescind the enabling legislation and dissolve ARBC. Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Girl Scouts, Daughters of the American Revolution and other highly formalized national organizations receiving varying degrees of encouragement from ARBC will put forth programs whether or not ARBC chooses to offer encouragement or grant recognition to them. And those commercial interests who would exploit the Bicentennial would be denied the shelter of official ARBC recognition.

If ARBC it not going to fill its purpose to provide guidance and direction then let us admit the mistake so the country knows the 200th anniversary will have to be spontaneous because the planning group didn't do its job.

Something is going to happen in 1976 whether the members of the Belmont Group, this sub-committee or ARBC does anything or not. But what this sub-committee does can influence the direction of the events in 1976. It can be a recognition of how much we share and a renewed respect for all the vital ways we differ or it can be a divisive exercise with a few shouting about how much we have while the resounding silence underscores the bitterness in the areas where we still lack.

For the past seven months the group I'm part of was forced into an "Alice in Wonderland" fantasy with regard to the Bicentennial. Like our heroine, we found ourselves chasing white rabbits muttering "I'm late, I'm late for a very important date", attending tea parties with the mad hatter, playing familar games in strange ways with characters more royalty than rebel creating rules as we went along. And, with increasing frustration, attempting to express our alarm at the pending unbirthday party being planned by Tweedledum, Tweedledee and a

consoling cheshire cat who has continually been disappearing from his tail forward until only his smile remains. Now, we believe the time has come for the fairy tales to be ended once and for all.

On the eve of the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the American Revolution, with a proper respect for the good that Americans have done, we look from their words to their deeds and we recoil from the discrepancy. We cannot afford, nor should the Bicentennial be designed to encourage the luxury of smug self-congratulation. More fitting and just would be the realistic appraisal of our society in light of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the fostering of a national commitment to the struggle for a full realization of those principles.

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGY OF BELMONT YOUTH GROUP INVOLVEMENT WITH ARBC

Summer 1971	ARBC Chairman David J. Mahoney requested John D. Rockefeller 3rd to put together group of young people to provide input into the Bicentennial.
August 1971	John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, issued invitations to about 30 young people to attend week long conference at Belmont Conference Center in Elkridge, Md.
September 7-14, 1971	Twenty-three members of group met at Belmont.
September 12, 1971	Vice-chairman of ARBC, Hobart Lewis and James A. Michner met with group at Belmont. Lewis suggested group present their views to full ARBC at next meeting in Chicago.
October 7-9, 1971	Twelve of Belmont group attended ARBC meeting in Chicago. On October 8, 1971 group was allowed about 30 minutes to make their presentation and discussion. ARBC members were given copies of 14 working papers developed at Belmont. After meeting with ARBC group sent Mr. Mahoney a letter with five specific recommendations: 1) that the two vacancies on ARBC be filled by minorities, 2) that the five committees of ARBC expand their representation to include minorities, 3) that endorsement by five ARBC members be sufficient to grant recognition to a program, 4) that a specific social problem, like hunger, be identified and that ARBC muster its resources to solving that problem rather than haphazardly endorsing solution of a lot of social ills but doing nothing on any one, 5) that ARBC or as many members as interested, meet with the youth group over a weekend or longer for an informal session dedicated to communication.
October 9, 1971	Belmont group sent a letter to John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, requesting continued support for the group. Shortly thereafter Mr. Rockefeller replied he would be willing to continue funding the group for the time being.

	five proposals of October 9, 1971. The letter also inquired about the Belmont group's relationship to ARBC. Finally, the letter refered to the absence of any response to Mr. Rockefeller or any of the Belmont group and asked if Mr. Rockefeller had "satisfactorily and usefully discharged his responsibility to provide some 'youth' input into the Bicentennial?"
February 18-21, 1972	Belmont group met in New York. Meeting had been postponed and rescheduled from San Francisco in order to accomodate Mr. Mahoney who had communicated by phone with the Rockefeller Foundation staff that he could make a meeting in New York. The day before the meeting Mr. Mahoney cancelled. At that meeting clippings and copies of ARBC newsletters were presented in which Mr. Mahoney and ARBC staff members made references to vital on-going youth input and references to the Belmont group. A unanimous decisio by the eighteen members present was concurred with later by the absent members. A letter was drafted by several members and sent to Mr. Mahoney and ARBC members on March 1, 1972.
March 10, 1972	The letter of resignation was made public by the People's Bicentennial Commission at a press conference. Yvonne Jaffee from the Belmont group represented the letter signers.
March 10, 1972	Telegram sent by ARBC Assistant Director Hugh Hall asking to set up a meeting with the group to discuss the letter of resignation. Mr. Hall made it clear he and the staff members were not empowere to speak for Mr. Mahoney and were acting only as staff.
March 20, 1972	Meeting with Mr. Hall and ARBC staff. During the meeting the group was told it would be put on the ARBC mailing list.

As of April 11, 1972 no member of the group has yet received any response from Mr. Mahoney or ARBC on any aspect of our presentation or the letter of resignation. Nor has any response been received by Mr. Rockefeller's staff.

Miss HASKINS. Thank you.

The group that I represent was brought together by Mr. Rockefeller at Mr. Mahoney's request in order to provide some youth input into the bicentennial.

For the past 7 months we have met several times, we have prepared working papers, we have made several attempts to present our ideas to Mr. Mahoney and the bicentennial.

During that time we had received absolutely no official response. The chronology which is appendix A there, it is all set out in some detail.

The second appendix is a copy of the letter that I sent on behalf of the group to Mr. Mahoney terminating whatever relationship our group had with the bicentennial; not so much over the fact that we had had no response, but because increasingly it is apparent that the two-faced treatment that we have received from the bicentennial, the official bicentennial, is not something particular to us; that other groups, the Afro-American Bicentennial, everything from the League of Women Voters and some of the people who were involved in the original enabling legislation, have had problems with verbal "Everything is fine" and "Yes, we want you as consultants and want your input."

But there is discrepancy between the words of the bicentennial and the things they are doing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Miss Haskins, I happen to be a member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Executive Commission, and I want to say some of your charges are unfounded.

There are three parts of the program, the heritage of the past, the present, and the promise of the future.

We worked very hard to make sure there is input from minority groups and others. Actually, what we are commemorating is the ability to speak today.

My ancestors fought in that American Revolution, and I may say most of the dissenters that did not want to fight chased off to Canada. The rest of them stood and fought.

We have 50 States and they have a wide diversity of programs. There are 210 million American people to agree on what should be done.

The people in the State of Washington want one thing, the State of New Hampshire wants something else. So what I think the Commission is trying to do is accomplish something that does all three.

Now that may be an impossible achievement in this year of 1972, but I really think that when you accuse the Bicentennial Commission of taking no interest in the minorities, the blacks, the youth, you are making an erroneous statement.

Miss HASKINS. We are not at any point, in fact I think in our statement we try to stress that we are not asking that our version of the bicentennial be put on.

We agree, I mean I agree with everything you say. That is why we wrote that, because our fear is that from the manner in which they are proceeding, from the manner in which the eight additional members are going to be appointed, that that diversity—that there will not be room for these people.

Mrs. HANSEN. We called the White House just this week and asked that the President complete making the appointments and we particularly requested that he make the appointments reflective of the minorities and youth and so on.

Now of course, whether some young person from the State of Washington or some young person from Massachusetts represents your viewpoint, is difficult to accomplish with appointments.

Miss HASKINS. One of the people on the White House list, Thomas E. Hill, is a member of the group I am part of. One of the other girls, Eva Jefferson, and Ann Thomasina, also are included on a list submitted by the Afro-American Bicentennial Commission to the President.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Miss HASKINS. This list was submitted—the White House list was withheld just as they were ready to announce it, because they were not aware that the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation was preparing their list.

Mrs. HANSEN. They prepared an excellent program.

Miss HASKINS. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are working in the national parks area, and they were represented here this morning with something constructive to propose.

Miss HASKINS. I met with them yesterday, because one of the reasons that we have not just simply resigned and, like some of us are working in our own States, Eva, Ann Thomasina are dealing with the National Commission still, and some other people went in other directions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you for or against the appropriation?

Should we just not appropriate any more money?

Miss HASKINS. If the bicentennial is only going to represent a very, very tiny portion of this country, if the people who are trying so desperately to open this up, to make this, so Massachusetts can have room in the bicentennial to do what it wants with respect for the fact that Washington wants to do what it wants.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is up to each State program to do.

Miss HASKINS. Right. But if the National Commission is set up in such a way that the diversity is stifled, it cannot.

I have a letter sent by Mr. LeVant to Representative Dellums which said that the list that ARBC had sent to the White House, the eight new members, I believe the phrase is used.

"We hope to have these new positions on the Commission filled by representatives of minority groups."

The list that the White House was prepared to release, some of the people are excellent choices, but some of the people can only be called tokens.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Miss HASKINS. Such as Frank Borman, who is a very reasonable man, and a very distinguished astronaut, but is hardly——

Mrs. HANSEN. What is wrong with diversity of opinion?

Miss HASKINS. Nothing. That is exactly what we want.

The point of Charlie Pride, who is an excellent country and western singer, the first black country and western singer, but not necessarily the person that blacks would regard as representative of them, as opposed to the representatives suggested by the Afro-American bicentennial, such as Coretta Scott King.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have not seen the list that the President proposes. I know this much: In a democracy, you elect a President to represent the United States of America and you give him the power to appoint. He has that power, but may I say that each of the 50 States and the territories all have the right to develop their own programs.

Miss HASKINS. We agree.

We are asking that your committee, as the checks and balances part—true, the President appoints, but the inputs that go into the decision to appoint have been so narrow.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the first place, the appropriations to date have not been very large.

Miss HASKINS. They will get larger. Something is going to happen in 1976.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am just not one of those Americans who is prepared to say we are not going to commemorate the 200th anniversary of our right to free speech.

Miss HASKINS. There definitely will be a commemoration, but the question is, how many people are really going to have a chance to have something to do with this?

Mrs. HANSEN. There will be many people if they get involved in the State organizations, and get involved in group discussions.

At the last Bicentennial Commission executive meeting we worked on the sickle-cell anemia program. This was a very important recommendation of the black community that passed without one dissenting vote.

Miss HASKINS. And there was also a goals program that was passed, which is sitting around buried on some staff desk for the past 6 or 7 months since it has been passed, and no one heard anything about it.

There was a letter sent out by the bicentennial, either by Mr. LeVant or Mr. Mahoney, to the 1,000 top businesses in this country, urging them to send volunteer workers to Washington in the ARBC staff offices, which is fine.

Our concern is why did not that letter go out only to unions, colleges, and universities? Why did they not go out to unions, colleges?

Mrs. HANSEN. I think they did.

Miss HASKINS. They have not. Their efforts have been directed narrowly, to a certain area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Participation is, I think, manifold. There may be many goals of the American Revolution Bicentennial that you do not like. Speak up and say so.

I do not think this committee is prepared to eliminate all funds for the Commission.

Miss HASKINS. We are not asking for abolition of the funds. We are asking that in the funding or in the process of funding that the bicentennial directors and executive directors be asked to justify some of the actions that are alienating so many people.

Mrs. HANSEN. We had a very detailed hearing on their 1973 budget request.

Miss HASKINS. Did Sherman LeVant or Mr. Mahoney come?

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Hall.

Miss HASKINS. Why did Mr. Mahoney not come?

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand he was busy with his own corporate business and since he receives no salary from the Commission, we have no way of demanding that he appear.

Miss HASKINS. Will this be altered after the new legislation takes effect and all of the new status staff changes take effect?

Mrs. HANSEN. There will not be any funding until the authorization is cleared.

Miss HASKINS. I do not understand what that means in terms of——

Mrs. HANSEN. There must be an authorization before there is an appropriation.

Miss HASKINS. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have to have the authorization enacted before the appropriation is available. That is a rule of Congress.

Miss HASKINS. Yes, I understand that. But one of the elements of the new legislation changes the status of the top directors and assistant directors and this sort of thing.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will have you wait and see what the new legislative authority provides when it is enacted.

Miss HASKINS. Then I guess—I have expressed our concerns. They were not intended to deny——

Mrs. HANSEN. You have similar concerns that many individuals have voiced.

Let me say this: There are 210 million Americans and probably 150 million Americans have ideas about what should be done to commemorate our independence, and I am sure no two of them agree.

Miss HASKINS. Probably 150 million of them are not even aware there is going to be a bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. I believe they are. You would be surprised how many people are interested in this 200th aniversary of the freedom to speak, the freedom of the press, the freedom of everything in this country, because after all, you know, that is where we derive our freedoms.

Miss HASKINS. But the fact that they are interested in those freedoms and concerned with the celebration does not necessarily mean they are aware of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission or its activities, which they should be if groups want to plan between now and then.

Mrs. HANSEN. Practically all States are participating, and have created special State commissions by their legislatures.

Miss HASKINS. Well, from the studies done by my group and I know personally from the research I have done at the San Francisco commission, the California commission understood somebody named Conrad from Studio City, and the Los Angeles commission which is not existent except in name, most of them are in name only. They do not know what is going on back here.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then California is different than Washington State.

Miss HASKINS. That may very well be true.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can assure you that those members who serve on the Bicentennial Executive Commission, Senator Brooke of Massachusetts, myself, several other Members of Congress, have been deeply aware of the need to get everybody involved to the fullest possible extent.

Miss HASKINS. Those are the people we have been in communication with and those are the people who we simply want to try and say we agree. We are not attempting to deny anything that is being done. What we are saying is that may not be enough; until all——

Mrs. HANSEN. We have some people in America who think nothing is too much to charge to the taxpayer.

Miss HASKINS. Well, if the taxpayer can find some room within the bicentennial to celebrate——

Mrs. HANSEN. The taxpayer has not had to contribute very much so far, and his contribution is probably relatively small in relation to his freedom. Compare the United States with Russia, China, Hungary.

Miss HASKINS. But he will be.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Miss Haskins.

COAL RESEARCH

WITNESS

J. LEONARD FRAME, PRESIDENT, FLUIDYNE ENGINEERING CORP.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. J. Leonard Frame, the President of the FluiDyne Engineering Corp.

Mr. FRAME. This submittal relates to the budget of the Office of Coal Research for development of MHD energy conversion systems. This submittal encourages the committee to increase the budget for this work from $3 million to $8 million. Recent technical developments make this increase feasible. The social values which can be realized by a successful development make this increase desirable.

I am here to encourage the committee to provide more money for the research and development programs of the Office of Coal Research. I especially want to encourage much stronger support for the program to develop MHD power generation systems.

Three million dollars are requested by OCR for the fiscal 1973 MHD program. I encourage the committee to increase this funding dramatically to $8 million.

This committee and the Congress of the United States have endorsed and supported a program directed at development of MHD power generation systems for several years. This support has been extended while dissident voices were raised regarding the technical potential and ecological impact of MHD. This has been bold and creative action by the committee. I encouraged you to continue this bold and creative action.

I believe that MHD development should be described as—power for the people. MHD power systems have the potential to burn coal, to convert the energy in coal to electrical energy at much higher efficiency than any other coal-burning system envisioned, to convert energy with much less ecological impact than any other generating system in operation or in development. As a result, MHD systems have the potential to create electrical energy which can be distributed to the public at low cost.

I am convinced that these potential benefits of MHD can be realized by a vigorous development program. I believe that MHD development can provide MHD systems in operation in early 1980. I believe that we will be able to add MHD legs to many existing power generating stations, thereby increasing their capacity without any increase in fuel use, with improved air quality, and without any increase in thermal waste.

If these benefits can be realized, then MHD certainly represents power for the people. Successful development will benefit every person in the United States. It will benefit them because:

1. Coal will continue to be an economically and ecologically sound source of heat for electric power generation. We have tremendous national reserves of coal.

2. MHD power generation will help hold down the cost of generating electric power.

3. Efficient and ecologically sound MHD systems will allow us to continue to have electrical energy for each person—on demand—with minimum legislative limitations.

4. Availability of MHD systems will continue to allow local and regional communities a voice in the choice between fossil and nuclear power. In my mind, this aspect will be important for at least the next 30 years as breeder reactor development, siting, and commercial operation take place.

These are tremendous advantages to realize for our people for a total investment that has been estimated at less than $1 per person and certainly will not exceed $2 per person. In fact, I believe that one of the impediments to MHD development is that it can be accomplished for a relatively small total. Perhaps it is difficult to believe that we can have such broad social advantages from spending several millions of dollars per year in support of technological development.

This committee has had the vision to see these social advantages. They have undoubtedly been part of the basis for your support of MHD. However, during the past year and, in fact, since the time that OCR has put together its budget request, there have been technical and industry developments which have vastly improved the probability that the potential benefits of MHD can be realized and that MHD systems will be constructed when they are available.

There are three specific things that I bring to your attention:

1. Technical payers, presented to a critical technical audience within the past month, indicate that MHD systems will provide reduced air emissions per kilowatt generated as well as reduced thermal waste. The reduction of thermal pollution resulting from the greatly improved efficiency has long been recognized. Also, the ability to design the system to provide sulfur dioxide levels much lower than those sought by EPA is recognized. However, control of NO_x emission has been of concern; in fact, there has been fear that NO_x emission levels might be higher than conventional plants because of the high operating temperature of MHD systems. Information recently reported to the technical community indicates, however, that NO_x emission can be substantially less than those associated with conventional plants. This indication is tremendously important, especially in view of the fact that there is no available technology for economical control of NO_x emissions in the concentrations associated with power generating stations.

2. Also, recent technical papers presented to the technical community indicate the direction for development of coal combustion equipment for MHD systems. This is also very important.

Taken in concert with past work, these developments mean that there are now clear directions to proceed for each of the major development areas of the MHD system:

The air preheater.
The combustor.
The MHD channel.
The air emission control aspects.

There are also new research avenues to explore to provide ideas and information to assist the development program.

3. The third item of importance is that the electric utility industry has agreed on a set of goals and objectives for research and development valuable to the future of electric power generation. Development of MHD power generating systems has high priority within these objectives.

This means to me that the industry can be expected to quickly apply the fruits of the OCR development and will participate in the future development effort.

However, the current program supported by OCR is really able to support primarily development work on the MHD channel and a small amount of university-related research. Organizations and individuals with substantial experience to provide for the air preheater, combustor, and environmental aspects are not being used or are only lightly loaded. The $3 million requested by OCR for 1973 is not sufficient to direct the talent and experience already available to productive MHD development effort. I believe that the current level of knowledge and technology justifies a program that will bring nearly all of our experiences to bear, and I believe that $8 million can be efficiently and effectively used in 1973.

In addition to the support that is contained in the present request, I believe that elements of work can use additional funds as follows:

1. Air preheater	$750,000
2. Coal combustors	$1,000,000
3. Air emission, waste control, and seed recovery techniques	$1,250,000
4. Basic research and system-related studies, essentially at university laboratories	$1,000,000
5. Channel	$1,000,000

I should note that the United States will be able to have some of the advantages which MHD will offer without offering a vigorous development program. Almost certainly, we will be able to buy MHD equipment from either Russia or Japan. Both of these countries are pursuing fast-paced, well-funded development programs. The Russian effort, for example, is now estimated at the equivalent of $50 million per year. However, I cannot see any reason to choose a course of buying equipment from one of these two countries. The United States has the experience and ability to execute a successful development program, and that experience and ability are now underutilized. A great deal of this experience is available through past programs in the aerospace field where, for example, the company I head has participated. Thus, we have experience and talent for MHD development which are not being utilized in any way at this time. We have the ability to manufacture and produce MHD systems when they are developed. Thus, it seems to me that any course which presumes or even allows for purchase from a foreign source will finally be the most expensive in both economic and social terms.

Mrs HANSEN. What experiences are you having with the high temperatures that are involved in MHD?

Mr. FRAME. The MHD system has to operate at temperatures above 4,000°. The air preheater has to receive the combustion products at a temperature just under 4,000°—at 3,800 or 3,700°. We have heaters in the field working with clean air that are working at 4,000°. There are heaters in the field that have several thousand hours of operation on them. I think in all of our experiences, all of our technology says that the materials problems in MHD are resolvable, that the system can be developed, that we can gain the potential that exists in MHD.

I was reminded so much of that this morning. I get into Washington only seldom but the voices about energy are much louder today than the last time I was here. There are Senate committees studying it. Other committees of the Congress are studying it.

There was an article in the Washington Post this morning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congress needs to do a great deal more to meet the energy needs.

Mr. FRAME. This committee has been the only action committee on energy that is existing.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more.

Mr. FRAME. But you have to continue to take the lead and be an action committee because you are still the only action committee for energy.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you been monitoring the Russian work in this regard?

Mr. FRAME. We have tried to keep abreast of it. None of our people from FluiDyne have actually visited Russia. We have kept abreast of the reports from the groups that have visited Russia. American observers estimate that their program is on the order of $50 million a year that is currently being spent. We could, of course, sit back and wait and buy the equipment from the Japanese and the Russians, if we prefer to do that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. FRAME. Thank you.

VARIOUS INDIAN ITEMS

WITNESS

ROBERT E. LEWIS, GOVERNOR, ZUNI PUEBLO, ZUNI, N. MEX.

Mrs. HANSEN. The next witness is the Governor of the Zuni Pueblo, the Honorable Robert E. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. I bring greetings from my tribal council, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman, members of the subcommittee, it is a pleasure and an honor to appear before you to testify in behalf of two major items of great importance to the Pueblo of Zuni. I am pleased to report that, with your encouragement and support, we have made very good progress through the implementation of our Zuni comprehensive development plan.

The first item that I wish to comment on is the request in the National Park Service budget for fiscal year 1973 entitled "Assistance to Indians programs." In the past we have experienced beneficial technical assistance and advice from the National Park Service. They were instrumental in the rehabilitation of the Old Zuni Mission and without their input it would not have the historical significance that it

presently enjoys. In the development of our Zuni plan we expressed a desire to present and share with the people of America, our historical and cultural background. The over 200 ruins on our reservation will contribute to this. We received a great deal of assistance from the National Park Service in the development of our Zuni Cibola National Historic Cultural Park project. This project has been through the preliminary planning stage and we are now ready for the introduction of legislation to authorize the establishment of it.

In connection with the tourism and recreation development potential of our reservation which will increase income to the tribe as well as provide employment for my people, the National Park Service has provided technical assistance and advice in the development of campgrounds throughout our reservation.

Whereas all of this assistance has been beneficial and extremely welcomed, we have a number of times placed the National Park Service in the embarrassing position of having to delay responding to our request since they have not been adequately funded or staffed to provide this service. The assistance to Indians program will provide such technical advice to us in a more timely fashion.

As we understand it this will give the people a voice in the design of programs for their benefit through the National Park Service. Whereas Zuni has certainly been deeply involved in the current self determination thrust of the Federal Government we feel it is necessary that more agencies have specific Indian programs to respond to the expressed needs of Indian people. Several Federal agencies now have an Indian desk. Approval of the assistance to Indians program for the National Park Service will add one more Federal agency to the list of those who are geared up and prepared to help Indian tribes, and as a suggestion we would agree to a central office in Santa Fe, N. Mex., through which all Indian tribes could process their proposals on projects that they desired input, of the National Park Service.

The second item which I would like to comment on to this honorable committee is the Bureau of Indian Affairs fiscal year 1973 budget request. Again, through your support and encouragement coupled with the efforts of the BIA we have taken a number of progressive steps since 1965.

In our Zuni plan we propose a massive soil erosion and flood control project to restore our land base. This entails the construction of a large number of flood retention structures as well as the eradication of undesirable vegetation and retaining the usable range grasses. This will not only stop erosion but will improve the grazing capacity of our reservation.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is trying hard to obtain the necessary funds to respond to more than just a few Indian tribes. It is therefore necessary that their budget request be approved as presented, in order for them to be fully responsive to the growing and changing needs of the Indian people.

Speaking for the Pueblo of Zuni, we support Commissioner Bruce and his staff in their earnest efforts to help Indian tribes to obtain better standards of living through their own involvement in planning, and urge all others to do the same in the interest of progress in Indian programs.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the amount of funds needed?

Mr. LEWIS. I do not have the figure, Madam Chairman. I think that the idea is to try to get a centralized Office for Assistance to Indians. We suggest Santa Fe, where all the projects can be processed for the many tribes that would like to get assistance of the National Park Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you.

VARIOUS INDIAN ITEMS

WITNESS

DR. ETHEL WORTIS, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Ethel Wortis, the Chairman of the National Committee on Indian Education of the Association of American Indian Affairs, Inc.

Mrs. WORTIS. I am of the Association of American Indian Affairs, which is a national voluntary organization, as you probably know, founded in 1922, to help American Indians and Alaska Native communities in their efforts to better their way of life.

This is the first time we have appeared before your committee to testify on appropriations for Indian education. We have four major concerns at this time about the present budget appropriations. We would like to ask for additional funds for college scholarships.

Mrs. HANSEN. As you are well aware, this committee has increased this program over the years.

Mrs. WORTIS. We are told that there are likely to be more than 4,000 turned away. There has been a tremendous rise in qualified applicants in the last couple of years. The appropriations still haven't keep up with that. Since the majority of Indian college aspirants depend upon the Bureau—in the past the Bureau has made an effort to meet the great majority of these applicants' needs—we feel that it's too bad to let it fall so far behind.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Wortis, this committee took it upon itself to increase the appropriations for scholarships with little testimony supporting them in previous years.

In 1963 there were just a few hundred Indian students attending college. Through the committee's effort, we will have about 10,500.

Mrs. WORTIS. Planned for this year and more applying even than that. I feel, however, that this shouldn't be the precedent for the amount of the program for childhood education.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is understood.

Mrs. WORTIS. We are asking for appropriation of $4\frac{1}{4}$ million to introduce and improve the mental health services for Indian children in Federal boarding schools. I think the committee is surely well aware of the unfortunate situation of Indian children in boarding schools. I understand that the mental health request was denied at the Office of the Budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee appropriated additional funds last year.

Mrs. WORTIS. I am delighted to hear that. It's certainly what they very much need.

Mrs. HANSEN. The budget request for fiscal year 1973 includes the construction of an additional 31 kindergartens classrooms.

Mrs. WORTIS. We are very much encouraged by this development. We just hope that the program for the first, second and third grades will be able to follow along modern lines and not in boarding schools.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Wortis, the problem has been that there have been insufficient roads, insufficient water, and insufficient facilities.

It doesn't do much good to remove a child from a boarding school if he is going to be kept at home because his mother or father doesn't get up to send him to school.

Many of these children, were not receiving food or health care or anything else. We want to reduce the need for boarding schools, but we do not want to starve children.

Mrs. WORTIS. We feel that it would be possible to bring food to the homes of children more easily than to put them in boarding schools.

Mrs. HANSEN. It wouldn't on the Navajo Reservation.

Mrs. WORTIS. I am talking about the kind of groupings that Head-start was able to make out in this country to bring the children together. It seems to me that it ought to be possible to provide the extra nourishment necessary for these children without putting them into boarding schools. Our educators and our committee feel it's a barbarous and unjustified practice to allow any more children, 9 years or less, to be in boarding schools.

Mrs. HANSEN. We completely agree, but at the same time we were faced with the necessity of providing children with an education.

Mrs. WORTIS. We are very grateful to the committee for the steps it has taken.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

(Mrs. Wortis' prepared statement follows:)

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Ethel E. Wortis. I am chairman of the National Committee on Indian Education of the Association on American Indian Affairs.

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 a better life for themselves and their children.

This is the first time our association has appeared before this subcommittee to testify on appropriations for Indian education.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the grave inadequacies in the education program offered to American Indian children, our association urges the subcommittee to consider the following recommendations:

1. A minimum increase in the appropriation for scholarships of $1,600,000.

2. An appropriation of $4,500,000 to improve mental health services available to Indian children in Federal boarding schools.

3. A request by the subcommittee to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to prepare for it a plan of operations to conduct an adequate and comprehensive program of early childhood education to be funded at an annual level of at least $7 million for fiscal year 1974 and thereafter.

4. A request by the subcommittee to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to prepare for the subcommittee for consideration in connection with the fiscal year 1974 budget a massive program to eliminate unnecessary boarding schools, with particular emphasis on the needs of children age 9 and under.

We believe that these recommendations are fully justified in view of the educational and social conditions prevailing in Indian communities today. The exemplary educational program Indian children deserve cannot be conducted without substantially increased funding.

COMMENT

This subcommittee has taken important and constructive steps toward extending to American Indian children equal educational opportunities. However, the quality of education received by Indian children is still far short of attaining this goal.

Scholarships.—Recent improvements in the education program offered to American Indian communities have encouraged and more adequately prepared Indian students to go on to college or graduate school. Teachers, doctors, lawyers, and other professionals of Indian descent have long been sought to staff Indian services, but the appropriations for scholarship aid to Indian students now lag far behind the increased demand for higher education. The fiscal year 1973 request provides for only $900,000 for scholarships. This will mean that 4,500 applicants for scholarships will be turned away. The social and economic cost of these lost opportunities is staggering. With a modest per student cost estimated at $1,600 an increase of $1,600,000 would permit the Bureau of Indian Affairs to help an additional 1,000 students. We recommend that the subcommittee appropriate this amount as a minimum. An increase of $7,200,000 would permit all these students to continue their education, and we respectfully suggest that the subcommittee also consider funding the full amount required.

Mental health service.—Extensive studies of Indian boarding school populations and testimony presented to the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education by competent psychiatrists, educators, and tribal leaders reflect deep concern regarding the mental health hazards to which Indian children are exposed in Federal boarding schools. Removed from their families and often from their home communities, the children are placed in barracks-like and dehumanizing institutions that are more like prisons than like the warm, supportive environment important to the development of a child. The impact on the child of the boarding school environment is, in many cases, so severe that the child's development is retarded. While we believe that the vast majority of Indian children are boarded unnecessarily, we know that some are sent to boarding schools because of severe behavioral and home problems, and we therefore recognize there is a need for boarding schools to meet special educational or social handicaps of certain Indian children. We are also aware of the fact that it would be several years before sufficient day schools and roads can be constructed.

Mental health counseling to boarding school students has only recently begun. The Indian Health Service has started a small demonstration program of its own. We believe that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, who are the administrators of the boarding schools, should have as a regular part of its program comprehensive mental health services to Indian children in boarding schools, and we recommend that an appropriation of $4,500,000 be made for this purpose.

Early childhood education.—Indian parents, tribal leaders, and educators repeatedly emphasize the importance of sound early childhood education as the foundation for healthy mental and emotional development. It is a shocking fact that until the advent of the national Headstart program, there was virtually no provision for educational activities for children in the early years. In fact, it is only quite recently that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has made an effort to establish kindergarten programs throughout the communities it serves.

We are pleased to note that in the fiscal year 1973 request, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is at long last preparing to establish a program in early childhood education as a regular part of its program activities. However, the amount contained in the request is limited to $1,750,000.

If only $1,750,000 is appropriated for this purpose in fiscal year 1974, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will actually have to cut back from the level of expenditure it anticipates it will attain during the last half of fiscal year 1973. We believe that plans must be developed now and submitted early to the subcommittee that would allow the Bureau of Indian Affairs not only to continue its startup program in fiscal year 1974, but to expand this program so that it more nearly meets the needs of the entire BIA service population. Preliminary estimates indicate that this would require at least $7 million in fiscal year 1974 and thereafter.

Boarding schools.—Mention has been made above of the mental health hazards to which Indian children are exposed in Federal boarding institutions. The adverse impact of the BIA's boarding school program falls most heavily on children age 9 and under. On the Navajo Reservation, approximately 90 percent in this age group reside at boarding schools. Clearly there is no educational or other social justification for this.

It is sometimes argued that a boarding school's children receive better food and clothing. We respond that it is far better to bring the food and clothing to the children than the children to the food and clothing. It is argued that boarding children of this age is necesary because of lack of adequate road systems. However, many of these children have attended Headstart classes while residing at home.

The boarding of children 9 and under is barbarous.

We urge a crash program to provide day school education for all Indian children 9 and under. We believe that a massive road building program will help make day school education possible for many children, and we are pleased to learn that the administration is committed to a substantial increase in road building this year. We would like to point out, however, that many more children could presently be attending day schools given the present road systems, and we would like to urge that every effort be made to extend day school services for the early grades immediately.

We recommend that the subcommittee request that the Bureau of Indian Affairs submit to it a program to eliminate all institutionalization of Indian children 9 and under within the next 5 years.

Coal Research

WITNESS

JERRY D. PLUNKETT, PRESIDENT, MATERIALS CONSULTANTS, INC.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Jerry D. Plunkett, President of Materials Consultants, Inc.

Mr. Plunkett. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

I am president of a small research developmnt firm which does consulting in the materials area for a number of companies around the United States. I am a graduate of MIT and I have a Ph. D., just to give you some background.

Also I would like to say that I appreciate very much coming before your committee because your committee has been the leader in the energy area. There is no question about that in my mind.

I think that everyone in the field recognizes and appreciates the appropriations that have been forthcoming. I am here to tell you actually about some of the developments that those appropriations have brought forth.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee: Let me start by drawing your attention to a few simple facts. The United States has invested over $10 billion in the last 25 years in the peaceful use of atomic power, primarily for electrical generation. Now let us examine the present returns from this tremendous investment of time and treasure. In 1970 the U.S. energy budget received four times as much energy from the burning of wood as from atomic energy. Coal combustion contributed 80 times as much energy to the U.S. energy needs as atomic power. Furthermore, even the most optimistic projections for atomic power do not show that the energy generated from atomic power will exceed that obtained from coal before the turn of the century.

Now let us look at the relative R. & D. budgets. The atomic power R. & D. program is funded at nearly five times the amount of the present $45,000,000 recommended for the Office of Coal Research budget. The purpose of this comparison is not to suggest cutting the atomic energy appropriations, which are already too small, but to recommend further sizable increases in the research and development programs directed toward coal utilization. It is my firm conviction, based upon sev-

eral years of study, that coal R. & D. would be adequately funded with an appropriation of $350 million per year. This figure was arrived at through careful study and most experts in the field agree with this general level of effort. Unfortunately a program of this scope remains only a dream.

However, the major thrust of my statement is not devoted toward the development of a strong, balanced, and dynamic coal research program which would allow the efficient utilization of our vast coal reserves while reducing even present environmental impact, but rather to call your attention to a specific area of coal utilization R. & D. that offers the unique prospect of exploiting a major technological breakthrough. This breakthrough can be of tremendous economic value in fuel savings as well as reducing the pollution problems currently being experienced in the generation of electrical power. It is well known that these problems grow increasingly worse with relief via a new technology.

MHD has long been recognized, in principle, as possessing the capability of reducing thermal pollution by providing greatly increased electrical generation efficiency. Present steam central station electrical plats are about 38 percent efficient, while MHD promises efficiencies from 55 to 62 percent.

Within the last few weeks scientific and technical data has been publically released to indicate that MHD offers advances in SO_2 No_x pollution reduction that can only be described as sensational.

During the last year the work of Mr. Daniel Bienstock of the Pittsburgh Energy Research Center, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior has shown that SO_2 can be removed from coals burned in MHD plants which contain up to 3.5 percent sulfur. Sulfur dioxide emissions have been reduced to 10 ppm.

At present there is no technology for removing SO_2 from coal burning powerplants. At last count the utilities have tried 17 different SO_2 removal systems mostly based upon limestone or dolomite reactions. Presently 14 of these experimental facilities have been closed and the remaining are experiencing problems so serious that they too will close as all hope fades. This failure comes as a terrible blow to the electrical utility industry which has invested approximately $100,000,000 in these experiments as well as enormous time and effort. The failure is a purely technological one, since utility management exerted all the effort in this area which any reasonable observer could ask.

The failure of the limestone removal systems leaves the United States in a difficult situation. Due to the fact the Environmental Protection Agency has specified certain SO_2 limits in the future there is no known technology that will allow any coals from the midwest or the eastern part of the United States to be used as powerplant fuel. Alternate fuels are not available. Gas is in short supply, and petroleum increasingly must be imported from foreign sources at higher and higher price. The balance of payments will not allow the importation of these fuels, and national security will not permit it.

MHD is not the short range answer to this fuel crisis, but it is in the forefront of the intermediate to long-range solutions.

A second and more recent pollution control development for MHD was announced 2 weeks ago at the engineering aspects of magnetohydrodynamics meeting held at Argonne National Laboratory in

Chicago. NO_x has long been a pollutant from electrical generation plants for which there was no known solution. With regard to MHD this is no longer true. Three separaate papers presented theoretical evidence confirmed by experimental data that NO_x can be reduced to 160 p.p.m. or less from MHD plants. This figure is about one-third the recently adopted EPA standards and considerably less than existing powerplants. This progress was reported by the Avco Corp. and the Pittsburgh Energy Laboratory of the Bureau of Mines. Also the Tokyo Institute of Technology has independently confirmed this data. I strongly feel that this new information is the most significant development to occur during the development of MHD. Heretofore many technical people had hoped to show that MHD electrical generators would work, but now the new attitude is that in order to take advantage of their pollution reduction capabilities we must make MHD systems operate. It is simply a matter of national interest.

The fiscal year 1972 OCR budget allocated $1.2 million for MHD. The 1973 fiscal year budget presently requests $3 million. However, I am sure that this budget was drafted before the full impact of the pollution control advantages were known.

There have been many studies of MHD R. & D. and the resources required to bring about its development. The two most recent are the COR–MIT study and the electrical utilities industry research and development task force report to the Electric Research Council. The ERC report recommended an expenditure of $4.2 million in 1972 and $4.4 million in 1973. The MIT report recommended that $5.06 million be spent during the first year of the program. This would correspond to the fiscal year 1973 budget.

Both of the studies were serious efforts that made use of the best technical advice available from industry, universities, and Government. There is simply no way to arrive at a better evaluation of the opportunities and resources required to develop MHD. However, I would be willing to wager that all of these experts would recommend even larger sums, now that the pollution problems of MHD have not only been set in perspective but are now seen as a very important advantage.

Based upon the fact that a new technical breakthrough in air pollution control awaits our exploitation. I strongly recommend that this committee support the full MIT recommendation of $5.06 million for MHD. In addition, I would urge for the same reason that a budget of $8.5 million be approved. There are the technical facilities and personnel available to effectively and efficiently make use of this larger sum.

Some 3 years ago it was recommended that MHD be a joint industry-government effort. The electrical utility industry is moving to support MHD since the ERC R. & D. task force gave it a "very important" priority. Because the ERC R. & D. effort is a large-scale effort considerable time will be required to obtain funding, set up the organizational framework, and hire personnel. Therefore, while industry is getting its support for MHD underway I would recommend that this committee fund MHD as a purely governmental effort on a good faith basis awaiting industry contributions in fiscal year 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. I am glad to hear about this progress, because this has been one of our major interests.

Mr. PLUNKETT. Thank you very much.

WITNESS

ROBERT WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT, FLORIDA

Mrs. HANSEN. Our next witness is Mr. Robert Williams, Director of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I would like to make a short report for the State liaison officers and one request. Mr. Charles Odegard would have made it if his father hadn't passed away a few days ago, so he couldn't attend. I am president and representative of 55 people appointed by the Governors in this preservation effort, under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The report I want to make is encouraging.

(Mr. Williams' prepared statement follows:)

I am Robert Williams, director of the division of archives, history and records management, Florida Department of State. I am testifying in my capacity as president of the Conference of State Historic Preservation Liaison Officers. This organization is made up of the officials appointed by the governors of the 55 States and territories to collaborate with the National Park Service in administering certain provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear as spokesman of the State preservation officials in urging your favorable consideration of the National Park Service budget item entitled "Preservation of Historic Properties." This item funds programs of great benefit to the States and territories in preserving evidences of our cultural heritage. The National Register of Historic Places, grants-in-aid to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the interagency archoeological salvage program, the historic sites survey, historic American buildings survey, and historic American engineering record are all vital and complementary parts of a national preservation program that each year grows more effective in results as well as encouraging in prospects.

The President's budget for the 1973 fiscal year requests $10 million for this activity. We are gratified that this represents an increase of slightly more than $1.3 million over this year's appropriation. We hope that the committee will recommend the appropriation of at least this $10 million sum.

The grants-in-aid program, of course, is of particular interest to us in the States. It is helping us to identify the historic sites and buildings that merit preservation and to carry forward the "brick-and-mortar" projects of preserving them. We believe that this union of Federal and State effort is the correct way to meet preservation needs.

Yet it is apparent that the sum requested for grants-in-aid in 1973, $6,205,000, will not go very far when divided among the States and territories and the National Trust. This sum falls below the amount the Congress authorized, and it fails to meet the expectations and capabilities of the States and the Trust as indicated by the funds they are prepared to commit. In 1971 and 1972, we could have matched $18.3 million and $20.7 million, respectively; the authorization was $7 million and $10 million, respectively; and the appropriation was slightly under $6 million in both years. In 1973 we are ready with $24 million, the Congress has authorized $15 million, yet the budget request is for $6.2 million.

My own experience in Florida illustrates the experience of most of the participating States with this disparity between appropriation and matching capability. In 1971 Florida asked for $605,578 in Federal funds which we were prepared to match. We received, instead, an apportionment of $174,837. In 1972 we asked for $437,000 and received $135,000.

State preservation officials are mindful of the excellent record of this committee and the Congress in raising the funding for historic preservation from zero to its present level. We are mindful, too, of the many other compelling needs with which preservation must compete for public funds. We submit, however, that social, environmental, education, and patriotic benefits of national conse-

quence flow from the retention of worthy evidences of our past. We urge your favorable action on the requested amount and we hope you may give serious consideration to raising it to the authorized amount.

Thank you for this opportunity to appear before you and make known the interest of the State preservation officials in this budget item.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In Florida, and I find it from people I talked with in other States, the people are becoming aware of the need for this program. I don't know what to ascribe it to. I gave some credit to the act itself and the activities under it. I think maybe more than that is that the push of people has made people aware. They have seen what is happening. Even though it's belated, it's encouraging to note it and to work with city commissions and county commissions and governing bodies that are interested in this program.

I think maybe they have come to understand, as the act itself and Congress did and this committee, that it isn't enough just to have the clean air and the clean water, but that if you create an environment whose quality is total physical and you don't maintain any physical evidence of the cultural heritage we have, you haven't accomplished all we need in this country.

I think people are becoming aware of that. We see evidence of it. One of the concrete evidences is the fact that the United States is prepared this year to match in this program the sum of $24 million.

The request that I would like to make is that the committee invest the amount of the appropriation to coincide with the authorization and be a little more related to the need.

As expressed by the ability to match the $6.2 million in grants-in-aid, this bears no resemblance that I know of, or no meaningful relationship, to either the authority of Congress in the program or to the need as expressed by the States in their ability to match.

I hope that we can take advantage now of what I see in Florida and what I hear from other people who represent other States—the desire of the people, not just the small and isolated groups who have been working for years but the people, to become interested in their inner cities. This effort is meaningful in helping to maintain the quality of the environment in our inner cities.

There is example after example. Savannah, Ga., is a good example. I think it's mainly to be appraised for its preservation. The city of Mobile is also in that. I am speaking of some I personally know about. There are others.

We are going to make it possible to maintain the vitality of the inner city of Tampa, and Ebro City, and the willingness of the people and their elected people at the local level to know that they have to maintain some physical evidence of our cultural heritage if we have the environment whose quality will support us.

We thank you for what you have done. We hope that you can get us more.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. The gentleman from Mobile was here this morning and presented an excellent statement.

Thank you.

Wisconsin Research Building

WITNESS

JAMES V. EDSALL, DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. James V. Edsall, Director of Planning and Construction, University of Wisconsin.

Congressman Obey, who has a speaking engagement at Rutgers this afternoon, asked me to particularly extend his greetings to you and his regrets that he could not stay long enough to hear your statement.

Mr. Edsall. In 1962 the Wisconsin State Legislature approved, at the request of the University of Wisconsin, the sale of 12 acres of University of Wisconsin land to the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory for expansion purposes. This was possible as the university was then in the process of moving much of its College of Agricultural and Life Sciences field activities to the University of Wisconsin Farms at Arlington.

The university now plans to move and expand its Center for Health Sciences from the center of the campus to an area adjacent to the Forest Products Laboratory property. Contracts for construction of the first phase of this move will be awarded this summer. Unfortunately, the above-mentioned 12-acre tract sold to the Forest Products Laboratory divides the site of the new medical center from the rest of the campus. The separation will require difficult and expensive solutions to the extension of central campus utilities to the Center for Health Sciences, make difficult and circuitous surface communication to the site, and restrict future expansion of the medical center to the east.

Fortunately, in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, we have been able to develop a solution which is mutually advantageous to both the university and the Forest Service. This solution involves an exchange of 6.2 acres of university land lying directly east of the Forest Products Laboratory for 6.2 acres of Forest Products Laboratory land lying directly north of their facility. This exchange of land will eliminate the difficulty for the university in its development of the relocated Center for Health Sciences. Part of the site to be exchanged with Forest Products Laboratory is occupied by some excellent research laboratory buildings owned by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. These buildings would be made available for purchase by the U.S. Government. They are appraised at $960,000 and the Forest Products Laboratory staff has informed us that an additional $250,000 would be needed to connect heat and other utility services to the existing Forest Products Laboratory services and for minor alterations. These buildings are ideally suited for use by the Forest Products Laboratory activities and at today's cost, we are informed, would save approximately $750,000 from the future building needs of the Forest Service.

As stage I plans for the Center for Health Sciences are nearing completion it is essential that the feasibility of this exchange be known. For these reasons, and the critical needs of our Center for Health Sciences explained above, we request favorable consideration of the necessary appropriations to permit the Forest Service to complete this exchange.

One other thing that I am not sure is appropriate from the committee is that there was a limitation placed on the exchange of land between the Forest Service and any other agency that has limited lands that had no more than $75,000 of improvements on them. This would have to be relieved and either a new figure established or eliminated. I spoke in front of the Senate and Mr. Bible said they would look into it as well. I believe Representative Kastenmeier may be in touch with you regarding it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Obey did discuss this in our hearings.

Mr. EDSALL. Very good. We are appreciative of your letting us appear. We sincerely hope you are able to help us because it will be a forward step for the State of Wisconsin to be able to provide health care facilities.

Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOSPITAL FACILITY

WITNESS

WESLEY BONITO, MEMBER, WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wesley Bonito, of the White Mountain Apache Tribe.

Mr. BONITO. Honorable Congressmen, we appreciate the opportunity to present to this committee a request for your consideration.

As elected representatives of the 6,650 member White Mountain Apache Indian Tribe, we wish to express our concern regarding the decision of the Office of Management and Budget to delete from the 1973 fiscal year budget $350,000 which was intended for hospital and facility planning and construction on our reservation.

With your permission, we would like to give you a brief history about existing health facilities on the reservation, their use, and the reasons why we ask your assistance.

The present health facilities on our reservation consist of an inadequate wooden frame building built in 1928, almost 50 years ago, and a small brick addition constructed in 1960. The frame structure houses emergency rooms, a dental clinic, pharmacies, an outpatient clinic, social services, medical records, field health and administrative services. The 1960 addition houses two wards: One crowded 25-bed unit and a unit designed for 15 beds which has been converted to an overcrowded 26-bed pediatric ward. The facility has a staff of 80 people, which we also feel is inadequate, but no room is available for staff expansion.

Increased use of the limited health services on our reservation has created serious problems—particularly in the outpatient program. For example, in 1971 there were 34,500 outpatients seen by physicians compared to 26,200 in 1963, an increase of over 8,000 or 30 percent in 9 years. This has seriously taxed our existing facilities.

A steadily increasing population growth plus the increased awareness of our people concerning health problems and needs are the primary factors creating the overload crisis. As a result of continuing education our health priorities are shifting. For years the infant death rate for White Mountain Apache youngsters was among the

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highest in Indian health. Thankfully, we are now showing real progress and our infant death rate is decreasing. Properly, the Apache adults are utilizing our health facilities and more comprehensive health services in ever-increasing numbers. Chronic illness and geriatric problems are emerging as our top priorities today.

In order to meet these increased demands for health services, our people have worked, are working, and will continue to work closely with the Indian health staff in trying to better utilize existing facilities. For example, our own tribal employees working with public health staff are patching up and renovating several existing facilities and constructing several more.

We are also working with health staff on new health services such as maternal and infant health programs, tribal community health representatives, community health medic programs, pediatric nurse associates and other outside health-related programs.

But despite these efforts we cannot accommodate the present health needs of our people. For example, during fiscal year 1971 it was necessary to transfer 286 patients 200 miles by chartered plane to the Phoenix Indian Medical Center and to contract health care sources for medical services we were unable to provide in our present facilities. The majority of these additional expenses would be far better invested in additional facilities on the reservation.

Honorable Congressmen, we are doing our best on our own to work with Indian health staff to achieve and maintain health among our people. But we are losing the battle.

Our facilities are antiquated, overcrowded, and inadequate.

We urge you reconsider the decision to delte $350,000 from the 1973 fiscal year budget. Let it be used for planning a much-needed hospital and related facilities. Let it be used to start much-needed new construction. Let the serious health problems that have long affected our people be stopped.

Thank you.

(Additional statements follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
PHS INDIAN HOSPITAL
Whiteriver, Az., 85941

February 8, 1972

INFANT & EARLY CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

Calendar Year:	Total Reservation Deaths:	Deaths of Children(0 thru 5 Years
1968	63	15 = 24% of Total
1969	68	23 = 33%
1970	56	*15 = 25%
1971	72	*19 = 26%

In 1970 of the 15 children deaths,over half were under age 1 year (8)
In 1971, 14 of the 19 child deaths were under age 1 year.

INPATIENTS transferred to PIMC or Other Facility for care not offered here:

FY 1971

*Total Pts:	*Total Trans:	%	Gen.Med/Surg Pts Trans:	%	OB Trans:	%	Peds Trans.	%	NB Pts:	NB Trans:	%
1747	189	10%	136	15%	16	7%	37	6%	181	7	4%

FY 1972 (1st ½ of year)

681	76	11%	48	15%	14	13%	14	6%	76	5	7%

OUTPATIENTS (Emergent& Non-Emergent) Referred Direct from OPD to PIMC or Other Facility for care not offered here:

FY 1971: 10% of Trauma (2836TotalMinus Admits) = 284
5% of All Other (Total Minus Admits) = 1586
1870 Referrals

FY 1972 (July-Dec Only)

10% of Trauma (1624 Total) = 162
5% of All Other (Minus Admits) = 903
1,065 Referrals in 6 months

(Approx. 25% of all trauma is alcohol-related).

-2-
INPATIENTS:
AVE. LENGTH OF STAY FOR OVER 65 and UNDER 15 PTS (Necessitating intensified care by professional staff, thus more man-hours expended per patient.)

	All Pts Ave. LOS:	PEDS:	OVER 65:
FY 1970	7.6	9.6	13.3
FY 1971	7.3	12.0	12.5 (Estimate)
FY 1972	8.8	11.5	12.5

OPERATIONS (Inpatients)

FY 1971 Total 220 (21 D&Cs)

FY 1972
(Jul-Dec Only):
Total 134 (7 D&Cs)

The operations done are mainly minor surgical procedures, i. e., thoracocentesis, suture of lacerations, spinal tap, biopsy superficial, grafting of skin, etc.

Mr. BONITO. As an elected member of the White Mountain Apache Tribe and working very closely with the Chairman, I am authorized to present a problem that we have on the reservation. This is the $350,000 that was deleted by the Office of Management and Budget. It's something that we need very badly.

Mrs. HANSEN. When was this item deleted?

Mr. BONITO. This information was passed on to us through the Public Health Service. We are working very closely with them. We asked for the construction last year and this year. We were told to go see our Congressmen, so we did. But the Public Health Office said that we probably will not get what we wanted because of this $350,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why was this item deleted?

Mr. BONITO. That has not been brought to our attention yet. If that is put back in, we know we could get this building going. We are all very enthused about it.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the population of the White Mountain Apache Tribe?

Mr. BONITO. 6,650.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres of land do you have?

Mr. BONITO. 1.6 million acres. We have nine communities. For example, the closest one in one direction is 60 miles. If we send an ambulance out there, they bring a patient in and the patient is looked at by the doctor. The doctor says, "This is something a little beyond me. We don't have the facility. So get this patient on the plane and fly him to Phoenix." This is being done, I would say, about every other day. The facilities we have there are not to the need of the individual in terms of health.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Bonito.

Mr. BONITO. Here are some pictures to substantiate my testimony Our people and the Arizona delegates will be sending a letter to your committee on Monday.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people do you treat at the outpatient clinic?

Mr. BONITO. On the average, about 40 to 50 a day.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

Mr. BONITO. Thank you.

PHOENIX INDIAN MEDICAL CENTER

WITNESS

MILFORD M. SANDERSON, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN INDIAN FORUM

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Milford M. Sanderson, the President of the American Indian Forum.

Mr. SANDERSON. Thank you, Madam Chairman and members of the committee for this opportunity to discuss with you the urgent need for supplemental funds for the Phoenix Indian Medical Center of Phoenix, Ariz.

According to Dr. Charles S. McCammon, Director, Phoenix Area Indian Health Service:

> The workload has exceeded that anticipated since the opening of the new Phoenix Indian Medical Center. This has been especially true for outpatient services and deliveries. A significant amount of the services have been provided

to urban Indians. For example, for the six months period January 1 through June 30, 1971, slightly over 58 percent of outpatient visits were made by individuals who gave as their residence one of five (Phoenix metropolitan area) cities.

If the urban Indian population continues to grow in the (Phoenix metropolitan area), and the request for services at Phoenix Indian Medical Center significantly increases, it will become necessary to reestablish priorities for services to urban Indians, thus limiting or eliminating such services.

Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I am here to testify that: (*a*) There is great justification for requesting supplemental funds for the Phoenix Indian Medical Center of Phoenix, Ariz., so that health services to Indian people living in the metropolitan area of Phoenix, Ariz., are not limited or eliminated; (*b*) Indian people living in the metropolitan area of Phoenix, Ariz., do not wish to have health services provided by the Phoenix Indian Medical Center of Phoenix, Ariz., limited or eliminated; (*c*) Indian people living in the metropolitan area of Phoenix, Ariz., resent the Federal Government labeling them as "urban Indians" and thereby separating them from their tribal groups; (*d*) Indian people living in the metropolitan area of Phoenix, Ariz., consider themselves as members of a group, tribe, or band of Indians for whom Congress has given the responsibility to Indian Health Service for providing health services.

On March 3, 1972, a general meeting of approximately 200 concerned Indians living in the metropolitan area of Phoenix, Ariz., met to discuss the paper "Availability of Health Services to Phoenix Urban Indians" released by the office of the Director of the Phoenix Area Indian Health Service. All those attending the meeting generally expressed alarm, dismay, criticism, and disgust at the threat by the Indian Health Service to terminate services to Indians residing in the Phoenix metropolitan area. Many questions were raised as to the Director's authority for carrying out such an action. The questions in the thinking of those concerned Indians included the following:

(1) What criteria does the Indian Health Service use to distinguish, define, and determine the word "Indian"?

(2) What is the legal basis for the Indian Health Service personnel interpreting and differentiating between urban and reservation Indian persons other than on the basis of location?

(3) Has the Indian Health Service previously considered off-reservation Indians in their annual budget and appropriation requests for funds from Congress? If not, why?

(4) Was the action taken to terminate health and medical services to Indians residing on and near reservation lands discretionary and within the powers granted to the executive branch of the Federl Government by congressional legislation?

(5) Was the action to terminate services to a segment of the total Indian population by Indian Health Service an indirect move to legally terminate Indians by relinquishing U.S. health and trust responsibilities to Indians?

(6) Were Indians who were directly affected by this move properly notified of this sudden reversal of the Indian Health Service policy?

(7) How does the area Director connect his own statement that "Federal Indian services are for reservation Indians" with that of comments extracted from the "President's special message to Con-

gress on Indians" as underscored in the Director's transcript regarding termination of health services to urban Indians? (No one reading the Director's statement was able to fully comprehend the meaning. In substance the widely distributed statement was considered ambiguous and contradictory and therefore confusing.)

Many other issues of course, were projected but a subsequent development out of this general meeting of alarmed Indian citizens was a face-to-face confrontation on March 10, 1972, with the U.S. Surgeon General who assured another large gathering of Indians that he did not "come here to cut services." Although this assurance has allayed somewhat the fears of real threats faced by thousands of off-reservation Indians living within the Phoenix metropolitan area boundaries, nevertheless, the comments made by various Federal officials with reference to termination of health services for off-reservation Indians reflect a growing trend of these resource personnel to disregard mandatory obligations to serve the Indian people.

In the Phoenix metropolitan area, more than 11,000 Indians sustain themselves out of sheer economic necessity mainly because of fierce individual pride and dignity in relation to tribal cultural values, and partly because of strong familial sense of responsibility. In leaving their respective reservations, practically all of these Indians left behind many types of Federal services and assistance that included beneficial health services to which they are clearly entitled. These former reservation Indians who relocated and who consist largely of older teens and young adults in relatively good physical health, have undoubtedly eased the burden of Indian Health Service on many Indian reservations. Are these removed Indian dwellers from 16 Arizona Indian reservations and from other reservations in surrounding States to be denied, regardless of their hardship, inherent tribal membership, family ties, and tribal cultural attachment?

Occupationally, the reservation Indian who chooses to migrate to the Phoenix metropolitan area is "grossly undertrained" and "most such persons have a severe language problem." Unquestionably the situation of displaced Arizona Indians in Metropolitan Phoenix is a serious one, complicated among other things by educational, housing, and employment factors compounded by cultural and sociopsychological adjustment problems, and so forth. To a large extent however, the responsibility for providing services in these areas to Indians has been laid to city, county, State and private agencies. But, in all the years that tribal Indians have resided in the city of Phoenix and vicinity, it has been well recognized by health agencies in the Phoenix area that provisions for health services to all Indians is, without question, the responsibility of the Phoenix Indian Medical Center, regardless of location. Indeed, the Director of Indian Health Service has stated:

> The Indian Health Service has been the major health provider for Indians and and Alaska Natives for 17 years. . . . Today, the Indian Health Service operates a comprehensive health services program, providing a full range of curative, preventive, rehabilitative, and environmental health services. . . . The program is carried out through a system of 51 hospitals, 77 health centers, and over 300 health stations and satellite field clinics. . . . Although the gap has narrowed between the Indian and Alaska Native state of health and that of the rest of the Nation, it is still far below national standards.

In view of these qualified statements by a respected medical authority, is the "extended" reservation person to be refused medical

treatment and hospitalization because of geographical displacement or because of an arbitrary ruling that disregards moral obligations, or because the administrator's fiscal responsibility was the primary factor in determining cutback of health services to off-reservation Indians residing in the Phoenix metropolitan area, many of whom subsist on income at the poverty level?

There are many health and medical facilities available in the Phoenix metropolitan area including alcoholic halfway houses, but few are willing to admit and accommodate Indians in these institutions except for extreme cases and emergency treatment. Only recently, some Phoenix Indian residents publicly testified about unpleasant experiences in which they were personally refused medical treatment and services at certain health institutions only because they happened to be Indians with presupposed privileges at the Phoenix Indian Medical Center.

Purely and simply it is the contention of many that at the local level Indian people are being turned away from the most essential of medical treatment and care at certain non-Federal health facilities. The feeling shared for the most part by Phoenix area Indians toward services that is provided by Indian Health Service, State, and local agencies, indicate that these institutions, practically all of which receive some Federal assistance and funds, are not carrying out the policies which was clearly outlined in President Nixon's address to the Nation on July 8, 1970, in which he stated:

> I believe that both of these policy extremes (termination and paternalism) are wrong. Federal termination errs in one direction, Federal paternalism errs in the other. Only by clearly rejecting both of these extremes can we achieve a policy which truly serves the best interests of the Indian people. . . . But most importantly, we have turned from the question of whether the Federal Government has a responsibility to Indians to the question of how that responsibility can best be fulfilled.

Will the Federal Government through its health institutions in turn and in like manner, stay its own trust responsibilities toward Indian people? And why was HEW's General Counsel's Office called upon to circumvent the Chief Executive's authority and responsibility with legalities? Are the uses of subtle legal jargon, methods, and maneuvers to be the sole criterion upon which health services to Indians are to be determined? It is clear that once again some Federal bureaucrats have once again effectively confused and discouraged a large segment of the Indian population toward "distrust of the white man." Is the threatening situation in the Phoenix metropolitan area another experience of doubt, misunderstanding, tension, and hostility that has characterized the long history and centuries of negative relationships between the Indian and the white man?

Yet in spite of the actions of a few, there are other Indians who still place much of their unswerving faith on the goodness of mankind. For instance, although a great number of employed Indian residents are eligible for Indian health services, nonetheless, it is generally acknowledged that most prefer private treatment at medical clinics through their own resources and family health insurance plans. A majority of those employed are willing to forego long waiting lines, overt favoritism practices in admission procedures, and negative attitudes of certain hospital personnel that prevails at the Phoenix Indian Medical Center.

One of the biggest problems that has existed for years has been in the area of eligibility requirements and admission standards for applicants of Indian Health Services at the Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Criticism have been leveled in the past at the hospital administration staff for allowing non-Indians to be treated and cared for; many times in preference to suffering, waiting Indian patients themselves, under severe stress and crowded conditions that somehow operates with a limited staff and inadequate medical supplies, materials, and equipment.

Presently, our group of Indian people in the Phoenix metropolitan area is attempting to cooperate with the Phoenix Indian Medical Center representatives towards relieving this long-exposed situation. It is hoped that with the strong support of our own reservation officials and tribal representatives in the Phoenix area, we will soon determine the basis for eligibility and admission standards at the Phoenix Indian Hospital with reference to legal precedence.

Additionally, through our off-reservation representatives within the Phoenix Area Indian Health Advisory Board, we hope to participate more fully in suggesting and recommending other hospital policy changes to meet the unique health needs of "preferred" tribal people of which we are an intrinsic part. In regard to our own families, relatives, and friends who reside on many Indian reservations, and in response to supporting comments of tribal representatives, it is our intention to help insure equal opportunity for the most desparate and needy.

For these goals, we strongly urge this subcommittee to recommend to Congress increased funds of a least 15 percent additionally of the appropriation requested for the Phoenix area by the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1973.

Additionally, we ask that all existing and available health resources at the disposal of Indian Health Services not be reduced in critical health areas or at any degree or level. For instance, a cutback in programs such as the kidney disease program for dialysis patients currently taking place at the Phoenix Indian Medical Center would be a matter of death or life for many Indian people, since the Arizona State Legislature, on the basis that the State could not afford its share of the cost for health benefits for Indians, has not adopted medicaid. Or, a transfer of physicians from the Phoenix Indian Medical Center to "Ocean Station November" for Coast Guard duty would of course, mean drastic curtailments of essential medical care. Percentage cutbacks of Federal services in any crucially needed health program has only caused further deterioration of Indian health and untold harm to the intangibles of good will, cooperative feelings, improved relationships, and moral integrity among hundreds and thousands of Indian Health Service resource and service personnel and their constituents: The Indian people.

How much more can we portray this urgent appeal for an extended appropriation to help fulfill basic medical needs and essential health requirements of all Indian people?

It is hoped that this added amount will be adequate in continued services for the many Indians living off-reservation in the Phoenix metropolitan area.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much do you need in addition to the request of the Indian Health Service?

Mr. SANDERSON. We strongly recommend at least 15 percent in addition to the appropriation that the Indian Health Service has requested.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many urban Indians do you have in the Phoenix area?

Mr. SANDERSON. Approximately 15,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. These people all left the reservation for some reason or another?

Mr. SANDERSON. Yes. I wish to clarify that. Some of them were induced to leave.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; because of the relocation program.

Mr. SANDERSON. Right. Consequently, once they got to the city, the Government says, "You are urban Indians. We can't help you any more." So they drop them like a hot potato.

I want to point out that the Indian people, at least in the city of Phoenix, feel a very distinct closeness to their own tribes. They just don't see themselves as urban Indians. They see themselves as Apaches, Hopis, Navahos, whatever.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do the Indian people adjust to urban life?

Mr. SANDERSON. Not very well.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would they be happier on the reservation?

Mr. SANDERSON. I think so. But there are reasons why they cannot be there—economic reasons, there are no universities and there are no schools.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is one college on a reservation.

Mr. SANDERSON. That is one on one reservation. We are talking about 14 different tribes in Arizona. The kids can't even begin to get what they can in the cities. That is why they are there. There was a choice. If every Indian had an opportunity to have what he had in Phoenix and had it on the reservation, he would go back to the reservation. He doesn't want that part of the city scene.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Indian people don't like the cities any more than I do.

Mr. SANDERSON. It's something that is so irrelevant to their cultural background.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is one of the tragedies of our part of this century.

Thank you very much, Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. SANDERSON. May I submit this article along with my statement?

Mrs. HANSEN. We would be delighted to have it for the committee files.

Mr. SANDERSON. That speaks to that situation.

PHOENIX INDIAN MEDICAL CENTER

WITNESS

MRS. JULIA A. PORTER, PHOENIX INDIAN MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD AND ARIZONA INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mrs. Julia A. Porter, of the Phoenix Indian Medical Advisory Board and Arizona Indian Association.

Mrs. Porter. Madam Chairman and gentlemen, I find it ironic that less than a week after both the First Lady of our land and the wife of the Vice President came to visit our beautiful city of Phoenix that I should be a visitor in the city of their residence.

I wish to introduce myself. I am Julia Porter, Kiowa Indian from Phoenix, where I have lived for the past 30 years. I represent the members of Arizona Indian Association, Indian Health Advisory Board of the Pheonix Indian Center, and American Indian Forum, a Phoenix-based group of Indian people that is now addressing itself to potential problems.

The problem we are most interested in at the moment is a report that health and medical services to urban Indians may be limited or curtailed at the Phoenix Medical Center, a hospital run by the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I serve as vice president of the Indian health advisory board of that hospital.

In a report dated February 8, 1972, Dr. Charles S. McCammon, director of the Phoenix Area Indian Health Service, wrote that medical and health related visits to the Indian Medical Center have so increased that funds for the hospital are being used faster than anticipated. He also said that the past policy has been for Indian Health Service hospitals to care for all identifiable Indian people within the geographical area of the service unit. However, if serious funding shortages become apparent, services to urban Indians could be curtailed or eliminated.

Dr. McCammon has not been, nor do I believe he will be, heartless or coldblooded in this matter. I have the highest regard for Dr. McCammon and believe that if—and I emphasize if—he must ever make this decision, it would be done only after sweating great drops of blood.

We have been assured that such a service cut is not imminent. Our purpose here today is to request additional funds to be certain that such cuts do not occur. I was witness to such a service cut to urban Indians in the 1950's. That was no thing of beauty—I don't wish to see it repeated. Unfortunately, such a repeat could come about, because we have been told by Government officials that only reservation Indians are entitled to Government services.

It is an argument we cannot buy. Is a Navajo any less a Navajo whether he lives on the red sands of the reservation or on Western Boulevard in Phoenix?

I believe that the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service have foisted the belief on reservation-oriented organizations to further confuse the issue. It seems a matter of practical hypocrisy for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to have sent a reservation Indian to the city where the Indian Health Service says it cannot legally provide him with health and medical care. Then the Indian Health Service pats itself on the back and says, "We have made it a policy to take care of every qualified Indian who comes to our hospital." Does this sound like charity?

We are not after charity. We contend that the provision of the services to all Indians, regardless of where they live, is a continuing part of the contractual agreement between the tribes and the Government—a logical extension of the provisions of laws and treaties.

Such a law is the so-called Snyder Act. Now I'm no attorney. Like Will Rogers, all I know is what I read in the papers—papers like the one written by Lee J. Sclar, of California Indian Legal Services, where he said, in part:

> Statements by executive department officials that BIA and IHS lack authority to or are prohibited by law from serving off-reservation Indians are clearly erroneous. For the BIA and IHS to create residency restrictions which are not in the law and which exclude some Indians from the benefits of the Snyder Act is patently illegal.

Furthermore, I do not believe you can find anywhere in the treaties that their provisions are applicable only on the reservations.

It is true, I am told, that the provisions originally provided for Indians on reservations. But times are changing, as the old cliche goes. Mr. Sclar points out that, in 1950, over 50 percent of all Indians lived on reservations. In 1960, a similar percentage lived on reservations. Only 39 percent of all Indians lived on reservations by 1970.

In the geographic area of the Phoenix service unit, approximately 7,000 Indians live on reservations. More than 11,000 Indians live in the city of Phoenix, says the 1970 census. The number of Indian people who live in the four cities that surround Phoenix is not known to me.

Significantly, Dr. McCammon says that 58 percent of all outpatient visits at the Phoenix Indian Medical Center have been made by urban Indians.

I understand that funding for the hospital for this fiscal year was based on the nearby reservation populations of 7,000. The reality of the situation is, then, that the Indian Medical Center is trying to take care of an Indian population of some 18,000 people, when it does not have money to take care of half that many. Is it any wonder that the hospital is beginning to feel a financial bind?

How are we Indian people to view this? Should we view it as an attempt by the Government to precipitate a fight between urban and reservation Indians? The old trick has been to divide, then conquer: promise this tribe or that group a little more to win loyalty. Apparently this has worked because Indians have fought Indians before. Crow Indian scouts rode with Custer to fight the Sioux at the Little Big Horn.

It seems to me that trying to use an amont of money to care for both urban and reservation people, and the mentioning of the possibility of cutting services to one group or another is quite like throwing one bone to two hungry dogs. Such an act is bound to begin a fight. But more than that, such a situation would seriously violate the Indian conscience.

One of the common characteristics of Indian people is our belief in the extended family. When an Indian boy is shipped home from Vietnam in one of those $80 bronze coffins, aunts feel as though they have lost a son; cousins feel they have lost a brother, because the Indian family feels truly close.

On our Indian Health Advisory Board, one of our women who represents a few hundred reservation Indians also has two children who live in Phoenix. She feels the dilemma of not only taking the side of her children in this matter, but also protecting other members of the extended family who live on the reservation. Any service cuts would present many others with the same situation.

This is because of another common characteristic: the tradition of sharing by Indian people. During the 1967 blizzard in northern Arizona, the Navajos shared with one another until relief rations could arrive. These acts no doubt saved many lives.

Among many tribes, whenever someone is honored, he gives away possessions to others to share his honor.

My own mother's concept of paradise was a place where relatives and friends eat together and share presents—and there is much happiness.

I think it would abhor Indian people to be put into a situation where they would be forced to be selfish with such a thing as health care.

From a more practical point of view, however, such a service slash would expose the low-income Indian people of Phoenix to a lack of care. The alternatives for them, in the foreseeable future, are the county hospital, and a health network now being formed by the Maricopa County comprehensive health planning board.

Participation of these programs is based on income levels and/or residence in certain geographic areas. One basic fallacy here is that an Indian may not qualify for care in these programs because he makes more money than is allowable. If a father makes $25 a year more than the income levels currently allowed, he or his family are turned away. Would that $25 excess pay for dental care for his children or medicine for his wife? I think not.

Also, the Office of Economic Opportunity has been charged by the President with the responsibility for providing urban Indians with services. I think Indian groups in Phoenix have found that such OEO funding does not work for them. Again, participation in such programs is not restricted to persons in certain income levels. We reject this restriction and say again that contractual obligations still exist the require the Federal Government to care for the health and medical needs of the individual Indian.

In addition, our local OEO-funded Indian organization, the Phoenix Indian Center, has consistently refused to serve other than poverty-level income persons. While the Office of Economic Opportunity may find this admirable, many of us see this as a horrid situation. The board of directors' president has refused all but token input from the Indian community, preferring to take such input from the Community Action Agency of the city of Phoenix, commonly called LEAP, standing for leadership and education for the advancement of Phoenix. LEAP is black and Chicano oriented, and its elected head is Anglo. LEAP has consistently shielded the Indian Center from the Indian people. What chance do we have in a situation like this?

Furthermore, as to the health network, many Indians live outside the geographical boundaries of its jurisdiction. The health network boundaries do not even include, if the current health network literature is accurate, the area of the Tri-C Neighborhood Council. Many Indian people of both low- and moderate-income live in the Tri-C area. My question is: What good will this network do the Indian people who live outside of it if the service cuts take place? The obvious answer is: none.

It seems to me that the easiest and most sensible solution is to provide adequate funds to take care of all people in the service unit.

In fact, I believe that the programs of the Indian Medical Center must be expanded immediately.

By way of information, I want to tell you that the present building, although beautiful and modern and was opened in 1970, was planned in 1957 and is consequently already too small, in my opinion, based upon information supplied by hospital personnel.

As vice president of the Indian Health Advisory Board, may I tell you what I feel are prime objectives? They are these:

Adequate funding of the hospital to take care of approximately 18,000 Indian people.

Add funds for an alcoholism program. At present, no funded alcoholism program that is medically oriented is available at the hospital. Among other things, this means that no detoxification or followup care is now available.

We should not even have to ask for such a program because Dr. Emery Johnson, the Director of Indian Health Service, has testified in Senate and House hearings that health services are to include such a program. (Senate Hearings, pt. 2 at 1328–1329; House Hearings, pt. 4 at 983.)

Expand the obstetrics department.

Provide a much needed convalescence home. Now, patients from the reservation must often travel hundreds of miles immediately after discharge. Often, they are not physically well enough to undertake such a journey but must anyhow because there are no alternatives.

Provide a special medical team to visit rest homes with Indian patients in the Phoenix area. The current contract care doctor can only see the patients approximately once a month.

Add staff members for nighttime clinics. Ofter, because of transportation or other difficulties, patients must wait until night hours to come to the emergency room of the hospital. Sometimes the family cannot afford for the head of the house to take time away from work to bring children with minor problems to the hospital. A day away from work may mean $12 to $15 out of a paycheck. Night clinics could solve many of these problems. I'm sorry I do not have the figures, but I understand that informal statistics kept by the medical staff indicate a significant rise in night emergency room visits.

Add staff to the maintenance department.

Add staff to the physical therapy department, preferably an aide and a clerical worker.

Add staff to utilize all operating room facilities. Although we have four operating rooms, we only have enough surgical staff to use two of them.

Add funds to train Indian people for bedside care duties. Such people, I feel, would be sensitive to Indian patients and would communicate well with them.

I will end here.

I must tell you that I regret I do not have all the statistics and facts I wanted with me. We have only known since Friday night we were coming here to speak to you. This did not give us much time to prepare all we needed to say.

While flying here, I noticed many mountains and hills between Capitol Hill and Phoenix. No doubt this may make it difficult for you to see the needs of the Indian people of Phoenix.

If you can't see, I hope you get a vision of those needs, and that you will use your authority to satisfy them.

Thank you very much.

I am glad to appear before you. I think women can understand each other's problems. Men can understand, but I think women understand our situation better.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. It's a pleasure to have you appear.

Mrs. PORTER. Thank you.

INDIAN HEALTH

WITNESS

HARRIS D. RILEY, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON INDIAN HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Harris D. Riley, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Health of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Mr. RILEY. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to discuss with you the health needs of Indian and Alaska Native people. I am Dr. Harris D. Riley, Jr., chairman of the Committee on Indian Health of the American Academy of Pediatrics. The academy is the national organization of board-certified pediatricians who provide health care to children and youth throughout the United States.

Madam Chairman, for the information of the committee I have appended to my testimony a report on the advances in Indian health over the past decade which does discuss the role of the Committee on Indian Health of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Almost 500,000 Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts come under the scope of the Indian health program. Although there have been marked and dramatic reductions in death and disease tolls since the Public Health Service was given responsibility for the program in 1955, the general health level of these two populations still remains about a generation behind that of the general population of the United States.

Indians and Alaska Natives suffer from excessive rates of respiratory, gastroenteric, parasitic, and other infectious diseases, often complicated in intensity by malnutrition. Their dental health is subaverage. Their mental health problems are acute. The majority of the home environments are primitive and often lacking in proper sanitation facilities. Their economy is less than minimal.

Indians and Alaska Natives are a young population. Their median age is 17 as compared with 28 for the country as a whole. The youthfulness of the group, coupled with the differences in geographic location, life style, and cultural patterns, necessitate the development of new and innovative ways to provide the full range of comprehensive health services that are required.

Improvements are especially needed in maternal and child health. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births is 30.9 for Indians and Alaska Natives and 21.8 for the United States, all races. Indian maternal mortality is 33.9 per 100,000 live births as contrasted to 24.5 for the United States, all races.

To help make these improvements the Indian Health Service could utilize additional resources (1) for patient care in specialized areas involving maternal and child health; (2) to improve antiquated or poorly equipped hospitals and clinics; (3) to expand dental services; and (4) to increase mental health programs.

Leading causes of hospitalization for the last 10 years, for example, have been first, deliveries and complications of pregnancies, followed by respiratory diseases and infective and parasitic diseases. Further, a breakdown of these major reportable diseases in 1969, which is typical, shows that the majority of the new cases occurred in children under the age of 15. The range extended from 84 percent in otitis media cases to 48 percent in influenza.

Otitis media, which so seriously affects children, has been the No. 1 reportable disease among Indians and Alaska Natives since 1964. Epidemiologic studies have defined the population at greatest risk to otitis media as that group of children under the age of 2. If the first attack of otorrhea occurs before the first birthday, the risk of repeated attacks is greater. Prompt medical treatment is essential. Sometimes, in spite of early treatment, permanent damage such as badly scarred or punctured eardrums may result, requiring major reconstruction surgery and special facilities for treatment and hospitalization. The child's hearing may be so severely damaged that his vocational and social development is restricted for the future. Nearly one-fifth of the new cases of otitis media in 1959 were children under 1 year of age and 56.9 percent of the total were under 5. These statistics emphasize the need for early diagnosis, immediate antibiotic treatment of affected youngsters, following up cases, and improving environmental and nutritional status.

Dental services are another category which can be easily measured. Fifty percent of the needs are being met for children in the 5–9 and 10–14 groups. Here again, expansion is needed, for children seen annually are likely to require less care than those who are infrequent clinic visitors.

The support of the Congress last year with the accompanying new program initiatives permitted the Indian Health Service to place special attention on some of these critical problems. New staff was assigned to maternal and child health programs in a number of areas to help care for high risk mothers, increase prenatal and postpartum care of both mothers and babies, and to provide family planning services. Activities also were increased in mental health, dental and otitis media programs.

Community health medics, or physician assistants, were introduced to some 10 service units to expand physicians' capabilities and another 10 entered the first year of training. A number of community health representatives completed their initial training and others were given advanced training to upgrade their capabilities. Additional auxiliaries were trained in the fields of mental health, nutrition, dentistry, nursing, sanitation, food service, laboratory, X-ray, health records, and medical social work.

A number of Indian tribes were given opportunities to develop community health programs to improve their environment and raise their level of health. In all, a new trend of vital important forward steps was established as a result of this sustained support of Congress.

We of the academy are pleased with the results of this support and hope that these efforts will continue the momentum of improvement underway.

Madam Chairman, we were pleased to note in the Indian Health Service budget request of the President an increase of approximately 6 percent. This increase should help the programs keep pace with inflation and perhaps provide a slight program expansion. However, because of your interest in the quality of life of all Americans, and particularly because of your responsiveness to the needs of those served by the Indian Health Service, we present the following recommendations. These recommendations come as a result of our close contact with the Indian people, an assessment of need, and our confidence that this investment in people will reduce infant mortality, complications of pregnancy, infectious and parasitic diseases, otitis media and its devastating effects upon young children, and provide for more community health medics from among the Indian and Alaskan Native population.

In order to meet the staff shortages in the direct patient care programs, we recommend that an increase of 300–400 positions be made available through an appropriation increase of approximately $4 million to the Indian Health Service. To alleviate some of the backlog of dental needs, we request an additional $1 million for 80–100 positions. It is our desire to see an increased appropriation of approximately $1 million to $1,500,000 for staffing expansion to continue and enlarge programs relating to the mental health of the American Indian and Alaska Native.

Madam Chairman, we have seen the American Indian and Alaska Native demonstrate their effectiveness in the delivery of direct health services to their people through various health programs. It has been very satisfying and encouraging to see the Indian people developing their expertise in program management and seeing how health training not only improves the health care services made available but also provides new careers among those very people being served. To enable the Indian Health Service to further expand the involvement of Indians and Alaska Natives in the operation and function of their programs, we recommend an additional $1 million be appropriated.

Much of the medical care provided by the Indian Health Service is through contractual arrangements with hospitals, clinics, physicians, and dentists. These arrangements are an essential element of the Indian Health Service, and we recommend that an increase of $6 million be made available. Although the academy has no specific recommendation to make regarding increased funding for new hospital construction, replacement, modernization, and repair, we do earnestly request that emphasis be also placed upon construction needs of the Indian Health Service.

Madam Chairman, we of the American Academy of Pediatrics do appreciate the past efforts of your committee and the Congress in the Indian health areas. It has indeed been gratifying, but years of work are yet ahead before the health status of the First Americans is comparable to that of others in our Nation. We trust in your continuing support and you can continue to rely upon our efforts.

Thank you, and I will be pleased to answer any questions or discuss further any aspects of my presentation.

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I would like to append to my statement a report of the Committee on Indian Health.

Mrs. HANSEN. The information will be made a part of the committee's files. Can these staff shortages be filled?

Mr. RILEY. Unquestionably.

Mrs. HANSEN. We haven't always had that kind of testimony.

Mr. RILEY. I can tell you as a professor in a medical school that this Indian Health Service is highly sought after by graduates. A large segment of our students, when they apply to the Public Health Service for a position, specify the Indian Health Service. I am very encouraged over this.

Mrs. HANSEN. This has been one of the limiting factors in the past.

Mr. RILEY. Yes. I know that. There is a need for expansion and updating of the hospital facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think part of the problem is that the construction budget has been curtailed to meet the needs of the pollution abatement.

Mr. RILEY. Yes, I know. We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you. We are appreciative of the efforts of your committee and the Congress in the past. There still is a great need to bring the health of the first Americans up to that of the level of the remainder of the population.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

URBAN AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER

WITNESS

LEON COOK, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Leon Cook, Chairman of the National Congress of American Indians.

(Mr. Cook's prepared statement follows:)

URBAN AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER

HISTORY

The Urban American Indian Center was an idea that was fostered many years ago in the City of Minneapolis. However, it was not until 1968, when there were strong indications that the Model Cities program would get off the ground in this city, that Indian people really began to think seriously about a project of this type.

Initially, three proposals were submitted to the Model City program. None were accepted. The officials of the program told the Indian community to get together, form a group representing all Indian interests, write a proposal and submit it to them. The Indian groups complied and a proposal was submitted, first to Model Cities and then on to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal agency responsible for neighborhood facility applications and grants.

PART I

This proposal or part I, contained such general information as tentative site, maps of the proposed location, tentative costs, population data, et cetera. This was formally submitted to the regional office of HUD in May of 1970. Upon receipt of a planning grant of $40,000 from the Model Cities program, the temporary planning board hired a coordinator. Planning of programs for this facility began immediately.

Approval of part I was granted in April 1971. A 4-month deadline for submission of part II was given.

PART II

Part II was the more complex part of the proposal. Data relating to final costs, final site, relocation, design, tentative programs, agency information, et cetera, all had to be submitted. August 15, 1971, was our deadline for submission of this final proposal. However, we ran into difficulties in getting a site. HUD was requested to grant extensions on three more occasions before a suitable site could be found. On March 13, 1972, part II was submitted to the HUD area office .

PROGRAM

As was previously mentioned, the board of directors will be responsible for the various programs that will be housed within this complex. This responsibility also carries the burden of getting adeqaute financing to carry out these programs to the greatest degree in order to benefit the 15,000 Indians of the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area. Actually, it is hoped that this Center will coordinate efforts of the nearly 30 Indian groups of this area. Of this number, there are probably two to three which actually provide social services, while the others are cultural, educational, or recreation groups. The centers programs will be in three major areas: Social services, cultural and recreation. These were arrived at after an intensive resident input campaign was conducted in late 1970 and early 1971. Data from residents was collected and compiled and it showed these three areas.

Some of the programs which hopefully can be a part of the Center include: employment counseling, job development, housing information, legal services, home management services, debt counseling, prison laison, welfare services, recreational activities. Programs which are not currently in operation that the Center hopes to provide are; cultural resources (museum, library, audio visual aids) detached street workers, community aides, and day care facilities, and also reservation communication and coordination.

We feel very strongly that this type of programing—by Indian, for Indians—is very unique, and will give the American Indian a part in governing the types of services that are made available to them. As more and more Indians migrate from the reservation areas, more and more problems are created by lack of planning, such a move, little or no orientation to city life, inadequate living conditions and inadequate social services for these people.

Five years ago, an experimental American Indian Employment and Guidance Center was operating and had a good deal of success with attracting people for the services it provided. However, as was mentioned above there are many more problems that exist within individuals that cannot be solved by a single service. Many times people coming off the reservation have all of these problems. If they attempt to solve these difficulties, they are oftentimes referred to many agencies throughout the city. Many of the people get discouraged and give up, remaining unemployed or leaving their children out of school.

Cultural and recreational activities, will in a sense provide a bonus for the American Indian people. The activities that are available to them are a hit and miss type. That is, they are held at various locations in the city, at various times during the year, and not always planned by Indian people. Recreation, for instance, was a major factor in the lives of American Indians. Now there is very little. With the construction of a gymnasium and outdoor recreation space, that will be specifically for Indian people, it is anticipated that recreational activity will be heading upward in the Twin City area.

Cultural activities will probably be the major drawing card for this facility. We hope to attract Indians as well as non-Indians to this facet of the Center. Hopefully, much knowledge can be gained by both parties. Schools at every level could also be involved in our program, gathering information and history concerning American Indians.

URBAN AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER BUDGET, 1972–1973

PURPOSES

The Urban American Indian Center hopes to establish a solid foundation of services before the actual completion of their physical facility. This program establishment beforehand can assist in doing away with a long period of adjustment for a new staff in a new building. Also, those people using the services can

become acquainted with the goals and objectives of the Center prior to the completion of construction. It is hoped that coordination of some of the other services in the community can also begin at this time.

PROGRAM

There are presently many locations throughout the city as which interim programs could hopefully stay together at a location near the proposed site of the Urban American Indian Center. There are three positions which we would concentrate on during this interim period. The Director of Social Services, the art curator and the Recreation Coordinator. These three personnel will be responsible for the three major areas of the facilities: the cultural, social service and recreation components. Initially, they would begin laying groundwork and establishing programs for the Center and the opening date of January 1974.

Personnel:	*Annual*
Director, social services	$12,000
Art curator	10,000
Recreation coordinator	8,000
Total	30,000
12 percent fringe benefits	3,600
Total	33,600
Space: $400 per month, 12 months	4,800
Travel: $1,000 per staff member	3,000
Supplies	2,500
Equipment	10,000
Total	53,900

URBAN AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER

The proposed operating budget per year for the Urban American Indian Center is $250,000. As the physical plant and programs expand, of course, the budget will expand. In our initial year (1972–73) we hope to secure $50,000 of interim funding. In the next year, we anticipate the $250,000. Expansion will cost us $50,000 per year for the next 3 years with a total for a 5-year period being $1,350,000.

Mr. Cook. The center, as indicated on page 3 of the program part of the first part of my statement, alludes to the kinds of programs. It's really the whole array of the kinds of programs that Indians for the most part have not been recipients of in the city. It's really a bridged program, trying to bring the inner community with the total numbers of existing services as well as provide services where there are existing gaps in present programs in the cities.

For instance, in Minneapolis there are approximately 800 services available. At this point in time, the inner community's relationship with anything outside of the State employment service or outside of State welfare offices is pretty nominal and incidental at best.

The program is intended to provide a bridged program—everything from legal services to particular information referral. My statement alludes to American employment guidance. That was an experimental program that was started 5 years ago. I started that and I also started a number of medical services programs in the city of Minneapolis for Indians as well as housing programs when I was there working for the halfway neighborhood house when I was going to graduate school.

To give you an idea of that work, we were primarily interested initially in getting the Public Health Service to respond because they stated in their rules and regulations they would at that time provide medical care to the Indians after they left the reservations for a period

of 1 year. It never did come about because we could never figure out the jargon of the Public Health Service Director.

We set up our own medical health services in Minneapolis. At that point, the only place they could get medical services was at the general hospital and only on an emergency basis.

In the area of employment, we tried numerous kinds of things. Time and time again, I would get our Indians into well-paying jobs, from $3.50 to $4 an hour. But it didn't seem to be working. They wouldn't seem to last. I was thinking more in terms of the income.

By accident, I had placed four men in a place called NAPCO. They manufacture toys and incidental things. They put four to work at $1.25 an hour. The next day the man called me up and said, "I just asked for four people. I have Indians coming out of the walls." I said, "Look, I haven't sent any others down. I sent you the four and that was it." He said, "I got Indians coming all over the place. I like them and am employing them, but please tell them to come through me."

I went back and talked to the fellows and I didn't understand why they would all of a sudden be attracted to a $1.25-an-hour job when I couldn't get them to stay on the $3.50-an-hour job. It was the idea of getting them in a job with a sheltered workshop thing.

We used that operation when people would come into town in the first 6 to 8 weeks. The employer would allow us to do that where we could find them housing and generate an immediate income. Then they move into the area of housing and get the kids enrolled in school and other necessary things when getting people to move comfortably into the city.

That was the beginning of a program I put together called the Twin City American Indian program in 1966. It was a program designed to provide a total bridge program for both the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and also neighboring communities, as well as provide the kind of bridge that was lacking from aid programs, from alcohol abuse programs to parents programs, to family counseling programs, and to what have you and the whole array of programs.

The intent was to solicit funds for a community center that would be the central house of all these types of activities, as well as in the area of social services, employment and housing, and additional cultural relations activities.

The Indian center that we are presently pursuing is now to the point of HUD giving us final approval on the part 2 of what they call the final proposal submission for detailed schematics and the cost breakdown.

We found a site finally. We had some hassles with the city of Minneapolis over the site. We have a number of existing services in the city that relate to Indians—approximately 25 to 30. At this point in time there is no coordination. I am kind of a citywide coordinator for everything.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you working with the Indian Health Service group which was provided funds last year by this committee to index the services that are available? The interesting thing is that the State of Minnesota is very conservative in the allocation of funds for Indians. It is unconscionable with the Indian population that Minnesota has, that they have restrictive legislation.

Mr. Cook. We have had a very, very poor relationship within the State and with the State government. There is no question. At one time I was interested in the excutive director of the State affairs commission. We got the Indian Affairs Commission. At this point that is not particularly in very good relationship in and of itself with the State government with the Governor's office. We have Indians, nevertheless, in the State division of Indian education. We have just suggested setting up an Indian commission within the department of welfare, particularly an area of foster home placement and adoption. We are now trying to get some assistance in setting up probation and payroll programs, which is working out.

Most of the activities, nevertheless, are being funded directly from the Federal Government through programs implemented and operated by the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. I think they too have their own problems in terms of relationships with the State governments. It limits, of course, the ability to establish innovative or creative types of programs within the cities themselves.

The intent of this program and the intent of the request, since we have existing services available, is to begin to house those programs in the areas of clusters of housing, employment, et cetera.

Mrs. Hansen. That is why this committee appropriated funds to the Indian Health Service for this project.

Mr. Cook. That program is working relatively successfully.

Mrs. Hansen. The Indian Health Service testified that this program was just getting off the ground. At the end of this year they should have some results.

Mr. Cook. Right.

Mrs. Hansen. Are you interested in the same type of program through the BIA?

Mr. Cook. For the total gamut of programs outside of medical services. Assuming the center is going to go into operation in January 1974, that is the intent. Construction should be completed and it will be ready to open. Rather than wait when the doors are open to begin programing, the intent is to provide us with the kinds of funds to begin to establish that umbrella or concerted effort we need to mobilize the services we presently have so when the doors are open we are ready to go into business. At the same time we are developing a center reservation program.

Mrs. Hansen. The OEO programs and the whole gamut of programs apparently have ignored these Indians.

Mr. Cook. Exactly. There is no OEO program in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Hansen. These programs are supposed to be for all Americans.

Mr. Cook. I think we have been shortsighted on that. The OEO program was terminated in Minneapolis 3 years ago.

Mrs. Hansen. If my State were in this position I would do everything I could to correct the situation.

Mr. Cook. I appreciate your comments. I have been back in the city of Minneapolis for approximately 4 months. I left the Bureau of Indian Affairs last November.

I know we are limited in time, but if sometime you or members of your committee would be interested, we have a very extensive slide presentation we put together, as well as a very extensive program of services that could explain this program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congressman Fraser talked to me about this program.

Mr. COOK. The Congressman has been very supportive and very helpful. If it was not for his help, we would be in deep trouble.

Mrs. HANSEN. At one point in time the BIA was considered to be feudal and paternalistic. Many Indians wanted to get away from the BIA.

They went to the cities and found out the white man was worse than the BIA.

I foresee the trend that some people would like to see half of the BIA's funds going to urban Indians. That isn't the answer. You don't starve reservation Indians because you have additional needs.

Mr. COOK. That is right. Last year when we went through, then I appeared before you as a Director of Economic Development for the Bureau. The same kind of a situation resulted there in terms of the natural resources area of the Bureau having been kept at a constant level of funding for no less than 10 years in every area.

In terms of area resources I know you have been outspoken and adamant about the preservation of ecology and environment and natural resource programs. Those programs, of course, in the Bureau, in my mind, have been emasculated into the point of being essentially ineffective within the system because there is no project money but just staffing money.

On the other hand, in terms of requests, in my mind the Department of Interior does limit that capability of the Bureau to request additional funds until they really do establish the priorities.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Department receives their ceilings from the OMB.

Mr. COOK. Right. In my mind it is a bassackward kind of budget cycle. It's also my impression, and I think very clearly from the history of budget and appropriations that your committees, both House and Senate, have not ever refused allocations as requested by the Department.

I have looked at the pattern, particularly in the area of resources, and there has never been a refusal on a request. I think the same could be done in terms of adding on an amount and a ceiling at least on an experimental basis for urban Indian communities.

For instance, I testified a week ago before Senator Nelson on the proposed Comprehensive Manpower Training Employment Act of 1972. I asked for a request that was set aside so that the Indians would not be subject to the moneys being funded through the Bureau and, on the other hand, subject to the whims of local, county, and State governments of the States they reside in—the establishment of a national advisory board of manpower, the establishment of a manpower services division in the Department of Labor for direct funding to reservations and to urban Indian organizations.

The statistics on reservations are deplorable. The numbers are manageable, both in cities and on reservations.

I went through the hassle a year ago. I sat with Mayor Daley in Chicago. We had a small hassle with the Indian community in Indian Village there. We were looking at approximately 50 Indians. The mayor was notably upset. I said, Mr. Mayor, of all the constituencies, you have in this community, assuming we have at the very most 10,000 Indians, let's say at the very most 1,000 of those need intensive serv-

ices. It's the most manageable population you have in the city of Chicago. There is no way you can really relate to the problems of a million Blacks. There is no way you can really relate in my mind, a million disadvantaged poor whites. But you can adjust yourself realistically to the number of Indians in this community that need housing. That was the issue. There should be no reason why at this point in time you could not respond to 32 units of housing." He couldn't understand that. He said, "The statistics are deplorable." I said, "They are, but the numbers are manageable." They are manageable everyplace in Indian claims, whether in Minneapolis or Chicago or where, that we can in fact deal with the human, the physical, the natural resources in my community where Indians reside.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you have to make OMB realize they have to give the BIA a new ceiling.

Mr. COOK. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think they have to recognize that HUD and OEO aren't meeting the Indians needs as they should.

I am going to be very blunt. Senator Kennedy introduced an Indian school bill which would negate many of the current BIA Indian schools. That is very fine, if OEO, HUD, and HEW would provide the necessary funding.

Mr. COOK. I think that was the reason that the Indian Committee essentially backed off.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct.

Mr. COOK. A large part of the difficulty in understanding is the fact that essentially we normally talk about two separate grant type programs. We have formula grants programs based and allocated on the State apportionment basis where, by and large, the Indians have the biggest difficulty in receiving either a fair share or a portion of a share with Department of Labor, HEW, et cetera. It's in those programs we have our largest difficulties. But it's in those programs, nevertheless, where the urban Indians and reservation Indians have a point in common. It's a point of natural resources.

It's in the other areas, the extraneous areas of the Bureau—housing, education, employment, training, et cetera—that there would be, in my mind, no conflict, in my mind, no hassle between urban Indians and reservation Indians, given enough money in those areas to do the job.

That is what we are looking at with this program. It's an attempt to try to provide the vehicle to mobilize services within an urban community to be responsive to the Indian community in numbers that, in my mind, are manageable and realistic. That is what we are trying to do.

Something like last year when we were going through the session, when I aked you to invite two Navajo people in on the Navajo project. That was the first thing in the Indian community. This is the first in the urban communities. If we can develop it to the point where it's a really successful program, I think it will be.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much. I am glad to have had this discussion. The committee has been deeply troubled.

Mr. COOK. I appreciate your allowing me to sit with you. I appreciate your continued and consistent help for the Indians across the country. I want to thank Congressman Fraser for being a persistent advocate.

Mrs. HANSEN. He has been very, very helpful on this program.

Our hearings began on February 22, 1972, and the conclusion of the session today completes the hearings of the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations on the 1973 fiscal year budget estimates.

I would like to express my appreciation to each and every member of the subcommittee, who have been very able members. I can't begin to express my appreciation for your patience and cooperation. The sessions have been very long, and you have been most helpful. Please accept my gratitude.

I declare the record of these hearings closed on testimony relating to the 1973 budget requests associated with the Interior and related agencies appropriations bill as of 3:10 p.m., Friday, April 14, 1972.

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:)

HELENA, MONT., *March 29, 1972.*

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

I urge favorable consideration by your committee of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation educational improvement proposal. This plan, if approved, will significantly upgrade the quality of education available on the reservation and enable these proud people to determine their own destiny without the need for continual Government participation in their affairs.

I can assure you that any Federal funds going to the Blackfeet Reservation will be well utilized. These people have made significant progress in improving economic conditions on the reservation. And this grant could provide the educational and training facilities to complement the determination to success that has been demonstrated on the Blackfeet Reservation in recent years.

Sincerely,

FORREST H. ANDERSON,
Governor of Montana.

STATEMENT OF MELVIN D. THOM, CHAIRMAN, WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBAL COUNCIL, SCHURZ, NEV., APRIL 14, 1972, TO HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Because of late notice it was not possible to be scheduled to testify before the committee today. There were just too many witnesses scheduled ahead. However, I am submitting my statement for the record. I have come to Washington to ask your help in getting $270,000 added to the fiscal year 1973 Bureau of Indian Affairs budget for rehabilitation and betterment of the Walker River Irrigation System. The Walker River Paiute Tribe has requested the funds year after year for the past 10 years only to see them knocked off the final budget. That is why we are appealing to you directly to help us. A copy of the report spelling out our particular needs and projections for the next [illegible] years has already been furnished to Chairman Hansen.

Members of this committee, I cannot overemphasize how desperately we need these funds. The only improvements that have been made to our irrigation system were done in the early 1900's and late 1930's when our diversion and storage dams were constructed. The system is obsolete and still shows many features of the Paiutes' first effort to farm our lands before the turn of the century. Much of our decreed water is wasted because of the poor delivery system and leaks in the storage reservoir. The system has been reported to operate at 15 percent efficiency in some cases. I am sure you will agree that this situation cannot continue especially when the demands for water is becoming greater and greater.

The main resource of our tribe is our agricultural lands. At the present time we are farming 2,750 acres. With improvements to our irrigation system this acreage can be increased to 4,000 acres. This is not much when you consider that

our reservation totals some 320,000 acres and our tribal enrollment is now around 1,000 members.

Our people are trying diligently to improve their standard of living. Many of our people want to stay on the reservation and make use of our resources. We know that we have to make better use of our land and water if we are to become a viable community. Many young tribal members are going into the cattle marketing business and we need more land for alfalfa to feed cattle during the winter months. Also, some tribal members are growing and marketing alfalfa hay. The alfalfa hay that we grow on the reservation is becoming more and more important to the local economy since the Indian people have the only good farmlands in Mineral County.

The irrigation improvements that we are requesting does not meet our total needs by any means. However, it is a good start. We feel that we have been neglected by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for too long. Every year promises are made and we get the same answer—no appropriations. That is why your help is needed today.

Your consideration of our request is appreciated.

REQUEST FOR IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1973

Walker River Irrigation Project, $270,000

The Walker River irrigation project located at the north end of Walker Lake in Mineral County, Nev., serves 2,750 acres and has an ultimate project area of 4,000 acres based on the defined water supply. The project lands include 200 acres of non-Indian and 2,550 acres of Indian lands with the remaining underdeveloped arable land in Indian ownership. The water supply is natural flow from the Walker River with first call on the stream and storage in Weber Reservoir with a capacity of 13,000-acre feet. The project works were constructed in the early 1900's through the thirties that consist of namely; Weber Dam, a diversion dam, 17.2 miles of canals, 13.5 miles of laterals, 4.3 miles open drains, and 327 water control structures. The present system did not provide for water deliveries to individual landowners nor meet total project needs to serve the potential project area. These improvements are necessarily reflective of the then engineering technology and frontier approaches to agriculture ventures that fall far short of today's standards. All features of the project are badly in need of extensive repairs and/or replacements.

Funds in the amount of $1,080,000 have been identified in a rehabilitation and betterment program to meet project needs to up-date the system and serve available project lands with a defined water supply. The work proposed in the overall program is scheduled over a four (4) year period at an average annual level of funding of $270,000. This schedule permit minimal inconvenience to farming operations and will provide maximum employment opportunities to the Walker River Reservation labor force. To follow is breakdown by project features for each year of the four (4) year schedule:

FIRST YEAR

Weber Dam	$15,650
Canal No. 1 (5.47 miles)	216,133
Engineering and common services	38,217
Total	270,000

SECOND YEAR

Canal No. 1 (0.91 mile)	35,920
Lateral No. 1A (5.25 miles)	124,080
Canal No. 2 (3.21 miles)	67,303
Drainage canal (4.30 miles)	4,480
Engineering and common services	38,217
Total	270,000

THIRD YEAR

Canal No. 2 (2.98 miles)	62,533
Lateral No. 2A (5.25 miles)	163,040
Drainage canal (1.8 miles)	6,210
Engineering and common services	38,217
Total	270,000

FOURTH YEAR

Canal No. 2 (4.66 miles)	96, 402
Lateral No. 2B (1.68 miles)	62, 485
Lateral No. 2C (2.27 miles)	50, 567
Lateral No. 2D (0.95 mile)	22, 327
Engineering and common services	38, 219
Total	270, 000
Grand total	1, 080, 000

STATE OF MONTANA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Helena, Mont., March 22, 1972.

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: I believe the Blackfeet Indian Reservation redevelopment proposal offers an unequalled opportunity for the wise and beneficial expenditure of public funds.

If the members of your committee could visit the Browning area, the home of the proud Blackfeet Nation, you would immediately appreciate the need for the school and related facilities described in the proposal.

Approval of this proposal to improve educational facilities on the Blackfeet Reservation will be an investment in the future that will produce an unlimited return in opportunity and hope for these people.

I can think of no better purpose for public monies than full funding of this plan. And I urge your committee to approve the Browning School District redevelopment proposal.

Sincerely,

THOMAS L. JUDGE, *Acting Governor.*

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
STATE CAPITOL,
Salem, Oreg., March 22, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Appropriation Committee, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: It has come to my attention that the Office of Management and Budget has deleted $1.2 million from the Bureau of Indian Affairs design funds for the development of the Chemawa Indian School.

If ever there was a stepchild in the Federal system, the Chemawa School fits the bill. This State and you personally have felt real concern regarding this important facility. I would urge you to take time out with members of your committee and tour this facility to see the deplorable conditions which exist.

The time for action for a major building program is now, and I ask that you and members of the Oregon delegation give personal attention to the matter so that the Indian people in the Northwest can have a first-class facility.

Your kind cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

TOM MCCALL, *Governor.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT,
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I understand that your subcommittee currently has under consideration the appropriation of construction funds for the new National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

I believe that the new Museum, to be located on the Mall, will be an important addition to the city and the Nation, providing enjoyment and information to visitors and Washington area residents alike. I was most pleased that President Nixon gave his strong endorsement to this project in his message of February 4, 1972, on the bicentennial in Washington. I share the President's belief that the National Air and Space Museum will enhance the bicentennial celebration.

I urge your support and favorable committee action on this important project.

Sincerely,

WALTER E. WASHINGTON,
Mayor-Commissioner.

AIRCRAFT OWNERS & PILOTS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1972.

Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: We strongly urge that your committee fully support and fund the budget request of $40 million for construction of the National Air and Space Museum by the Smithsonian Institution.

Authorizing legislation has already been provided. The Smithsonian has a great inventory of air and space items which should be readily available and properly displayed for the education and enjoyment of visitors and students. We believe that provision of this facility will enhance the public understanding of the role played by air and space achievement in the development of our culture and progress.

We would appreciate inclusion of this letter in the hearing record.

Cordially,

ROBERT E. MONROE,
Congressional Liaison.

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS,
LATROBE CHAPTER,
Chevy Chase, Md., April 11, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriation Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: The Society of Architectural Historians endorses the fiscal 1973 budget request of the National Park Service for activities under the "Preservation of historic properties" appropriation of $10,000.

The Society of Architectural Historians is a national, educational, and charitable organization founded in 1940. Its 3,500 members and 12 chapters are composed of professionals and laymen, constituting a forum of those interested in architecture and its related arts, encouraging scholarly research in the field, and promoting the preservation of significant architectural monuments. The work of the society is important to architects and city planners, educators, scholars, libraries, historical societies, museum personnel, students, and all who are interested in architecture and the protection of buildings of historical and esthetic importance.

Ideally architecture must be studied in its original setting, rather than from fragments in a museum, reassembly on a new site, or from the pages of books. We heartily endorse the continued funding of Public Law 89-655 and the fine work being accomplished with these funds by the National Park Service, the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

If for some unfortunate reason a landmark is destroyed, it is important to have accurate drawings and records for study. Preservation through documenta-

tion is made possible under Public Law 89-655 through the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Survey.

The society has formed a committee on historic architecture with 75 members, which is especially interested in this program.

The Latrobe Chapter (Washington, D.C.) of the society is cosponsoring on April 14 and 15 the first Washington Historic Preservation Conference, which has been made possible by a matching grant from the national trust. It is appreciative of this opportunity to participate actively in historic preservation. A copy of this conference program is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

TERRY B. MORTON, *President.*

SOIL CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA,
KENTUCKY COUNCIL,
March 17, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Kentucky Council of Chapters of the Soil Conservation Society of America fully supports the proposed surface-mine research program submitted by the U.S. Forest Service at Berea, Ky. We also strongly urge the construction of the proposed research laboratory to be located at Berea. We understand that the research program would cost $1,575,000 and that the construction costs for a new laboratory are estimated at $1,320,000.

Members of SCSA have been following the surface-mine reclamation research work conducted by the U.S. Forest Service at Berea. Their findings are important to us, for as individuals and professionals we are often caught in the middle of the great strip-mine controversy. We know our Nation depends on fossil fuels and as conservationists we are committed to land-use efficiency and its conservation.

We believe that it is possible to mine the coal and to leave the land for productive and esthetic use thereafter. This is wise use of natural resources, but for the moment, research is required to provide information and techniques needed to reclaim the land following all types of operations and mining situations.

Our position statement on surface mining recommends that State laws be based on research results. An expanded research program on surface-mine reclamation at Berea can produce the kind of information we need to develop better reclamation methods and regulations. A copy of our position statement is attached.

We fully support funding of this research program and construction of a Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Berea. We will appreciate having this letter placed in the record of your subcommittee's hearings.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. HOUSEHOLDER, *President.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 29, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairwoman, Interior Subcommittee, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Enclosed are letters I have received from Governor Carter and Joe Tanner, director of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, relative to reduced funding for the acquisition of forest lands under the land and water conservation fund.

Because of the serious effect which this reduction would have on Georgia, I would appreciate your inclusion of these two letters into the subcommittee hearings on this matter. Thank you.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours very truly,

FLETCHER THOMPSON,
Member of Congress.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, Ga., March 10, 1972.

Hon. FLETCHER THOMPSON,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FLETCHER: I am writing to request your support of continued funding of national forest acquisitions under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. This program has been most effective in providing vitally needed public recreation lands in Georgia.

Under the recent decision from the Office of Management and Budget, Georgia would be effectively excluded from any significant new acquisition programs under the act. We have none of the specially classified areas in Georgia which would continue to be eligible under the program, but we do have national forest areas which, no matter what their classification, do warrant long-term assurance of preservation and public access.

I urge your assistance in securing continued funding of this most vital program.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER.

STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION,
Atlanta, Ga., March 10, 1972.

Hon. FLETCHER THOMPSON,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: As we update our State comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, we have been dismayed to learn a decision has been made which would, in effect, terminate acquisition of national forest lands in Georgia. It is imperative that you provide support to our efforts to devise a means of continued funding of acquisition of forest lands under the land and water conservation fund of 1965.

These valuable national forest acres in Georgia comprise the bulk of all public land available for hiking, hunting, and stream fishing in this State. Seven-hundred miles of trout streams are a State, regional, and national resource now and for the future. Coordinated planning with national forest people has resulted in the addition of close to 60,000 acres of key acres through the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, which were instrumental in Georgia's establishment of three new game management areas in the Chattahoochee National Forest last November.

In Georgia, we have no national recreation areas, no wilderness areas, and, as yet, no wild and scenic rivers. For lack of any congressionally-designated areas, this decision by the Office of Management and Budget will essentially exclude Georgia from this most important public recreation program.

I earnestly petition your assistance in restoring the land and water conservation fund forest service program so that Eastern States can continue acquiring significant lands for public use.

Sincerely,

JOE D. TANNER, *Director.*

STATE OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, April 4, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Department of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: As you are aware, the land and water conservation fund became operative on January 1, 1965; operative, that is, from the standpoint that 1965 was the year when projects could begin to be funded. Since that date 132 projects have been funded through the State Outdoor Recreation Agency, accounting for $15,464,243.34 expended for outdoor recreation in Utah. The land and water conservation fund contributed 50 percent of the total, while the other 50 percent was from the State and its local governing bodies.

In addition to the 132 projects funded by the agency, approximately 125 projects have been turned down for funding during the last 7 years due to in-

sufficient Federal matching moneys. Our need for additional outdoor recreation acquisition and development is great.

For these reasons, we feel that full funding of the land and water conservation fund program is in order, and we would resist any change in the present land and water conservation formula that would reduce Utah's fair share of the apportionment.

Your favorable consideration of this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

CALVIN L. RAMPTON, *Governor.*

STATE OF IDAHO,
Boise, March 29, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: We understand that hearings will be conducted in April on the fiscal year 1973 land and water conservation fund appropriation.

Please enter the enclosed report in the hearings as testimony favoring full funding of the land and water fund.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

CECIL D. ANDRUS, *Governor.*

TESTIMONY ON FISCAL YEAR 1973 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND APPROPRIATION

The State of Idaho strongly favors full funding of the land and water conservation fund for fiscal year 1973.

Although the appropriation of land and water funds increased substantially over the last 2 years, available funds were insufficient to cover the costs of projects proposed for funding. The entire fiscal year 1972 apportionment to Idho of $2,358,750 was obligated by the Idaho Park Board during the January 1972 board meeting. Requests for an additional $172,000 were made at the meeting. Since the board meeting, 14 additional projects representing $1,352,000 have been proposed for funding. All of these projects must be deferred until fiscal year 1973 funds become available. It is obvious that the State could easily obligate an apportionment of funds in 1973 equal to the fiscal year 1972 apportionment.

It should also be noted that we are falling far behind in our endeavors to acquire and develop land for recreation use to meet the needs of the State as expressed in our comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. The plan projects the need for an additional 434 acres of open space land in cities and an additional 6,878 acres of newly developed land in land classes II and III by 1975. We would need a substantial increase in both Federal and local funds to fully satisfy these needs. Any significant reduction in Federal funds would create a critical situation as the demand continues to expand beyond the supply of recreation opportunities and facilities.

One example of the many outstanding projects in the State that could be lost if Federal funds are not adequate is the proposed veterans memorial state park in the center of Boise. The park would necessitate the acquisition of approximately 200 acres of beautiful river front land at an extremely high cost. A private owner has indicated a willingness to donate a large parcel of the land which could be used as the State's share of costs to match Federal funds in the acquisition. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation envisions the development of an outstanding park which is readily accessible to the greatest population concentration in the State. A great variety of facilities would be provided, but special emphasis would be directed toward the needs of the physically or financially disadvantaged. The physically and mentally handicapped, as well as the poor would have a beautiful recreation area at their doorstep with nature trails, fishing, boating, picnicking, and other recreational opportunities designed especially for their use. This and many other projects of comparable benefit to the citizens of the State and country could be lost if adequate Federal funds are not available.

Probably our greatest problem with respect to administering the land and water program at the State level is our inability to plan for the future because our advance estimates of each year's appropriation of funds is no more than a guess. If we could be assured of full funding of the program each year, our

planning and hence the effectiveness of our administration of the program would be greatly improved.

The level of funding must remain at or near the fiscal year 1972 level if we are to keep pace with the rapidly expanding outdoor recreation needs in Idaho.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 25, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Once again I am writing you on behalf of the Middlefork Watershed Conservancy District which has, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service, worked diligently to expand recreational opportunities in southern Indiana.

I am enclosing correspondence from the attorney for the Conservancy District outlining the remaining requirements for this project as may be effected by your committee's action. It is Mr. Becker's understanding that hearings will commence before your committee on March 22 and I would respectfully request that my letter endorsing these projects fully and Mr. Becker's descriptive letter be included in the hearing record of the committee at that time. I would also place special emphasis on the need to obtain an adequate funding level for the Forest Service's land and water conservation fund. The budgeted figure of $11+ million is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of this vital program.

Sincerely,

ROGER H. ZION,
Member of Congress,
Indiana's Eighth District.

MIDDLEFORK WATERSHED CONSERVANCY DISTRICT,
Tell City, Ind., February 22, 1972.

Hon. ROGER H. ZION,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ZION: As you know, our district has been writing to you each spring about the lakes which have been developed in this county through a first-in-the-Nation cooperation between our local conservancy district, the Soil Conservation Service, and the U.S. Forest Service. As we have pointed out in past years, all four recreational lakes are now completed, but unfortunately, we still are a long way from completion of the recreational developments. As we have previously pointed out, it seems to us a waste of the taxpayer dollars to have completed these lakes and invested public funds therein, without going ahead and providing the recreational benefits for very little additional cost. Certainly the time is right to begin work on these recreational developments, since Interstate 64 is near the point of being totally under construction, and should be completed by the time we are able to finish these recreational developments, if we can get funding for the recreational developments now. In addition, this project is located in the Lincoln Hills R.C. & D. project area, and as you know, the rural areas of this county would be ideally suited to recreational development of this kind.

We would therefore request that you give your enthusiastic support to the following congressional appropriations for the Hoosier National Forest for the coming fiscal year. We need to construct a bathhouse, and landscape a beach and boat ramp area, together with survey and design funds for the picnic ground and sewer and water system at Tipsaw Lake at a total cost of $170,000. We also need to construct camping units and picnic units, and survey and design a sewer and water system at Lake Celina, for a total cost of $91,000. Finally, we need to modernize 29 camping units and to landscape the beach and boat ramps at Saddle Lake at a cost of $23,000. The grand total requested appropriation for the Middlefork of the Anderson River by the U.S. Forest Service is $284,000.

The appropriation hearings on these particular appropriations will be held on March 7, 1972, in the Senate, and on March 22, 1972, in the House. It is our understanding that the Wayne National Forest in Ohio will be asking for a new appropriation to acquire lands and rehabilitate strip mines in the amount of

$2,700,000. Surely if Ohio can get funds in that magnitude, we should be able to get our appropriation for $284,000 approved here in Indiana. We would certainly appreciate your appearing and testifying at the appropriate subcommittees, and taking any other steps necessary to insure the approval of this appropriation.

I should also mention that once again there has been a drastic proposed cut in the land and water conservation fund for the Forest Service. Last year the proposed figure was $19.7 million initially, and with your help we eventually raised that sum to $29,652,000. This year's budgeted figure is presently $11,045,000, about one-third of last year's appropriation. As you can imagine, this would effectively bring to a halt the Forest Service acquisition program for land and water conservation in this area.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, we remain

Very truly yours,

GARY E. BECKER, *Attorney.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 7, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: I am enclosing a letter which I recently received from Mr. Mason McConnell, president of the Ohio Federation of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, in which he urges that additional funds be approved for the Delaware, Ohio, air pollution research program operated by the Forest Service.

I am writing to express my interest in this request and will appreciate whatever consideration can be given this matter.

Thank you in advance for your courtesy and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM STANTON.

OHIO FEDERATION OF SOIL,
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS,
Ravenna, Ohio, February 24, 1972.

Hon. WILLIAM J. STANTON,
Longworth Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STANTON: Ohio farmers and landowners need your support for an expanded Forest Service research program on air pollution and trees. The program is located at Delaware, Ohio, an increase of $900,000 is needed to provide research answers for our citizens. With your help Ohio can continue to lead the way in this vital area of public concern.

Air pollution is a problem in our rural areas and cities. Our forests and trees are adversely affected by the sulfur dioxide, ozone, nitrates, and other airborne pollutants. Trees are weakened or killed by air pollution. When trees are weakened they become susceptible to insects, droughts, and diseases. The effects of air pollution on trees and the ability of trees to remove air pollutants from the air have largely been ignored.

The Forest Service research program at Delaware, Ohio, is designed to tell tree owners what air pollution does to their trees and how to reduce the effects. Hopefully, the research will lead to ways to use trees to combat air pollution.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1973 did not include support for an expanded program at Delaware.

It is very important that you appear before or contact the Appropriations Subcommittees for the Forest Service, to indicate your strong support for increases of $450,000 per year in fiscal year 1973 and an additional $450,000 per year in fiscal year 1975 for air pollution-tree research at Delaware, Ohio.

Your support should be expressed to Mrs. Julia Butler Hansen, Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and related agencies and Senator Alan Bible, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

MASON MCCONNELL, *President.*

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Appropriations Subcommittee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: At the request of Dr. James S. Bethel, Dean of the University of Washington College of Forest Resources, I am enclosing his letter for placement in the hearing record on Forest Service appropriations.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

LLOYD MEEDS,
Member of Congress.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
COLLEGE OF FOREST RESOURCES,
Seattle, Wash., March 20, 1972.

Hon. LLOYD MEEDS,
Congress of the United States, House of Representatives,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: To the States of Washington and Oregon, the forests and the forest products industries which they support are immensely important. The renewable natural resources of the Pacific Northwest, important as they have been in the past, are being called on increasingly to meet a large and often conflicting array of demands. As a basis for sound decisions in management and development, more and more sophisticated forestry research is essential.

I am pleased to see a small increase in the administration budget for forest residues research. This research has long been encouraged in the Northwest; I hope the item will be maintained.

With appropriations hearings now started, it is especially timely for me to reiterate the importance of research on forest-related problems to the State of Washington and the Pacific Northwest. We are still far short of the rate of implementation envisioned for forestry research in long-range plans of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. May I call your attention to three specific research proposals of the Forest Service that I feel merit your strong support.

FOREST RECREATION RESEARCH

The first is forest recreation research. This is an area where major needs exist to combine outdoor recreation with all other aspects of forest land management. The small existing program is headquartered in Seattle in cooperation with the University of Washington and has been highly productive. It is staffed by three scientists—half of the staffing called for in Forest Service plans. The work is making good progress in learning how to reduce littering, how to provide wildland visitors with essential and helpful information, and how to reduce vandalism and thefts in campgrounds.

This effort has never been adequately funded: an increase of $150,000 would support a considerably accelerated program to (1) reduce the conflicts between recreation, scenery, and other competing land uses: (2) increases the cost effectiveness of sums spent to provide wildland recreation opportunities to the people; and (3) enhance the quality of recreation to the millions who visit our forests yearly.

WILDLIFE HABITAT RESEARCH

The second research need is for a program of wildlife habitat research on the west side of the Cascades, to be located at the forestry sciences laboratory in Olympia. This is a highly productive timber region where intensified forest management must coexist with land suited for wildlife. The potential for major conflict between timber activities and hunters and other recreationists is growing. There are excellent opportunities to resolve these potential conflicts through close and effective cooperation with the University of Washington, the Washington State Game Department, the Oregon Fish and Game Commission, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and with other Forest Service research units. For $150,000, a significant research effort could be started.

PROJECT FALCON

Lastly, I urge your support of project Falcon. This is an urgently needed research and development program that would make it possible to harvest timber from steep and potentially erosive areas without damage to the environment. I have been impressed by the effort mobilized by the Forest Service to get this program started and by the detailed planning already completed. The Forest Service is ready to move aggressively as soon as it receives the funds. Falcon will develop new or improved logging systems and permit resource managers to predict their economic and environmental consequences. With new technology, including the use of helicopters and balloons, areas that cannot now be harvested will be tapped without creating erosion or other site damage. In addition, areas of windthrown or fire-killed timber can be salvaged that are inaccessible by present means.

Falcon offers a promise we should grasp. About one-half the proposed budget would be used by the Forest Service and one-half would be used in contracts and grants to universities, nonprofit organizations, and industry. While Falcon represents a national effort, the initial attack will be in the Pacific Coast States. We all hoped that Falcon would be in the administration's budget. It is not—I hope that you can support the program to its full funding.

Will you please have this letter inserted in the record of the Forest Service appropriation hearings.

Sincerely,

JAMES S. BETHEL,
Dean and Professor.

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BY TROUT UNLIMITED ON FOREST SERVICE BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1973

My name is Stephen G. Saltzman, Washington Representative of Trout Unlimited, an action organization composed of 15,000 trout, salmon, and steelhead fishermen organized into 150 chapters across the United States. Our interests go beyond fish and fishermen, into habitats and the ecological factors which affect habitats. This of course includes national forests and other public lands which constitute watersheds and whose health directly affects the streams which drain them. Inevitably, our concern goes further, into the activities of others who share use of these national resources, into the way our legislators organize themselves to represent our interests in these values, and into the way our elected and appointed officials administer them.

Trout Unlimited subscribes completely to the national policy of multiple use and sustained yield of natural resources as set forth in public law. We object strenuously, however, when that public policy is distorted for private purposes. If this form of resistance represents "preservationism" or an attempt to stop progress, we plead guilty to these charges.

For some years now we have been concerned with management practices on the National Forest lands. It has been difficult to get at this problem through the smokescreen of charges that we are not silviculturists, that forest practice ought to be left to "professionals," and similar charges ad nauseum. To that point I would say that while it has been difficult to discover an unleashed forester, a few have emerged from the system during the past few years, sickened by what they have been forced to practice. They corroborate professionally what our own eyes have seen and what our good judgment tells us. For you do not need a pedigree from a forestry school to read the signs on the land and the siltation in the streams.

Like many another agency in the backwaters of government, the Forest Service has traditionally received far too little funds to do the vast job of management you have charged it to do. But the budget proposal which you are considering takes an already underfunded activity and structures its funds in a way which serves only a small portion of claimants to use of the Nation's forests. This is not a multiple use/sustained yield budget. This is a budget which provides for more of the same bad management practices which have denuded vast sections of the public lands beyond hope of recovery. It is a budget which serves industrial and commercial users and throws a sop to those whose interest in recreational values has led them to the discovery that watersheds and their state of health are the real issues at stake in the public lands. Perhaps this is a natural ordering of the Nation's priorities which are demonstrably responsive to the pressures of advocacy.

The budget which you are considering is not a public interest budget. A public interest budget would provide major funds for reforestation and for research into matters such as that being conducted at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station on how trees can be used to mask, reduce, or control the effects of air pollution. This research activity is fading for lack of funds while the budget stresses further research into product utilization. Do we need to research expanded uses of wood? It comes as no surprise to us that this budget you are considering gives the management of sale timber an overriding priority in funds. We specifically object to line items in this budget which represent more road building and revegetation activities. I will explain the nature of our objection.

Road building on the National Forests is ostensibly justified to facilitate management, to provide protections such as firefighting, and so on. As such, it commands a major percentage of the proposed budget. Our experience suggests that an objective function of these moneys includes access to sales areas (such as the Lodgepole Pines in the Bitterroot) which may be of questionable merit and also to remove certain areas forever from potential classification as de facto wilderness.

Revegetation activities of the Forest Service are—plainly—a subsidy to the cattle industry which uses the public lands at a low fee per animal month. The cattle guards and pipeline and fence and corrals and stock trails and water developments this budget will provide would plant a lot of trees.

It is not our purpose here to debate forest management practice. Our purpose here is to recommend to your attention the management guidelines set forth in the March, 1972, report by the Senate Subcommittee in Public Lands, "Clear-cutting on Federal Timberlands." These guidelines were developed after elaborate and careful hearings which included the best professional silvicultural expertise in this country. They were reported to be endorsed unequivocally by the Forest Service itself. As a report, it of course has no value other than to focus the attention of all interested persons on what appears to be the concensus of judgement concerning good forestry practice.

We ask that you protect the national interest in this budget by incorporating into your authorization and appropriation action caveats that any moneys be expended in conformity with the intent and spirit of these guidelines. This action on your part would go far to allay our fears that the Nation's forests are destined forever to exploitation by commercial interests and lip service to environmental factors.

WESTERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS, INC.,
San Francisco, Calif., March 15, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: It is our understanding that the President's budget for fiscal year 1973 includes $400,000 to improve the use of sex attractants in the control of forest bark beetles. We would appreciate your support of this item.

Bark beetles are part of nature's system for removing older trees so that young ones may grow. Man can do this in a more orderly way and efficiently convert the trees to meet human needs. Millions of dollars worth of timber have been lost through bark beetle activity. The Government has spent several millions of dollars in attempting to control these pests.

Initial work on sex attractants suggests that they can greatly facilitate the control effort at reduced cost and without adverse effects on the environment. The $400,000 investment would appear to be a good one.

Sincerely,

GEORGE A. CRAIG, *Secretary-Manager.*

CALIFORNIA WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
Sacramento, Calif., March 20, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Congress of the United States, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: The California Wildlife Federation strongly urges favorable consideration for an appropriation of additional funds for the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Additional research effort and deer management programs are a significant move to meet the new demands of today. We understand that Congressman Sisk will testify before your committee to explain the details.

This organization is unanimous in its support to assist in this kind of effort. We must broaden the knowledge base upon which future management plans depend.

Respectfully,

VERNON J. SMITH, *President.*

NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., March 21, 1972.

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: One of our witnesses testifying recently on the pending surface mine reclamation bills stated that, in the reclamation of surface mined lands, the land itself is our laboratory.

In many instances, this is necessarily true but, with the extraordinary demands being made on strip-mined coal to satisfy the Nation's energy appetitie, more sophisticated research is needed in new surface mining methods and reclamation technology, especially in the area of engineering and hydrology methods for better stabilization of spoil materials and water pollution control. There is also a strong need to establish development and demonstration areas as practical examples and field tests of the best reclamation techniques.

The Forest Service has a small team of scientists at Berea, Ky., who are conducting studies to find the best ways to reclaim strip-mined lands. These scientists have made excellent progress on spoil chemistry and revegetation of spail banks. Research at Berea has provided results that are being used all through the Eastern States. However, the current program is too small to solve the remaining major problems in engineering and hydrology.

We believe the Berea project should be strengthened to provide the capability to solve the critical environmental problems associated with surface mining and urge the increase in funds advocated by Congressman William P. Curlin, Jr.

Coal furnishes the energy for about half the electricity generated in the United States. Coal from surface mining alone accounted for 28 percent of the Nation's total electric power in 1970. The outlook on that demand for surface-mined coal will continue to increase in the future.

Responsible coal operators have long recognized the importance of reclamation of strip-mined lands and this association supports pending comprehensive Federal legislation that will establish realistic criteria for achieving sound reclamation. Much of the industry's success in reclamation is as a result of research; much more is required. We believe the Berea project holds great promise.

I shall appreciate your including this letter in the record of the hearings on Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely,

CARL E. BAGGE, *President.*

YALE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,
New Haven, Conn., March 2, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The tremendous upsurge in the use of our forests in the past few years by people seeking recreational experiences as well as the increased demands for the common uses such as timber, water, and wildlife could place these forests in serious jeopardy. In order to avoid sudbtle or dramatic degradations to our forests through mismanagement, we must determine proper management approaches. This can be done only through comprehensive multi-disciplinary research.

Yale University has been cooperating for several years with the U.S. Forest Service on a study that has far-reaching consequences for the forest lands of the

United States. This study is an investigation of the basic relationships of climate, vegetation, animals, soil, and water in a hardwood forest in New Hampshire. The main purpose of our joint study is to obtain information on natural forest conditions and to detremine man's impact on the forest environment.

Although considerable advances have been made in our cooperative efforts, the Forest Service's role has been limited by the lack of facilities. Congress in 1971 appropriated funds to construct a laboratory at Durham, N.H., to provide essential space to implement this research program. This laboratory is expected to be completed the first part of 1973. To conduct an effective research program to answer pressing forest environment problems, an additional appropriation of $200,000 is now necessary. These funds will allow for complete and effective use of the new laboratory.

Your serious consideration for additional funds for the Forest Service at Durham, N.H., would be appreciated.

I would appreciate it if you would enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

F. HERBERT BORMANN,
Oastler Professor of Forest Ecology.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
Concord, N.H., March 28, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriation for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am deeply concerned about the quality of the forest environment in my State, what effects increasing use will have on that environment, and how deleterious effects can be mitigated. The Forest Service can mount an aggressive research attack on these problems if the regular budget for their Durham laboratory can be augmented by $100,000 for watershed management and $100,000 for timber management research, making a total of $200,000.

The very fine Forest Service research program has already made significant contributions to environmental problems related to forest activities, but I feel with additional funding, but with little additional staffing, that considerable progress can be achieved in developing scientific principles for the management of our natural resources in the context of all potential users. Therefore I hope your subcommittee will find it possible to add the above sums to the regular Forest Service budget for the Durham, N.H., laboratory.

I should also appreciate it if you would place this letter of support in the record of the hearings.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE GILMAN, *Commissioner.*

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Concord, March 28, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I wish to express my support for additional funds for the Forest Service laboratory located on the campus of the University of New Hampshire. These funds will promote research in physical and biological studies of man's effect on the forest environment of New Hampshire and other New England States. Such research is necessary to preserve the quality of New England forests for our residents and for our many guests as well.

Sincerely,

WALTER PETERSON, *Governor.*

HOPKINTON, N.H., *March 8, 1972.*

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: It is readily apparent that our forests in New England have been subjected to accelerated use in the past few years. Our forests are supporting the activities of a wide variety of uses—recreationists, solitude seekers, timber products, hunters, fishermen, vacation homes, and many others.

As a forester and wildlife biologist, it is apparent to me that in some instances these forest uses may not be compatible, and further, that some of theses uses may be detrimental to long-term environmental aspects. In order to avoid such conflicting problems we need to have reliable research that can provide guidelines to forest managers. It is essential that we preserve and use our natural environment wisely for future generations.

I am aware that the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service at Durham, N.H., has an extremely viable forest research program and that they are concentrating their efforts on these people-pressure problems.

Through an appropriation from Congress in 1971, funds were provided to construct a new laboratory to furnish much-needed space for research. I understand that this building is expected to be completed in early 1973. This will be a major improvement in their research facilities, but additional funding of $200,000 is needed to implement their research program. These funds will provide for more effective use of the laboratory and allow some small increases in staffing.

I would hope you will give these additional funding needs serious consideration.

Would you please enter this letter in the printed record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

TUDOR RICHARDS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
Concord, N.H., March 17, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Last fiscal year Congress provided supplemental funds to the Forest Service at Durham, N.H., for the construction of a badly needed laboratory. I understand that the new laboratory will be ready for use early in 1973. The Forest Service research group at Durham, N.H., then will be able to fully realize its research potential in the following five areas:

1. watershed management and protection,
2. growth and cultural quality northern hardwoods,
3. genetic improvement of white pine and associated species,
4. the role of diseases in degrading northern hardwoods, and
5. improving the private forest recreation enterprises.

I am familiar with the work that is currently being done at Durham and with the new facilities expect an increased output of information valuable to both public and private resource managers and agencies.

One of the greater concerns facing the Northeast is the growing pressure of people on forest lands and related resources. Very little, if any, research is being conducted on the impact, present and future, of man on the northeastern forest environment.

As the State forester of New Hampshire I know that the increased public use of our forests, in the past few years, for a variety of purposes has created unusual management problems which can best be resolved by scientific research on the nature and effects of man's intervention in New England forest ecosystems. I cannot help but think that if research is not expedited, then we run the risk of an irreparable diminution of those qualities which make New England forests so unique.

Therefore, I ask for your careful consideration of additional funding in the amount of $100,000 in watershed management and $100,000 in timber management, for a total of $200,000 for the Forest Service research budget at Durham.

This group could also conduct the additional research mentioned above. I would also appreciate your having this letter inserted in the record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE NATTI, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
COLLEGE OF LIFE SCIENCES AND AGRICULTURE,
Durham, N.H., March 24, 1972.

Hon. JAMES C. CLEVELAND,
U.S. House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CLEVELAND: The Forest Service Laboratory on the campus of the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H. requires $100,000 in watershed management and $100,000 in timber management research in additional funds for research on New England forest ecosystems.

There is currently much concern about how to maintain the quality of forest ecosystems. As you well know New Hampshire forests and wild lands have special qualities, yet they are intensively used summer and winter by both residents and nonresidents. It is essential to know as soon as possible what effects various levels of use have on forest and wild land quality and on the basis of this knowledge to develop scientific management principles which will assure optimum nondestructive use.

Knowing of your interest in this matter I am requesting that you insert this letter in the hearing record of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. I am enclosing for your information a copy of a statement which I am asking Congressman Wyman to submit to the subcommittee.

Thank you for any support you may be able to provide on this matter.

Very truly yours,

H. A. KEENER, *Dean.*

NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF MAINE,
Augusta, Maine, March 17, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Natural Resources Council of Maine is a citizens' group that is vitally interested in the protection and conservative development of our State's natural resources. We are keenly aware of the ever-increasing demands for more timber, more wildlife, more water and improved opportunities for recreational activities. To meet these demands we must have knowledge that is not now available to us. Of particular importance is the need for information on the intensified management of our forest lands for more timber products and improved wildlife habitat. This information can only be gained through research.

We, therefore, urgently request that you increase the appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service research program at Orono, Maine, by $350,000—$150,000 for timber management research and $200,000 for wildlife habitat research. We understand that these funds are not in the Federal budget for next year.

Would you please have this letter entered in the record of the public hearings of your subcommittee.

Sincerely,

Dr. ROBERT G. MOHLAR, *President.*

STATE OF MAINE,
FORESTRY DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Maine, February 25, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: As forest commissioner for the State of Maine, I am deeply concerned with the problems of the orderly, ecologically sound development of our spruce-fir forests to their maximum potential yield of products and services for the people of Maine and New England. I am aware that information

necessary to conduct intensive timber management practices and improve wildlife habitat is accumulating far too slowly. We need more research.

I have been informed that an increase of $350,000—$150,000 for timber management research and $200,000 for wildlife habitat research—is needed for the U.S. Forest Service research program at Orono, Maine. I also understand that these increases are not in the Federal budget. I feel very strongly that the Forest Service research at Orono should be strengthened and I hope it will be possible for your committee to add the necessary funding to the Forest Service budget for next year.

Would you please place this letter of support in your hearing record. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

AUSTIN H. WILKINS, *Forest Commissioner.*

STATE OF MAINE,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Augusta, Maine, March 22, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The spruce-fir forests of Maine, nearly 8 million acres in the State, are vitally important to our economy. Forest based industries account for 30 percent of the State payroll and recreational activities comprise our second largest industry. Yet, these woodlands are producing goods and services at a rate far below their theoretical maximum.

To attain their potential of higher yields of forest products, more wildlife and improved recreational opportunities, our forests must be managed intensively. Intensified management for maximum forest productivity requires knowledge that is not now available. To obtain the information needed we must have more research.

Our 1970 New England Governors' Conference recognized this need and passed a resolution requesting prompt and substantial augmentation of Forest research as a public investment in the development of New England's forests for the benefit of the people of New England and the Nation.

I urgently request that your committee add $350,000—$150,000 for timber management research and $200,000 for wildlife habitat research to the Forest Service budget for the research program at Orono, Maine. I understand that the President's budget does not include increased funding for the Orono program.

May I ask that you please include this letter in the record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

KENNETH M. CURTIS, *Governor.*

STATEMENT BY MAYNARD MARSH, COMMISSIONER, MAINE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME, AUGUSTA, MAINE

The forests of Maine are already feeling the pressures of national population and economic trends. Our woodlands are capable of producing higher yields of goods and services—including more wildlife, more timber products and increased recreational opportunities. But to do so, they must be managed with a far greater intensity than in the past and the basic information necessary for intensified management is accumulating far too slowly to meet the need.

The Forest Service has maintained a modest timber management research unit at Orono, Maine, for several years. The scientists in this program have made good progress in developing extensive management techniques for the spruce-fir type. However, improved silvicultural practices necessary for intensified forest management must be developed quickly if we are to meet our future needs for timber, wildlife, water, and recreation. Development of this new information requires a much greater research effort than now exists.

A major new research effort in wildlife habitat management is needed to complement the present and planned program on intensive silviculture. This new research unit would undertake investigations in three main areas:

1. The effects of intensive silvicultural techniques on wildlife populations.
2. Techniques for improving wildlife habitat in conjunction with intensive silvicultural techniques.
3. Techniques for enhancing the observation and enjoyment of wildlife under natural conditions by recreational visitors.

To meet these research needs I urgently request that $350,000—$150,000 for timber management research and $200,000 for wildlife habitat research be added to the Forest Service budget for Orono, Maine.

Thank you.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY,
College, Alaska, March 6, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
U.S. House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: As you no doubt know, the U.S. Forest Service operates two research facilities in Alaska: the Institute of Northern Forestry in Fairbanks, and the Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Juneau. The activities of both of these programs are essential to the future of Alaska's unique environment.

Recently I had an opportunity to discuss the future of these two research centers with leaders of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, which administers them. I am very impressed with the caliber of the work being done, and its importance to Alaska. It should be noted that the Institute of Northern Forestry underwent a major reorganization last summer, including a quite modest increase in staff of two personnel. The concern of the Alaska Conservation Society, however, is with the future of the laboratories, and with how their research findings apply to the critical problems confronting our State.

Although Alaska's renewable resources appear vast and untapped to the casual observer, more critical study reveals them to be extremely sensitive to gross environmental changes. Trails and roads, for example, may disfigure large areas for many years after their use has been abandoned. Large areas destroyed by wildfire may take several times longer to recover the climax vegetation than they would in more southern climes. There was virtually no comprehensive information regarding the tundra-taiga ecosystem just 10 years ago, and only a limited amount has been gathered since.

Very shortly, much of Alaska's forest and land resources will be open to entry, following the lifting of the "land freeze" as authorized by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Much of this land lies in interior and Arctic Alaska, where the fragile tundra and taiga ecosystems are underlain by a complex matrix of permafrost. Land management practices must be extensively revised, and the land management agencies must look through "new eyes" if your fragile environment is to continue to exist. Only through an extensive program of research can a rational land use management system be developed for all of Alaska. The work of these two laboratories is a major means to this end.

The Alaska Conservation Society wishes to, once again, lend its support to the research program of the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska. I hope that you, too, will continue to lend your help toward the expansion of this crucial program.

Sincerely,

ERNEST W. MUELLER, *President.*

MOUNTAIN TOP TREE FARM,
Oakland, Md., March 9, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: Please enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings on appropriations for Forest Service research.

Christmas trees in West Virginia and western Maryland have become unsalable by the hundreds of thousands. A study by the Nationl Air Pollution Control Administration has determined the primary cause to be air pollution. In the last few years, several coal-burning, electric-generating stations have been built in the soft coal regions of the Appalachian Mountains. Five generating stations in a 40-mile radius have a capacity to burn 40,000 tons of high-sulfur, low-quality coal per day. This results in hundreds of tons of poisonous sufur oxides ejected into the atmosphere daily.

Not only Christmas trees, but all conifers in this area, are being affected. It is thought the hardwood trees and other vegetation are also being affected. Some

of these coal-burning stations have only recently started operating, so the full impact has not yet been felt. Moreover, two units are under construction and will add another 10,000 tons of coal-burning capacity within the next 2 years.

Trees are absolutely essential in this mountainous area. Loss of trees would be a disaster with resulting loss of timber products, loss of water control, erosion, flooding, and all the other well-known benefits of trees. Sicentists who studied our area in 1970–71 predicted the area could become a biological desert.

I understand the Forest Service Research Center, Delaware, Ohio, is equipped to help solve problems associated with air pollution. In order to accomplish such a large task, additional funding will be necessary.

Thank you for any help for this vital industry.

Sincerely yours,

F. D. CUSTER.

TESTIMONY BY GERALD R. STAIRS, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APRIL 1972

Chairman Hansen and members of the subcommittee, I am Gerald R. Stairs, professor and chairman, department of forestry, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

I thank you for the opportunity to present testimony concerning an urgently needed increase in Forest Service research funds. An increase of $300,000 is required for research into methods for obtaining maximum fiber yields from woody species. The project relates directly to the issue of providing wood as a material from selected high-yield areas in order to satisfy national requirements and to thus allow the management of other forest areas for alternate multiple-use values.

The Nation is currently approaching an average family consumption of wood of about 2 tons per year. More wood material is consumed on a per capita basis than all other materials such as metals or plastics. Providing this material has already placed pressures upon our forest resources and has now brought us dangerously close to overharvesting in many areas. Controversy over clear-cutting practices and the harvest of wood from an area as opposed to management for other multiple-use values rages throughout the land. We cannot hope to solve this issue by exploiting the timber resources of other nations. We must solve it by controlliing consumpton within reasonable bounds, by utilizing recycle methods, by advancing utilization and technology, and by practicing the soundest forest management on certain designated lands. It is to the issue of obtaining maximum production from specific high-yield forest areas that I herein address my comments.

Research and study in forestry has progressed, in recent years, to the point where we now have a new need for synthesis and application of existing information. Although much remains for study in the forest ecosystem, it is equally true that a current requirement is to provide data from research efforts in a demonstrable way for utilization at the applied-management level. The research into methods for obtaining maximum fiber yields, as proposed by the U.S. Forest Service, provides a focus for bringing together current research expertise in a pilot-plant study that should provide the final linkage between existing research data and its utilization in applied forest management. The project will bring together recent genetic developments, physiological and soils information, economic considerations, and the opportunity for conducting field level trials in conjunction with simulation models. The net result should be a significant increase in the understanding necessary to move into firm management planning at State, regional, and national levels. Our ability to obtain wise land use planning will be significantly aided by the proposed research.

Thank you for the time you have given to this request and for your consideration of this urgent need.

NATIONAL CHRISTMAS TREE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 9, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: Please enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings on appropriations for Forest Service research. An

increase in appropriations for studies of the effects of air pollution on trees by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, is long overdue. Forest Service research should be adequately funded to develop new knowledge regarding this latest scourge to the Christmas tree industry.

Chronic low levels of air pollution have damaged hundreds of thousands of Christmas trees in Maryland and West Virginia. Symptoms of air pollution have been found on nearly all species of pine, fir, and spruce. It is becoming economically unfeasible to grow Christmas trees in some areas of Maryland and West Virginia.

The effects of air pollution on conifers is not just a problem in West Virginia and Maryland. It is suspected of causing various levels of damage throughout the East and Midwest. The stress imposed by air pollution can upset the delicate ecosystem and cause a decline in vigor and health of trees which results in an increase in disease and insect problems. This, in turn, causes a further decline in vigor and can cause death unless preventative measures are taken.

At this time, we do not have an adequate measure of the effects of air pollution on tree vigor and health. We do not know how to protect trees against the effects of chronic air pollution. We understand the research program of the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, is designed to help solve these and other problems related to air pollution. It can only do so in a reasonably short time if adequately financed.

Thank you for helping our industry survive in the face of the increasing air pollution problems that it must overcome.

Very truly yours,

PAUL N. GOODMONSON, *President.*

NATIONAL WOODWORK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Chicago, Ill., March 14, 1972.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: We have enclosed 15 copies of our association's letter to Congressman Kenneth J. Gray expressing our concern that appropriations might not be available for fiscal year 1973 to protect the walnut research program underway in southern Illinois.

We would appreciate our association's letter being made part of the record of the House Appropriations Committee Hearing. Unfortunately, other commitments make it impossible for us to have a representative at these hearings, but this in no way should be misinterpreted as a lack of interest on our part to assure that adequate funds are appropriated to save this project, which our industry considers extremely important to its future supply of veneer logs for the manufacture of our products.

Your assistance would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. SHOEMAKER,
Executive Vice President.

Enclosure.

NATIONAL WOODWORK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Chicago, Ill., February 1, 1972.

Hon. KENNETH J. GRAY,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GRAY: The National Woodwork Manufacturers Association is concerned about the future supplies of fine hardwoods in this country. Black walnut is one species of particular concern to us because of its popular use in manufacturing plywood faces for flush-type doors. We understand a serious problem is developing that threatens not only future walnut timber supplies, but also is jeopardizing the success of a newly instigated walnut growing research program in Carbondale, Ill., being carried on by the U.S.D.A.

The researchers there have shown that the growth rate of walnut can be greatly increased with some rather simple cultural practices, and they also have found ways to improve the utilization of the walnut supplies. But, we have been told that the Unit does not have the services of insect and disease researchers because funds for these kinds of research are not available at present. Moreover, we are told that insect and disease problems are becoming a serious threat to both new and established walnut plantation that are part of this research effort.

Because insect and disease attacks adversely affect the quality of trees grown

for wood products, we hope, for the sake of this quality and future supply, that funds for the walnut research program at Carbondale can be supplemented so that insect and disease problems may be researched concurrently with the other problems under study. We understand that only an additional $240,000 is needed, and we respectfully urge that you support this need. It would be a shameful waste if this entire project was unsuccessful merely because of the lack of disease control.

I would be very grateful if you would have this letter recorded as part of the hearings when the 1973 appropriations for the U.S.D.A. Forest Service are considered.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. SHOEMAKER,
Executive Vice President.

TESTIMONY BY DR. JOHN W. ANDRESEN, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, APRIL, 1972

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am John W. Andresen, chairman of the Forestry Department of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

I am grateful for the privilege to appear before you to testify in support of a research program that you will have multiple benefits over a large geographic area. At the present time there are a number of tree insect-pests and diseases in epidemic numbers that threaten to destroy years of research effort generated by the USDA Forest Service. An immediate increase in budgetary allocations of $240,000 is needed by the North Central Forest Experiment Station to arrest the threat now posed by forest pests.

Since 1964, when Congress recognized the need for funded research relating to the production of high quality black walnut timber and veneer, many research projects have been established, completed, and published. Notable gains in improvement of growth rates, log quality, reforestation practices, breeding for superior trees and better lumber utilization have been accomplished. All of these advances have been put to good use to enhance the production of this most valuable timber tree.

In addition, the carefully planned walnut research of the Forest Service has prompted similar endeavors with other fine hardwoods. However, even more effective use of the original Federal investment can be gained if the Forest Service can solve a number of insect and tree disease problems which have manifested themselves in the past few years. These forest enemies have always been present in minor concentrations but with intensive management of trees by bringing them close together they become, as humans, more susceptible to disorders and maladies.

With adequately supported research, these problems can be reduced to minimal levels.

In recognition of our national goals to eliminate harmful contamination of our environment, the Forest Service would expand its research in the use of biological controls and natural adversaries of the forest pests. For the past several decades basic evidence has been accumulating that could be used to combat forest pests without, or with minimal, use of long-life chemicals. The $240,000 increase would be used to apply, at a practical level, the fundamental research that holds many answers to effective controls of insects and diseases which pose an economic threat to the products of the forest needed by the people of the United States.

My work with youth and adult conservation groups and as chairman of a regional Boy Scout, Save Our American Resources program has shown an intense desire on the part of conservation minded individuals to actively participate in planting and cultivating the valuable trees mentioned earlier. It would be a tragedy to see their interest and work go for naught because of destruction of their trees by insects and diseases.

In summary, conservationists young and old, my professional colleagues and I sincerely hope you can fund the $240,000 increase needed to capitalize on earlier research. Additional skills and supporting programs are needed to develop controls for insects and diseases which threaten the success of earlier efforts and funding.

Thank you for the time you have provided and for your interest and attention to the solution of this serious problem.

SOIL CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA,
Norris, Tenn., March 9, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations,
Department of Interior and Related Agencies,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Soil Conservation Society of America has for many years been concerned with the growing impact of surface mining on the Nation's land and water resources. To help develop effective solutions to environmental problems that can result from this activity, the Society in 1961 added the surface mined area development committee to its roster of technical study committees. Members of this committee represent a cross section of interest in surface mine reclamation—including the mining industry, a number of State and Federal agencies, and scientists from many leading universities.

As a result of this committee's work, the Society in 1968 adopted a formal position statement on surface mining. This document spells out the Society's concern about possible damage that surface mining can inflict on the environment, but recognizes too that continued production of materials by this method is necessary to furnish the energy and products basic to our national economy. The Society further feels that many of the problems related to surface mining can best be answered through a stepped-up program of scientific research.

Since 1962 the U.S. Forest Service's reclamation research project at Berea, Ky., has played an important role in this Nation's much-needed surface mine research activities. This committee would like to see the Berea activities expanded. To this end we strongly support the Forest Service budget request to step up the research program and to add to the laboratory facilities needed to conduct an effective program.

Please insert this letter in the record of your subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. CURRY,
Chairman, Surface Mined Areas Development Committee.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 12, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
House Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I have today received a copy of the letter which was sent to you by Mr. C. H. Neiderhof, chairman of the South Carolina Forestry Study Committee concerning the planning of funds for a U.S. Forest Service laboratory in Charleston, S.C. I would very much appreciate it if you would see that his testimony is included in the hearing record of the subcommittee as he will be unable to be present.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

MENDEL J. DAVIS.

STATEMENT BY C. H. NIEDERHOF, CHAIRMAN, SOUTH CAROLINA FORESTRY STUDY COMMITTEE, PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 13, 1972

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is C. H. Niederhof. I am chairman of the South Carolina Forestry Study Committee, a committee of legislators and gubernatorial appointees created in 1955 to annually advise the Governor and General Assembly of South Carolina on forestry matters in our State.

In 1967, and again in 1971, our committee conducted hearings on plans of the U.S. Forest Service to construct a forestry sciences laboratory in Charleston, S.C. This laboratory is the key to a proposed expansion and intensification of a research program that began in Charleston in 1945 as a branch of the southeastern forest experiment station.

On both occasions our committee has fully supported the plans for this laboratory. Based on our own studies of forestry needs in South Carolina and throughout the South, we recognize the need for a greater research effort. Therefore, I have come today to ask you to include $125,000 in the U.S. Forest Service fiscal 1973 budget for planning funds for the construction of this laboratory.

Charleston is in the center of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain that extends from Virginia to Florida. This region contains nearly 20 million acres of wetland hardwood forests, as well as a large area of the loblolly pine ecosystem which is the key pine ecosystem in the East. A branch experiment station in Charleston has used the nearby Santee experimental forest for several decades to produce research results which are now being applied to the management of our forests.

The need to double the yield of our forests by the end of this century, combined with an enlightened awareness of environmental considerations, accentuate the need for more sophisticated research. We must learn the techniques to raise timber production to its full potential. At the same time, we must learn far more about the intricate ecological balances of these two important forest ecosystems. They contain a wide variety of plant and animal species which are affected by subtle changes in soil and water conditions and by the manipulation of the forest itself.

The Forest Service already owns a 15-acre site for the Charleston laboratory and has a viable research base on which to build the expanded program. For your further information I am submitting a copy of the 1972 report of the South Carolina Forestry Study Committee, which describes this laboratory proposal in more detail. I appreciate your consideration today, and I hope you will provide the $125,000 in planning funds to initiate this important forest research project.

KENTUCKY FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Louisville, Ky., March 23, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations, Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: On behalf of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, I ask your support for an increase in the U.S. forest surface-mine reclamation research program and a new laboratory at Berea, Ky.

It is my understanding that neither of these items is in the budget now and that appropriations for $1,575,000 for an expanded research program and $1,320,000 for a forestry sciences laboratory would have to be added by your subcommittee.

Both the program increase and laboratory facilities are badly needed for the Forest Service to find ways to protect our environment and reclaim surface-mine land successfully.

Please place this letter in the printed record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. KOON,
Executive Secretary.

WARREN COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Warren, Pa., March 9, 1972.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations, Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Warren County Chamber of Commerce, Warren, Pa., has a strong interest in improved management of the forest wildlife resources in the rural areas of northwestern Pennsylvania.

The chamber recognizes that important economic and social benefits are derived by the communities in these areas from the many kinds of public use of the wildlife resources. The chamber also recognizes that the basis of improved management of these resources is a strong Forest Service program in forest habitat research.

We request your support in appropriating the additional funds necessary to strengthen the wildlife habitat research program at the Forestry Sciences

Laboratory, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Warren, Pa. We respectfully request that this letter be entered in the record of your hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. DANZIG,
Executive Vice President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY,
University Park, Pa., March 14, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, *Chairman,*
House Subcommittee on Appropriations, Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The College of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State University has a strong interest in improved management of Pennsylvania's wildlife resources, especially its abundant and very valuable deer resource.

Because of this interest, the College of Agriculture, through the Department of Animal Science, maintains a continuing program of both independent and cooperative research in deer nutrition. This program includes research to determine the nutritional value to deer of natural food supplies and the present capacity of forest game ranges to support healthy deer populations.

This kind of information is essential for improved management of Pennsylvania's deer range. However, the effective use of this information is severely limited by lack of knowledge on how to manage Pennsylvania's deer ranges. This has proved to be a critical deficiency. Prime deer habitat in the Allegheny Plateau region of northern Pennsylvania has rapidly deteriorated, and the same conditions are developing in other parts of the State. There is an urgent need for a strong research program to develop reliable methods and systems of deer food management for Pennsylvania. I believe that the research proposed by Dr. Jordon of the Northeast Forest Experiment Station is such a program, and that its results will find application not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the northeast.

Therefore, I urge your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pa. I respectfully request that this letter be entered in the printed record of your hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT L. COWAN,
Professor of Animal Nutrition.

STATEMENT BY GLENN L. BOWERS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

Chairman Hansen, Members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. I have prepared this statement because of our intense interest in the production of forest game, especially deer, in Pennsylvania's Allegheny Plateau region.

Hunting in Pennsylvania is a multimillion dollar business. We have more hunters in Pennsylvania—both resident and nonresident—than occur in any other State. Of the more than 1 million hunters in Pennsylvania, over 80 percent are deer hunters. Hunting in this State annually feeds millions of dollars into our rural economy.

The Allegheny Plateau region has historically produced prime game and timber resources. And this region contributes heavily to the total deer resources of Pennsylvania. Some of the highest concentrations of deer and deer hunters occur here.

These high deer concentrations have resulted mostly from hunter demands, and over the years the large deer herd has had a severe impact on the forest range. Heavy browsing by deer has seriously limited the regeneration of valuable hardwood timber stands. The quality of deer range has deteriorated, and this has led to a decline in deer quality—both in body size and antler development.

There is a widespread deer-food problem and a serious timber-deer problem. These two closely interrelated problems have strongly resisted past efforts to solve them. The situation is critical but there is no better place to seek solutions than in this area with its existing research facilities and the wealth of areas for study.

A limited amount of deer habitat research directly applicable to these problems is being conducted by the Forest Service in the Allegheny Plateau area.

Most of this research is in developing new methods of deer food production that would control the timber-deer problem and reverse the decline in deer quality. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and Pennsylvania State University are cooperating with the Forest Service in several of these studies. And a new Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed near Warren, Pa. in 1964. But the staff of scientists at the laboratory includes only one man in wildlife habitat research. Thus the facilities at the laboratory have never been fully utilized.

A new approach to deer habitat management is needed. The most promising approach is through a research process leading to the development of reliable systems of deer-food management on units of deer range. This research process has already been formulated and its full implementation awaits only the necessary complement of scientists and technicians to carry it out.

In view of the magnitude of the problems and the urgent need for solutions, we respectfully request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget specifically for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pa.

Thank you.

STATE OF MONTANA,
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
Helena, Mont., February 29, 1972.

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The necessity to develop and improve both new and existing timber harvesting techniques is of crucial concern to the economic and environmental well-being of the State of Montana and its Rocky Mountain neighbors. For this reason the Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development firmly supports the U.S. Forest Service's Falcon research and development program.

The major part of the western portion of our State is forest land, and most of this land is federally owned. Thus this portion of our State, and other parts, is largely dependent upon the harvesting of timber and the recreational uses of these lands for the economic security of local inhabitants. In fact, fully 38 percent of the manufacturing labor force of the State is tied to the wood products industry.

Currently, this region is going through a painful process of adjusting to environmental concerns as the U.S. Forest Service cuts back the allowable timber harvest in order to study the environmental impact of harvest methods. This FALCON research would play an important part in not only improving the harvesting of timber, but in improving the environment of the public lands.

As U.S. Forest Service reports have indicated, the terrain varies greatly in Montana and throughout the Rocky Mountain States. In many areas the geographical features of the land make conventional timber harvesting difficult if not impossible. The proposed research involving balloons, helicopters (which perhaps would employ returning Viet Nam veterans), and cable systems, could provide alternate means of harvesting the timber in ways that will not damage the environment.

Such new techniques are also important if the Nation is to harvest the timber necessary to meet its national housing goal without damaging the forest environment.

We look forward to the initiation and ultimate completion of the Falcon program for what we believe will be greater improvements in the management of not only Federal, but future State and private forest lands. For all these reasons, we urge the necessary funding for the Falcon program.

Sincerely,

P. F. ROYS, *Executive Director.*

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION,
Jefferson City, Mo., March 2, 1972.

Hon. MRS. JULIA B. HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I wish to inform you of a recently completed plan for development of wildlife resources on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests

in Missouri, and to request funding of the plan. We called such a plan for the Clark National Forest to your attention last year and funding was authorized by the House of Representatives. However, final approval for funding was not achieved. We feel, however, that the large show of approval and support from many quarters, including the 76th General Assembly of the State of Missouri as expressed in House Concurrent Resolution No. 14, provides a broad base for requesting funding again this year, especially since the current program applies to both national forests.

The program, as explained in the enclosed publication, represents the culmination of many years of cooperative effort between the Missouri Department of Conservation and the U.S. Forest Service. The broad objective is to improve both wildlife and timber resources in the forests.

The request for funds, as summarized on the last page of the attached publication, was submitted too late for incorporation in the 1973 budget request of the Forest Service. The funds for the first year of the new program ($418,000), therefore, need to be added to that budget. As you are well aware, a severe imbalance of resource funding exists in the U.S. Forest Service budget request. Timber management historically has been well funded, while wildlife and other resources have not. The funds requested will correct this imbalance. The Missouri Department of Conservation supports this request and asks your support for a better balanced resource management program by provision of adequate funding.

We are informed that the Forest Service will testify on its budget request March 7. You may find it helpful to seek information about the proposed program from the Forest Service at that time.

I want to emphasize that the objective of this plan is not limited to the improvement of wildlife habitat. If funded, it will not only provide specific habitat improvements, but will also implement adequate inventory and planning to permit coordination of the management of all resources (timber, wildlife, recreation, water) thus allowing realization of a truly multiple-use resource management program. It is likely that both the principles upon which this program is based and the coordination of timber and wildlife habitat management proposed may be broadly applicable to public forests across the Nation. The Missouri Department of Conservation implemented a similar program on State forests following development of the Clark National Forest plan last year.

To our knowledge, no such balanced program has been developed to date in any other State. Implementation of this program should permit it to serve as a model of balanced multiple-use resource management on the national forests. The program is timely and is needed in order 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 forested environment for the benefit of the people clearly demonstrates its commitment to initiate a balanced resource management plan.

I enclose two copies of a publication which describes the program, and lists funds needed to implement it. Additional copies can be furnished you if they are needed. If I may provide more information or assistance, please call on me.

I would appreciate it if you would have this letter entered into the committee record.

Sincerely,

CARL R. NOREN, *Director.*

MEAD PAPERS, DIVISION OF THE MEAD CORP.,
Chillicothe, Ohio, February 18, 1972.

Hon JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: It is not possible for me to attend the public hearings of your subcommittee. I respectfully request, however, your help and that of your subcommittee to increase the level of research effort on air pollution and trees by the U.S. Forest Service at the forest insect and disease laboratory, Delaware, Ohio by a total of $900,000 to solve this problem before the end of the decade.

As you know, air pollution levels are rising steadily in eastern United States. This is the same part of the country that contains 75 percent of the commercial forest land. Eventually these forests may be expected to produce 70 percent of the sawtimber grown in the United States. Increased air pollution threatens to de-

grade and weaken our forest trees and increase their susceptibility to insects and diseases that kill, disfigure or further weaken them. Polluted air also is a highly potent selective force that triggers substantial changes in forest ecosystems over a period of decades.

Major pollutants are fluorides, ozone, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, and dusts and other particulates. They affect most tree species and many other plants in the forest.

The present Forest Service research program on air pollution problems at its Delaware, Ohio laboratory is much too small to handle the effort needed to resolve the problem during this decade. Only two scientists and two technicians are now working on air pollution-tree research. They cannot be expected to provide the information needed by landowners to protect their trees against serious damage. We need to know how the growth rate of trees is affected, the likelihood of tree mortality, whether or not the reduction in tree vigor is enough to make the trees more susceptible to insects and diseases.

Forest managers also need to know what can be done to help trees. Virtually no research has been undertaken on means to counteract the effects of air pollution. Research efforts should be intensified on protectant or remedial foliage sprays, injections of pollution inhibitors and insecticides and fungicides, application of soil amendments, and the breeding of pollution resistant trees.

Finally, the question must be answered as to how trees can be used to cleanse pollutants from the air. Research is needed on the beneficial effects of trees in polluted areas and how these abilities can be enhanced through the introduction of pollutant-absorption agents in the tree's biochemical system.

The expansion of Forest Service research in air pollution will be very costly because of the complex nature of the work. It is a vital program that affects our entire forest resource and the benefits our country obtains from it. Please approve the addition of $450,000 to the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio for strengthening the research program in air pollution and trees in fiscal year 1973, and give consideration to an additional increase of $450,000 in fiscal year 1975. Unfortunately, this item did not appear in the President's budget for fiscal year 1973.

Sincerely,

HERBERT L. MORGAN,
Area Wood and Woodlands Manager.

CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, DIVISION OF FORESTRY,
Toledo, Ohio, February 25, 1972.

Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I am writing to request your support of an increased appropriation to the Forest Service air-pollution tree research effort at Delaware, Ohio, of $450,000 per year in fiscal 1973, and an additional $450,000 per year in fiscal 1975. Being responsible for the municipal forestry program for the city of Toledo, Ohio I am very concerned about the serious effects of air pollution on our community's heritage of trees.

Due to inadequate research in the past our cities have lost hundreds of thousands of trees to blight and disease. We cannot afford to lose any more if our cities are to remain habitable.

Forest Service researchers at the facility at Delaware, Ohio are currently the only ones conducting studies on the effects of air pollution on trees and must be given adequate funding to continue their research and develop methods to protect these valuable assets.

This minimal request could help to preserve countless millions of dollars worth of trees.

Again, I sincerely urge your support of this request. Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD W. BOERS,
Commissioner of Forestry.

METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT OF THE TOLEDO AREA,
Toledo, Ohio, February 22, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: The purpose of this letter is to place into the record a request to your subcommittee to favorably consider increasing the amount of money available to the Forest Service to do research on air pollution and trees. Funds available to the Forest Service air pollution program at Delaware, Ohio, need to be increased by $900,000 annually, beginning with $450,000 in fiscal year 1973 and then an additional $450,000 in fiscal year 1975, if solutions to our tree problems are to be obtained in a reasonable period of time.

Trees managed by the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area provide the proper setting and background for recreation and relaxation of the people in the Greater Toledo area. Trees shade visitors from sunlight; they camouflage unsightly scenes; they offer a challenge to youthful climbers; they provide shelter for birds and wildlife; in other words, they provide the amenities that make an outdoor experience so rewarding for the people of Toledo.

Air pollutants that are damaging and harmful to man are also harmful to trees. Long-term exposure of trees to low levels of air pollution weakens trees and makes them easy victims of insects, bacteria, fungi and viruses. Unfortunately, air pollutants are not often recognized as the unseen force that stresses trees and weakens them.

It is essential that we maintain healthy, vigorous trees in our parks, if we expect them to provide amenities to offset the strain of living in a complex and everchanging society. Research is needed to develop ways to diagnose a decline in tree health due to air pollution. We also need to know how to overcome the effects of air pollution on trees. Some promising approaches that should be looked at by the Forest Service scientists in Delaware, Ohio, include foliage sprays with protectants, tree injections with antiozonates, soil application of fertilizers and the development of pollution resistant trees.

Trees can also be used in our parks to reduce the effects of air pollution. They have shown promise as a means to trap and filter out ash, dust and pollen particles carried in the air. They may be useful as absorbers of pollutants. Much more research is needed as soon as possible, however, if we are to exploit these promising possibilities in the near future.

Please help maintain healthy and vigorous trees in parks of the Toledo area, by approving an increase of $450,000 in the Forest Service budget for air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio.

Cordially,

ROBERT R. METZ,
Director-Secretary.

WOOSTER, OHIO, *February 25, 1972.*

Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior and Related Agencies, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Please enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings on Forest Service research appropriations. I am Dr. O. D. Diller, professor emeritus, the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.

Over the years I have become increasingly concerned about the effects of air pollution on trees and the small amount of Forest Service Research directed toward the solution of this environmental problem. This would be an excellent time for your subcommittee to increase Forest Service research appropriations for air pollution and tree research at Delaware, Ohio, by $900,000. The small team now there has developed some promising leads on the beneficial effects of trees and ways to counteract the harmful effects of air pollution.

More evidence is coming in daily that our valuable trees and forests are falling victim to polluted air. For example, air pollution in the Midwest can stunt the growth of white pine to a degree that makes it worthless. Christmas tree farms in areas of West Virginia and Maryland can no longer operate profitably because of air pollution. Thousands of acres of pine trees in the Western States are damaged and dying because of smog conditions and smeltering operations. The important point is that a greatly accelerated research effort by the Forest Service is needed right now to develop countermeasures.

The whole field of breeding trees resistant to air pollution needs more intensive research effort. Herein may lie a way to keep trees growing in areas that might otherwise become treeless plains.

Only through your foresight and good judgment and that of your subcommittee can we expect to begin a greater effort on tree research and air pollution in the coming fiscal year. Please add $450,000 to the Forest Service research budget for the program at Delaware, Ohio. A start can then be made to provide answers to the most pressing air pollution-tree questions before us. You will then be able to further strengthen the program to the needed level of financing with another $450,000 in fiscal year 1975.

Sincerely yours,

OLIVER D. DILLER.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,
Corvallis, Oreg., February 21, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Interior and Related Agencies, Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Although we talked across the table at many Forest Service hearings in past years, this is the first time I have written you with respect to Forest Service research appropriation matters. Specifically, I want to speak in support of funds for the forestry, advanced logging, and conservation program (Falcon).

As you know, this program, born out of the many controversies over logging impacts on the environment, was conceived last year and is now well along in the intensive planning stage. Its goal is to find out how to improve timber harvesting technology while reducing undesirable impacts on soil and water values, esthetics, fish and wildlife, and other nontimber resources. Senator Jackson's bill, S. 2477, would authorize $9.6 million per year for 5 years for the research and development necessary under the program. While the bill describes the program and need, such an authorization is not actually required by the Forest Service, as you are well aware.

The Falcon program would emphasize research on new logging concepts, heavily oriented to those that would be applicable to fragile soils, steep slopes, or areas with unique nontimber values. Aerial methods of logging would be developed and tested. The Forest Service has made some progress, as a result of the strong past support by you and your committee, on helicopter and balloon logging systems in the Northwest. But a tremendous job yet lies ahead as the constraints imposed on traditional logging systems become greater and greater.

The forest engineering project in Seattle which was created, as I recall, through your early efforts, has done some remarkable work on aerial logging by balloons, running skylines, and other techniques that are adaptable to "non loggable" terrain where roadbuilding cannot be tolerated. But this group and other researchers in the Northwest with capabilities to solve more problems of greater complexity are poorly supported in view of the task ahead. New concepts of balloon and helicopter logging need to be tested and their impacts on the environment determined. Advanced systems must be evaluated and guidelines for their use developed.

As I understand the Forest Service plans for the program, much of the work would be done initially in the Pacific Northwest. However, the principles and systems developed could appropriately be adapted for use in other problem areas like the Rocky Mountains, Appalachians, Southwest, Alaska, and other mountainous regions.

I have studied the Forest Service budget as proposed for fiscal year 1973, and I note there is no increase for forest engineering research. The budgeted $1.4 million supports a variety of important activities at several engineering research centers as well as the one in the Pacific Northwest. Thus, the anticipated level of funding would not support a program such as Falcon at more than a token level. In these days of high competition among worthwhile projects for limited funds, you have a most difficult job of identifying priorities, I know. Your committee has an outstanding record for being astute, fair, and foresighted in allocation of funds among many demanding and worthwhile research efforts. I can merely emphasize that we are at a crossroads here in the Northwest where the timber industry, so essential to local and national well-being, is being chal-

lenged to develop systems that will make multiple use a reality. And public land-managing agencies like the Forest Service have a tremendous responsibility to develop and apply improved practices.

My own analyses of the problem during my 3 years here at Oregon State University suggest strongly that the $9.6 million mentioned earlier is conservative in terms of the job to be done. I strongly urge that your committee consider the need to support Falcon and in your deliberations do what you can to add funds to the Forest Service research appropriation commensurate with the problems and the values that will flow from their solution.

My most cordial good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. JEMISON,
Professor of Forestry.

WESTERN COUNCIL,
LUMBER, PRODUCTION, AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS,
Portland, Oreg., March 10, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HANSEN: Timber workers of the Northwest need your help in securing an adequate level of forestry research. We understand that there are 20 million acres of forest land in the West that are too steep, too erodible, or too sensitive esthetically to undergo harvesting with present logging methods. The western council vigorously supports sound management of the public lands. We appreciate the challenge to forestry offered by Americans who require new homes for 30 million families in the coming decade. We also see the importance of jobs here in the Northwest in the forest industries.

FALCON PROGRAM

Thus we are deeply interested in a Forest Service proposal called Falcon. We understand the objectives are: (1) To establish a research and development program to develop and demonstrate advanced logging methods, including balloons, helicopters, and skylines; (2) to evaluate new or improved techniques for handling, transporting, and utilizing timber products and logging residues; and (3) to enhance understanding of timber harvesting practices on the environment.

This is a bold program, offering to solve major land management problems in 5 years at a cost of $9.6 million annually. We think it will succeed. The payoff will be large indeed, nationwide as well as in the Northwest. Benefits will include thousands of jobs in rural areas, new or renovated homes at reasonable costs for most Americans, badly-needed gains in our international balance of trade, minimal degradation of water quality and esthetic welfare on the public lands, greater utilization of otherwise wasted forest residues, and healthier, more productive forests.

Although the Falcon program has not found a place in the administration's budget for fiscal year 1973, we urge that you review the merits of the effort and the impacts on the timber industry and on forest-related jobs of failing to solve the problems that stimulated the Falcon project.

WILDLIFE HABITAT RESEARCH

Second, I urge your support of research on wildlife habitat; specifically, a new program that would be undertaken at Olympia, Wash., at a cost of $150,000 annually. This unit would study the wildlife habitat requirements in the Douglas-fir region from northern California to southeast Alaska. Man's intervention in forest ecosystems has apparently been good for some wildlife and bad for others. Research is needed to enhance the good aspects and avoid the bad.

The western council is interested in nontimber as well as timber production from public forests. We hope you will support creation of a Wildlife Habitat Research unit at Olympia.

RECREATION RESEARCH

Wildlife Recreation Research, a small group centered at Seattle, was established to fill a pressing need in the Pacific Northwest. As you know, population here has reached levels unforeseen even a decade ago. Even more startling is the rate of growth of outdoor leisure activities and the equipment used by recrea-

tionists. Although our ready access to forest recreation is a boon, we appreciate the problems created for land managers.

An increase of $150,000 is needed to implement a research program that can reduce the growing conflicts between recreation, scenery, and other land uses and enhance the quality of experiences for millions of recreationists.

I am also sending a copy of this letter to Senators Bible, Jackson, and Magnuson. I hope that a copy can be included in the record of the appropriations hearings.

Sincerely yours,

HUGH ALLEN,
Executive Secretary.

WESTERN STATES REGIONAL COUNCIL NO. III,
INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL–CIO,
Gladstone, Oreg., March 3, 1972.

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Timber is the basis for the largest industry in the Pacific Northwest. Members of the International Woodworkers of America are conscious of our unique role in this industry. On one hand, we participate in a major economic activity involving natural resources. On the other hand, as residents of Northwest communities, with our share of skis and tents and woods-loving children, we have an abiding respect for environmental integrity.

Obviously we have a deep interest in development of new ways of managing forest land to provide more jobs, more amenities, and a higher quality of life. We are especially interested in research that can quickly bring tangible results to major problems. There are three kinds of research that have special interest for us this year. I hope you will support increased funding for each of them.

RECREATIONAL RESEARCH

We support an increase of $150,000 for wildland recreation research in Seattle. Much publicity has been given to conflicts between recreation uses and commodity uses of public forest land. This is understandable considering that recreation use of Pacific Northwest national forests has increased 50 percent in the past decade, and demands for wood products have reached an alltime high.

We believe, however, that much of what seems to be conflict can be resolved through sound multiple use, founded on research. A key question that would be studied by the Seattle research unit is, "How do we plan better for a mix of uses, including recreation, from the same limited land base?" We believe that real progress can be made along this line. Already the wildland recreation research group has made good progress toward learning to reduce littering and vandalism and how to provide forest visitors with a full appreciation for their surroundings.

WILDLIFE HABITAT RESEARCH

Another group of land use conflicts can be substantially resolved through establishment of a program of wildlife habitat research at Olympia, Wash., which would require $150,000. Generally, big game animals have been favored by a long history of forest fires in the Douglas-fir region. As fire protection efforts reduced fire losses, timber harvesting practices provided the feeding areas needed by these animals. Little is known about how deer and elk will prosper under intensive forest management. Even less is known about the nongame animals in westside forests.

It is unfortunate that no organization concerned with multiple use forest management has undertaken a wildlife habitat research program for the area west of the Cascades. We certainly hope you will help to rectify this omission.

THE FALCON EFFORT

The Forest Service's Falcon program seems to hold great promise for reconciling environmental goals with growing wood products demands. Falcon has been devised to develop ways to economically harvest commercial forest lands with a minimal impact on the environment. I understand it will be a national effort, starting in the Northwest and moving in short order across the other forest regions. It will cost $9,600,000 annually and will last for 5 years.

Falcon will draw expertise from forest industry, all arms of the Forest Service, other agencies, and universities. The aerospace industry has already been involved in Falcon planning.

Studies of ecology will have an important place in Falcon. Detailed plans are in preparation for intensive monitoring of soils, water quality and flows, fish habitat, esthetic alterations, forest regeneration, and forage production for wildlife.

Equipment development aspects of Falcon have had considerable publicity. Possibilities for helicopter, balloon, and skyline logging, plus more novel timber harvesting and transport systems, will be evaluated. Aerial logging methods raise new safety problems for woods workers. Safety, a matter of particular concern to IWA, will be an important area of Falcon study.

These three lines of research and development—wildlife habitat, recreation, and Falcon—merit high levels of public investment. I hope you agree and will work to secure adequate appropriation for them.

I am sending similar letters to Senators Bible, Jackson, and Magnuson. I hope it can be recorded in the appropriation hearing record.

Very sincerely yours,

D. C. GUNVALDSON,
First Vice President.

PORTLAND, OREG., *March 21, 1972.*

Hon. JULIA B. HANSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: Knowing your deep interest in and very effective support of forestry research, I am writing concerning the administration's 1973 budget for Forest Service research.

Last year I worked with others in the Forest Service, in forest industry, in the aerospace industry and with constructively concerned environmentalists on plans for an urgently needed program of research and development for advanced logging and environmental protection systems.

Known as Falcon, the proposal has since been further refined, and it has received wide consideration and support. Senator Jackson has sponsored new authorizing legislation for this $10 million per year program, the potential returns from which should exceed its costs many fold. So you can understand my disappointment on learning that the budget proposed for next year does not contain any funding at all for Falcon.

I want to comment on two other research subject areas in which the Forest Service is seriously deficient.

During the past few years the Service has been vigorously urged by the many National Forest users and critics to do a better job of protecting, developing, and managing the recreational and wildlife resources in better balance with timber use.

To provide the scientific basis for such management, the Service's Wildland Recreation Research in cooperation with the University of Washington at Seattle should be strengthened by an increase of $150,000 without further delay. How can the needs of wildland recreationists in Washington, Oregon, and Alaska be predicted? What would be the costs as well as the returns of providing the various recreational opportunities? To what extent and how can recreational use be made compatible with timber production, and with livestock grazing? Land managers urgently need the help of a much strengthened recreation research project to obtain workable, constructive answers to such questions.

Another serious neglect in Forest Service research is in the area of wildlife habitat management applicable to the important coastal forest from California through Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. As you know, the Forest Service has long proposed such high-priority research headquartered at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Olympia. But the necessary funding has not been approved by the Office of the Budget. Excellent facilities and cooperators are ready and available. What is needed to move ahead is an increase of $150,000 to activate this overdue project at the Olympia Laboratory.

I shall greatly appreciate your consideration of these three areas of research deficiency in your review of the Forest Service budget. Also, may I ask that a copy of my letter be included in the record of your hearings.

Very sincerely,

PHILIP A. BRIEGLEB,
Consulting Forester.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR M. ROBERTS, FOR WESTERN FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Dear Mrs. Hansen and gentlemen, Western Forestry and Conservation Association as an association of foresters and forest land managers has, since 1909, been 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 western Canada. The association works to promote cooperation among State, Federal, provincial, and private forest agencies and organizations. From this position, Western Forestry wishes to commend this committee and the Congress for recognizing these cooperative needs under the Clarke-McNary Act when the appropriation in this area was raised last year to its full $20 million authorization. We urge that this appropriation be continued this year.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association also feels a deep concern for the forest research which is vital to achieving the goals of producing all the resources of the forest necessary to the well being of the American people, while maintaining at least the present 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 growth and better use of the present land base on which all these resources originate. The ability to accomplish this task can only be provided by a better knowledge of how to do it and this, of course, depends upon the results of research.

Forestry research has not kept pace with research in other fields. Total research expenditures in the United States were recently estimated aat 2.7 percent of gross national product. But investments in forestry research amount to only about ⅓ of 1 percent of the gross national products value contributed by forest industries. Therefore, funds for forestry research are only at ⅛ of the average level for all research. This would indicate that from the research standpoint, forestry does not benefit from research and technology anywhere near to the extent that other activities in the economy do.

Since this is true and due to the desperate need for research programs in many areas of forestry activities, I respectfully submit this statement for the association, requesting your support of several specific research programs and projects of the U.S. Forest Service in the West.

These recommendations will be listed in three categories. First, research proposals contained in the President's 1973 fiscal year budget as continuing or augmented items; second, an unbudgeted new program called Falcon to develop new timber harvesting systems; and third, as a separate budget item, construction of research facilities at three western locations.

RESEARCH PROPOSALS IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Forest Fire Research

Western Forestry and Conservation Association has been a leader in forest fire prevention and control cooperative financing efforts in the West for over 60 years. Accordingly, the association is extremely pleased to see an item of $2.2 million in the President's budget for research to find ways to check this terrible enemy of the forests which continues to exact a staggering annual toll of life, property and resources. I understand these research funds would be used as follows:

At Seattle, Wash., and Macon, Ga.—To find ways to (1) reduce the quantities of man-made and natural wood residues which are the sources of fires and (2) develop nonpolluting smoke management methods for prescribed fires which are often essential for disposing of highly flammable logging slash and understory forest fuels. The association supported this program with the following resolution adopted at the 62d Western Forestry Conference in Portland, Oreg., on December 3, 1971:

WESTERN FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Forest Residue research

The director, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, has, in the past year, redirected funds from other research programs to initiate a research and development program dealing with forest residue.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges full funding of this multidisciplinary research effort.

At Missoula, Mont., and Riverside, Calif.—To develop fire attack systems, using helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft that can deliver fire retardants, men and equipment—night and day.

At Fort Collins, Colo.—To develop electronic techniques for measuring fire danger rating factors that are so vitally important to fire control strategy.

Forest insect research

Western Forestry and Conservation Association is particularly pleased to see the proposed $400,000 strengthening of the national Forest Service research program on bark beetles. These insects have long been the most destructive pests of forest trees throughout the West, annually killing billions of board feet of timber—in commercial and recreation forests alike. Our support of research to control these pests is indicated in the following resolution passed by the forest pest committee of the Association at its November 30, 1971 annual meeting in Portland, Oreg.

WESTERN FOREST PEST COMMITTEE

Bark Beetle control

The Western Forest Pest Committee is aware that bark beetles are the most destructive agents of western forests. Present control methods for these insects are inadequate. The committee is encouraged with research and development programs now being undertaken to use attractants and other materials for bark beetle control.

The committee urges that these efforts on use of attractants and other materials and methods for the masurement, manipulation and control of damaging bark beetles be stepped up. The committee further recommends that Congress be advised of the great significance of this work and urged to provide adequate funding as soon as possible.

Your full support of this budget item is encouraged.

Program Falcon

The association commends the Forest Service for proposing this visionary new timber harvesting technology program which promotes forestry, advanced logging conservation. It offers great promise for solving the dilemma of how to increase the level of wood harvest so vitally needed for housing America, while maintaining a high quality forest environment. By using helicopters, balloons, and new types of cable systems the Falcon program is especially designed for operating in commercial forests that are inaccessible or environmentally sensitive due to fragile soils, steep topography, or other factors.

Falcon is a national effort proposed to start in the Pacific Northwest but, as technology is developed, to move rapidly to other forested regions of the country. The program, although headed by the U.S. Forest Service, will draw heavily on expertise from forest industry, State forestry departments, other agencies, and universities. The aerospace industry is already involved in the planning.

Using existing funds from other programs a large planning effort has gone into Falcon during the past year. Funding at the level of $9.6 million annually is needed for a 5-year period to implement the program. Research and development for these innovative harvesting systems seem costly, but the payoff in terms of optimum use and protection of our forest resources will be extremely high. The association urges your strong support of this national program.

CONSTRUCTION OF FOREST RESEARCH FACILITIES

The Forest Service has been hampered for many years by lack of adequate research facilities, particularly laboratories to develop knowledge and technology, for field testing, and for eventual use by forest managers. There are three such laboratories in the West that the association urges be funded in fiscal year 1973.

Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis, Oreg.

This laboratory has been under various stages of construction since 1962. Remaining to be completed are two laboratory-office wings estimated to cost $3.3 million at today's construction prices. Most critically needed is the east wing, costing $1.5 million.

The laboratory, located next door to the forestry school at Oregon State University, is a major center for Forest Service research concerned with (1) biological control of insects and diseases of western forest trees, (2) watershed management and timber management of several western forest types, (3) forest

genetics, and (4) nutrient cycling and fertilization of fast-growing species. The overall aim of the research program is to increase timber supplies while maintaining the quality of forest environments.

There are now 40 scientists headquartered at Corvallis, many of them housed in temporary quarters with makeshift laboratories. Their productivity would be greatly increased by adequate facilities.

Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Moscow, Idaho

In 1967, Congress appropriated $45,000 to develop plans for building additional research facilities on land under free lease from the University of Idaho. This planned and ready-to-go construction provides a second and major step toward improving Forest Service research on interrelated forest land management problems. The new construction will permit scientists of several disciplines to conduct coordinated programs of research aimed at understanding forest ecosystems in the northern Rocky Mountains of Idaho, Montana, and Washington.

Current estimates of construction costs during fiscal year 1973 are $1 million for the office laboratory and $500,000 for related service and greenhouse building.

Additional building facilities at Moscow will permit strengthening of research to (1) determine the potential of northern Rocky Mountain forests to produce timber products, wildlife, water, esthetics and recreation opportunities; (2) determine the effects of insects and diseases on the ecosystem, and how these pests can be controlled to reduce losses and (3) integrate knowledge from the foregoing research into systems and alternatives for multiple use management consistent with maintaining a quality environment.

Redwood Sciences Laboratory at Arcata, Calif.

Strong national interest in the northern coast ranges of California as an environmental unit and in the resources of the unit emphasizes the lack of adequate guidelines for their management. New knowledge is needed quickly to develop and apply appropriate management and engineering practices that will minimize sediment production, improve water quality, and otherwise stabilize and enhance environmental quality.

A vital part of the multifunctional program of the redwood region is a thorough understanding of the vegetation complex. A change in one element affects others, and how to control such change is the heart of proper forest management. Changes are taking place rapidly in the redwood region and pressures of use are increasing There is an urgent need to develop adequate management procedures more rapidly than now possible.

A start has been made to provide the facilities to carry out the needed program of research with the provision of $140,000 last year for planning a Redwood Sciences Laboratory at Arcata.

The planning phase is essentially complete and now there is a strong need to move along with the construction of this laboratory to provide adequate facilities for the research now underway and for the additional research effort so urgently needed. Cost of the construction at 1973 prices is estimated at $975,000.

Your longstanding responsiveness to the goals and programs sponsored by Western Forestry and Conservation Association is greatly appreciated. We trust that we can again call on you to support the above described requests for strengthening forest research—the foundation of responsible forest land management.

Other resolutions pertaining to the subject of forest land management research, some of which pertain directly to the above, which were approved at the 62d Western Forestry Conference in Portland, December 3, 1971, are appended for your information.

RESOLUTIONS

62D WESTERN FORESTRY CONFERENCE, DECEMBER 3, 1971

Resolution 1: Pest Impact

Reliable pest impact information is essential for sound management decisions and environmental protection. Such information is unknown for most pests. Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges that the U.S. Forest Service, in cooperation with the Western State foresters, universities, and forest land owners develop adequate survey and evaluation methods. The association further recommends that the Forest Service use these methods to assemble reliable pest impact data for inclusion in the next national inventory of forest resources.

Resolution 2: Research Facilities, Moscow, Idaho

The Forestry Sciences Laboratory of the Forest Service at Moscow, Idaho, is a key facility in developing answers to westwide forestry problems. Architectural plans for expansion have been completed for several years. Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges Congress to appropriate the construction funds.

Resolution 3: Research Facilities, Corvallis, Oreg.

The Forestry Sciences Laboratory under construction at Corvallis, Oreg., is funded for only 40 percent completion. Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges Congress to provide funding to complete construction and staffing of this facility.

Resolution 4: Forestry Chemicals

Forestry chemicals are necessary for the productive management of western forests. There is need for increased research to determine the selection, application and particularly, the impact of introduced chemicals in the forest environment.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges that the appropriate agencies recognize this urgent need by increasing funding for this important research.

Resolution 5: Biological Control

There is great potential in biological methods for safe, effective control of insects and diseases of western forests. Practical biological controls have been developed for only a few pests. Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges responsible agencies to encourage and fund research and development programs to fully investigate biological control agents for forest pest control agents for forest pest control and prevention.

Resolution 6: Western Tree Seed

Expanded research into problems associated with seed of western species is a broadly recognized need.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association again urges the U.S. Forest Service to establish a western tree seed research program at Corvallis, Oreg.

Resolution 7: Fire-Weather Forecasting Research

There is critical need for quality fire-weather research. Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges that the U.S. Forest Service initiate with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), a cooperative program of fire-weather forecasting research aimed at satisfying the increasing needs for more detailed and accurate forecasts.

We respectfully ask that this statement be includede in the hearing record.

BOISE CASCADE CORP.,
Boise, Idaho, March 24, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: I have learned that your Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs will soon deliberate the validity of appropriations for the Forest Service Project Falcon (forestry, advanced logging, and conservation).

Falcon was developed to provide a vehicle for a joint Government-industry research effort designed to further aerial loggings systems development desperately needed in the mountainous West and swamplands of the Southeast. This research is critically needed to meet the challenges of harvesting timber efficiently and in an environmentally acceptable manner.

I have reviewed Forest Service program perspectus for Falcon and I strongly support this effort. I recommend that appropriations in the amount of $2.8 million be authorized for the first year of this program and $9.6 million for each of the 4 remaining years of the 5-year term.

Your favorable consideration of this extremely important effort would be sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN MOSER,
Executive Vice President.

WASHINGTON STATE FORESTRY CONFERENCE,
Seattle, Wash., March 14, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairwoman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations, Department of Interior and Related Agencies, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: As president of the Washington Forestry Conference, an organization that celebrated its 50th anniversary last year, I'm writing to ask for your support of forest research in the appropriation hearings now in progress. I know you are well aware that without a continuing flow of new knowledge from research we can't hope to reach the twin goals of increasing production of softwood lumber for more and better housing of the American people while at the same time protecting and improving our forest and related environments.

I particularly wish to call to your attention the need for strengthening some key Forest Service research programs that while headquartered in Washington State, are important to the West and the Nation. They are as follows:

Forest Residues Research

We are pleased to see in the President's budget this year an item for forest residues research. An amount of $100,000 is proposed for strengthening work at Seattle on utilizing or otherwise disposing of residues from logging and other forestry operations. The Forest Service is to be commended for the start it has made at Seattle on this, by borrowing from other programs, but a greatly expanded effort is needed. It has been estimated that the wood fiber now being left in Northwest forests following logging is worth some $250 million if it could be recovered and manufactured into products. Research is needed to find economical ways to recover and utilize this tremendous loss. I strongly urge that you support this budget item, and, if at all possible, increase the appropriated amount to $275,000.

Research on Chemicals in the Forest Environment

Chemicals have become an indispensable tool for producing and protecting the wood necessary for the standard of living of our citizens. Development of the use of these chemicals must be accompanied by knowledge of their full impact on the unique environment of the forest. The research program in this field by the U.S. Forest Service is modest, considering the magnitude of the job. We therefore urge that the program be substantially increased in fiscal year 1973.

Corvallis Forestry Sciences Laboratory

This vital facility is important to all the forests of the Nation. When completed and staffed the research necessary to assure our wood supply will be greatly facilitated. We urge that Congress appropriate the one and a half million dollars necessary to construct the east wing of the facility in fiscal year 1973. This will not complete the planned complex but will provide space for scientists to forge ahead in critical environmental areas of forest management.

Attached to this letter are copies of the resolutions covering these subjects which were adopted by the members of this conference.

Please accept our thanks for the strong support you have given to advancing modern forest management. Without this effort forest production with environmental protection would have suffered.

Yours very truly,

GORDON D. MARCKWORTH,
President.

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT THE 50TH ANNUAL WASHINGTON STATE FORESTRY CONFERENCE, NOVEMBER 5, 1971

NO. 1—FOREST RESIDUES

The Washington State Forestry Conference recognizes that forest residues in the Pacific Northwest constitute a major threat of forest conflagration to the region; are a significant impairment to the esthetics of the forest landscape; and represent a major source of raw material to extend timber supplies.

The need for a multidisciplinary research and development program dealing with forest residues is apparent.

The Director, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service, has in the past year redirected funds from other high priority

research programs to initiate this program, and is aggressively enlisting all available cooperative assistance for this work.

The Washington State Forestry Conference commends the Director, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, for his initiative and urges the Congress of the United States to fund this program as soon as possible so that the high priority research and development work can proceed at the needed level, thus encouraging the fullest practical utilization of wood fiber.

NO. 2—RESEARCH ON CHEMICALS IN THE FOREST ENVIRONMENT

The Washington State Forestry Conference recognizes the necessity for using forest chemicals in the productive management of the Nation's forests in a manner that will not result in degradation of a quality environment. Chemical research experience in agriculture is seldom applicable in the forest situation because chemical use patterns and environmental characteristics are uniquely different. The Forest Service has nationwide responsibility for determining the behavior and impact of introduced chemicals in the forest environment.

This research effort badly needs strengthening to provide forest managers with vitally needed information on the behavior and impact of introduced chemicals in the forest environment. The conference urges the Congress to recognize the urgent need for research on forest chemicals by substantially increasing funding for the Corvallis research unit.

NO. 3—CORVALLIS FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

The conference commends the Congress for appropriating new funds for the Forest Service's Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis for fiscal year 1972. These funds are being used to strengthen badly needed research on forest insects and diseases, watershed management, timber management, and wildlife habitat.

Now that a start has been made on building construction and program expansion at the laboratory, the council recommends that additional funding be provided for its completion so that the high priority research on pest control, timber growing, and environmental protection can proceed in an orderly manner.

The Washington State Forestry Conference commends Congress for providing funds to initiate construction of the Forest Service's Forestry Science Laboratory at Corvallis, Oreg., and recommends additional funding by Congress toward the completion of the laboratory.

NORTHWEST FOREST PEST ACTION COUNCIL,
Seattle, Wash., March 16, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations,
Department of Interior and Related Agencies,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: As I have for several years, I'm writing again as chairman of the Northwest Forest Pest Action Council to ask your renewed support for strengthening research programs for lessening the widespread destruction from insect, disease, and animal pests in our Northwest forests. The numerous hearings, investigations, and publicity during the past year about forestry practices in this country make it very clear that we must obtain maximum production from our forest lands—but in a manner that is environmentally acceptable to the American public. A key factor in reaching these goals is having the knoweldege to cope with the insect pests which exact such a toll from recreation as well as commercial forests.

Our council has for nearly 25 years served as a clearinghouse and catalyst for strengthening research programs. This past year was no different and I take this opportunity to bring to your attention some needs that are of great importance to protecting and making our forests more producive. The council asks your sincere attention to these needs during congressional appropriation hearings now convening.

Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis, Oreg.

You are aware of the efforts, beginning in 1962, to complete this laboratory which houses essentially all the Forest Service insect and disease research in

the Pacific Northwest as well as major study programs on timber management practices, genetics, watershed management, and the effects of pesticides on the environment. With the support of you and your committee, progress has been made in constructing additional facilities at the laboratory and increasing funding for the scientists. We are grateful for this help, but the needs for research are accelerating faster than facilities and manpower are being provided.

The council strongly urges an appropriation of $1.5 million in fiscal year 1973 to construct the east wing of the laboratory complex, architectural plans for which have been completed since 1957. This new facility would allow the Forest Service to bring together scientists who are now scattered in many locations, and poorly equipped facilities.

Research on Behavior and Impact of Forestry Chemicals

A major need at the Corvallis Laboratory is to strengthen forestry chemicals research. It becomes increasingly clear that in order to meet the wood supply needs of this country, use of forestry chemicals of many kinds will be essential—herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, fire retardants, and so forth. However, it is also very clear that, in the interest of environmental protection, these chemicals must be used properly and their impacts known in detail.

The present small-scale studies on forest chemicals at the laboratory has been very productive but needs to be greatly strengthened. This program, which works closely with Oregon State University, is assigned nationwide responsibilities for forestry chemicals work. The council urges that its present budget be increased by $200,000 in fiscal year 1973. Your assistance in achieving this would be much appreciated.

Bark Beetle Research

The council is pleased that the President's budget contains a $400,000 item for increasing Forest Service research on bark beetles, countrywide. These insects are more destructive than any other forest pests, particularly in the West. Insects kill more than 3 billion board-feet of commercial timber annually in Oregon and Washington—about 20 percent as much as is harvested. By far the bulk of this damage is caused by bark beetles. The council strongly urges that you support this proposed increase in research, part of which would be done in Oregon and Washington.

Attached are current resolutions covering the interests of our members in the first two subjects. Our interest in bark beetle research is of long standing.

Again, let me express our appreciation for your help over several years. Your interest in protecting the forests of the Nation are well known everywhere. I will be grateful if you will arrange to have a copy of this letter in the record of your committee hearing.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. LARSON, *Chairman.*

NORTHWEST FOREST PEST ACTION COUNCIL

CORVALLIS FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY

The council commends the Congress for appropriating new funds for the Forest Service's Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis for fiscal year 1972. These funds are being used to strengthen badly needed research on forest insects and diseases, watershed management, timber management, and wildlife habitat.

Now that a start has been made on building construction and program expansion at the laboratory, the council recommends that additional funding be provided for its completion so that the high priority research on pest control, timber growing, and environmental protection can proceed in an orderly manner.

RESEARCH ON CHEMICALS IN THE FOREST ENVIRONMENT

The council recognizes the necessity for using forest chemicals in the productive management of the Nation's forests in a manner that will not result in degradation of a quality environment. Chemical research experience in agriculture is seldom applicable in the forest situation because chemical use patterns and environmental characteristics are uniquely different. Currently, there is a disproportionately low funding support for research on chemicals in the forest environment as compared to research on agricultural chemicals. The Forest Service has nationwide responsibility for determining the behavior and impact of introduced chemicals in the forest environment. Its Corvallis research unit, on

a 1964 level of budget, has produced some vitally needed information to insure safe use of chemicals.

This research effort badly needs strengthening to provide forest managers with vitally needed information on the behavior and impact of introduced chemicals in the forest environment. The council urges the Office of Management and Budget to recognize the urgent need for reseearch on forest chemicals in contrast to agricultural research by substantially increasing funding for the Corvallis research unit.

SIMPSON TIMBER CO.,
Seattle, Wash., March 10, 1972.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: About budget time each year, I send you our views on the need for funding necessary Forest Service research programs.

There may be members of your appropriations committee from districts which do not depend upon timber as the basic economy. They may question the need for plowing funds back into places where the trees grow.

Simpson Timber Co. has just completed its 25th year of operation under the 100-year Shelton cooperative sustained-yield agreement with the Forest Service in Mason, Thurston, and Grays Harbor Counties.

We are now compiling reports on the effects of those 25 years of regulated harvesting in the dependent communities.

In round numbers, the Simpson payroll at Shelton and McCleary has grown from 1,450 people in 1947 to 2,150 in 1971.

The payroll of $6 million in 1947 grew to a record $22,500,000 in 1971, and in 25 years the forests of the Shelton unit have provided wages of $312 million.

Simpson has purchased $46 million in Federal timber in the unit's quarter century and this has returned 25 percent, or $11,500,000 to the four counties in the Olympic National Forest.

Another figure of interest—savings of the people in Elma, McCleary, and Shelton banks, credit unions, and saving and loan institutions have risen from $11 million in 1961 to over $45 million in 1971.

The Shelton unit has provided enough wood materials in 25 years to build 300,000 new homes.

All of this comes from a managed forest of 350,000 public and private acres, managed to keep new growth in balance with harvest permanently.

This is one example of what a forest can mean to the support of people and healthy communities.

Research is a necessary tool in the support of such a foresting program.

It is pleasing to see our increase of $100,000 in the President's fiscal year 1973 budget for Forest Service research on improved practices which will reduce logging slash. Much slash can be a source of wood and wood fiber. It is an ugly aftermath of logging and a fire hazard. We hope this budget item can be maintained.

Last year, I wrote you about the need for stepping up research and development to improve logging methods.

Better harvesting methods are needed on steep and erosive ground. This need is demonstrated in Falcon, the major research programs which you sponsored in a House bill last year. Senator Jackson sponsored a similar legislation.

Many people believe logging by balloon and helicopter is now a part of the art of logging. Far from it. Much must be learned before the safety and economics of such necessary techniques in high country forests can become a regular practice throughout the mountainous West.

Simpson is doing a high percentage of skyline logging in the Shelton unit, but much remains to be learned about this as a general practice where lands are too sensitive for ordinary methods of moving large trees. Support for engineering research will be helpful.

We have interest, too, in studes of relationships between new intensive forestry practices and wildlife habitat. This applies to all areas west of the Cascades.

As yet, the Forest Service, is doing no research on this problem but have plans for it in the 1970's.

Foresters need to know what fertilization herbicides, cutting patterns, and regeneration methods mean to wildlife.

Until these questions are resolved better timber management will always face the danger of restrictions without a full understanding of the facts.

This research can be carried on at Olympia. As you know, Simpson cooperates with the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Olympia in the McCleary Experimental Forest and the Shelton unit. We would cooperate on new wildlife research as well, and our combination of young and old forests makes this an ideal situation for studies.

Recreation research at Seattle is another project which must be strengthened to meet the growing needs of people.

This research is necessary not only to guide new forest recreation developments, but to manage existing areas more efficiently. Litter control is an example of costly public practices which must be improved.

Balance is needed in the full development of forest lands for the ultimate source to all users. The above-mentioned research programs deserve support.

The value of keeping trees growing in the support of those small communities which form the sturdy fabric of our Nation can be shown by the statistics I have supplied on 25 years in the Shelton-McCleary-Elma-Montesano areas.

Thank you for your understanding and support of these issues.

Best regards,

DAVE JAMES,
Vice President, Public Affairs.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES,
Olympia, Wash., March 30, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House of Representatives,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: As the Federal budget planning season is underway, I would like to comment on some forestry research items affecting the industrial foundation of Washington State's economy.

Huckleberry Research

The funds you were so helpful in having added to the Forest Service budget this year for huckleberry research are already paying returns. I understand that a publication is being prepared that sums up current knowledge on how to grow and manage wild huckleberries. Research is being planned this summer in the prime huckleberry fields near Mount Adams on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The main thrust of the first studies will be to test ways to increase the size and productivity of the fields, followed later by more basic ecological investigations.

As you well know, the recreational and subsistence use of huckleberries is enormous. These research efforts will lead to better management of the huckleberry fields and to a more satisfying outdoor experience for those who use them. We in Washington appreciate your interest and support of this program.

Forest Residues

In the President's budget this year is an item for forest residues research. Of this, $100,000 is slated for the research on logging slash reduction at Seattle. Since its establishment in 1971, this small group has subsisted on funds drawn from other activities. Already the residues program has accounted for a sampling of the residue-supply situation in the Northwest and an economic study of residue utilization. The work so far has attracted much public attention. However, it is far from providing the solid base of residue reduction and utilization information needed to make any substantial progress toward solving the problem. I hope that you can maintain the funds in the administration 1973 budget or even increase them.

Falcon

I am looking forward to testifying at the appropriation hearings in support of the proposed $9,600,000 Falcon program. As you know, I am deeply committed to principles of prudent management of all forest lands. We take pride in the Department of Natural Resources' progress on this score. But we face some really difficult problems as we work to harmonize timber harvesting environmental concerns with our State's desperate need for jobs and income. We are looking to Falcon for an all-out attack on these problems.

Wildlife Habitat Research

Several years ago you participated in establishment of a unit at the Olympia Forestry Sciences Laboratory to study animal damage control. Some new approaches to that situation have been devised, including breeding trees less palatable to wildlife. As you know, the Department of Natural Resources has been a strong cooperator in that effort. Now we urge your consideration of research to improve wildlife habitat in Westside forests. That research would also be headquartered in Olympia.

Very little is known about how wildlife populations will respond to the intensive forestry practices that already are being established in western Washington. We have been fortunate for many years in having timber cutting practices that were good for trees as well as for big game. As we move into younger forests with partial cutting practices we are unsure of the effect on elk and deer, not to mention the less-noticed but ecologically important animals. I urge your support of wildlife habitat research at Olympia. Some $150,000 per year would represent a good start on this work.

Recreation research

Another element that is increasingly difficult to reckon with in multiple-use planning is recreation. As with residues research, the recreation research unit at Seattle is underfunded and understaffed for the solution of critical problems. This is apparent to the Department of Natural Resources as we feel our way toward a joining of timber needs with recreational forest uses. There are almost no established tools for predicting recreation demands and understanding what kinds of recreational opportunities are best on public lands in the Northwest. I hope it will be possible to raise the level of support for research on forest recreation by $150,000.

Tree seed research

Interestingly, while our great Northwest forests all start from seed there is no viable research effort or adequate laboratory accommodations in the West operating to solve our tree seed problems. I recommend again that funding be provided to establish a program designed to satisfy our seed research needs. A $100,000 fund would make it possible to start this important work.

Laboratory construction

As you know, many of the station scientists are located on the campus of Oregon State University. Allocations in 1962, 1970, and 1971 have resulted in partial construction of laboratory and office facilities. An additional $1,500,000 will permit completion of a laboratory to accommodate scientists now operating, somewhat inefficiently, from facilities scattered throughout the university campus. Improved forest management on Northwest forest land ownerships will be possible when this unit is completed.

Your past efforts to maintain and improve research accomplishments of the experiement station have been most productive and are appreciated by all of us charged with forest management responsibilities. Your continued assistance is needed to assure continuing progress.

Sincerely yours,

BERT L. COLE,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

CROWN ZELLERBACH,
Portland, Oreg., March 16, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Congress of the United States,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: For several years I have written to you during the time of budget planning, soliciting your support of forestry research programs that seem to be of especially high merit. Strengthening of forestry research has come steadily, thanks in substantial measure to your efforts. Still the needs for accelerated research are great in relation to the resources available to meet them. Concerns about environmental quality, expressed most tangibly in the Environmental Protection Act, have placed intense demands on the meager store of available research information. And, even among strongest critics of timber manage-

ment, there is no quarrel about the growing needs of Americans for forest products.

After reviewing the President's budget for forestry research, I am disappointed at the absence of some key program expansions and new efforts that could go far to meet urgent research needs.

Falcon

It is in this climate of unprecedented demands on forest lands that I request your earnest consideration of the Falcon program. Planned for a budget of $9.6 million annually for 5 years, it has been structured to improve, as quickly as possible, the quality of land management associated with conventional and new logging systems.

You are aware of the concerns about clear cutting, causing reconsideration of forestry practices in every part of the country where harvesting on hillsides is readily inspected by resource-conscious people. Clear cutting is an established forestry practice that must surely remain in wide use to perpetuate a number of major forest types, including Douglas-fir. Nonetheless, we recognize that there are environmentally sensitive areas for which no satisfactory harvesting method now exists. It is these areas for which Falcon is being planned. Falcon will include accelerated research on logging systems and on ecological monitoring of harvest methods; development of prototype systems; field trials and demonstrations; and an intensive educational effort to insure that new technology is available to land managers and loggers.

The Falcon effort was conceived in the Northwest; within 2 years after its start, its impact will be felt in every forest region of the country. Falcon promises practical results with a high degree of cost effectiveness. Your support of this effort would be timely indeed.

Forest recreation research

Last year I wrote you that efficient planning for and management of recreation uses of forests is especially handicapped by the lack of basic knowledge and operating techniques. Passage of a year has not lessened the importance of basic knowledge on forest recreation. Public agencies and private firms are committed to providing wide-ranging recreational experiences. Vigorous planning is underway for forest recreation by Federal and State agencies in the Northwest, and the forest industry is cooperating fully. But there are many uncertainties as to how to best provide a spectrum of recreation opportunities while making recreational forest use compatible with other land-use activities.

Forest recreation research is among the newest sciences. The Forest Service unit at Seattle is in the forefront, despite its minimal staff of three scientists. A budget increase of $150,000 for forest recreation research at Seattle would be a sound public investment.

Wildlife habitat research

Another series of multiple-use problems and opportunities involves wildlife on forest lands. Land managers in western Washington, largely through timber-related operations, probably can influence significantly the numbers and distribution of big game animals. But foresters, professionally and personally committed to husbanding wildlife, have only the sketchiest foundation of information to guide their decisions. Almost nothing is known about the impact of these practices on the timing and amount of affect on wildlife forage and hence on game production and hunters' satisfaction.

At Olympia there is a facility available for such work, but no program has been funded. An appropriation of $150,000 for wildlife habitat research at Olympia would get a high-priority research venture underway.

Forest residues and bark beetle research

Two items in the President's budget have attracted my attention as having special significance for the Northwest. An increase of $100,000 is designated for forest residues research at Seattle. For several years I have encouraged your support of that research because of its high promise for reducing forest fire hazard, increasing wood supplies, and ameliorating unattractive concentrations of logging waste. The importance of the work would support a doubling of the budgeted increase.

Bark beetle research by the Forest Service has been proposed for an increase of $400,000, divided between Berkeley, Calif., and Pineville, La. Bark beetles have long been the most destructive pests of our western forests. The Northwest will benefit from this allotment.

We in the timber industry are grateful for your unflagging support of research that is so necessary to both protection and production of our forest resources. Please arrange to have my letter inserted in the record of your committee.

Cordially,

C. W. RICHEN,
Vice President, Northwest Timber Division.

ST. REGIS PAPER CO.,
Tacoma, Wash., March 24, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House of Representatives,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: We thought we should call your attention to several areas vital to the U.S. Forest Service research proposals in the current U.S. Forest Service budget. These are critical research programs needed to better manage and utilize the remarkable forest resources of our State and our Nation.

Project FALCON

We are pleased at the breadth of thinking reflected in this proposal. You know of the serious criticisms being levied against forest land managers, public and private, because of timber harvesting practices that have long been a part of forestry throughout the West. In the absence of alternative logging methods, pressures from those concerned with environmental protection may well impair the use of forest land for commodity production. Although these concerns are being directed mostly at public lands, all forest managers are concerned about their potential impact on our ability to meet the growing national demands for all wood products.

St. Regis is proud of its leadership in the field of air and water quality. We set for ourselves equally high standards of stewardship in timber harvesting and forest road building. The FALCON program, which will produce new logging technology to meet environmental constraints, will be a real benefit to us.

We are especially pleased that the program will be national in scope. St. Regis has lands in every major forest region, each with its particular forestry problems. We believe the proposed budget of $10 million annually for 5 years is modest relative to the range of conditions that will be studied.

Wildlife Habitat Research

Very little is known about the complex relationships that apparently exists between animals' food preferences and available vegetation. It appears that harvesting practices in the Douglas-fir region have been good for animals of great interest to hunters and those who like to watch and photograph forest animals. We are not sure how our increasingly intensive forest management will affect wildlife. We do not even know whether impacts will be favorable or unfavorable.

We look forward to the possiblity of cooperating with scientists in wildlife habitat research. We hope you will support establishment of such research at Olympia where laboratory facilities are available. The cost of $150,000 seems well justified.

Recreation Research for Forest Lands

For many years St. Regis has encouraged use of our lands by recreationists. We have "lived with" vandalism, littering, and other problems, knowing of the pleasure derived from our relatively well-roaded forest lands by thousands of visitors.

Several years ago the Forest Service established at Seattle a one-man unit to develop knowledge of recreation management that will help us improve recreation experiences for our guests while cultivating a productive forest economic base. There are now three scientists in the group and in cooperation with sociologists at the University of Washington they have developed a worthwhile base of knowledge about vandalism and littering.

Much remains to be done in this field if we are to reconcile the sometimes conflicting needs of recreationists and achieve the best balance of recreational use between public and private lands. Thus, I hope you will be able to implement an increase of $150,000 for forest recreation research in Seattle.

I apologize for the length of this letter. All of these programs are needed currently and for the decades ahead of us. The FALCON program alone might be the

needed research to recover the tremendous volume of trees killed annually on public and private forest lands by insects, fire and blowdown.

Your help will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

R. L. DeLong,
Northwest Regional Director-Public Affairs.

Northwest Conservation Representative,
Conservation Center,
Seattle, Wash., March 9, 1972.

Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Julia: I would again this year like to call your attention to the need for more recreation research in the Pacific Northwest. Recreation use of wildlands in the Northwest has reached critical dimensions and now totals 28 million visitor days on National Forests alone, an increase of 50 percent during the past decade. Outdoor recreation is big business in this region where it is the third largest industry, yet the scientific bases for managing recreation resources are inadequate by any standard.

A major task in the Pacific Northwest is to integrate outdoor recreation and esthetics into the overall scheme of forest land management. To do this will require new information obtainable only through an expanded program of recreation research. Such a program would (1) reduce the growing conflicts between recreation, scenery and other land uses; (2) improve the cost effectiveness of large and growing expenditures to meet recreation demands and cope with the impact and problems of intensive use; and (3) enhance the attractiveness of opportunities for the millions of recreationists whose activity supports the region's third largest and fastest growing basic industry.

You are aware, I am sure, of the small recreation research project of the Forest Service in cooperation with the University of Washington at Seattle. There, three scientists have made good progress developing information and techniques to reduce littering and its attendant dollar and esthetic costs; how to reduce vandalism, theft, rule violations and other campground behavior problems; how to provide recreation visitors' information effectively and economically. However, the total research effort now possible falls short of the level needed to help solve problems that confront us. This research program is now staffed at only half the level projected in long-range plans of the Forest Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Every year the gap widens between the level of recreation research possible in this program and official estimates of what is needed for adequate resource management.

How can we predict future needs for wildland recreation in Oregon and Washington? What are the benefits and costs of providing such opportunities? What is the impact of timber harvesting, livestock grazing, and dam building on recreation values and vice versa? How do we plan better for a mix of uses from the same limited land base? How can recreational use be managed and dispersed to protect the environment? How best can outdoor recreationists be given an understanding and appreciation of natural features? These are only a few of the problems that must be solved through research if we are to reduce conflicts and provide high quality outdoor recreation opportunities for the millions of Americans demanding them.

An increase of $150,000 is urgently needed to expand the Forest Service recreation research program of Seattle to provide new information badly needed by public and private recreation managers. This expenditure would represent a tiny fraction of the recreation development expenditures by Federal and State agencies in the Northwest or public funds spent for other resource development purposes. This investment in recreation research is vital to the wise and efficient use of public funds and public natural resources.

Please include this letter in the record of the appropriations 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 our Nation. We hope that these urgently needed funds can be approved.

Very truly yours.

Brock Evans.

NORTHWEST CONSERVATION REPRESENTATIVE,
CONSERVATION CENTER,
Seattle, Wash., March 10, 1972.

Congresswoman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: I'm sure you are extremely aware of the keen interest in Alaska's environment and natural resources by your constituents and many other citizens. The pipeline, native claims, potential timber cutting and export, incomparable beauty and wildlife, and almost inconceivable space are widely publicized items focusing national interest on America's last frontier. Although Alaska is the focal point of much controversy and divided opinion, everyone agrees that its geologically new and northerly environment is delicate and sensitive to disturbance; that Alaska aspires to and is facing a period of rapid change and economic development; and that to fully capitalize on Alaska's economic opportunities through wise resource use will require keen insight and better understanding of environmental and natural resource relationships. These realities in turn highlight the nearly desperate need for new knowledge about Alaska's resources such as can be obtained only from a comprehensive and in-depth research program. I strongly urge you to request appropriation of $600,000 to support the Forest Service plans to establish such an effort in Alaska.

Long-range plans for USDA Forest Service research call for 30 scientists concentrating on problems of the coastal areas of Southeast Alaska (headquartered at Juneau) and 24 scientists working on problems of Interior Alaska (headquartered on the campus of the University of Alaska at College). At the present time, staffing for both locations is about 30 percent of the projected level. The most compelling needs for immediately strengthening this research in Alaska are:

Fire research to better predict both the beneficial and harmful effects of fire, thus leading to more efficient control strategies.

Watershed management studies to develop a better understanding of soil-water-plant relationships and the impacts of man-caused and natural disturbances of ecological systems in a cold-dominated climate. These studies will also include research related to spawning habitats of anadromous fish. Especially critical at this time is a better understanding between timber harvesting and protection of salmon spawning streams in Southeastern Alaska.

Wildlife habitat research to understand better the relationships between big-game populations and forest and shrub vegetation. Big game, important in Alaska both for subsistence and recreation, shows large fluctuation in populations, depending on amount and availability of winter food supply.

Recreation research to guide the orderly development of rapidly growing tourism in Alaska. A better prediction of the demand for various kinds of recreation would provide a basis for development of public and private facilities needed by the rapidly growing recreation public, thus avoiding some of the problems that plague the lower 48 States.

The costs of such a research program are minute compared to the values at stake. Again, I urge you to request the $600,000 needed to strengthen and establish this program of research.

Please include this letter in the record of appropriation hearings. I know of your great interest in the long-range solution of Alaska's resources development and environmental protection conflicts. I deeply appreciate your careful consideration of this research program as a necessary step toward that goal.

Very truly yours,

BROCK EVANS.

STATEMENT OF THEODORE HOFF, JR., PRESIDENT OF HOFF LUMBER CO., HORSESHOE BEND, IDAHO

In Idaho, we are becoming increasingly aware of public concern over protection of the environment-increased timber production, increased wilderness area and no clearcutting. The pressures and demands of people for goods, services and amenity values are forcing forest land managers to take a hard and critical look at these competing demands in relation to the capacity of the land to produce. Idaho ranks fifth in the Nation in volume of timber on commercial forest land, but how much of that timber is to be allocated for commodity use? How much is to be reserved for wilderness? With the crunch on timber supplies what

environmentally acceptable measures can be taken to increase timber production? These are difficult questions to answer even with an adequate knowledge base. The inadequate knowledge that exists in Idaho makes answers very difficult if not impossible. Yet answers are needed now.

To meet these urgent needs for knowledge, the Forest Service and the University of Idaho have cooperatively developed a forestry research program.

MOSCOW

Research centered at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory on the campus of the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho, would emphasize: Productivity of forest ecosystems—$450,000. This research will determine the basic potential to produce timber products, wildlife, water, esthetics and recreational opportunities.

Effects of insects and diseases on productivity.—$600,000

Insects and diseases take a tremendous toll of forest ecosystems. Hence, research to determine the effects of insects and diseases on production, and how these pests can be manipulated and controlled with environmentally acceptable methods, is a vital component to the whole ecosystem research effort.

Capabilities under alternatives of uses.—$100,000

The most critical component of the planned ecosystem effort will involve development of an integrated knowledge for multiple use management. This research will estimate the trade-offs in productivities for various alternatives of multiple-use management objectives, consistent with maintenance of a quality environment. Increased funding for these first priority programs is urgently needed to strengthen existing research and to sponsor related cooperative research by university scientists with special skills and interests in resource and environmental management.

Construction of phase II, Moscow Forestry Sciences Laboratory

In 1967 Congress recognized the need to construct additional research facilities at Moscow and appropriated $45,000 to develop plans for building an addition to the existing laboratory. If the needed operating funds are provided, the new facilities will help increase work efficiency and provide new opportunities to move ahead with high-priority research. Estimated funds needed for phase II construction, based on 1973 cost are:

Office-laboratory	$1,000,000
Service building	500,000

BOISE

The research program at Boise would enter on problems of the Idaho Batholith which covers approximately 15,000 square miles with its main core in Idaho, but also extends into Montana. Management and use of the Batholith lands face serious problems. Valuable timber occurs on steep slopes where fragile soils preclude logging by conventional means. Even where removal of timber itself is not damaging, watershed damage from logging road construction is often of unacceptable magnitude. Regeneration of new forest stands is difficult on some sites. Extensive areas of rangeland are deteriorated to the extent that grazing must be excluded or costly rehabilitation treatments applied. Wildfire has created drastic vegetation changes, sometimes resulting in inferior plant cover that provides unsatisfactory watershed protection. Big game range deterioration is increasing, particularly on critical wintering areas. Anadromous and resident fisheries are seriously endangered by accumulations of sediment on spawning beds and in other stream channel segments.

Protection and full utilization of these resources is of major economic and environmental importance to the people of Idaho and western Montana. The water, timber, grazing, recreation, wilderness and fishery resources are also of regional and national significance.

The Batholith research program

Two important practical objectives have been selected for the Batholith research program, and have been used in selecting problems having high-priority research. These objectives are as follows:

1. To develop new or modified management and development practices which will permit maximum utilization of lands in the Batholith.

2. To develop economically feasible methods for rehabilitation of areas damaged by past development and to prevent further accelerated erosion, site deterioration and sedimentation of streams.

First priority need for 1973 based upon U.S. Forest Service research program for the 1970's is an increase of $500,000.

Recap: The follow "add-on" money necessary for forestry research in the State of Idaho are:

Productivity of forest ecosystems	$450,000
Effects of insects and disease on production	600,000
Capabilities under alternative of uses	100,000
Combination of phase II—Moscow Forestry Sciences Laboratory:	
(a) Office-laboratory	1,000,000
(b) Service building	500,000
Forest Service research program for the 1970's	500,000
Total	3,150,000

THEODORE HOFF, Jr., *President.*

STATEMENT OF LOUISIANA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Madam Chairman, I am Charles H. Lewis, Jr., and represent the Louisiana Forestry Association of Private Forest Land Owners. I am appearing here today to support the need for increased funding for three aspects of the proposed fiscal year 1973 budget for the U.S. Forest Service.

FOREST SURVEY

The South has seen a dramatic expansion of its wood-using capacity over the past couple of decades. Similarly, the southern forest lands are playing an ever-increasing role in providing timber for this growing industry and to meet national needs. We have also seen a shift to shorter rotations and intensive land management. The rapid changes resulting from this increasing activity make data obsolete quickly and intensify the need for having up-to-date information on the forest resource at all times if local, regional, and national programs are to be most efficient.

Equally important, demands for information on products and uses of the forest other than timber are mushrooming. Criteria and methods for enumerating these values are unknown.

An increase of $1,100,000—$500,000 for forest survey at the Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La., and $600,000 for forest survey at the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N.C., would allow the Forest Service to reduce the reinventory cycle to 5 years from its present level of approximately 10 years. The 5-year cycle is essential if the forest survey is to provide for a continuously useful forest resource data base despite the rapid changes taking place. The increase would also allow meaningful annual updating of basic resource information. Updating in the face of the changes taking place in the South is only accurate for about 5 years. Such up-to-date information would provide the basis for a better distribution of the harvest cut and help avoid overcutting in areas with strong markets. The increased financial support would also allow exploratory research to be undertaken to develop possible techniques for quantifying the nontimber resources. I hope that your subcommittee would add this badly needed $1,100,000 to the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1973.

FOREST INSECTS RESEARCH—ALEXANDRIA, LA.

My second area of concern is the $150,000 increase in funding for research on control of the southern pine bark beetle included in the administration's fiscal year 1973 budget. I strongly urge that your subcommittee retain this amount in your proposed budget.

The southern pine beetle continues to be the most devastating pest of the southern pines. Recommended controls of spraying toxic chemicals and salvaging affected trees have not been satisfactory from the ecological standpoint or in suppressing the pest. Substantial information has been developed on ecological factors associated with successful beetle attack and on natural enemies of the beetle. Attractants are also being developed to manage this pest.

The increase in funding of $150,000 included in the budget would provide for field experiments and pilot control studies to develop procedures for an integrating sex attractant into management systems for the southern pine beetle throughout the southern pine range. I believe it is essential that we move ahead with this research program at this time if the South is to supply its share of projected softwood demands.

INTEGRATED TIMBER MANAGEMENT—WILDLIFE HABITAT RESEARCH, STONEVILLE, MISS.

My third area of interest involves funding for the integrated timber management-wildlife habitat research program at Stoneville, Miss. The 45-million-acre southern hardwood region is confronted by a production shortage of quality hardwood timber. Growth and removals are nearly in balance at the moment, but increasing national demands coupled with clearing of forests for agriculture and other uses creates a critical situation. We will not be able to meet future hardwood timber needs unless we have the knowledge to grow timber on these sites under intensive culture. In addition, these same hardwood forests are major producers of game and heavily used for hunting.

The production of both wildlife and timber present complex problems in forest management and the degree of complexity is greatly increased as we attempt to reach optimum levels of both. There is no doubt that research can meet this challenge, and there is no doubt that without research we will fall far below our goals in both wildlife and timber production.

Research needed for timber production would be concentrated on intensive cultural practices such as site amelioration, water control, fertilization, and cultivation. Information is needed regarding response of sycamore and other species to intensive culture, and their soil and nutritional requirements.

The wildlife capabilities of various sites must be determined. Ways are needed to increase carrying capacity for game through establishing and maintaining nutritious understory vegetation. Information is needed on response of both understory and ovrestory vegetation to intensive culture with regards to wildlife habitat. An integrated effort is needed because of the importance of optimizing production of both timber and game.

To conduct an effective integrated research program on these problems, an increase in funding is needed for the Southern Hardwoods Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., of $150,000 for timber management research and $200,000 for wildlife habitat research. I urge your subcommittee add these funds to the Forest Service budget.

INTERSTATE MINING COMPACT,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Chairman Hansen, members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, my name is Kenes Bowling. I am executive director of the Interstate Mining Compact. The objectives of this compact are to protect the environment and adjacent property owners from damage of mining operators, reclaim the land for a useful purpose, and maintain a healthy mining industry. Presently, the States of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Oklahoma are participating in this effort. We expect to add West Virgina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Maryland in the near future. I am grateful for the opportunity to discuss the need for greatly strengthening research by the Forest Service on surface mine reclamation in the East.

As you probably know, the Nation is in the midst of a severe energy crisis. One effect of this crisis has been to greatly increase production of strip-mined coal—the most recent figures show a 24-percent increase in 1970 over 1969, and projected energy demands indicate that strip mining will increase even more in the future. Energy from coal now produces 46 percent of the Nation's electrical power with strip-mined coal alone accounting for 28 percent of the total.

However, strip mining for coal causes serious environmental problems. Natural green vegetation and soils are replaced by esthetically unpleasant highwalls and barren spoils. Sediment, acids, and other pollutants wash from exposed spoil into streams. Strip mining for coal in the steep Appalachian Mountains is especially serious because it can create unstable slopes that are subject to slides and erosion and that are extremely difficult to revegetate. Surface mining for clay, phosphate, manganese, limestone, sand, gravel, and other materials produce land disturbances with similar environmental problems. Unless the en-

vironmental problems associated with surface mining of all types can be solved quickly, damage to the Nation's land and water resources will increase as production grows. Already we are hearing demands for outright bans on surface mining because of the adverse environmental impacts. We believe that such drastic action would be unwise and impossible as well. The answer lies in careful mining and good reclamation. This is where we badly need additional research—and quickly.

The U.S. Forest Service has conducted a program of research in surface mine reclamation at Berea, Ky., since 1962. Assigned the mission of developing methods of reducing or preventing damage to the environment and forest resources during surface mining operations and of restoring these values after such mining, this unit has made considerable progress despite its limited budget. Its scientists are leaders in the field of surface mine reclamation research. It is the only Federal research program of its kind in the Nation.

Excellent progress has been made in the current research program, especially in solving revegetation problems. The results of this research and the knowledge of Forest Service scientists have been used by many States in forming reclamation laws and regulations. Scalping requirements and bench width limitations have been adopted by several States. Estimates of sediment production from mining developed by Forest Service research are used by several States to determine size of impoundments needed to trap silt. Water quality standards for surface-mined areas have been developed in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies. Revegetation techniques have been adopted by all eastern States in cooperation with State and Federal agencies using Forest Service methods. Similarly the mining industry, the national forests, and TVA rely upon this research to guide their reclamation practices.

However, the most difficult and important research still lies ahead. The toughest problems are in two general areas. First, in improving reclamation engineering practices to better protect the environment and associated forest resources and in creating stable conditions for rapid restoration of disturbed areas following the mining operation. Second, water pollution control methods must be developed to prevent further large-scale damage to the valuable water resources of the Eastern United States. This research is expensive because it must be done under realistic mining conditions on large experimental watersheds where all phases of mining and reclamation operations can be closely monitored, studied, and controlled.

Demonstration and development areas are needed to test practical reclamation procedures and to provide a better understanding of total environmental and resource problems. These areas will also serve as pilot projects to develop cost data and demonstrate how an area can be reclaimed to meet environmental requirements.

The expanded program planned by the Forest Service would be applicable throughout the eastern United States and include work in four main categories:

In engineering, practices would be developed to protect the environment during mining, to create stable spoils and so prevent disastrous slides, to better integrate mining operations and subsequent reclamation work, and to reduce or eliminate the visual impact on highways.

In hydrology, methods would be developed to better prevent erosion, sedimentation and acid pollution of streams and ground water during and after mining. This would include research in handling storm water and general drainage; on design criteria for constructing ponds, lakes, sediment traps and impoundments; and on treatment methods for removing acid and toxic chemicals from streams.

In revegetation, to develop improved methods of revegetating toxic spoils and steep outslopes through the use of fertilizers, lime, mulch, and other materials. Evaluations will also be made of the use of waste products such as sewage, processed garbage, and so forth, to determine their suitability for use as spoil amendments without contamination of the environment.

In development and demonstration areas, to demonstrate new and improved techniques as they are developed. Such areas would be installed on both abandoned (orphan) spoils and current mining operations. They would be reclaimed primarily to prevent environmental damage, but would also be used to show reclamation for special uses such as waste disposal, recreation, wildlife habitat, timber production, etc.

This new and expanded research program will be costly in both number of scientists required and in the conduct of the research itself. Twelve additional men will be required, including specialists in eight new disciplines.

The services of additional specialists not included in the new staff will be obtained through contracts with universities in a greatly grant-in-aid program. Cooperation with State and other Federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Mines, and the Soil Conservation Service, will be intensified.

To make adequate progress on the proposed research program, an increase of $1,575,000 for the Forest Service in watershed management research at Berea, Ky., will be needed annually. This will be distributed in the Forest Service surface mine reclamation research unit at Berea as follows: For engineering, $400,000; for hydrology $350,000; for revegetation, $125,000; and for development and demonstration, $700,000.

To house this expanded research and development effort will also require modern and efficient laboratory facilities. In 1967, $40,000 was appropriated by the Congress to develop detailed plans for a new office-laboratory building designed to accommodate the larger and more intensive research and action programs planned for Berea. The 22,000 square foot facility will include 41 offices, six laboratories and six laboratory facilitating rooms plus other special use areas such as a library-conference room. The new laboratory will be located on an 18-acre site near the campus of Berea College where close coordination can be maintained with college programs and staffs. Architectural plans for the building are complete and the Forest Service can contract for its construction as soon as construction funds of $1,320,000 are appropriated.

I strongly urge that these two sums, $1,575,000 for an expanded program of research on surface-mined area reclamation and $1,320,000 for construction of the new laboratory, be added to the Forest Service budget at Berea, Ky., to implement this comprehensive and badly needed program.

Thank you very much.

KENES C. BOWLING,
Executive Director.

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,
Washington, D.C., April 12, 1972.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: It is estimated that the State of Montana has strippable coal totaling more than 22 billion tons. Increased coal production and record coal leasing activity are the forerunners of future developments which could assist in meeting our energy needs. At the same time, such activity could have a disastrous effect upon the environment; damaging natural resources, destroying wildlife, polluting streams, and marring the landscape. It is imperative that full-scale reclamation research, including revegetation, erosion, and water studies be undertaken immediately.

Montana State University at Bozeman, in cooperation with the Intermountain Forest Research Center at Ogden, Utah, has made much progress in this area but there are a great many problems still unsolved. We join with our good friends from Utah in urging generous appropriations to foster additional expanded reclamation studies and support. Our energy needs must be served, but only as we protect our environment.

Because of the severe time limitation presently confronting the committee, we are attaching a statement and letter intended for delivery before your subcommittee on behalf of Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont. I am sure that the committee will join with us in recognizing the contribution being made by Montana State University in working toward solutions to aid in reclamation and rehabilitation of surface mined areas in the Western United States.

Your courtesy in making the attachments a part of the official record of the hearings would be most appreciated.

Thanking you, and with best personal wishes, we are

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD, *U.S. Senator.*
LEE METCALF, *U.S. Senator.*

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
Bozeman, Mont., April 8, 1972.

Hon. (MIKE) MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: I am transmitting herewith a statement supporting the proposed research applicable to the rehabilitation of surface mined areas. The program is a comprehensive one intended to develop a method of surface mining which from the outset of a given operation includes the reclamation of the land as an end product.

Dr. Roy Huffman, vice president for research at Montana State University, joins with me in the opinion that this program is particularly important to Montana. It is apparent that coal will play a major role in the energy picture of this country in the years just ahead. We can expect an accelerating rate of mining in Montana because of a developing overwhelming need for coal.

It is therefore imperative, I think, that steps be taken now to avoid for Montana the problems which now plague Appalachia.

The program of the Forest Service to plan for this now seems to me to be well founded. Furthermore in our dealings with this agency we have found them to be efficient in the management of their programs, technically competent, and oriented toward research results which can be implemented at an early date. We have found them exacting in the evaluation of programs we have done for them.

Montana State University will be able to contribute greatly to this program. Included in the statement are descriptions of a few of the programs now at MSU which relate already in some measure to the program proposed.

We solicit your support. Thank you so much for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

BYRON J. BENNETT,
Dean, College of Engineering.

STATEMENT TO THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

(By Dr. Byron J. Bennett, Dean, College of Engineering, Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont., and Dr. Glen L. Martin, Head, Department of Civil Engineering and Engineering Mechanics, Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont.)

Speaking on behalf of Montana State University in Bozeman, we completely support the research program, proposed by the U.S. Forest Service, that will address itself to the solution of reclamation and rehabilitation problems that have been and will be caused by surface mining in the western United States. We feel strongly that problem-oriented research is paramount if the organizations held responsible to manage lands (public or private) are to adequately discharge their obligations to the American public. We therefore urge that your committee favorably consider immediate financial support for the proposed research program by the U.S. Forest Service.

Because a significant portion of the anticipated surface mining in the western United States will be accomplished in Montana, because Montana State University has particular empathy for the solution of Montana problems, and because the professional staff at Montana State University has considerable expertise and experience in reclamation, rehabilitation, and related areas, we will support such research programs in any way that we can.

Your committee has been made aware of the tremendous potential for surface mining activities in the intermountain and northern Rocky Mountain regions. We concur that this potential not only exists, but a tremendous amount of this activity will be realized in the very near future. It is important, therefore, that solutions to the reclamation and rehabilitation problems be pursued as rapidly as possible. Such solutions must be directed towards the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the mining activities and the eventual land use, rather than to be totally concerned with how we can rehabilitate an area after the fact.

With adequate attention placed on the eventual land use of a proposed mining site at an early date, it is our hope that the excavation of a non-renewable re-

source (the mining activity) will simply be a part of the total reclamation project, rather than to be the only consideration. If this overall approach can be accomplished, it can only be accomplished through a creative, problem-oriented research program cooperated in by research agencies, government agencies, and industry.

It should be remembered that one of the responsibilities of problem-oriented research is that the results of such research not only be technically feasible, but also economically feasible. It is therefore important that the long-term goals of the research include phases of demonstration and implementation. The question of economic feasibility, of course, is dependent on the desired product to be purchased, but there is little question that today's society is more concerned with purchasing or developing a quality product than preceding generations. The best way to assure a quality product is to implement the results of the problem-oriented research and monitor the results to see if the desired end product has been realized.

Inherent in any economic operation is the effect that that operation has on the surrounding area. In the case of surface mining the effect of the mining on the water resource (both surface water and ground water) of the region cannot be ignored. Mining activities demand large quantities of water which is subsequently reused for other purposes, whether it be returned to a stream channel or used in ground-water recharge. Considerable effort, therefore, must be expended in order to find economic methods of reducing the pollutants (either turbid pollutants or chemical pollutants) resulting from the use of water in the mining operations. It is also worth noting that water resources can be developed by good mining practices, and in a country where good water is very much in demand, such practices have great potential. The development of the water resource by good mining practices could be instrumental in enhancing the existing land use by affording the necessary quantity and quality of water to support vegetation, wildlife, and recreational (fishing, camping, swimming, etc.) pursuits.

Our present knowledge in the area of erosion control is rather minimal. Although this problem is currently under study from many perspectives, it must be given a high priority with regard to the design of future reclamation work. For example, one particular item that warrants attention is the relationship between surface erosion and mass slope stability (deep-seated slope failure). Some of the treatments that will reduce surface erosion will promote deep-seated slope failures. On the other hand, some of the practices that will inhibit deep-seated slope failure will promote surface erosion. Because of the apparent conflict it is necessary that the engineering designers of reclamation areas have insight as to the compromises that must be made between surface erosion and deep-seated slope failures.

In the case of coal surface mines, because coal occurs in multiple beds of variable thicknesses and because mining costs generally increase with depth, it has been common practice to mine the top one or two beds of a multiple-bed deposit and then at some later date return to mine the deeper beds. This practice makes planned reclamation extremely difficult, if not impossible, and leads to the necessity of multiple rehabilitation projects rather than planned reclamation. It therefore becomes necessary to consider the advantages that could arise from the decision requiring that a given area may be mined once, and only once. Then, when considering the benefit/cost for reclamation projects, all technically and economically recoverable coal should be assumed to be removed.

Because mining costs per ton of material removed generally increase with depth, very thorough economic analyses must be developed in order to determine the amount of resource that can be excavated economically. In these analyses, the need to rapidly manipulate the three-dimensional geometry of the resource and the initial and proposed surface terrains is absolutely essential. Because the only feasible method for the rapid manipulation of these data is with electronic digital computers, it will be necessary to develop software to provide land managers analytical models that can describe the existing and proposed areas and to indicate the volumes of materials to be extracted from the site. Only by this approach can the long-term national interest be served, because once the nonrenewable resource (coal or mineral deposit) is removed, it will be very difficult to amortize the cost of reclamation work on the basis of the mining activity.

In the extraction of some nonrenewable resources, such as coal and oil shale, large industrial plants (electrical generating plants and retort facilities) will be located near the source of the mined material and it is imperative that some consideration be given to the effect of these facilities on the environment. An

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example of the possible external influence of these facilities is the air pollution potential of planned coal-fired electrical power generation complexes planned for the coal fields of southeastern Montana. It may also be necessary, in order to have adequate and consistent water yield to accommodate these plants, that weather modification programs or other water storage concepts be considered as a part of the overall reclamation plan. These considerations would necessarily lead to meteorological and hydrologic analyses, with possible side benefits in water availability for agriculture and water storage availability for flood control and recreation.

One of the areas of research necessary to pursue when considering the planning of any designed project is that related to transportation systems. Transportation research that will be necessary is: (1) development of a methodology to estimate the potential recreational area attractability of various forms of rehabilitation; (2) determination of the suitability of various spoil materials for use as base or fill material in the construction or upgrading of transportation networks; (3) development of recommendations and/or methodology for the disposal of organic materials removed during the construction of the transportation facilities and mining activities; and (4) development of design standards for low-volume access roads and associated structures. The application of such standards should minimize the impact of man's intrusion on the environment while providing sufficient vehicular volume and structural capacity. Study should also be given to the development of guidelines for the determination of the extent and characteristics of roadway systems needed in the geographic area. Consideration must be given to the requirements of the mining activity and other applicable multiple-land uses, as well as to the present and future recreation potential, necessary fire protection requirements, etc.

Slurry pipelines may be a viable system for transporting the bulk raw materials extracted from mines to processing centers. Pipeline transport offers great economic advantages in developing mineral resources in areas lacking other modes of existing transportation such as high-standard roads and railroads. Slurry pipelines are economically competitive with other modes of transport for delivering high tonnages to a single process point located from 15 to 400 miles from the raw material source. There are at least two slurry pipelines transporting mineral resources in the United States today, but the criteria for designing slurry pipelines is not formulated well enough at this time to finalize a complete feasibility study, much less construction plans without confirmatory pilot line studies for each installation. It would therefore be desirable for continued research and development of the expertise in this most promising method of raw material transport.

Recent research and development activities at Montana State University related to the reclamation and rehabilitation of surface mining areas are exemplified by the following:

1. Research on reclamation of strip mined coal spoil areas, primarily with regard to revegetation, has been underway since 1968. The research effort has been funded by mining companies, but funding has not been adequate to make comprehensive studies in the many problem areas.
2. Research is underway at Montana State University to integrate soils and related resource parameters for land use planning and management.
3. The effect of roads, recreational activities, and other land uses upon landscape stability, vegetation, erosion, and water quality are being studied under an NSF/RANN project concerned with the potential impact of a large recreational development in a semiprimitive area.
4. Land reclamation research projects are underway in the Yellowstone Valley and Highwood areas of the State which concern themselves with saline soils and degraded water quality.
5. Research is being conducted on clay mineralogy and its effects on porosity, water relations, root penetration, salt retention, and fertility of soil minerals.
6. Research was conducted on the acid mine drainage problem in the Sand Coulee Creek area with resulting recommended solutions.
7. A study of the hydrobiology of the Madison River was recently completed.
8. A research project on microbial and chemical studies in a watershed used for municipal supply and waste disposal is currently underway.
9. A recently completed study was entitled "Limnology of the Bighorn Canyon Reservoir and the Bighorn River."
10. A study is currently underway to investigate the effects of heavy metal pollution on aquatic life in Soda Butte Creek, Yellowstone Park, as a result of past mining operations.

11. Environmental instrumentation studies resulted in the demonstration and implementation of digital data acquisitions systems, data recording from remote area, data communication, and real-time applications of minicomputers.
12. The development of a noncatalytic process for liquifying subbituminous coal and lignite using carbon monoxide gas. This study deals with the technology and economics of converting coal into a fuel suitable for magnetohydrodynamics generators.
13. Research and development on wood-chip slurry lines which has been concerned with the technical and economic feasibility of pipeline transportation. In the near future a slurry test loop, 2,000 feet in length, will be available for determining technical and economic feasibility of mineral slurry transport.
14. A preliminary investigation of the air pollution potential of a planned coal-fired electrical generation complex is being carried out.
15. Research is currently underway on weather modification aimed at increasing the mountain snowpack and subsequent streamflow and summer rainfall in semi-arid areas.
16. The development of an analytical model describing Montana water resources and oriented towards planning will soon be completed.
17. Hydraulic research, with the primary goal to predict the magnitude of floods for any watershed in Montana, is currently underway. As a result of this research project, a good deal of knowledge relating to the surface water hydrology of Montana has been accumulated.
18. A management information system is currently being developed and has already been demonstrated, that is primarily oriented towards transportation engineering and the solution of transportation engineering problems.
19. A current research project deals with the effect of stream channel changes on fish habitat.
20. A hydraulic model study was recently completed that defined the desirable operational characteristics of reservoir spillway gates.
21. The use of mineral fillers to upgrade roadway surfacing was recently completed.
22. Five years of study in the area of erosion of steep slopes resulted in the formulation of a rational model describing slope erosion.
23. A study was completed on the physical and chemical water quality parameters in small watersheds.
24. Several studies have been, and are being, completed on the treatment of industrial wastes to insure water quality.
25. Research has been conducted on the development of mechanical systems to serve industry and agriculture.
26. Research has been accomplished on the use of aerial photography and photogrametric techniques in planning transportation and reclamation facilities. This research includes the quantifying of data for subsequent high-speed analysis.

Although incomplete, the above listing of relevant research and development topics is indicative of the support that Montana State University has available to the Forest Service in accomplishing their research objectives in the reclamation and rehabilitation of surface mining areas.

Montana State University stands ready to lend whatever assistance it can in research oriented towards solving problems of local, regional, or national concern. Again, we urge this subcommittee's support of the proposed research activities of the Forest Service.

Statement of the American Optometric Association on Indian Health Service Appropriations

INTRODUCTION

The American Optometric Association is a 75-year-old federation of 51 optometric societies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The AOA represents over 18,300 optometrists who are providing 70 percent of this Nation's vision care in over 6,200 American towns and cities, over 2,500 of which are in rural areas with no other source of this care.

AOA RECOMMENDATION

However, we regret to report that optometry is represented in the Public Health Service Commissioner Corps by only 15 members of the profession, 12 of whom are serving in the Indian Health Service. Optometry has a long history of service to the "first" Americans, with a deep and an abiding commitment that their health and welfare should be equal to that of non-Indians. In particular, we feel that Indian vision should receive the same high quality service provided to those not living in Indian Health Service Areas.

For this reason the AOA recommends that there be an increase in funds for health care rendered by the Indian Health Service, and that a proportionate share of this increase be specifically earmarked for vision care. This will allow for an increase in the number of Public Health Service Commissioned Corps optometrists and permit vision service to be provided by private optometrists on a contract basis.

NEED FOR INDIAN VISION CARE

The responses to questionnaires administered annually by area directors of Indian Health Service programs vividly reveal that present professional personnel and facilities are woefully inadequate in the eight Indian Health Service areas with the greatest concentration of Indian population. These areas are: Aberdeen, S. Dak.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Anchorage, Alaska; Billings, Mont.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Navajo, Ariz.-N. Mex.; Phoenix, Ariz.; and Portland, Oreg.

At the start of fiscal year 1973, the total Indian population was 477,546 among these eight areas, 179,174 (37.5 percent) of whom were educable children in the 5–19 age groups.

All beneficiaries of Indian Health Service programs must have access to professional vision care equal to that of non-Indians. The chances of school age Indian children achieving self-sufficiency in future years will be greatly diminished if they are not given proper care now. Only an expanded eye care program which generate new and utilizes existing resources can assure that school age Indian children will have optimum vision, permitting them to learn more efficiently, recognizing that fully 80 percent of learning is vision related.

Other results from the surveys conducted at the eight areas mentioned reveal a total of almost 40,000 Indian school children receive vision examinations each year—slightly over 22 percent of the total number of students in these eight areas. For maintaining maximum visual efficiency, every child should be examined at least once every 2 school years. If the same average number of examinations is performed in the future, an Indian child must wait 5 years between examinations given by the Indian Health Service.

Although little more than 22 percent of Indian students are attended in any one year, the situation is worse for nonstudents: the average number of nonstudents examined each year is less than 10,000, or slightly under 4 percent of the adult population surveyed in the areas. Realizing that even among the general population in the United States visual impairments affect almost half of all Americans, this statistic is even more alarming.

Poor sanitation, improper diet, a deteriorating environment, and the lack of available health care due to travel distances all have a direct effect on the visual health of the Indian populations. In some areas of the United States—notably the Southwest—American Indians have experienced a higher incidence of trachoma (a chronic irritation of the eyelid) and other visual anomalies, which can be properly relieved only when detected and treated in the early stages of development.

Proposed Total Eye Care Program for the Entire Indian Health Service is a combined optometric and ophthalmological report which underscored the need for increased vision services among the Indian population. In the report issued in 1971, Isoa Hoshiwara, M.D., Field Chief of Ophthalmology, stated: "The delivery of eye care within the Indian Health Service has been uneven and erratic."

Dr. Hoshiwara also cited a lack of uniformity of care among the areas and even among communities within the areas. He observed: "This lack of uniformity is caused by two factors: (the lack of) availability of eye care personnel and the distance that the patient is required to travel to receive definitive eye care."

Dr. Lester Caplan, optometric consultant to the Indian Health Service, has personally reviewed the ongoing programs in all the areas, and he, too, discovered inadequacies in the current programs. He concluded that "additional funding is an absolute necessity if our goals for improved eye care for more of the Indian population are to be met."

In the general population, one optometrist for each 7,000 persons is considered to be the ideal ratio. However, among the Indian populaion, a ratio of one optometrist to each 10,000 schoolage Indian children would be adequate to provide total general eye care, apart from those practitioners currently assigned to conduct trachoma surveys in the Navaho and Phoenix areas.

Cultural barriers, combined with the long travel distances involved, prevent more Indians from obtaining more modern eye care. These factors justify the use of doctor-to-patient ratios different from those applied to the general, non-Indian population.

CONCLUSION

Today only four of the eight major Indian areas (Phoenix, Albuquerque, Billings, and Anchorage) have a barely adequate vision care program. The American Optometric Association strongly urges that funds be appropriated to expand Indian health services, and that a specific amount of this increment be allotted for vision care.

This specified increase will allow for more optometrists in the Indian Health Service and for more vision services provided by optometrists on a contract basis. The utilization of both types of optometrists is necessary to provide adequate eye care to the large number of Indians who urgently need this service.

STATEMENT OF NEAL FITZSIMONS

As Chairman of the Committee on History & Heritage of American Civil Engineering of the American Society of Civil Engineers and chairman of the Committee on the American Revolution Bicentennial, I am deeply involved in the preservation of the heritage of America as manifested in her great works, both public and private. Her transportation system has developed from packhorse trails and canoe portages to a magnificient network of highways, railways, waterways, and airways. Her primitive towns with inadequate cisterns and foul-smelling privies have grown to cities with extensive water and sanitary systems. Her industries have evolved from home-based, hand-powered enterprises offering a few necessities to large-scale producers of an undreamed of variety of goods. Her early homes, schools, churches, offices and other buildings which were small, simple wood or masonry structures, are now frequently soaring frames of steel sheathed in panels of glass and concrete. In the course of these startling transformations, it is essential that significant landmarks of this metamorphosis be preserved, or at the very minimum, well documented, if absolute necessity requires their removal. The National Park Services Historic American Engineering Record is the only Federal organization devoted to these vital activities. It acts as a coordinator for the many private efforts such as those I am associated with in order to protect key elements of our American heritage. I strongly urge that your committee support the legislation and appropriations which enable the National Park Services to carry out these programs.

2311 HIGHLAND COURT,
Bozeman, Mont., April 8, 1972.

Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: Would you please enter this testimony in the record of hearing on the implementation and enforcement of the Wild Horse and Burro Protection Act (Public Law 92–195).

I am a professional wildlife ecologist employed as extension wildlife specialist, Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont. My concern for and knowledge of the Pryor Mountains Wild Horse Range and peripheral areas have been gained through 16 years acquaintenance with the Pryor Mountains-Bighorn Canyon complex. I will address my comments principally toward the circumstances relating to the wild horse range in context with the letter and intent of Public Law 92–195.

As a biologist I have been impressed by the facility with which wild (feral) horses can acquire the characteristics of large, native herbivores (elk, moose, mountain sheep, etc.). Research to date, although limited, has shown that the social structure and behavior patterns of a wild horse population include home ranges, territories, seasonal migrations, band establishment, and pecking orders. Therefore, if the wild horse is to preserve its wild qualities it must be managed so that those qualities can develop in a natural manner.

I respectfully submit the following recommendations, which outline what I believe are fundamental considerations in the establishment and maintenance of healthy, viable, and ecologically balanced wild horse ranges:

1. Wild horses require wild lands. Horse ranges must encompass the full annual spectrum of wild horse requirements, from biological needs such as food, water, cover, and territory to social and behavioral needs such as seclusion and freedom from harassment by concentrations of humans. Intensive development on a horse range, which interferes with any or all of these needs, is clearly incompatible with the welfare of the animal.

The roadside zoo effects that typify attempts at commercialization of the animals should be prevented. Fencing, concessions, interior roads, etc., if permitted at all, should be minimized and located with full consideration of the needs of the horses rather than the convenience of tourists or the advantage of local commercial interests.

Roads and highways are, of course, inherently inimical to the ebb and flow of wild horses in their daily and seasonal movements. In addition to inviting concentrations of people, attracted by easy access, highways can interfere directly and/or indirectly with free passage to watering areas and forage supplies.

A glaring example of the above is construction of the Bighorn Canyon highway bisecting the eastern portion of the Pryor Mountains Wild Horse Range. This proposed (and partially built) high-standard highway, with a projected use of 2 million people annually, not only has little justification as an access road to the Bighorn Canyon Recreation Area administered by the National Park Service but traverses a portion of this semi-desert range utilized by half or more of the total wild horse population during the fall, winter, and spring months. To reach the only two waterholes on the eastern edge of the range, the horses will have to cross the heavily used highway every day. Not only will the necessity to cross the highway be detrimental to the horses' welfare but will present an obvious safety hazard to drivers.

I urge you to consider carefully any future requests for appropriations for construction of the Bighorn Canyon highway (or trans-park road, as it is sometimes called) from two aspects: (a) Its adverse impact upon the Pryor Mountains Wild Horse Range and (b) the unsuitability of its location and design for its alleged purpose of recreational access. An existing graded road along the Bighorn Canyon already serves recreational visitors. The proposed highway, which will function primarily as an arterial route linking Hardin, Mont., and Lovell, Wyo., appears to flagrantly ignore Park Service policies regarding recreational roads to Park Service facilities.

2. If funding priorities are to be established for agency management of wild horse ranges, I earnestly recommend that such priorities be for (a) immediate and adequate biological research aimed at determining wild horse requirements and (b) procedures and facilities for restricting wild horse populations to the carrying capacity of their ranges and in balance with the native plant and animal species.

The Pryor Mountains Wild Horse Range has been severely overgrazed in the past, and recent boundary fencing has intensified the overgrazing. Reduction of the Pryor Mountains wild horse herd in 1971 may have temporarily alleviated the starvation problem, but with or without fencing, population regulation in the Pryors as elsewhere on wild horse ranges must be considered an ongoing concern supported by adequate funds.

The foregoing recommendations for developmental restrictions and funding priorities relate directly to insuring a viable wild horse population in ecological balance now and in future. Fencing, except in carefully considered circumstances, road construction, concessions, campgrounds, visitor centers, etc. are not essential to wild horse management. Rather, such appurtenances on wild horse ranges create conditions that guarantee disturbance of wild horse ecology. Carried to extremes they will transform wild horse ranges into roadside zoos, which is certainly not the intent of Public Law 92–195.

Sincerely,

ELDON H. SMITH.

ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH BOARD—PROGRAM AND PRIORITIES

This document is the Alaska Native Health Board emphasis program and priorities for fiscal year 1973, to complement and support USPHS–IHS emphasis program packages submitted as of December 15, 1971 to IHS headquar-

ters. This document is specifically drafted to identify the unmet health needs of Alaska Natives based on the priorities established by ANHB in their December, 1971 meeting.

This document prepared by ANHB, a voice of Alaska's Native people, is officially recognized by USPHS–IHS and will reveal the unmet health needs of the people they represent. The hopes and desires of Alaska Natives rest with this document. ANHS's utmost concern and effort is directed to the current and future health needs of their people.

ANHB requests your indulgence in supplementing Alaska area budget through major increases in appropriations in the following emphasis programs. They are in the order of priority as follows:

(1) Village-built clinics
(2) Dental Program
(3) Mental Health
(4) Data Systems
(5) Outpatient facilities
(6) Communication

In addition, there is the proposal by North Sound Health Corp. for a separate service unit and NSHC to be an administrating agent, by phased approach of the new service unit.

The village-built clinics, assigned a No. 1 priority by ANHB, will significantly have a positive impact on the health status of the people in rural Alaska. As stated in USPHS–IHS Alaska area program package, a longstanding problem adversely affecting the delivery of health care service in the villages of Alaska, has been a lack of proper remotely located examination and treatment facilities to enable community health aides to properly function. In many locations, it is still necessary for visiting health professionals to use a schoolroom; a room in a store; a residence, or some equally inadequate space. Some community health aides continue to use their home or other improvised space for patient visits.

The need in rural Alaska is to have clinics where there are village health aides. Currently there are 156 health aides in rural Alaska. An additional 29 health aides will be practicing by the end of fiscal year 1972. This program is important to our people—due to the fact our people are experiencing "Crisis Health Care."

The total resource requirement is to build an additional 76 clinics at a cost of $836,000 for fiscal year 1973.

Dental program.—ANHB has placed dental health care as a top priority program for the last 3 years. The present and past efforts of Native Health Service makes an impact on only one target population. The basic assumption has been that dental health is primarily a mechanical problem to be attacked by highly trained professionals who deal with the disease and repair its affects, rather than with the patient and his family. The present system is poorly designed in terms of delivering dental education to the Native people. We believe the program should be redirected toward a family-centered approach, and also that the budget should be supplemented for contract dental service for Alaska area through major increases in appropriations, totaling at least $355,000. This amount is necessary to begin to meet our objectives in a modest way.

ANHB, after reviewing the PHS–IHS mental health program package, does endorse the document. However, we feel it should be established statewide. The statewide need is to have a coordinated and a viable dental health program in all the seven service units in Alaska. To assault the unmet needs in both urban and rural areas, it will require at least 100 additional staff—both in Alaska area offices and service units—at an estimated cost of $2 million plus.

Mental health program.—ANHB is endorsing the village mental health aide program. The thrust of the program is to establish village mental health aides, similar to the village health aides in 100 villages for fiscal year 1973. The present social and mental health services in Alaska are provided by a number of different agencies. They generally do not know the people in the villages, their needs, the life style, and are in the village too infrequently and briefly. The villagers do not really understand all the varieties of programs, agencies, overlaps, and gaps offered. This further frustration is added to their unmet needs.

A contract should be offered by the Alaska Native Health Service, perhaps with joint support from other related agencies, to AFN Health Affairs or regional corporations to hire a person from each individual village to enable more effective delivery of social and mental health service to fellow villagers.

The resource requirement for this program will be:

Contract money for an aide for 100 villages at $4,800 per year	$480,000
Travel and training	62,500
Equipment and supplies	12,500
Total	$555,000

Data systems.—It has been stated in IHS program package that the delivery system has evolved to meet the health needs of the Alskan Native. With the increased pace of health care delivery, the current manual recordkeeping system has exceeded its limits in recording pertinent data, storage of information, and retrieval of data at critical decisionmaking moments. The primary problem is fragmentation of health information among the four providers in Alaska. The State, ANHS, private, and military utilize their own systems, which are kept primarily to serve one's own requirements. As a result, there is no linkage between the four providers. Most affected by this inadequacy of the present manual system is the health of the people in rural Alaska. The people are the ones that suffer because of the inadequacy. ANHB is recommending to USPH–IHS to form a steering committee with representatives from the four providers to implement ANHS by expanding HPSC–IHS as a benchmark.

Implementation is to be done after careful consideration is given to the specific requirements of the Alaska Native and the environment in which the system will work.

The total required dollar resource to implement the first phase of data systems for fiscal year 1973 is $159,000.

Outpatient facilities.—The present outpatient facilities have become prohibitive with the expanding pace of health care delivery. The trend for increasing loads indicates the attitudes of the Alaskan Native becoming more aware of their medical status. Statistically, in the Alaska Native Medical Center alone, there were 46,212 patients seen in the outpatient clinic in 1969, 51,941 in 1970, 62,999 in 1971. By extrapolation, we are expecting 115,000 in 1975; and by 1980, the figure will reach 200,000. All of the seven service units are experiencing this acute outpatient traffic. As documented by IHS Alaska Area, "The clinic load is increasing so rapidly * * * that the clinics with present schedules and limitations supply cannot accommodate the patients. The result is long waiting time, hurried evaluation, and frustration on the part of the staff and patients alike. The quality of care being rendered undoubtedly suffers."

ANHB is recommending an effective screening method to reduce the outpatient traffic, with at least two CHR's with diagnostic ability at each of the service units. Their duty will be to screen the patients before they are seen by the physician. The resources required for the program will be to hire a total of 14 CHR's at a cost of $106,440 for fiscal year 1973.

Communication.—Alaska is one-fifth the size of the continental United States. Most of the inhabitants are in scattered settlements across over 5 million square miles. Many times good communication is a matter of life or death to the Alaska Native people. The village health aides depend on good, reliable, permanent communication to relay diagnosis to the doctors and very importantly to call for an airplane when a patient is critically ill. The major transportation is by airplane which, when weather permits, goes into a village one or two times a week.

The current communication equipment is not adequate for medical traffic communication. The lack of cooperation between BIA, State, and private individuals does not make an adequate radio network for medical traffic. Sattelite and telephone networks have definite constraints. ANHB is supporting USPHS–IHS Alaska area program package on communication. That is, to install VHF radios in 179 villages in six of the seven service units at a cost of $1,129,600.

Norton Sound Health Corp.'s proposal for a separate service unit.—Norton Sound Health Corp. was organized in August 1970. It is a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Alaska. Its board of directors consists of 23 representatives, one each from 15 villages in the Norton Sound area, three from Nome, and five local representatives from agencies providing health services. NSHC is recognized as the strong health arm of the Bering Straits Native Association. BSNA has a population of 6,000, of which 75 percent are Native and 25 percent Caucasian, most of whom reside in Nome.

It has been firmly established by personnel of the PHS–IHS that it is legally right to contract for services and Norton Sound Health Corp. to be the administrating agent for the contract. The long-term benefits that can be accrued from this proposal are multiple. The recipients of the services, more knowledgeable of the problem, can respond more quickly to the problem areas, which is in line with the Presidential message to Congress for self-determination that is con-

sumer controlled. NSHC's proposal would employ 20 people including three medical doctors.

The total resource requirement for this contract is as follows:

1. Eye care program	$16,456
2. Community service coordination	113,596
3. Health aide training	223,526
4. Environmental health services	68,620
5. Administration of village built clinic leases	85,800
6. Field hospital	95,255
Total	603,254

To: Members of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior Affairs.

From: Navajo Education Division, Robert Chiago, Director, Navajo Tribe.

We thank you for allowing us to testify for you today in relation to Johnson O'Malley appropriations. We must begin by telling you that we have tried for a long time to determine the basis on which JOM funds are distributed. We are unable to do so.

Chart No. 1 represents the national JOM distribution over the past several years. As you can see, there is a coniderable difference between funding that goes into various areas. When we have asked for an explanation of the discrepancies, we have been told that Johnson O'Malley is based on need, not on per capita. We do understand that need is to be the intent of the statute and the regulations, but our next question has been, and continues to be, "What criteria do you use for need?" The only quantitative need figures contained in Bureau statistics refer to dropout rates. These figures are contained in chart No. 2. They are unconvincing figures. There is no direct or indirect correlation between dropout rates or changes in dropout rates and Johnson O'Malley funding. In fact, if you were to take the figures seriously, you would have to assume that in some cases, increased JOM funding has resulted in an increase in the dropout rate. The national distribution remains a mystery to us.

We now turn to the State of New Mexico where 11,137 of the total 15,992 Johnson O'Malley students are Navajos. We will drop discussion of equitable distribution for a moment and refer you to chart No. 3 which shows the variation in funding for New Mexico schools over the past several years. We have again asked the Bureau and the State of New Mexico to defend this seemingly random system. Not surprisingly, neither one can. We cannot believe that in some districts the needs triple in one year while they decrease in the adjoining district down the road.

Chart No. 4 shows the JOM distribution figures for the State of New Mexico for the school year 1971–72. No one in our experience has been able to tell us why the needs of Navajo students in the Farmington district amount to only $9 per student, while the needs of Indian students in Albuquerque come to $486 a student.

This year, the State of New Mexico, which has always been delegated the job of program planning and distribution has admitted they have seriously botched Johnson O'Malley, both in relation to program choice and distribution. Their new, more equitable distribution for 1972–73 is included on this chart.

We now find that the Albuquerque area office, which admits that it delegated all JOM responsibility to the State, is defending the distribution system that it didn't participate in. They have gone one step further. They have urged tribes in heavily funded districts to contract directly with the Albuquerque BIA to bypass the State and avoid a more equitable distribution system.

We have, of course, resisted this. We think that reform begins with an acknowledgement of error. We appreciate and support this acknowledgement from the State. We regret the efforts of the Albuquerque area office to divide tribe against tribe.

We have a simple goal, and we hope that it is a goal shared by you. We want to see Johnson O'Malley distributed on a logical basis, and we think there is only one. The funding should be based on the special educational needs of Indian students. We are working toward that day. We will continue to do so. We ask for your support.

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JOHNSON O'MALLEY PROJECTIONS

STATE	1970-1971			1971-1972			1972-1973		
	JOM Pupils	JOM Amount	P.C. Cont.	JOM Pupils	JOM Amount	P.C. Cont.	JOM Pupils	JOM Amount	P.C. Cont.
Alaska	3,000	3,505,000	1,168	3,508	3,750,000	1,069	4,272	4,591,000	1,075
Arizona	15,809	3,965,000	251	16,462	3,750,000	228	17,385	3,937,500	226
Colorado	864	250,000	289	915	275,000	301	989	288,750	292
Florida	325	25,000	77	300	10,000	33	318	40,500	127
Idaho	1,904	450,000	232	1,869	475,000	254	1,970	525,750	267
Iowa	176	135,000	767	194	150,000	773	210	157,500	750
Kansas	110	50,000	455	133	55,000	414	140	57,000	407
Minnesota	3,319	850,000	256	3,270	1,350,000	413	3,446	1,417,000	411
Montana	3,354	710,000	212	4,353	955,000	219	4,782	970,750	203
Nebraska	855	390,000	456	869	600,000	690	914	630,000	689
Nevada	2,665	190,000	71	2,624	205,000	78	2,921	215,200	74
New Mexico	13,555	2,553,000	188	15,992	2,251,810	141	16,836	2,254,454	134
North Dakota	1,825	450,000	247	1,818	625,000	344	1,891	656,250	347
Oklahoma	17,657	1,550,000	88	18,648	2,000,000	107	19,771	2,099,500	106
South Dakota	4,632	1,320,000	285	4,533	1,600,000	353	4,649	1,680,250	361
Washington	4,297	790,000	184	5,056	950,000	188	5,418	1,020,250	188
Wisconsin	1,404	425,000	303	1,461	375,000	257	1,536	393,750	256
Wyoming	1,100	100,000	91	958	125,000	130	1,193	131,250	110
Peripheral Dorms.	2,243	1,782,425	795	2,116	1,925,000	910	2,091	2,021,250	967
TOTALS	79,714	$19,640,425	$246	85,079	$21,426,810	$252	94,421	$23,087,904	$245

PER CAPITA FUNDING AND PERCENTAGE OF INDIAN DROPOUTS

(By States)

	1967		1968		1969		1970	
STATE	Per Capita	Percentage	Per Capita	Percentage	Per Capita	Percentage	Per Capita	Percentage
Alaska	656	65.4	690	0 ?	769	40.0	910	50.4
Arizona	254	56.7	236	56.9	248	48.6	256	62.4
Colorado	228	32.4	202	27.3	261	55.8	249	55.6
Florida	66	52.6	47	22.2	63	55.6	130	72.7
Idaho	105	80.2	108	60.0	131	48.0	264	40.3
Iowa	357	81.8	431	26.7	473	10.0	743	20.0
Kansas	125	33.3	231	57.1	170	50.0	368	55.6
Minnesota	105	69.4	110	61.5	140	60.0	297	46.9
Montana	53	65.9	55	60.8	56	49.0	135	61.4
Nebraska	220	73.5	287	73.1	284	82.6	381	67.3
Nevada	83	24.7	60	43.6	63	39.8	89	40.4
N. Mexico	130	65.4	135	71.1	133	59.9	174	62.0
N. Dakota	156	53.8	177	69.8	210	60.7	269	41.2
Oklahoma	37	41.2	38	38.8	40	45.5	63	46.6
S.Dakota	211	64.8	150	69.6	197	58.7	295	71.7
Washington	34	60.9	40	22.2	54	31.3	116	34.0
Wisconsin	143	44.1	152	47.9	185	41.8	257	35.0
Wyoming	570	100.	626	0 ?	476	0 ?	323	0 ?
Peripheral Dormitories	636	33.5	681	36.9	780	37.7	804	25.8
Total Average	167	56.9	157	54.7	174	50.2	227	53.9

JOHNSON O'MALLEY ACTUAL INCOME (New Mexico Public School Districts)

SCHOOL DISTRICT	1966-67	1967-68	Increase or Decrease	1968-69	Increase or Decrease	1969-70	Increase or Decrease	1970-71	Increase or Decrease	1971-72	Increase or Decrease
Albuquerque	$ 22,739	32,338	+9,599	28,645	-3,693	73,693	+45,048	117,339	+43,646	120,636	+3,297
Bernalillo	78,074	131,673	+53,599	103,249	-28,424	257,400	+154,151	197,299	-60,101	191,534	-5,765
Bloomfield	18,430	29,164	+10,734	23,589	-5,575	15,500	-8,089	65,271	+49,771	39,904	-25,367
Central	77,104	131,990	+54,886	120,551	-11,439	162,493	+41,942	155,914	-6,579	154,946	-968
Cuba	23,876	32,251	+8,375	25,772	-6,479	72,243	+46,471	113,819	+41,576	84,842	-28,977
Dulce	35,925	60,452	+24,527	48,175	-12,277	122,060	+73,885	123,585	+1,525	135,261	+11,676
Espanola	26,194	35,441	+9,247	27,593	-7,848	12,860	-14,733	23,230	+10,370	31,730	+8,500
Farmington	14,124	20,135	+6,011	14,949	-5,186	10,474	-4,475	10,416	-58	3,550	-6,866
Gallup	156,239	286,566	+130,327	255,155	-31,411	301,799	+46,644	419,278	+117,479	840,753	+421,475
Grants	55,579	83,250	+27,671	65,983	-17,267	80,886	+14,903	120,448	+39,562	312,457	+192,009
Jemez Mountain	12,427	12,852	+425	10,350	-2,502	20,060	+9,710	24,929	+4,869	23,695	-1,234
Jemez Springs	33,556	49,497	+15,941	37,218	-12,279	70,339	+33,121	88,924	+18,585	73,273	-15,651
Los Lunas	25,177	32,422	+7,245	25,309	-7,113	52,595	+27,286	64,507	+11,912	23,293	-41,214
Magdalena	25,692	36,642	+10,950	24,802	-11,840	25,875	+1,073	44,875	+19,000	48,805	+3,930
Penasco	3,890	5,480	+1,590	4,310	-1,170	4,446	+136	9,344	+4,898	7,563	-1,781
Pojoaque	13,132	17,111	+3,979	12,744	-4,367	21,098	+8,354	20,296	-802	14,378	-5,918
Ruidoso	9,898	9,683	-215	10,493	+810	27,357	+16,864	29,112	+1,755	18,752	-10,360
Taos	15,012	22,707	+7,695	16,817	-5,890	17,350	+533	26,070	+8,720	11,406	-14,664
Tularosa	39,360	64,559	+25,199	65,102	+543	101,040	+35,938	117,628	+16,588	115,032	-2,596
DISTRICT TOTALS (Per Year)	686,428	1,094,213	+407,785	920,806	-173,407	1,449,568	+528,762	1,772,284	+322,716	2,251,810	+479,526

SOURCE: "STATISTICS", State Department of Education

NAVAJO AREA OFFICE

DISTRICT	1971-1972 JOM Amount	JOM Pupils	P.C.Cont.	1972-1973 JOM Amount	JOM Pupils	P.C.Cont.
Canyon Mountain	23,695	74	320	16,440	96	171
Magdalena	48,805	285	170	53,427	320	167
Cuba	84,842	482	176	82,992	526	158
Gallup	840,753	5,867	143	920,434	6,421	143
Farmington	3,550	375	9	53,620	399	134
Bloomfield	39,904	574	69	81,215	632	129
Central	154,946	3,479	44	313,520	3,670	85
TOTAL	1,196,495	11,137	107	1,521,648	12,064	126

ALBUQUERQUE AREA OFFICE

DISTRICT	1971-1972 JOM Amount	JOM Pupils	P.C.Cont.	1972-1973 JOM Amount	JOM Pupils	P.C.Cont.
Penasco	7,563	20	378	5,089	24	212
Tularosa	115,032	441	260	82,895	411	202
Albuquerque	120,636	248	486	48,860	252	194
Ruidoso	13,752	55	360	9,932	55	181
Grants	312,457	961	325	157,906	905	174
Dulce	135,261	522	259	89,805	516	174
Taos	11,406	146	78	20,008	131	153
Jemez Springs	73,273	337	217	42,239	300	141
Bernalillo	191,534	1,281	149	179,238	1,295	138
Pojoaque	14,378	146	98	22,106	165	133
Los Lunas	23,293	314	74	36,652	324	113
Espanola	31,730	384	82	37,995	393	97
TOTAL	1,055,315	4,855	217	732,806	4,772	154

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

AREA	1971-1972 JOM Amount	JOM Pupils	P.C.Cont.	1972-1973 JOM Amount	JOM Pupils	P.C.Cont.
NAVAJO	1,196,495	11,137	107	1,521,648	12,064	126
ALBUQUERQUE	1,055,315	4,855	217	732,806	4,772	154
TOTAL	2,251,810	15,992	141	2,254,454	16,836	134

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY JONAS V. MORRIS CONCERNING THE FISCAL 1973 BUDGET FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For many years I have taken a great personal interest in the National Park System, and in my capacity as a governmental affairs consultant, I have been involved in a variety of conservation issues and particularly, on a regular basis, in matters affecting the National Park System. I am submitting this statement as an individual, not as a representative of any organization.

Before getting into some specific details of the Park Service budget for fiscal 1973 I would like to describe briefly the general approach that I advocate for park management and some of the problems with which I see the Park Service confronted today. These issues are relevant to your consideration of the pending budget.

Since the vast majority of areas designated for inclusion in the National Park System have some unique or valuable natural or historic resource that the Nation wishes to preserve, any development program for units of the park system should be oriented toward placing facilities outside the parks and the use of public transportation systems for visitor access. Camping within the park, both in designated areas and in the back country, should, of course, be expanded.

The placing of overnight facilities within the parks infringes upon the natural resources that we are trying to preserve. The reliance on private automobiles as the primary source of visitor access creates pressure for bigger and better roads and, of course, leads to large parking areas and air pollution.

Instead of planning for a particular park as if it were an isolated community, as has generally been the case, the Park Service should develop its plans with the entire region in mind. This concept of regional planning, long proposed by some of us, has recently been adopted, at least partially, by the Park Service in the master plans for Yellowstone and Grand Teton. It is a good beginning, but needs to be embraced more fully.

Using the region as the framework for planning, the Park Service can view facilities outside of the park, or concessionnaire facilities on other public lands, as part of the facility resources they have to work with. Indeed, Park Service policy should be shaped so as to encourage private enterprise to build overnight accommodations and other visitor facilities surrounding the parks as the primary way of meeting the needs of the park visitor. Then, so staged, the visitor can use public transportation systems, operating under NPS concessions, to make his daily forays into the park.

This concept has all the advantages of enhancing the regional economy through the stimulation of new business and of reducing the dollars needed for park development because of the reduction of facilites and roads within the parks themselves.

I am fully aware of the recent criticism by the Congress of the Park Service for its failure to fully develop park areas according to previously announced plans—primarily those areas that have been acquired or created within the last decade. My own view is that this has resulted (1) from a budget squeeze which is not, obviously, caused by anything the Park Service has done, (2) an unrealistic concept of what sort of development should be designed for these units, and (3) a change of thinking on the part of the Park Service.

NPS over the last several years has begun to experience a change of attitude toward how units of the parks system should be managed and developed. The trend is away from the facility orientation of Mission 66 toward the concepts I have described and which are reflected in the recently released master plans for Yellowstone and Grand Teton. As this concept has matured, NPS has rejected some of the earlier plans it proposed when the areas were initially considered by Congress. Unfortunately, it takes a long time to "turn around" a bureaucracy as this committee well knows, and so although it may appear the Park Service has embraced new management concepts it still keeps producing plans based on the earlier procedures.

While I appreciate the Congress' desire to see plans to which commitments were previously made carried out because they do, indeed, reflect upon assurances made by the Congress, I nevertheless urge the committee to re-evaluate the need to go forward now with some of the development plans that have been created but not executed.

I also find that the Park Service is confronted with a questioning eye from the Office of Management and Budget which has been denying its pleas for funds for development programs because it (OMB) does not accept the justifications offered by NPS. Unfortunately, the only type of analysis that OMB seems

to understand is one that relates costs to visitor use, thus promoting the posture that the more people in the parks the better the cost/benefit ratio. OMB asserts that it is open to other types of analysis and justification, but that NPS has yet to come forward with one. I think that the Park Service is absolutely justified in not using the cost-per-person approach and that it should be supported in this. I would hope the committee would give it similar support and encourage it to seek out alternatives that meet the needs of OMB.

While I urge that strong consideration be given to Park Service's request in order to catch up with unmet needs, I hope that a selective approach can be used. Some of this backlog is for construction of facilities which in my view could be profitably forgotten. On the other hand, there are very substantial needs that should be met in the area of interpretation, maintenance and resource protection and other programs that enhance the visitors experience in the park, affording him the opportunity to gain the maximum from a truly exciting experience in a unique natural resource. This need is heightened by the dramatic increase in park visitation over the past decade. The overall result is that the visitors' park experience is suffering.

The failure of successive administrations and Congress to provide NPS with the money to maintain its areas and facilities in an acceptable state is deplorable. The situation at this time is reaching emergency proportions. Unless something can be done now, serious deterioration in the quality of our national parks can be expected to continue at an accelerating pace. Already, on visiting a number of national park system units one finds inadequate sewage operations, dilapidated buildings, poor, understaffed or even nonexistent interpretive programs, inadequate protection of irreplaceable resources, rundown picnic and camping areas with inadequate water supplies, and a host of other problems. In the midst of this situation, is a small staff of dedicated field personnel, working hard to cope with difficulties—almost all of which can only be solved with money.

In order to rectify the situation, the Park Service must tackle many different problems. Certainly, existing facilities should be upgraded to an acceptable standard as stated in the budget request. But the Park Service must not emphasize physical developments at the expense of protection of the resource and enhancement of the visitors' experience. There is very clear evidence that this has been the case in the past, and if increased funds are to be pumped into the National Park System—which I am recommending—some new directions for priorities are needed.

INTERPRETATION

The most critical of the deficits is that of interpretation. Perhaps more than any other Federal agency, the Park Service has the best opportunity to develop an interpretive program relating man to his environment. While many of the Park Service interpretive programs are exciting, many others fall way short of what they could do if the opportunity were successfully and full exploited. What is needed here is more personnel—more experienced rangers, historians, and naturalists—who can carry on a living interpretation program for the park visitor.

Programs and efforts to enrich the visitors' stay in a national park appear to have suffered the most heavily from the ceilings imposed by budget limitations on the number of personnel. Yet interpretive and information programs are vitally important. A wide range of programs are covered under this category, from traditional nature walks to special activities for young people, or programs aimed at underprivileged groups in society.

It is these activities which serve to educate the public and provide them with a deeper and more meaningful experience than they would get by driving or walking through the area alone. This is, or should be, one of the important differences between a national park system area and other public or private recreation areas. Properly done, such programs can prevent much of the destruction of the park environment which takes place as a result of ignorance. They might also prevent serious conflicts between different types of visitors such as those which arose in Yosemite in 1970, as they provide an outlet and relevant activity for young people. The special programs inaugurated in Yosemite for youth, together with the establishment of primitive camping areas which enabled them to enjoy the park in their own fashion, have unquestionably done much to prevent a recurrence of this kind of trouble.

Another group which needs special attention is the low-income city resident. Traditionally these people have been unable to reach areas of the national park

system but several innovative programs to bring them to the parks have recently been started. Their needs for special educational services once they get there must be met. To date, there are less than half a dozen such programs in existence most of them designed for children. This type of program should be expanded to other areas and should include a wider range and greater number of city dwellers.

NPS should also expand programs to involve young people and others who are looking for a rather different—though no less valid—park experience than are the majority of visitors. The Yosemite rap sessions, ecology expeditions, rock climbing programs, et cetera, might be offered in those other areas which could be faced with similar problems, such as Grand Canyon National Park, Point Reyes and Cape Cod National Seashores. Yet, to my knowledge, no such special efforts are being made in these units at this time.

Responding to a new public awareness and interest, most NPS units have established environmental study areas, but there is still a large informational gap between the public and the park which should be filled. Even the more traditional interpretation and information programs are suffering from the budget squeeze. Most areas have eliminated the position of chief naturalist; the person who generally planned and conducted many of the programs directly, and was well qualified to answer a whole range of visitor questions, including those of a technical nature. There is a very real need for reinstatement of this position in most large national park system areas, and sufficient funds should be appropriated to meet this need.

In fiscal 1972, NPS estimates that $24.3 million will be spent on all interpretation programs. In fiscal 1973, the figure is $28.9 million. Less than a $4 million increase is not sufficient to bring these programs up to an acceptable standard and to expand them to meet the need for new thrusts. I therefore recommend that the committee approve an increase in appropriation for management, interpretation purposes. Most of this suggested increase should be used to hire additional personnel. The budget request for 16 new interpretive people is unrealistically low.

LAND ACQUISITION

I would like next to turn to the question of land acquisition. While I support continued congressional efforts to add to the national park system areas of unique natural, historical, or cultural value, it is important, I believe, that we develop a balanced policy toward acquisition.

First, following enactment of legislation to establish a new park unit, action must be taken to increase the money available in the land and water conservation fund so as to permit the speedy acquisition of these lands without the necessity of drawing on other money. Secondly, the Park Service must be provided with sufficient funds to begin implementing plans for the new units expeditiously. Development of trails, information services, interpretive programs, camping and picnic sites and other essential facilities ought to begin as soon as possible after acquisition of the land. The current practice whereby lands are acquired, removed from the local tax base, but not truly brought into the national park system is grossly unfair to the local residents. The capital outlay required to bring new units up to prescribed park standards will have to be spent eventually. Delay means only that these costs will increase due to inflation, and that the local population must support the park unit during the interim. Keep in mind, though, that I am not talking about lots of overnight facilities, et cetera, but the basics like sanitation facilities.

NPS is requesting substantial amounts for the acquisition of inholdings and for providing services to inholders which they are not yet planning to acquire.

I think it is important to challenge the implicit position of the Park Service that all inholdings should be acquired. Why? Some can continue to exist within parks indefinitely without in any way violating the ethic of the park. The policy of total acquisition of inholdings would appear to be a result of managerial convenience and I think should be challenged. Such a reevaluation could well significantly reduce the backlog in dollars needed to eliminate the inholding problem.

I also think the practice of providing services to inholdings should be examined more closely. It appears that there is less than adequate compensation to the Park Service by the private owner for the delivery of these services. This is not the case in the real word, and such private owners should be required to pay for the cost of such services. Indeed, this approach might have a fringe benefit. It is conceivable that with an annual bill for services, the inholdings would not be quite

so desirable and their value might accordingly drop. On the other hand, where purchase of inholdings is desirable acquisition should be speeded.

The price for these lands is often high, but it is a price that should be paid. Postponing action will result, once again, in even higher expenditures at some later date. Not only will land values rise, but private developments on these lands will multiply and raise the market value of the property.

This issue is of sufficient importance to warrant, if necessary, a slowing down in the acquisition of new areas so that the Park Service may improve existing units by acquiring private lands and by bringing new areas fully into the system.

Therefore, I strongly urge that the committee appropriate the full $318 million authorized for the land and water conservation fund, $94 million of which should be earmarked for the National Park Service. In addition, the Park Service request for $3.7 million for initial development of newly acquired areas should be increased to more realistically meet NPS needs.

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

The entire question of what type and what quantity of visitor facilities and services should be provided in a unit of the park system is currently a very controversial issue. The Park Service has found itself caught in a dilemma—between protecting the resource in a natural state for the enjoyment of present and future generations, and providing access and adequate facilities to today's visitor. (Both of these conflicting goals were, of course, established by law.)

The Service has also been under pressure from outside groups with varied interests. Conservation organizations have been pushing for greater protection of the resources, a reduction in the number of visitor facilities, and the establishment of large wilderness areas. Concessioners, on the other hand, are anxious to protect their investments and to increase the opportunity for business in the unit; and often local commercial interests believe extensive developments within the parks are necessary to attract visitors to their region.

The Park Service has made a clear change in its policy recently, as I have indicated, and more and more park master plans are calling for a moratorium on development, and some for phasing out existing facilities. This is a trend which should be encouraged. Providing all of the facilities demanded by some visitors would not only result in large developments in these areas of outstanding natural beauty, but could also require significant outlays by the Park Service.

In view of the shortages of funds for other park programs, a drastic reduction in construction of new facilities is warranted. Parks should provide only limited camping and picnic facilities (based upon the area's carrying capacities), information and interpretive facilities, facilities for management and administration of the resource and for employee housing.

In fiscal 1973, the Park Service will spend in five areas over $2 million on facilities which should not have been built in a national park unit in the first place. And this does not include any estimate of road maintenance or improvements.

This recommendation applies also to concessions operations. Although under current policy capital outlays for such facilities are made by the concessioner, the Park Service is nonetheless responsible for servicing these facilities (roads, parking lots, sewage operations, etc.). Thus, quite apart from the esthetic arguments, there are sound fiscal reasons for removing these facilities to lands outside the parks.

Indeed, the entire concession concept has some inherent difficulties, and I believe we should take a very close look at these operations. Certainly, the Park Service has sufficient means at its disposal to insure that concession operations conform fully to Park standards. In my experience, however, in the field where the Park superintendent must work from day to day with the concession operator, relationships tend to develop which are not good for the park. Often concessioners can exercise too great an influence over park development and planning. In addition, the Park Service personnel do not strictly enforce the control over these operations which NPS regulations allow. For example, although NPS has full control over the merchandise which may be sold in gift shops, many of these facilities are currently displaying an amazing assortment of junk, much of it cheap imports available in any local town, quite unrelated to the region, and highly unsuitable for a national park unit. NPS also has authority over design of new buildings. Still some are hastily constructed, of poor design and offensive to the natural scene. By removing from parks many of these concession operations, this difficult problem can be eased.

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This certainly does not mean that all concession operations should be ended. Indeed valuable services are now provided in many areas. Those operations which enhance park values—such as horseback trail rides, float trips, boat and float-plane tours of the vast Alaska parks—should all be supported and, where appropriate, expanded. This is a valid method of keeping down Federal costs, while providing worthwhile services. What I am opposed to, however, is the existence in national parks—areas set aside by Congress for preservation because of outstanding natural attractions—of bars, swimming pools, motels, gas stations, trite gift shops and other highly commercial activities.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN PARKS

While inappropriate facilities place an undue burden on the units of the park system, both in aesthetic and environmental terms, transferring them to lands outside the park will not solve the problem of park degradation entirely. In many park areas serious overcrowding on the roads, with long traffic jams at peak periods, is now a reality. It has become obvious that while much of our park lands can withstand fairly heavy visitation, they cannot withstand the onslaught of a large number of automobiles. Since the current increase in visitation can be expected to continue as our society becomes more mobile, enjoys more leisure time and is increasingly urban, park road congestion must be solved soon. Otherwise more and more areas will be unable to cope with the demands placed upon them.

The Park Service has already made the first steps towards tackling the problem of the automobile with the introduction of several new public transit systems. Most park planners have now rejected the bigger-and-better-roads syndrome as a solution to all traffic ills. Nevertheless, there are still many examples of overcrowded conditions, and the NPS proposal for two new transit systems in Grand Canyon and Mount McKinley National Parks should be given high priority. In addition, the Yosemite system needs expansion to relieve congestion on the Wawona road, a bus system is needed to service the Everglades National Park from Flamingo, a short system in Carlsbad Caverns National Park between the Park and Cavern entrances would alleviate the congestion and eliminate the necessity of a proposed new road, public transit in certain parts of Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks would greatly improve certain areas of the parks, etc., etc. Some of these systems could very easily be initiated almost immediately.

Savings which could accrue from a reduced road construction and maintenance program would undoubtedly help to support these subsidized systems. The fact that in fiscal 1973, the Park Service plans to spend over $10.4 million on road construction and maintenance, helps to put expenditures on public transit systems into perspective. (This figure, of course, excludes the $4.4 million which is planned for construction and maintenance of parkways.)

The Park Service has already indicated that it is planning to introduce a number of new transit systems in the future, most of which will require more detailed transportation studies in order to determine the best arrangement for both park and visitors. Such systems, according to Park Service planners, should be quiet, have a minimal impact on the environment, permit family groups to keep together, provide frequent (possibly almost continuous) service and be capable of running 24 hours a day.

STATEMENT OF MR. DONALD T. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT, KENTUCKY SURFACE MINING AND RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

My name's Don Johnson, and I am president of the Kentucky Surface Mine and Reclamation Association.

As surface-mine operators, we have two responsible jobs to perform: (1) To supply the Nation with its ever-increasing demand for energy, and (2) to return surface-mined land to beneficial use. We intend to do both jobs well.

Coal plays a vital role in the rapidly expanding demand for energy in the United States, especially in the electric utility section of the economy. In 1970, coal accounted for 46.4 percent of the total kilowatt-hours of electricity produced by U.S. electric utilities.

Surface-mined coal became increasingly important to the U.S. energy picture in 1970. Deep-mined coal production declined in 1970, the nuclear power program showed signs of not meeting expectations, natural gas is growing short in supply, and the domestic oil industry no longer has the capacity to meet U.S. utility and industrial demands. But in 1970, surface coal mining proved it not only had the reserves but also the capacity to expand and meet, on short notice, a sharp increase in the demand for energy fuel, as evidenced by an increase in production of 24 percent from 1969 to 1970.

Surface mining should be recognized as a reasonable and efficient means of producing coal, not only because of its flexibility in meeting energy demands, but because it is safer than deep mining. Furthermore, surface mining saves most of our coal reserves, a nonrenewable resource. Government sources show the recoverability of coal by strip mining is 80 to 90 percent compared with a recovery rate of 50 percent by deep mining.

Kentucky produces more coal by surface mining than any other State. In fact, over 10 percent of the Nation's total coal production comes from Kentucky's strip mines. This means that we also have more lands to reclaim than any other State. Our industry is trying to do a good job of reclaiming these lands, and we would like to do a better job. We, too, are interested in our environment and natural resources.

However, in order to do a better job in reclamation, we need more research information. We need more research on how to place spoil in a more stable condition to prevent slides. We need to know how to control erosion and prevent pollution of streams. We are required to construct sediment basins to trap silt before it enters our streams, but information on location and design of these structures is inadequate. We also need some development and demonstration areas so our operators can observe and learn the latest scientific reclamation techniques.

The Forest Service reclamation research unit at Berea, Ky., has provided us with much useful information, but their current program needs to be expanded to meet our current and future needs. Some of our operations have cooperated with the Berea scientists in developing such innovations as slope reduction, head-or-the-hollow fill technique to improve soil stability, measuring the amount of sediment trapped in silt dams, and revegetation experiments. Much of this type of research is needed.

Gentlemen, we need this research information now. There is much public pressure to ban surface mining altogether. If this comes to pass, many people working in the industry will be unemployed, and the entire economy of Kentucky will be severely damaged. And the present power crisis could become a national emergency.

So I strongly recommend that you appropriate an additional $1,575,000 to the U.S. Forest Service reclamation research project at Berea. We would also appreciate your appropriating $1,320,000 to build a much-needed Forestry Sciences Laboratory there. The planning for this building was completed in 1969, and the Forest Service could start construction soon after funds are appropriated. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD J. ROSA, AVCO EVERETT RESEARCH LABORATORY, EVERETT, MASS., REGARDING MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS (MHD)

The MHD generator is a fundamental step along the path of development of prime movers for industry. This path may be traced through the piston engine with its multiple valves, cams, and sliding seals, to the turbine, which is little more than a windmill inside of a pipe. In the MHD generator, the windmill also is removed, the pipe alone remaining. In the process, the blades of the turbine are replaced by lines of magnetic force.

Along the path leading to the MHD generator, each step has been characterized by an increase in mechanical simplicity, reliability, and power handling capability. The step to MHD leads in addition to a profound increase in temperature handling capability and thus efficiency. The MHD generator easily handles temperatures above the highest projected for turbines, and can handle even the exceedingly high temperature that a successful nuclear fusion reactor will produce.

Prime movers such as the piston engine, the turbine, and the MHD generator are literally the heart and muscle of modern technological society. If it is good to use machines to relieve men from toil, then it follows that the refinement of the prime mover is of fundamental and far-reaching importance.

The advantages of MHD that are now foreseen are:

1. High efficiency for baseload plants with reduced chemical, particulate, and thermal pollution.
2. Low cost for peaking and midrange plants.
3. Adaptability to all fossil fuels regardless of ash content.
4. High single unit rating.
5. Fast start and very fast control characteristics.

While the bulk of the present MHD development effort is directed toward fossil-fired plants, the advance of reactor technology, toward higher temperature could eventually make it possible for nuclear plants to take advantage of MHD also.

PAST AND PRESENT ACTIVITY

MHD development, which started in the United States, has now been underway for 14 years. Until recently, the work was supported largely by private industry, with support for special-purpose applications being obtained from the Department of Defense. In 1971, Government support was obtained from the Interior Department through the Office of Coal Research. While covering several aspects of MHD plant design, the major objective of the present work is to repeat and extend previous tests of MHD channel durability on a larger scale of approximately one-half megawatt electric.

During fiscal 1972 funds for MHD development from government and industry totaled approximately $2 million. The total funds spent at the Avco Everett Research Laboratory on utility applications of MHD since 1959 have been approximately $10 million. During this period all of the basic questions of performance and durability have been answered, for the MHD generator itself and also for the other components that make up a complete baseload powerplant. However, a single full-scale powerplant costs over $100 million, whether conventional or MHD and whether fossil- or nuclear-fueled. One such plant is put up approximately once each week in the United States. It is therefore evident that while basic technical questions have been resolved, the accumulation of the sort of large-scale engineering experience required before a utility engineer could consider ordering a plant—at $100 million a copy—has yet to begin.

It is now time to begin this task of accumulating large-scale engineering experience. The estimated cost of the task is comparable to the cost of a single full-scale plant—approximately $100 million spread over a period of 7 years. The cost is small compared to the magnitude of the industrial market that MHD seeks to serve, small compared to the cost of developing nuclear energy, small compared to the hundreds of millions spent annually just to achieve incremental refinements in conventional generation technology, and small compared to the economic and environmental advantages of MHD to society.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION ON FISCAL 1973 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE DENTAL SERVICES BRANCH

The American Dental Association is deeply concerned with the massive oral health needs of the American Indian and Alaska Native people of our country for whom the Federal Government has accepted special responsibility. The Indian Health Service, because of the way it has served these people, is held in very high regard by the profession. By using a system of public health priorities and efficient management practices, the dental program has done much within the limits of its resources to better the dental health of the beneficiary population. Much still, however, remains to be done.

The dental program for Indians and Alaska Native people began with the Bureau of Indian Affairs almost 59 years ago when five dentists treated Indians on an itinerant basis. Today, there are 180 Public Health Service commissioned dental officers working in a highly organized and efficient program to prevent dental diseases and to overcome a large backlog of dental defects that require corrective treatment. However, the dimensions of the dental disease problem among Indian and Alaska Native people are such that additional support and resources are required.

The 460,000 Indians and Alaska Natives within the scope of the program during fiscal 1972 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. Dental conditions common to Indians and Alaska Natives

are similar to those found in the general population. The prevalence of dental disease among the Indians and Alaska Natives, however, is much greater than that of accumulated untreated disease. Oral hygiene is difficult to maintain since many homes do not have running water. Indians and Alaska Natives live predominately in isolated areas where private dental care is not available, and many of them would be financially hard-pressed 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 the need and a consequent demand for dental care combine to place a great burden upon the existing resources.

Even cursory examination of the program makes it evident that 180 full-time dentists and existing contract dental services cannot possibly meet all dental needs of all 460,000 people. The ratio of dental clinicians to population is 1 to 3,000? much less favorable than the overall national ratio of 1 to 2,000 especially since the individual needs of this group are greater than those needs of the average person. A system of service priorities is followed to effect as long range an improvement in dental health as is possible under funding limitations.

The first priority is providing emergency treatment for all regardless of age. The second priority is directed exclusively toward the dental health of children. The objective here is to bring to a state of sound oral health an entire school age population by providing care to as many children as possible. Considerable success has been achieved with this approach so that today a very large percentage of school age children—but not all—are receiving the benefits of continuing corrective and maintenance care. As additional resources become available, school groups still receiving incomplete services and 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.

Care is provided in two ways. Permanent dental clinics are located in various hospitals and health centers which are in centers of Indian and Alaska Native activities. 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. Services include prevention, correction and oral health education.

A most important aspect of the preventive program is the 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 ten or more families. In all instances, tribal governments have supported this policy by official resolution. By the end of fiscal year 1972, almost 116,000 people were receiving the benefits of controlled fluoridation. 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 nearly 115,000 children under age 20. Another facet of the preventive program is to incorporate in a child's treatment, where indicated, interceptive measures that lessen the possibility of needing extensive and expensive orthodontic correction, 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.

The dental branch deserves commendation from Congress for the success of its tri-partite program of corrective care, preventive measures and dental health education. But, as the branch itself is acutely aware, this program does not yet even encompass all persons between the ages of 5 and 19. Other age groups are largely neglected because of limited facilities and resources. Only 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. 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 some of the time, effort and money expended during the early years will never be maintained. The increasing adult demand for care makes it evident that they recognize, as clearly as the dental branch does a major gap in the program.

At present levels of staffing and financing, progress in the coming year will be limited to children.

Sympathetic attention of your committee to these programs has been a vital ingredient in the progress registered thus far. The American Dental Association is appreciative of the concern and positive efforts of Congress in behalf of the dental health of Indians and Alaska Natives. During the formative years of the program dental budget increases were modest. However, now that the population needs are clear, effective courses of action proven and the program is organized in an efficient manner, Congress has responded more generously.

The dental program of the Indian Health Service now has 405 positions and $5,623,000 in the direct service budget and $1,568,000 in contract funds. These amounts include 74 positions and their support and $558,000 in contract fund increases in fiscal year 1972. Significant increase this year gave the program a capability of providing comprehensive care to most children (excluding corrective orthodontics) and places the Indian Health Service at the 62 percent level of total program. The major program deficiency remaining is the lack of capability for meeting the adult demand for care.

The program has not developed evenly between all areas. Some communities now can carry out comprehensive care for children and also have the adult demand for care answered. Other communities—notably in the Anchorage, Navaho and Oklahoma City areas—have not yet attained the ability to provide comprehensive care to children.

The major program deficiencies remaining with respect to adult care could be reasonably met over the next 2 fiscal years by well-planned expenditures for staff, contract funds and some special construction. With regard to the latter, the dental branch has a well-documented need for a central dental laboratory to provide prosthetic appliances for children, young adults and older Indians in the area of the Dakotas.

The association believes that an additional $1.5 million beyond the fiscal 1973 request would enable the dental branch to take significant steps in closing the gap between need for care and its present availability. We would urge the committee to appropriate this additional sum for fiscal 1973.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agency, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JULIA: Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. A. Gene Gazlay, assistant director of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, urging full funding of the anadromous fish program.

I would greatly appreciate having Mr. Gazlay's letter made a part of the hearing record on this matter.

With every good wish,
Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. DINGELL,
Member of Congress.

Enclosure.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES,
Lansing, Mich., April 6, 1972.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DINGELL: The anadromous fish program has been very important to Michigan in providing a means of expanding rehabilitation programs for the Great Lakes and tributary streams. We proudly point to our Platte River Anadromous Hatchery, now in the final stages of construction, with its 350,000 pounds of salmon and steelhead production. This hatchery was partially funded under the anadromous fish program.

We are currently in a program of extending anadromous stream fishing opportunity through fish passage facilities. Feasibility studies for passage facilities have been conducted on several streams and cooperative funding under the Anadromous Fish Act will hopefully provide needed construction money. Planning money to carry out additional projects is in our current appropriations request which will involve about $1.2 million of construction. Over $4 million worth of proposed anadromous projects are anticipated over the next 5 years.

Benefits to Michigan anglers from the Great Lakes and anadromous program

have been tremendous. Sportsmen fished over 3 million days, catching nearly 2 million trout and salmon from the Great Lakes and anadromous streams alone in 1971.

We strongly support funding the anadromous fish program to the full authorized level so these important management programs can be continued.

Sincerely,

A. GENE GAZLEY,
Assistant Director.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 9, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Cannon Building,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAME CHAIRMAN: The attached information was prepared by the Forest Service in connection with a request for funds to finance a wildlife habitat management program in the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri.

I have discussed this proposed program at length with Mr. Osal Capps, our very able State forester in Missouri, and feel it would be beneficial not only to the State of Missouri but to the Nation as a whole.

I was hopeful that this information could be included in the hearings at which officials of the Forest Service will appear.

Thank you for your consideration.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Bill
W. R. HULL, JR., *M.C.*

Enclosure.

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, CLARK AND MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FORESTS, MO.

Question. What is the status of the wildlife habitat management program on the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests in Missouri?

Answer. In fiscal year 1971, a wildlife development proposal for the national forests in Missouri was completed. This was a cooperative effort with the Missouri Department of Conservation. It provided an analysis of the Forest Service's needs to coordinate wildlife with other resource uses and an action program for habitat development.

The State department of conservation, National Wildlife Federation and others gave strong support to the program, including a State of Missouri House Senate Resolution No. 14 supporting the program. This was only the third time in history that the State of Missouri has "memoralized" Congress. Funds to implement the program were appropriated by the House of Representatives but were not approved by the House-Senate conferees.

In fiscal year 1972, a growing concern regarding a development program for the Mark Twain National Forests sponsored meeting between forest representatives and the State. These meetings resulted in a joint wildlife habitat improvement program for the Clark-Mark Twain National Forest's with the approval of both the regional forester and the State.

Question. What are the plans to implement the proposed program in fiscal year 1973?

Answer. At the current level of appropriations for the Forest Service, there will not be sufficient funds available to implement an intensified program of coordinating fish and wildlife habitat needs on the Clark-Mark National Forest's in Missouri.

Without additional funds, our cooperative effort to achieve a balanced resource program for these Ozark forests will necessarily progress at a very slow rate. Some progress has been attained but disproportionate to the need.

Question. What will be the cost of the program?

Answer. The estimated first year costs to the program are $418,000 increasing to an annual cost by 1978–80 of $1,002,000.

This is a continuing project necessary to coordinate wildlife habitat needs with ongoing and continuing land use planning and forest management.

Project description

Program planning and surveys: Wildlife habitat surveys—140,000 acres	$68,000
Forest habitat restoration and development:	
1. Wildlife waterholes—100 each	[1] 16,000
2. Management of forest for mast—2,500 acres	114,000
3. Management of fields and other areas for forage—2,500 acres	128,000
Lake and stream habitat development: Improve fishing on eight lakes, survey 10 miles of stream; design one new lake	23,000
Endangered and unique wildlife: Survey endangered wildlife habitat. Prepare endangered wildlife habitat	6,000
Areas of special interest:	
1. Manage 22,300 acres grassland habitat	46,000
2. Establish one quality "walk-in" turkey management area	6,000
3. Wildlife observation areas—improve 100 acres	11,000
Total	418,000

[1] Plus Missouri State cooperation funds.

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT, CLARK AND MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FORESTS, MO.

1. APPROPRIATION ACTIVITY

Forest Land Management. Subactivity: Wildlife habitat management—$418,000.

2. FEASIBILITY AND DESIRABILITY

The economic future of Missouri's forest land and the people living on them is dependent on recreation, tourism, and production of wood products. These National Forests provide habitat for a variety of wildlife and fish. Planned management can contribute to the recreation and economic benefits of the people using these Ozark forests. Management of wildlife habitat is a responsibility of the Forest Service. This proposal will assure the production of wood products and at the same time improve the forest environment for all forms of wildlife. It will assure coordination of resource management activities on the national forest in Missouri with the biological needs and requirements of fish and wildlife. Timber harvest, timber regeneration, timber stand improvement, road and trail construction and reservoir construction can have adverse impacts upon wildlife and fish habitat unless development and land use activities are thoroughly coordinated with the environmental needs of fish and wildlife. This program represents an example of intensive wildlife habitat management that is needed throughout the eastern national forests to coordinate the needs of wildlife with other forest resources. It represents a minimum program necessary to adequately coordinate wildlife habitat with timber harvest. Implementation of the plan will help achieve an example of balanced multiple use resource management on the national forests.

The proposal is endorsed and supported by the people of the State of Missouri through their House Concurrent Resolution No. 14. It is a cooperative effort and complements programs of the Missouri Department of Conservation.

3. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

1. Surveys and Planning. An improved wildlife habitat inventory will be established on a continuing basis. Ten percent (140,000 acres) of the national forest lands will be inventoried each year.

2. Forest Habitat Restoration and Development. Construction of 100 small wildlife ponds; management of 2,500 fields and forest openings for wildlife forage; thinnings and treatment of 2,500 acres forest vegetation; to develop better mast (acorn) production, and improve distribution of timber size classes for wildlife.

3. Lake and Stream Habitat Development. Improve fishing on eight existing lakes; survey 10 miles of stream; design one new lake.

4. Endangered and Unique Wildlife. Prepare management plans; survey and manage endangered wildlife habitat.

5. Areas of Special Interest. Intensive management to improve 100 acres of habitat to observe wildlife. Manage 22,300 acres open grassland environment, establish one turkey management area.

4. TIME REQUIRED FOR PROJECT

This is a continuing project, and is necessary to coordinate wildlife habitat needs with ongoing and continuing land use planning and forest management.

5. ESTIMATED COST

First year cost, $418,000 increasing to an annual cost by 1978–80 of $1,002,000.

6. FIRST-YEAR COST AND ITEMS OF CONSTRUCTION

Project description

Program planning and surveys: Wildlife habitat surveys—140,000 acres	$68,000
Forest habitat restoration and development:	
1. Wildlife waterholes—100 each	[1] 16,000
2. Management of forest for mast—2,500 acres	114,000
3. Management of fields and other areas for forage—2,500 acres	128,000
Lake and stream habitat development: Improve fishing on 8 lakes, survey 10 miles of stream; design one new lake	23,000
Endangered and unique wildlife: Survey endangered wildlife habitat. Prepare management plans. Protect endangered wildlife habitat	6,000
Areas of special interest:	
1. Manage 22,300 acres grassland habitat	46,000
2. Establish one quality "walk-in" turkey management area	6,000
3. Wildlife Observation areas—improve 100 acres	11,000
Total	418,000

[1] Plus Missouri State cooperation funds.

7. NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

No additional PFT personnel are required in fiscal year 1973. Adjustments can be made within present regional and forest organizations to meet fiscal year 1973 needs. Additional personnel (4) will be required in future programs. Local labor will be utilized on development projects. This will amount to 2 to 3 months of summer employment for approximately 100 people and supplement other local employment programs.

Wildlife expertise will also come through cooperation with the Missouri Department of Conservation.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB,
Boston, Mass., April 12, 1972.

Hon. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: The Appalachian Mountain Club is an organization of over 15,000 members, all of whom are deeply concerned with the maintenance and understanding of the pristine and unique qualities of the forest ecosystems.

We work closely with the U.S. Forest Service laboratory at Durham, N.H., which has the personnel and facilities to conduct fundamental research on man's impact on the forest environment and, in fact, has already initiated such research. We, therefore, support the request for $100,000 in watershed management and $100,000 in forest management, a total of $200,000. These are funds which are not in the regular Forest Service appropriation.

We respectfully request that this letter be entered into the record of your subcommittee hearing.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. PERRY, *President, AMC.*

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