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YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS ACT OF 1970

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BEFORE THE

**HEARING
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS**

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 2454

**A BILL TO AMEND THE YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS ACT
OF 1970 (PUBLIC LAW 91-378, 84 STAT. 794) TO EXPAND
THE YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS PILOT PROGRAM AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

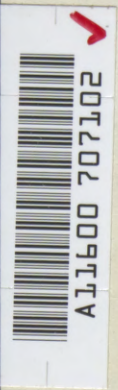
OCTOBER 14, 1971



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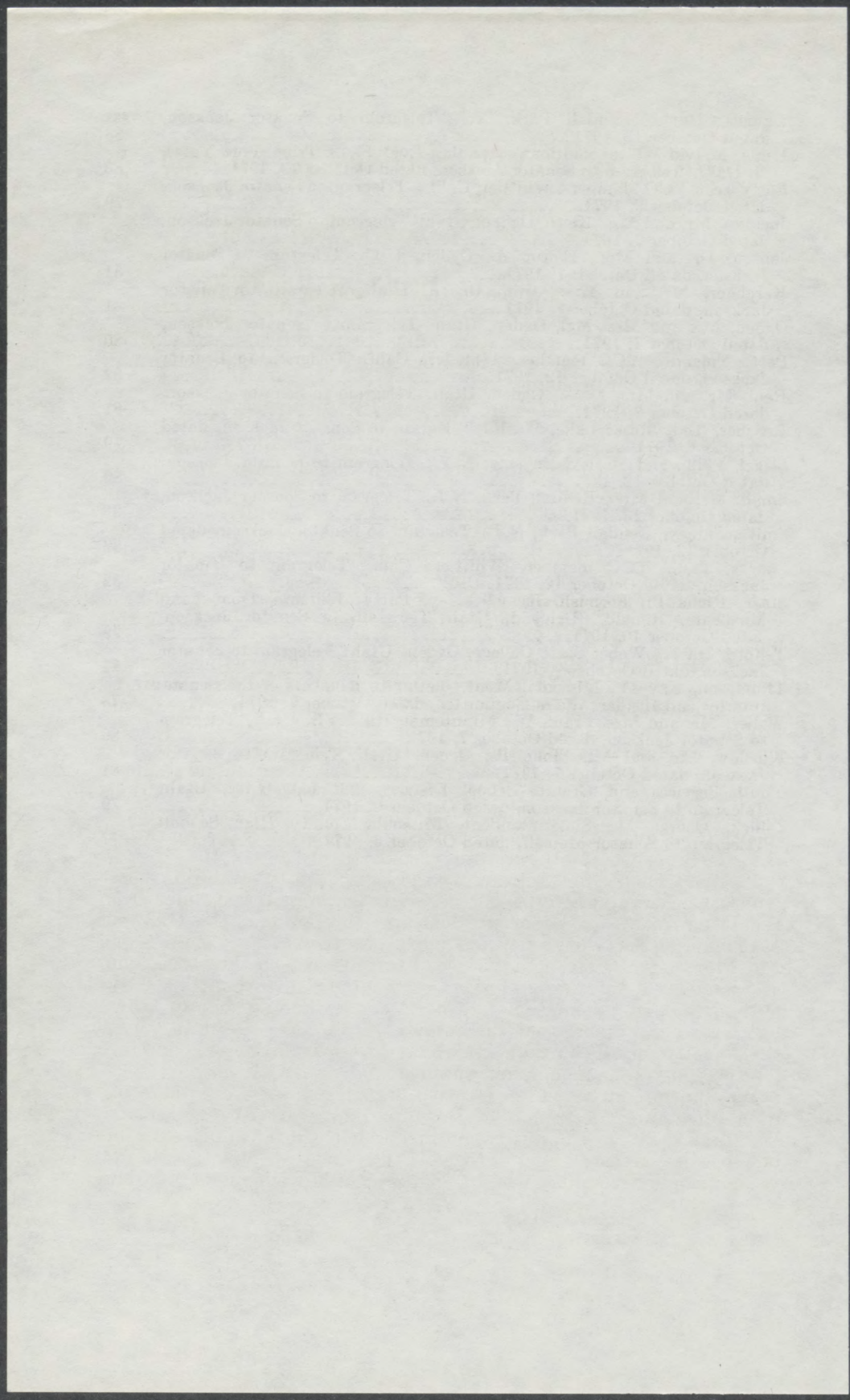
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YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS ACT OF 1970

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1971

U.S. Senate,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to notice, in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Henry M. Jackson (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Jackson, Anderson, Jordan, Gravel, Stevens, Fannin and Hansen.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; William Van Ness, chief counsel; Daniel Dreyfus, professional staff member, and Charles Cook, minority counsel.

Chairman JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

The purpose of today's hearing is to receive testimony on S. 2454, a bill I introduced on August 6 to expand the highly successful Youth Conservation Corps from its pilot status to a full-fledged summer program employing 100,000 young people 15 to 18 years of age. I have been joined by 29 of my colleagues in the Senate in cosponsoring this measure.

S. 2454 not only allows for the expansion of the existing program from its present level of 2,600 youths to 100,000 youths beginning next summer, but enables the States to benefit from the existing program's proven success by allowing them to enter into a cost-sharing arrangement with the Federal Government for operation on State lands by State agencies. Furthermore this measure allows elementary and secondary school systems, as well as institutions of higher learning, to conduct environmental education programs at Youth Conservation Corps camps during the months of the year when these facilities would otherwise be vacant.

In 1969, when I first introduced the legislation to establish a pilot Youth Conservation Corps, I received no support for my idea from the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, Interior and the Office of Economic Opportunity. I would point out that, as a Congressman Mr. Morton was a strong advocate of this measure in the House, and as Secretary of Interior, he has strongly supported this effort. I have nothing but commendation for the stand he has personally taken, but I regret to report that the administration has seen fit to oppose the objective of this amendment which is to provide conservation jobs for 100,000 young people next summer.

We understand how the executive branch operates, but there has been no greater champion of this program than Rogers Morton. We think that the administration in the end will hopefully sign this bill, because we are going to pass it. I believe we have nearly 100 young people here today who participated in last summer's program.

They are here to refute some of the allegations that my proposal is too big a program to undertake at this time. I think it is really participatory democracy when these young people can give their views on something they really believe in. I think it will be quite helpful to know how they think about the program so that adjustments can be made to improve the proposed bill. I think it is fair to say that last summer's program was not just a success, but a fantastic success.

Based on this, I want to summarize why I believe the pilot venture of last summer must be expanded immediately.

First, the work accomplished by these young people, in terms of dollars, approximated the actual cost of employing them. This means that over \$2 million worth of improvements to the public lands of America accrued from the work of these youngsters.

Second, the dropout rate in the Youth Conservation Corps program was less than 4 percent, a statement that cannot be made by most other Federal youth programs. This achievement resulted from a common desire to get the job done and to help each other when personal problems arose.

Third, the youths were so energetic that in many instances the camp directors could not find enough conservation projects for them to complete.

Fourth, many Corps members, as a result of their work last summer, are considering careers in recreation, resource management and environmental protection—areas where there is a definite need for personnel. To further exemplify the future need for trained conservation and environmental personnel, I will insert at the end of my statement, a recent survey showing the projected manpower needs for 1980.

Fifth, with virtually no publicity, over 124,000 applications were received by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture for the 2,600 jobs available. Ninety-eight percent of the applicants had to be turned down.

Sixth, all 50 States have indicated their support for the program and, under the cost-sharing provisions of the pending measure, could provide jobs next summer for 180,000 young Americans.

The aforementioned points, when coupled with the fact that summer unemployment among teenagers stands at 17 percent, provides every possible justification for immediate expansion of the program.

Expansion of the Youth Conservation Corps should be above partisan politics, and I sincerely hope the administration in the end will support this worthwhile legislation.

The last point I wish to make concerns the importance of having youths from all social, economic, and racial backgrounds participate in the Youth Conservation Corps. It is my belief that too many Federal programs, especially those involving young people, provide opportunities to only the economically disadvantaged. Moving people from homes of despair to camps of despair is not the answer. When you isolate the economically or socially disadvantaged in special programs you merely isolate them from society and in turn deprive them from the opportunity to share in the common goals and purposes of our Nation. Last summer's Youth Conservation Corps program proved the importance of having youths from a variety of backgrounds work and learn together in an environment conducive to open communication, objective understanding, and companionship.

I want to tell all the young people present at the hearing today how much I appreciate their attendance. It clearly demonstrates your belief in this worthwhile program.

I think it is clear that the kids from the more affluent families can learn a lot from the kids who come from poor families, and poor kids can learn a lot from the kids who have the advantages. But when you put them all in one camp, or in one program, in which they have all been deprived, you defeat your objective. This is why we have had trouble in some of the other programs. The idea of trying to better oneself and trying to get encouragement from the other young people is not there. So, I believe this program is unique in that regard, and I believe that it is the kind of program that represents the kind of cross section of people that these young people will be dealing with as they go out in the world to engage in the many problems we have to face.

[From San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 23, 1971]

Your Money—Future Careers in Conservation

(By Sylvia Porter)

How many high school and college age youngsters do you know who are determined to build careers in ecology-conservation?

Almost surely you know some, quite likely including your own son or daughter. But, almost surely, you have discovered that, although the kids have an overall burning desire to be involved in the preservation of our planet, they have a minimum of specific knowledge about what types of jobs will be available, where the greatest employment opportunities will lie, how to get information on the details of each job category, where the new career frontiers will be.

Thus, to help the millions who are considering careers in this field, I've done some digging and now offer you this guide.

First, here are the estimated numbers that will be needed in key fields in 1980, as against those working today.

Field	Workers now	Needed 1980
Ecology.....	4,300	12,000
Geology.....	22,800	33,400
Geophysics.....	6,800	10,400
Meteorology.....	4,000	12,000
Oceanography.....	5,800	40,000
Forestry.....	25,000	37,000
Forestry aids.....	13,000	23,800
Range management.....	6,000	8,000
Soil conservation.....	26,000	30,000
Wildlife conservation.....	15,000	20,000
Fisheries conservation.....	4,500	7,500
Recreation and parks.....	215,790	220,000
Architecture.....	34,000	61,600
Engineering (construction).....	40,000	70,000
Landscape architecture.....	8,500	14,500
Urban planning.....	7,000	16,600
Environmental protection.....	217,500	565,000

In addition, more than 150,000 environmental health workers will be needed by 1980, about double the number of trained workers expected to be available. And tens of thousands will be required in fields ranging from microbiology to biomedical engineering, water quality management to computer science, marine biology to toxicology.

By 1980, about 1.2 million workers will be needed in environmental careers, approximately twice the number for 1970.

But beyond even these traditional specialties, here are details on some newly developing fields, described in "Opportunity in Environment Careers," by Odom Fanning (Universal Publishing & Distributing Corp., \$5.75) and Career Opportunities: Ecology, Conservation and Environmental Control" (J. G. Ferguson Publishing Co., Chicago, \$6.95).

Environmental psychology: a sparsely populated field, concerned with what one observer calls "the crisis in human dignity" in the face of environmental degradation.

Environmental health engineering: planning and operating programs for the prevention and control of environmental health hazards—for example, air and water pollution, rodent infestation.

Environmental education: teaching of a wide range of building and restoring structures, neighborhoods, towns and outdoor spaces, covering specialties from city planning to landscape architecture.

Environmental geology: investigation of immediate and long-term environmental needs: sedimentation in lakes, waste disposal.

Environmental education: teaching of a wide range of subjects on environment from kindergarten through graduate school.

Water hygiene: study of chemical as well as bacteriological contamination of water supplies aimed at protecting consumers.

Radiological health: control of dangerous levels of radiation, from such devices as microwave ovens and atomic power plants.

Community environmental management: exploring solutions to the effects of such poverty conditions as overcrowding, rats, noise and air pollution, on the 15 percent who live in their midst.

Chairman JACKSON. I direct that the text of the bill and reports appear at this point in the record.

(The documents referred to follow:)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 5 (legislative day, AUGUST 3), 1971

Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. RANDOLPH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-378, 84 Stat. 794) to expand the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

POLICY AND PURPOSE

SECTION 1. The Congress finds that the gainful employ-
ment during the summer months of American youth, repre-
senting all segments of society, in the healthful outdoor at-
mosphere afforded in the national park system, the national
forest system, the national wildlife refuge system, and other
public land and water areas of the United States creates an

II

1 opportunity for understanding and appreciation of the Na-
2 tion's natural environment and heritage. Accordingly, it is
3 the purpose of this Act to further the development and main-
4 tenance of the natural resources of the United States by the
5 youth, upon whom will fall the ultimate responsibility for
6 maintaining and managing these resources for the American
7 people.

8

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

9 SEC. 2. (a) To carry out the purposes of this Act, there
10 is hereby established in the Department of the Interior and
11 the Department of Agriculture a Youth Conservation Corps
12 (hereinafter referred to as the "Corps"). The Corps shall
13 consist of young men and women who are permanent resi-
14 dents of the United States, its territories, or possessions, who
15 have attained age fifteen but have not attained age nineteen,
16 and whom the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of
17 Agriculture may employ during the summer months without
18 regard to the civil service or classification laws, rules, or
19 regulations, for the purpose of developing, preserving, or
20 maintaining lands and waters of the United States as deter-
21 mined by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of
22 Agriculture.

23 (b) The Corps shall be open to youth of both sexes and
24 youth of all social, economic, and racial classifications, with

1 no person being employed as a member of the Corps for
2 a term in excess of ninety days during any single year.

3 SECRETARIAL DUTIES

4 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secre-
5 tary of Agriculture shall:

6 (1) determine with other Federal agencies, areas
7 under their administrative jurisdictions which are
8 appropriate for carrying out programs using employees
9 of the Corps; and to determine and select appropriate
10 work and education programs and projects for participa-
11 tion by Corps employees;

12 (2) determine the rates of pay, hours, and other
13 conditions of employment in the Corps: *Provided*, That
14 members of the Corps shall not be deemed to be Federal
15 employees, other than for the purposes of chapter 171
16 of title 28, United States Code, and chapter 81 of title 5,
17 United States Code;

18 (3) provide for such transportation, lodging, sub-
19 sistence, and other services and equipment as they may
20 deem necessary or appropriate for the needs of mem-
21 bers of the Corps in their duties. The Secretary of the
22 Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may contract
23 with any public agency or organization or any private
24 nonprofit agency or organization which has been in
25 existence for at least five years for the operation of any

1 Youth Conservation Corps project. Whenever eco-
2 nomically feasible, existing but unoccupied Federal
3 facilities and surplus and/or unused equipment, of all
4 types, including military facilities and equipment, shall
5 be utilized for the purposes of the Corps, where appro-
6 priate and with the approval of the Federal agency
7 involved. To minimize transportation costs Corps mem-
8 bers shall be employed on conservation projects as near
9 to their places of residence as is feasible;

10 (4) promulgate regulations to insure the safety,
11 health, and welfare of the Corps members;

12 (5) provide, to the extent possible, that perma-
13 nent, or semipermanent facilities used as Youth Con-
14 servation Corps camps be made available to local schools,
15 school districts, State junior colleges and universities, and
16 other educational institutions for use as environmental/
17 ecological education camps during periods of nonuse by
18 the Youth Conservation Corps program. Costs for
19 operations, maintenance, and staffing of these facilities
20 during periods of use by non-Corps programs shall be
21 the responsibility of the entity or organization using the
22 facility and shall not be a responsibility of the Secre-
23 taries or the Corps.

24 (b) The provision of title II of the Revenue and Ex-
25 penditure Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 251, 270) shall not

1 apply to appointments made to the Corps, to temporary
2 supervisory personnel, or to temporary program support staff.

3 (c) The provisions of section 3110, title 5, United
4 States Code shall not apply to appointments of youth em-
5 ployees to the Corps.

6 (d) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of
7 Agriculture are hereby authorized to establish a pilot
8 Federal-State cost-sharing program with the States, terri-
9 tories or possessions for purposes as outlined in the Act.

10 (1) The funds appropriated for any program year shall
11 be made available to States requesting participation, and
12 determined by the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of
13 Agriculture to have qualified programs to meet the objectives
14 of the Act.

15 (2) The total number of employees of the Corps in State
16 cost-sharing programs shall not exceed more than 25 per
17 centum nor be less than 10 per centum of the total number of
18 employees in the Corps in any program year. The Federal
19 share of the cost of the participating States program shall
20 not exceed 80 per centum in any program year.

21 SECRETARIAL REPORTS

22 SEC. 4. Upon completion of each year's program the
23 Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall
24 prepare a joint report detailing the contribution of the pro-
25 gram toward achieving the purposes of the Act and provid-

1 ing recommendations. Each report shall be submitted to the
2 President not later than one hundred and eighty days follow-
3 ing completion of that year's program. The President shall
4 transmit the report to the Congress for review and appropri-
5 ate action.

6 AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS

7 SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
8 amounts not to exceed \$150,000,000 annually to be made
9 available to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary
10 of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 13, 1971.

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

DEAR Mr. CHAIRMAN: We respond to your request of September 7 for comment on S. 2454, a bill "To amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-378, 84 Stat. 794) to expand the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program and for other purposes".

This Department recommends against enactment of S. 2454.

S. 2454 would re-enact the Act entitled "An Act to establish a pilot program in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture designated as the Youth Conservation Corps, and for other purposes", approved August 13, 1970 (P.L. 91-378, 84 Stat. 794), with amendments to extend indefinitely the three-year pilot program authorized last year and to increase the authorized annual appropriation for such program from \$3,500,000 to \$150,000,000. In addition, the bill would (1) authorize a new pilot program of Federal support to States in their administration of Conservation Corps projects; (2) provide that surplus and/or unused Federal equipment be made available for use by the Corps; (3) authorize the off-season use of permanent or semi-permanent Corps facilities by local educational institutions, and (4) exempt from coverage under 5 U.S.C. 3110, pertaining to employment of relatives, the appointment of youth employees to the Corps.

This Department and the Department of Agriculture have recently concluded the first full season of Youth Conservation Corps activity under the pilot program authorized by P.L. 91-378. A total of 2,532 young people was employed for periods up to 90 days at 60 camps in 36 States, the District of Columbia and American Samoa. Roughly half of the participants were engaged in conservation work under direction of the Department of the Interior at camps administered by the National Park Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of Territories, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Land Management. Preliminary reports of the first season's operation augur well for successful implementation of the pilot program in 1972 and 1973. Corps members from diverse backgrounds made meaningful contributions to on-going programs of participating agencies while gaining awareness of the natural environment. Typical activities included the construction of nature trails and trail shelters, soil erosion control, timber stand improvement, shoreline stabilization, and the conduct of historical research.

Notwithstanding the apparent success of this first season, we do not recommend that the pilot project be abandoned, as contemplated by S. 2454, in favor of a permanent program which would cost \$150,000,000 a year. In recognition of the need for careful assessment of each season's program, P.L. 91-378 provides for submission by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture of an annual report no later than 180 days following completion of the operating season which details "the contribution of the program toward achieving the purposes of the Act and providing recommendations". In reporting favorably on S. 1076, later enacted, your Committee stated that

(t)he intention of the annual report is to provide the Congress through its appropriate committees an opportunity to exercise their legislative oversight responsibilities and to determine whether to continue and expand the Corps beyond the entitled three-year pilot program. (*Report No. 91-270, June 24, 1969, P. 6*)

We have not yet completed preparation of the first such report, and agree that consideration of its findings, together with those of the second and third reports, would assist the Congress in deciding whether to extend the Corps beyond its pilot stage.

It is important that this not become a "make-work" project whose administrative overhead exceeds the actual contributions of Corps members. A careful evaluation of the first year's experience, as required by section 4 of P.L. 91-378, a review of participating agencies' ability to make productive use of additional manpower, and an analysis of the impact of this program upon others with similar objectives should precede any proposal to expand the pilot program. A significant portion of this assessment, pertaining to social impact of the Youth Conservation Corps, will be contributed under contract by the Institute of Social Research of the University of Michigan. Its work will be completed in December,

and a final report submitted to the President in early 1972, within the deadline established by P.L. 91-378. Additional reports will be submitted as well, following completion of the second and third seasons. To allow for consideration of these studies, we recommend that the pilot program be continued as authorized last year by the Congress, and against enactment of S. 2454.

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

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD S. BODMAN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., October 15, 1971.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN. This is in response to your request of September 7, 1971 for the views of this Office on S. 2454, a bill "To amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-378, 84 Stat. 794) to expand the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program and for other purposes."

In reports to your Committee on S. 2454, the Departments of Interior and Agriculture recommend against enactment of the bill and favor a continuation of the pilot program.

We concur in the views expressed in those reports and, accordingly, recommend against enactment of S. 2454.

Sincerely,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 14, 1971.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you asked, here is our report on S. 2454, a bill "To amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-378, 84 Stat. 794) to expand the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program and for other purposes."

The Act of August 13, 1970 (84 Stat. 794) established a three year pilot Youth Conservation Corps program to be operated by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. Under the pilot program 15-18-year-old youth of both sexes, and of all social, economic, and racial classifications, are employed for the purpose of developing, preserving, or maintaining the natural resources on the lands of the United States.

S. 2454 would, in part, change the present pilot program to a permanent program, with an appropriation authorization of \$150 million instead of the present authorization of \$3.5 million. In addition to some technical amendments, it would also authorize the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to establish a pilot Federal-State cost sharing program to establish YCC programs in States, territories or possessions.

During the summer of 1971 the Department of Agriculture participated in the first year of the three year pilot Youth Conservation Corps program authorized by the Act of August 13, 1970. The total program involved approximately 2,600 youth on 64 projects in 36 States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa. The Forest Service of this Department served approximately 1,384 youth in 34 projects throughout the Nation.

We are not yet prepared to recommend a change in the program. We believe further analysis needs to be made as to how the Youth Conservation Corps and perhaps other programs can meet the objectives of the Youth Conservation

Corps Act. We are still developing the report of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, required by Section 4 of the Youth Conservation Corps Act, relating to the first year's operations. In the meantime the pilot program will proceed at the current level.

We therefore recommend that S. 2454 not be enacted.

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

Sincerely,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary.

Chairman JACKSON. We are all very proud of your accomplishments last year, and we are delighted that we can start our hearing this morning by calling on a panel of young people who are here to respond to questions. I believe they will have some statements to make.

Before I do that, I want to welcome the chairman of the Public Works Committee to the hearing, Hon. Jennings Randolph, who has taken such a keen interest in the YCC. We both had the privilege of visiting the YCC program at Camp Wood, W. Va., last summer. We are delighted, Senator Randolph, to have you here, and of course, in the panel will be some constituents from West Virginia.

Any other comments Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am in full support of this legislation under consideration. It is of great importance, not only to my State, but to all of the other public land States of the West. Roughly 133 million acres of Idaho, nearly one-third of the State's total acreage, is administered by the Federal Government.

In the Youth Corps last summer, one camp operated in Idaho, at Idaho City on the Boise National Forest, about 40 miles from Boise. Forty young people were selected from about 400 applicants, Mr. Chairman, bearing out the statements you have made that there are many more applicants than there are places for them.

They engaged in a variety of activities that not only helped preserve our national forest, but also helped build manhood in the trainees. Accomplishments include campground maintenance, trail construction and maintenance, erosion control, range management work and improvement of habitat for wildlife. All of these are important functions which have been neglected in the last year because of the commands on the Federal Treasury for other public services.

I have proposed in this section to choose the utilization of civilian volunteers in the forest. A similar program is currently operating in our national parks. I am sure to branch it out and make a civilian volunteers program for the national forests; the area of the program we are talking about here today, would be helpful.

This committee will consider the visibility of an amendment by myself and a number of the cosponsors in S. 1279.

Chairman JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Jordan.

On the latter point, I don't see any reason why we couldn't consider putting in a new title to the bill to give the Forest Service the same authority that now exists for the Park Service. I am sure Mr. Cliff, who is here today, will be in a position to comment on that. I want to support the idea because I feel it should be a part of the overall effort we are trying to engage in here.

Any other comments?

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have had the experience of observing back in the 1930's this same general type of effort. I commend it to the country because of the good I am certain flowed from it.

I support also your statement that these programs can cut across the full spectrum of society. I think many benefits are to be gained from that experience that youth from all sorts of backgrounds gain for themselves in working together.

I know also that there is a great deal of work to be done, all kinds of jobs, and in that context let me say that as a member of the Finance Committee we are wrestling with the very serious problems of trying to devise a way of getting people off from welfare roles and into the role of working, and I think that this experience can be very, very helpful in that regard.

It is unfortunate that there seems to be an increasing number of people in this country who believe that the chance for worthwhile employment is diminishing in relation to the increase in our population. I don't think that at all. I think anyone who has watched what goes in, not only in the cities, but in the countryside as well, is persuaded there is much that needs to be done that is not now being done.

As we contemplated the burden on society by increasing the number of welfare recipients by nearly doubling those on welfare, I am persuaded that anything we can do to put people to work constructively, and has creativity to it, is all to the good.

I compliment you for your initiative in this respect.

Chairman JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Hansen. I share with you the value of the ethics of work. That is what our parents had to do and that is what people came to this country for. I must say it is better that people have an opportunity to be working in a forest than drawing a welfare check or food stamps or some other place. I think they want to work.

When I asked one of the participants at Camp Wood, W. Va.—Miss Cheryl Sisco who is here today—what do you like best about the program, the answer was one word, "work." It was not rehearsed, it was natural. A most encouraging response.

I believe this point alone is worth its weight in gold as to what we are trying to do here. This is a very valuable investment.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, if I can add one further word, it has been extremely gratifying to me to talk in recent years as I have with any number of successful people, people who have gone to the top in politics, in business, in many areas of activity, all worthwhile experiences, who tell of their experience back in a CCC camp in the 1930's.

Chairman JACKSON. I have several statements from my colleagues on the committee which I would like to insert in the record. I have also a statement from Congressman Meeds who was the prime mover behind the original YCC bill in the House. His statement shall also be included in the record at this point.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK E. MOSS, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased today to speak in favor of S. 2454, a bill introduced by my distinguished colleagues from Washington and West Virginia, to expand the very successful Youth Conservation Corps.

This program is right "where it's at" among our young people, capturing their interest in nature and conservation. At the same time that it is educating them in this important field, it's putting them to work in an area of high national priority—conserving our natural resources and creating facilities for outdoor recreation. It is valuable for these young people's development; it is valuable for the nation.

Last summer I visited YCC camp at Alta, Utah. I saw the projects underway. I saw the enthusiasm of these young people for the work. To me, this is an outstanding program, for it combines work that needs to be done with young people who are more than willing to do it, and will get an educational experience at the same time.

I would like to have inserted, at the end of my remarks this morning, a letter I received from Mr. Paul Butterfield, Dean of Continuing Education and Summer School at Weber State College in Ogden, Utah. It demonstrates, I think, the strong support for this program among people that have been involved with it.

The program ought to be expanded. Not merely because it has been a success so far, but because the need for this type of program is so clearly larger than the size of the program itself. We need more conservation work—building campsites, maintaining trails, clearing stream banks. Truly, the YCC has barely scratched the surface of projects that need to be done.

Expansion is also justified by the number of young people who would like to be involved. For 1,100 places in its program, the Interior Department received over 80,000 applications. I personally know of many young people who applied for the program and were turned down.

The expansion of the Corps from 2,200 to 100,000, as contemplated in this bill, will go a long way to seeing that many more of these young people can be included in the program, and that a great deal of much-needed conservation work will be done. I strongly support this measure, and I urge prompt and favorable action by the Committee.

WEBER STATE COLLEGE,
Ogden, Utah, September 29, 1971.

Senator FRANK E. MOSS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: The Division of Continuing Education at Weber State College has recently concluded a pilot Youth Conservation Corps camp. As one of only two state colleges in the country selected for this project, we felt a responsibility to report our reaction to its performance and promises. This is one of the few Government funded programs aimed at utilizing the talent and energy of a cross-section of American youth. The criteria for selection emphasizes that all enrollees must be law abiding, school attenders and nondrug users to single out a few representative qualifications. The program promises hard physical work, environmental education and supervised recreation.

During the eight weeks of the Weber State College fifty man Youth Conservation Corps Camp, more than ten thousand man hours of work were performed and two thousand hours of environmental education activities were completed. The public can walk the trails constructed by the boys and use the family camp sites developed. We are proud to say that the corpsmen, our Nation's youth, helped plan and did all of the work involved in building up our natural resources for the enjoyment of our citizens.

Our experience this summer indicates some intangible results also. Parents of corpsmen write and tell of attitude change in their sons. The corpsmen developed responsible work habits while at the same time improving the natural environment of the country. The group living experience proved to be most enlightening in demonstrating to many parents that a common experience can help bridge the gap between ethnic groups. Working and living together while sharing similar experiences seems to be a catalyst for developing mutual respect and admiration for questions of race are secondary to willingness to perform a fair share of work.

I believe we have never conducted a program with more community support and involvement. The basic philosophy of the program found adherence in all levels of the community. Weber State College has found the Youth Conservation Corps program to be a productive and positive approach.

We plan to apply for an expanded program next year and hope to be able to involve young ladies in the program in addition to young men. We appreciate the opportunity extended to Weber State College to serve the youth of this Nation.

Respectfully yours,

PAUL G. BUTTERFIELD, Dean.

STATEMENT OF HON. SENATOR ALAN BIBLE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Mr. Chairman: It is a pleasure and privilege to have joined in sponsoring S. 2454, the bill to amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970.

I have been particularly impressed at the success of the program in my own State of Nevada where one of the non-resident camps was established. The wholehearted support by the community and the enthusiastic response from the young people themselves augers well for the continued success of the program, particularly if it is expanded as provided for by S. 2454.

Another plus in this year's proposal is the provision to allow elementary and secondary school systems, as well as colleges and universities, to conduct natural resource education programs at Youth Conservation Corps camps during the months when the facilities would otherwise be vacant.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to include in the record as part of my statement a letter just received from Mr. Duke Drakulich, Manpower Planner of the Nevada Manpower Planning Council, in support of the pending bill and offering some suggestions as to how it can be better implemented.

I would also ask that a news story appearing in the *Carson Review* praising the program be included in the record. I regret that the pictures that accompanied the article cannot be included in the official transcript. The pictures tell the story much better than words.

STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE GRAVEL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Expansion and permanent funding of the Youth Conservation Corps, as envisaged in S. 2544, will be a great boon to the State of Alaska. The development of both human and natural resources at which this legislation aims are particularly urgent concerns in our State, where unemployment runs 20% and above in the areas to be benefited most directly, and where 85% of all land is under federal control, much of it in largely undeveloped national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges. The returns we may expect from this program in Alaska are truly great.

I am especially pleased that the bill provides for an increase in funding of the Youth Conservation Corps by nearly a factor of 50 over what was authorized for the pilot program. This assures the creation of thousands of additional jobs, many of which will become available in States such as Alaska, which were unable to participate in the more limited pilot projects. Alaska alone could undoubtedly put hundreds of young people to work for a summer on much needed conservation projects.

Our public lands, wildlife refuges, parks, and national forests are being used for recreation and other purposes at a rapidly accelerating pace. This intensive use magnifies soil and water conservation problems on these properties. Protective vegetation is lost, erosion problems are intensified, and water disposal needs become more urgent. New facilities for recreational use are required. Meaningful employment for the young people working with the Corps is therefore assured. This will be no mere "make-work" project.

The summer months in which the Corps will be operative is a period of heavy use of public lands, and a time when temporary labor is urgently needed. It is the time of year that construction and maintenance projects can proceed with a minimum of delays due to weather, and it is a time that the Corps could be of particular benefit in fire prevention and firefighting activities, which often peak during summer months.

The public lands of Alaska are perhaps in greater need of the development and resource management which can be provided by the Youth Conservation Corps than any other State in the union. Simple access to the valuable public areas preserved in our national parks and forests is frequently quite limited, and the development of extensive trail networks, public campgrounds, points of historical interest, and other recreational facilities is almost wholly absent.

Other important contributions to Alaska could be made by the Corps in its work on fish and game preserves through the prevention of silting of salmon streams, the tagging of animals, and the preparation of accurate game counts. In our forest lands young stands may be improved by removal of diseased, suppressed, and overtopping growth; insect and disease control; tree planting; stabilization of stream banks; soil erosion measures; and construction of roads and trails for fire protection. Throughout our public lands the Youth Conservation Corps could make a significant contribution to archeological studies and other cultural preservation which is so desperately needed in Alaska.

Environmental awareness or an ecological consciousness is one of the greatest contributions education can make toward insuring the preservation of our environment. What could contribute to that consciousness more than summer employment opportunities for the youth of this country in conservation programs on park lands, wildlife refuges, forest lands, streambeds, and wilderness areas? And for the participants, what a rewarding alternative to summers of inactivity, boredom and frustration. Establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps is an excellent way to conserve both the human and natural resources of our country.

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

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of S. 2454 is to amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970. Not only will this measure extend the Youth Conservation Corps program, but it will also vastly expand it from approximately 2600 participants to nearly 100,000. This program which conserves and develops not only the national land and forest resources of our nation, but also our most important resource, our youth, is of vast importance. Its importance extends throughout the United States. However, its importance and potential in Alaska in which so much federal land is located cannot be over-estimated. Although Alaska was not able to share under the limited funding permitted last year, it, too, should be able to participate extensively in this new program. Not only will the lands of Alaska be benefitted, its youth will also be given a chance to participate, both in Alaska and throughout the rest of the country.

I can only repeat Senator Jackson's comments on the success of the program this last summer. Hopefully, with this additional funding some of the many young people turned away last year will be hired in the future. We can help not only reduce youth unemployment, but can hire from all levels of society. As well as providing financial reward, participants share valuable educational experiences.

As Senator Jackson notes, the Conservation Corps will utilize presently unoccupied federal buildings and equipment, including unoccupied military reservations. The bill will also assist educational institutions to utilize these facilities during periods of non-use by the Corps. Finally, this bill permits cost sharing by the states, a most beneficial provision.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly support this program and urge its enactment into law in sufficient time to permit its implementation by the summer of 1972.

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

Mr. Chairman, the Youth Conservation Corps and the Jackson-Meeds bill to expand it to a permanent program employing 100,000 young people have drawn widespread support. Favorable comment on the YCC has come from government officials, from the media, and, most importantly, from those youngsters who participated in last summer's pilot projects.

Typical of the favorable reaction to the YCC was the article by Peter Stuart of the *Christian Science Monitor*. Wrote Mr. Stuart in the August 12, 1971 issue:

"This summer's pilot program, now concluding, is emerging, by all accounts, as a stunning success . . . the nation's 50 state governors unanimously endorse expanding the program through cost sharing . . ."

The same article quoted Forest Service Chief Edward Cliff as saying that "we could use a group of these young people working with each of our rangers across the country right now."

One of those rangers in the field is Charles Hill, a district supervisor in the Ochoco National Forest in Oregon. A YCC camp in the area was comprised of 30 girls from the Portland region. "It took our Portlanders a few days to adjust to forest life," Hill told the *Oregonian*, "But now they are the best darn outdoors-women you'll want to meet."

Having visited two YCC camps during August, I can vouch for these enthusiastic appraisals. You and I recall the skepticism in the last Congress when we were working for the first YCC bill. Well, the young people did a lot of work a lot better than a lot of critics thought. 2200 youngsters worked hard, learned, and enriched their own lives and enhanced our natural resources.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to report that our bill has attracted 45 co-sponsors in the House of Representatives. Ours is a bi-partisan effort as well. Members of both parties and of differing outlooks agree on the necessity of matching youngsters who want jobs with jobs that need doing.

The three major features of S. 2454 and H.R. 10860 and H.R. 10861 would (1) increase the annual authorization from \$3.5 million to \$150 million so as to boost enrollment to 100,000 youths; (2) provide funds for states to operate YCC camps; and (3) direct YCC camps during periods of non-use to be made available as environmental education centers.

Both P.L. 91-378 and the new legislation specify that the Youth Conservation Corps is to be open to "youth of both sexes and youth of all social, economic, and racial classifications." There has been some controversy about this feature, and our reasons for writing this provision into the legislation ought to be stressed.

The need for summer jobs is not confined to one segment of youth. What we see every June is an entire population of teenagers released from school and thrust upon the labor market. Finding summer work can be equally difficult for the sons and daughters of bankers and janitors.

It may be argued that the children of the banker need summer income less than the offspring of the janitor. Perhaps this is true. But the Youth Conservation Corps was not established solely as an earning vehicle. Equally important, in my view, is the Corp's contribution to *human experience*.

The YCC offers young people the opportunity for applied ecology. Working with nature brings new insights and dimensions to young people. To underline this aspect of the Corps we have only to consider that the vast majority of our population is urban and suburban.

"Environment" means more than pretty trees, flowing streams, and fascinating wildlife. It describes our cultural as well as physical surroundings. For this reason it is important for young people to meet and work with their peers whose cultural and social environment may be different than their own. We are a nation of diverse elements often seeking common goals, and to isolate one segment of the population in the YCC would not serve the true environmental education. In fact, Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful that the agencies administering the Youth Conservation Corps will strengthen recruitment procedures so as to assure a representative mix of young people.

Passage of S. 2454 and H.R. 10860 is essential and urgent. By expanding the Youth Conservation Corps, Congress can give our young people jobs, give them a chance for responsibility, and give them the opportunity to know nature and discover themselves.

Chairman JACKSON. While we mention the CCC, I think it is important to point out that Senator Randolph was a Member of the House, was a coauthor of the CCC Act. He came to Congress in 1937, in the depth of the depression and played an important role in that program.

We out West sometimes forget that West Virginia has a very substantial portion of its land that is forested. They have taken a keen interest in forestry, and we are honored that Senator Randolph is carrying on in that tradition of building on the experience of the CCC program of the 1930's.

Normally we would have the Department appear first, but I believe it would be helpful to hear from the young people first. We have a fine panel. Miss Cheryl Sisco, a participant in the YCC last summer at Camp Wood; Mr. Paul Lambertson, YCC camp director, Camp Catoctin, Md.; and Richard Love, and Nancy Croghan, who were YCC participants at Camp Catoctin.

If you will, come forward please.

Cheryl, suppose we start with you. Your name is Cheryl Sisco, and where is your home?

STATEMENT OF CHERYL SISCO, YCC PARTICIPANT, CAMP WOOD, W. VA., ACCOMPANIED BY PAUL LAMBERTSON, YCC CAMP DIRECTOR, CAMP CATOCTIN, MD.; RICHARD LOVE AND NANCY CROGHAN, YCC PARTICIPANTS, CAMP CATOCTIN, MD.

Miss SISCO. Charleston. W. Va.

Chairman JACKSON. How did you become interested in this program?

Miss SISCO. Well, my counselor called me into his office.

Chairman JACKSON. Your school counselor in high school?

Miss SISCO. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. How old are you?

Miss SISCO. Sixteen.

Chairman JACKSON. What year are you in in high school?

Miss SISCO. Junior. He told me they were trying to persuade young people to come to this camp. He showed me the paper and all of the qualifications, and what we were going to do, and then he told me we would get paid for doing the work. I thought it would be a good deal, get paid for 4 weeks of having fun.

When I went out there the first week, I saw that we were really going to work. It surprised me at first, but then I caught onto it and I liked it.

Chairman JACKSON. Tell us about some of the things you were able to do during the summer, Cheryl. Was it a little more work than you anticipated?

Miss SISCO. Yes. Well, we had to get up at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Chairman JACKSON. How did you like that on the first day?

Miss SISCO. I didn't.

Chairman JACKSON. How about a week later?

Miss SISCO. I loved it. Then we went to breakfast and after that we gathered into our work crews and loaded buses and it took us 40, 45 minutes to get to where we were working. We started working on a rock dam, and after that we worked on a log dam. The guys would cut down trees and the girls had to saw them. Then we had to clear off the range and we built a visitors information center.

Chairman JACKSON. That sounds like women's lib. Did you do the same work generally that the boys were doing?

Miss SISCO. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. They were a little considerate at times, were they?

Miss SISCO. Not really.

Chairman JACKSON. I don't know what is happening. We better check out some of our traditions here. What else did the campers do, Cheryl?

Miss SISCO. They would get groups and go around town and pick up papers. I thought we would be doing that. I went to the first session and all of us were scared. This was the first time it happened. All of us were so close because we were scared. We had that in common, and also we wanted to make it work.

Chairman JACKSON. Did you feel at the end of the summer period that you had accomplished something, not just for yourself but in the way of improving the facilities there?

Miss Sisco. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. Did you have a chance to learn more about nature and about the environment and some of the things that are so precious and irreplaceable?

Miss Sisco. Yes, I did.

Chairman JACKSON. In our ecological system.

Miss Sisco. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. Did you receive lectures or have discussions about ecology with the camp director?

Miss Sisco. Yes, we did. When they brought us there, we used to sit around and talk about it, but the best thing was when we got to talk about something we got to go out and observe it.

Chairman JACKSON. Did you find that the young people there did come from different backgrounds?

Miss Sisco. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. Was this helpful?

Miss Sisco. Yes, it was helpful. You can hear about other people and read about it—when you get into school, you have your own little group and go around with them. When you get out there by yourself, hardly anybody knew anybody, you learn more about others and learn about yourself, how you would react in different situations, and I think this is what we need, especially when we are going to run this country.

Chairman JACKSON. Richard Love. Where do you live, Richard?

Mr. LOVE. I live in Clearmont, Md.

Chairman JACKSON. Tell us what was your reaction to your experience at camp?

Mr. LOVE. I thought it was really something else to get out and actually do something for the environment and help put back together some of the stuff that industry had taken apart.

Chairman JACKSON. Did you engage in some fish planting and that sort of thing?

Mr. LOVE. Not too much.

Chairman JACKSON. Cleaning up streams?

Mr. LOVE. Yes, we did that a little bit. We rebuilt a few trails and rebuilt a vertical saw mill.

Chairman JACKSON. This is your first camp experience?

Mr. LOVE. I had been to camp twice before.

Chairman JACKSON. Boy Scout camp?

Mr. LOVE. A place where you went to learn a little more about fine arts and things like that.

Chairman JACKSON. How old are you, Richard?

Mr. LOVE. Fifteen.

Chairman JACKSON. What didn't you like about it? What could be improved?

Mr. LOVE. Well, food was not too hot.

Chairman JACKSON. Food?

Mr. LOVE. Yes. [Laughter.]

Chairman JACKSON. I will tell you, you have just proven you are an all-American boy. In the Army, you know, and military services, if you couldn't gripe about the food there was something wrong. When I went to Boy Scout camp at the age of 12, my first camp was in the Cascade Mountains, and believe me, the food was the big contention. I went to a camp up about 5,000 feet in June. We had an ex-Army

platoon leader as camp director and the first thing he ordered us to do was to go swimming when there were still some ice floes in the lake. We weren't in very long, but from then on discipline came a lot easier. We all complained about food. I think that is an encouraging sign.

Did it get better?

Mr. LOVE. Well—

Chairman JACKSON. How were the pies? Were they like mamma used to fix them?

Mr. LOVE. More like the meals. [Laughter.]

Chairman JACKSON. Did you lose any weight?

Mr. LOVE. No.

Chairman JACKSON. What happened to the muscle?

Mr. LOVE. Everybody gained a little bit of that.

Chairman JACKSON. You got a little muscle?

Mr. LOVE. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. You felt better, didn't you, when you got through?

Mr. LOVE. Yes, a lot.

Chairman JACKSON. Healthier. What time did you get up in the morning?

Mr. LOVE. About 7, a little before.

Chairman JACKSON. You mean the girls over in West Virginia had to get up at 6—maybe they were fixing breakfast. [Laughter.]

What time did you go to bed each night?

Mr. LOVE. We had a system set up where you had your choice. The lights went out—you see, we had a residential camp, coed residential camp. The lights went out at 10:30 every night, and you could be out—we had a gymnasium and a lounge, and you could be there at the latest 11:30.

Chairman JACKSON. But you had to be in bed, though, by 10:30?

Mr. LOVE. Right, unless you were in those other two places.

Chairman JACKSON. Who enforced the discipline?

Mr. LOVE. Our student government forum.

Chairman JACKSON. Did it work?

Mr. LOVE. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. And they followed it pretty well?

Mr. LOVE. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. Do you have any suggestions, besides food, to improve the efforts? Would you like to see the program expanded?

Mr. LOVE. Yes. I think it will do everybody some good to show some people that kids really can get out and do something, and for the kids to prove to themselves that everything isn't all lost, trying to get out and really do something about it.

Chairman JACKSON. Very good.

Next is Nancy Croghan.

Where are you from, Nancy?

Miss CROGHAN. Frederick, Md.

Chairman JACKSON. What is your overall evaluation of the program?

Miss CROGHAN. Well, I didn't like the camp at first. I didn't like a youth concentration camp. [Laughter.]

Chairman JACKSON. Had you been to camp before?

Miss CROGHAN. No. I should justify that. I had just been in Ocean City for 2 weeks, living it up, and to come back and say you had to be in bed at 10 was pretty tough.

After the first few weeks, hard work and everything, you were glad for everything. It was a lot better. I didn't like the discipline.

Chairman JACKSON. You didn't like the discipline, some regimentation that you had to be in certain places at certain times?

Miss CROGHAN. Yes. I thought we could be responsible for ourselves. I guess they had responsibility for us, too.

Chairman JACKSON. Wouldn't you say the more you have a large camp and large operation, the more you would have to have some reasonably good rules? Otherwise, you would have situations that would infringe on the rights of others?

Miss CROGHAN. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. You understand the reason for the rules, of course, to protect the others.

What kind of work did you engage in?

Miss CROGHAN. I worked 4 weeks on the vertical saw mill, which was an archeological dig. We just mapped out the whole area and marked everything that we found. We also worked on the mill pond. And the second 4 weeks I worked on research. We tried to trace back the ownership of the mountain to one person, going through old land records back in the 1800's and 1700's.

Chairman JACKSON. You had a unique experience, involved in research as well as work in the field.

Miss CROGHAN. I found out about the camp from school. I didn't know that the mountain existed and I was living in Frederick County all my life and I didn't know it was there. I didn't have very much interest in the parks until then.

Now I learned a lot about them. Surprisingly, there were a lot of people in the camp who are going into forestry.

Chairman JACKSON. Very good. Do you have any other comments?

Miss CROGHAN. Maybe I will get killed for saying this.

Chairman JACKSON. Speak your mind, we really want to know how you really feel. We want to make for a good program and don't be afraid to speak out your views. Your views may not be accepted, but speak out anyway.

Miss CROGHAN. I think overall the program was terrific. I didn't like the work that much because I think I am naturally just lazy.

Chairman JACKSON. Now you are being very honest.

Miss CROGHAN. But the involvement with all of the different kids is unbelievable. You have the other people's problems. Surprisingly, when you got together, you could all work it out.

Chairman JACKSON. Was there a pretty good mixture in your camp?

Miss CROGHAN. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. What do your parents do?

Miss CROGHAN. My father is a hotel owner and manager.

Chairman JACKSON. Are there some people who came from backgrounds where they have had to struggle, I mean financially?

Miss CROGHAN. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. Was there a pretty good cross section?

Miss CROGHAN. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. What was your experience with them?

Miss CROGHAN. After a while, I really couldn't tell.

Chairman JACKSON. Was there any distinction? Did you know what background they came from?

Miss CROGHAN. No. The records mostly were secret, and we weren't allowed in the records. Surprisingly, kids who were 15 I thought

were my age. I didn't know an age distinction after a while. Everyone I took for granted was about my age. It really didn't matter.

Chairman JACKSON. Yes.

Miss CROGHAN. Whereas in school, it is always, we don't want to fool around with these younger kids. But there were no distinctions.

Chairman JACKSON. Thank you very much.

We are delighted to have Mr. Paul Lambertson. Mr. Lambertson, you were a camp director. Which camp?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Catoctin, Md.

Chairman JACKSON. What is your overall judgment of last summer's program? What are the good and bad points and what do you think about future expansion of it?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think the outstanding feature of this camp, this kind of program, is to give young people an opportunity to achieve and there aren't many opportunities for young people to achieve in our society. They can put on a spectacle on Friday afternoon or Saturday night for the town, but at the same time there still is an opportunity for them—we tried to arrange a camp, and we did make it a bit like a concentration camp at the beginning, because we wanted them to react.

We established a self-governing organization. We said everything is negotiable. They came to us and negotiated successful relaxation of curfew. In return for this, we made them responsible for working.

Chairman JACKSON. In other words, when they wanted a liberalization of it, you made it clear if it should break down where the responsibility would rest?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes. I don't believe it was mickeymouse. I don't recall ever vetoing anything that was mutually compromised. At one time there was a conflict, and we had a large mass meeting, and they proved me wrong. They negotiated free time and I used it for an educational program. I went on to show why we might need this time, and they were quite willing to have it, once they made it clear I trespassed, and I admitted it wouldn't happen again.

Chairman JACKSON. Do you believe that a program of this kind can be expanded to undertake the kind of assignment that many of us feel is in order for next year?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I see no reason why it couldn't be, given the proper leadtime. The critical thing is finding staff.

Chairman JACKSON. For example, there is no reason why they can't live in tents during the summer months?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. No. We arranged three different camping trips to study other environments with our group, and they thoroughly enjoyed it.

Chairman JACKSON. And there is no trouble with finding enough worthwhile projects to work on?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Only the imagination of the adults.

Chairman JACKSON. And the young people have some ideas, too?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That is true. The way we work it, the project director listed some things that he felt should be done in our park, and he told me definitely that he wanted the young people to plan the projects, and they did that. I think they became rather intensely loyal to their projects, because they did plan how they would be accomplished, and they came up with suggestions for other things, also.

Chairman JACKSON. Senator Stevens, do you have any questions of the panel?

First, I want to commend all of you for your testimony, and if there is anything you wish to add that has not been said that is on your minds, do not hesitate to speak out. We sincerely want to find the answer to any questions that you may raise, and obviously you have a lot of questions and objections that we can't resolve necessarily. I hope you will speak your mind.

Miss CROGHAN. It seems to me when you take something small, something good, and in a lot of other cases they take small things and everyone realizes, like we, this is something good and they blow it up into something big, a lot of times it fails because it develops too fast. This year we had a lot of petty problems, organization and staff, just small things. I don't know whether enlarging it to such a great extent would make the thing work.

Chairman JACKSON. We were not able to get into a lot of areas in the United States last year. We are talking about having 100,000 young people, but scattered all over the United States. You would be interested in knowing that there are 19 million young people between 15 and 18. We are suggesting only 100,000 out of that age group, you see.

Senator GRAVEL. Mr. Chairman, we could use that 100,000 in Alaska, with the size land we have.

Chairman JACKSON. There were a number of States that were not able to participate, that we would want to reach this time, hopefully all States will be involved, if it is possible. I know what probably goes through your mind. You participated in a relatively small program, right?

Miss CROGHAN. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. What you envision is maybe thousands or hundreds more coming into that camp. That wouldn't be the case. It would not be handled that way. In some areas, depending on the size of the project, there would be a lot of young people involved, but it is not contemplated that we jam these people into the prototype camps we had this summer. Is that helpful?

Miss CROGHAN. OK.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I would like to say in the school in which I teach, we only had five young people who went to camp, and it only scratches the surface. If we have people who can understand that young people can work and produce, something that is of worth, I am sure the program could, you know, go much better than 100,000.

Chairman JACKSON. You are teaching what subjects?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Social studies.

Chairman JACKSON. And this was a summer project for you?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. I think that is wonderful. What we have in mind here is supplemental personnel of the Forest Service and Interior Department, and people out of the school systems like yourself. They dovetail; June, July, and August is a period when a number of teachers can be released.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think it is a tremendous thing for the improvement of schools to let teachers see that divorcing what goes on in the school from the life outside is a very disastrous thing, and this kind of project involved young people in doing something at the same time they are learning.

Chairman JACKSON. Thank you very much.

Senator Randolph?

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I want to direct a few questions and comments to Cheryl, who is a fellow West Virginian.

Cheryl, what was your parents' reaction to this program? What did they seem to indicate when they talked with you about what happened in your life during these weeks?

Miss SISCO. They thought it was a fantastic experience. The main thing about it, most of the people you hang around with usually tell you who to talk to and who not to talk to, and something is wrong with this person, don't associate with them. When you were there, you were taken as a person, that is all, no strings attached. There was not anybody telling you who to hang around with and who not to hang around with. You could really do your best if you wanted to. You didn't have to hold back because you were afraid of what people would say.

Senator RANDOLPH. What you are saying is, it isn't enough to only be tolerant of another person, you must be understanding of another person, is that correct?

Miss SISCO. Yes.

Senator RANDOLPH. Have you talked with dozens and perhaps more than dozens of young people in Stonewall Jackson High School about your experiences?

Miss SISCO. Yes. A lot of people didn't believe such a place existed where there was no prejudice, and they want to go and see what it is really like. A lot did, believe me. It seemed like a fantasy land, and they are dying to get there. They are waiting for the application forms to come in so they can apply.

Senator RANDOLPH. Cheryl, I think it is right that you have plenty of fun in a camp like this, but there is discipline in nature.

Miss SISCO. Yes.

Senator RANDOLPH. And there is discipline in the young people there, is there not?

Miss SISCO. Yes.

Senator RANDOLPH. You learned this in part, didn't you?

Miss SISCO. Yes.

Chairman JACKSON. Mr. Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I didn't get to hear all of the testimony given by this panel. What I have heard certainly confirms the reports I have gotten from Oregon. We have two such camps and they involve themselves in campground maintenance, fish and wildlife, fence construction as related to range management, water development, and so forth.

I would like to really ask one or two questions here. I gather that you feel that, No. 1, this was not an educational experience from the standpoint of what the environment really is and what the ecology problems are. Perhaps we are starting with a new generation such as yours, we can more efficiently deal with these problems, rather than only trying to remodel or remold the attitudes of the older generations.

Would you say this experience was of that consequence, not only to share with your fellow students and classmates? Could you also comment as to whether or not you feel that the work was actually meaningful that you did, or was it make-work type things?

Mr. ROBERTS. It was all contributing to something.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, I suggest he use the microphone.

Mr. ROBERTS. All of the things we did was work planned toward an end point, and none of it was make-work projects. All of it was planned in advance, what we do during this period to achieve the goal of our camp.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to certainly keep the record very clear on this. I have had many people make analogies and comparisons to the CCC programs which we had during the depression years, which I remember very well, and I think that the CCC program was a very fine program, but I think we have to remember that it was a depression measure taken to try to employ in meaningful work those who were unemployed and to give them a place for board and room.

Therefore, the analogy is not always an accurate one; in this case these programs must be geared to be completely meaningful to an educational experience as well as something in which these young people are contributing to the general community by projects. I think those who support these programs or who worked out these programs do often in the framework of their recollection of the CCC. Even though there may be some similarity, there is a distinction.

I certainly want to commend these young people for giving very meaningful testimony for the meaning of this program, and I enthusiastically support the expansion of this program under Senate bill 2454, and, why, I would like to have the Administration review its opposition in light of this testimony and other evidence and perhaps get on the right side of this issue with those of us who are supporting this legislation. I think it is a terribly important thing, not only for the young people, but for the future of this country.

Senator RANDOLPH. Mark, having helped write the original CCC in the early 1930's, I think we should remember that that program had the support of the people in the United States. They still look back upon, it, those who are participants, as a group of young persons, but they were young people. We must remember that they were not only constructing worthwhile programs within the fields and forests, but they were also, Mark, in study groups. There were definite programs of study. Some people forget that, but that was a very real part of the program.

Senator HATFIELD. I would certainly agree entirely with the Senator from West Virginia. The point I was trying to make is, where we were trying to relieve the great unemployment problem, people were particularly out in the streets, and no places to go, and no feed for their stomach, therefore there was not only the great emphasis on employment, as you said, and education. And at this time we are in a time of general prosperity, at least, and we are trying to add new dimension to our young people's lives in giving them this opportunity. Not only for the sake of the ecology and environmental education, but also from the standpoint of living arrangements, the experience of living together with other people from other walks of life and other cultural and economic backgrounds.

I think that is an important factor, too.

Senator JORDAN. I would like to ask, in talking with members of the Senate, I believe this legislation will pass the Senate. I hope it will pass the House. I explain to the young lady, you will not be lost in a shuffle as an individual, because as this program expands, because the

program will be conducted in small groups, it is more persons participating within the small groups throughout the country. I do believe the Senate will put its stamp of approval on this program.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much, Cheryl, Paul, Richard and Nancy. We are most grateful. I have been sort of silent because I have five teenagers, and I understand these days we should try to listen a little more. We are most appreciative of the services of you and your colleagues.

All I can say to you, young lady, is Alaska is one-fifth the size of the United States, and it hasn't had a YCC or a YCC member in it.

Senator JORDAN. Senator, I hadn't wanted to add this proscript, but where are the young people? Are they here today, from the day programs at the Harpers Ferry National Historic Park? Would you raise your hands please? I would be delighted to have you stand.

(The group arose.)

I wanted to add, these were the workers and not the resident program, but they were the workers that came in during the day in that scenic section of West Virginia.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much.

If we can, we would like to hear from Secretary Bodman and Mr. Aker, the director of the Youth Conservation Corps program.

We are happy to have you here, Mr. Secretary.

**STATEMENT OF RICHARD BODMAN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOMPANIED BY GOVERNOR AKER, DIRECTOR, YOUTH CONSERVATION
CORPS PROGRAM, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

Mr. BODMAN. Good Morning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STEVENS. Would you like to present your statement now?

Mr. BODMAN. Yes.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished Senators, it is a privilege for me to appear before this distinguished committee of the Senate to testify on S. 2454, a bill to amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 by greatly enlarging the size of the Corps by making the pilot program permanent and providing for the establishment of a pilot Federal-State cost-sharing program.

The proposed legislation would authorize \$150 million annually to be made available to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for the purposes of carrying out the YCC program. The full authorization provided for in the proposed legislation would authorize the employment of 100,000 youths. From 10 to 25 percent of these would be employed under the Federal-State cost-sharing program.

Mr. Chairman, we in the Department of Interior were pleased with the effective execution of the YCC Program last summer by the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture, and the participating agencies of our department. I would like to add, although it certainly came as no surprise, we were encouraged by the tremendous effort of the teenagers themselves.

I would like to point out that we have not previously discussed the great amount of courage these youths show in facing the riles of poison ivy in the forests. I went to Catoctin and came back with a great case of poison ivy.

In spite of this apparent success, however, the Department of the Interior does not believe that enactment of the proposed legislation would be in the highest national interest. While we endorse the objectives of the pilot program and are satisfied with what has been accomplished thus far in the first pilot year, we do not recommend the enactment of S. 2454.

It should be noted, Mr. Chairman, that the Congress passed the Youth Conservation Corps program with the intent of entering into a 3-year test period. And while all of the evidence gained so far from our first year indicates that the program was successful, we truly believe the experience should be continued for the remaining 2-year period before passing final judgment on its usefulness on an increased scale.

Public Law 91-378 provides for submission by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture of an annual report not later than 180 days following completion of the operating season, which details "the contribution of the program toward achieving the purpose of the act and providing recommendations."

We have not yet completed preparation of the first such report and agree that consideration of its findings, together with those of the second and third reports, would assist the Congress in deciding whether to extend and expand the Corps beyond its pilot stage.

We recommend that the Youth Conservation Corps program be continued at the level authorized by Public Law 91-378. In our pilot program last summer, we tried many approaches and encouraged among our professional staff members the expression of initiative and innovation. We learned a lot about these young people last summer—just as we learned a lot about the department's capabilities to handle such a program. As a result, we are carefully evaluating each of our YCC camp operations last summer—success as well as failure—so that next year's program can take advantage of this new experience.

I would like to add from my own evidence, there was a great deal of learning and experimentation at the individual camps this summer. We did not have a standard program in each State. So, we had to learn a great deal to be able to work with 2,600 youths that came this summer.

One thing we gained was a new respect for the Nation's teenagers. These young men and women—15 through 18 years of age—worked with dedication and commitment. They worked long, hard hours, as you heard, at their assigned tasks on conservation projects. Our main problem this summer was keeping up with them. Yet, in spite of the hard physical labor and rugged living conditions, the dropout rate last summer was only 4 percent. We were very much impressed with it.

I think Nancy expressed a point of view felt by a number of youths in the program. I am happy to say a vast majority of the youths in the program changed their opinion and made quite a contribution to it.

For the 2,600 youths who participated in this year's pilot YCC program, I believe it was a time of self-realization as they accepted responsible roles in shaping the destiny of this great Nation, and I am proud of their accomplishments.

Beyond the economic benefits realized in terms of conservation work accomplished, the intangible social benefits have been significant and apparent to all. This handful of dedicated teenagers—repre-

senting all walks of life and all economic and racial backgrounds—gave us a good cross section of America's youth. They learned from one another while escaping the frustrations of summer unemployment—and of seemingly aimless pursuits which constantly plague this energetic age group.

The YCC youngsters learned how to live with people of diverse backgrounds. Beyond this, they gained a new respect for the Nation's natural environment and heritage—and they learned the meaning of a day's work for a day's pay.

One of the benefits they achieved, and we did, too, on the program was how big a job it is to make a little contribution to improving our environment. Just the task of cleaning a trail takes a lot of people and a lot of time. In addition to just cleaning it initially, it takes a great deal of expenditure to maintain that trail at the level it was after it was initially cleaned up.

The projects they start, in fact, in the beginning are a large amount of effort the Federal Government must and will do to maintain this project. This is one reason you must evaluate carefully the program before we expand it to a large size.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we believe that we must proceed with care—giving us and the Congress enough time to evaluate thoroughly all aspects of our brief venture into the YCC program this summer—time to strengthen the program for the summer of 1972—and time to assure that our final test program in 1973 will provide us with the benchmarks we need to make meaningful judgments about the future of the program.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STEVENS. I must say, Mr. Secretary, your position is very discouraging, to say the least. The chairman has asked me to ask a series of questions.

I would like to put in at this point the youth employment recommendations of the 1971 White House Conference on Youth.

(The information follows:)

1971 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON YOUTH

TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS—THE ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Youth Employment

3.13d We youths believe that there are not enough short term jobs for those of us who seek temporary employment. There are some of us who need jobs year-round but even more of us who need jobs during summer months. We also believe that a job orientation program would serve as a meaningful and beneficial aid to those of us who are seeking jobs. In light of this, we offer the following recommendations.

The high rate of youth unemployment and discriminatory practices against youth mandates that youth employment services be established on every governmental level:

(1) states should create Youth Employment Services to operate year-round to find jobs for young people. Funds should come primarily from the federal government but the operation should be staffed largely by youth;

(2) outdated restrictions on youth employment in state and federal laws should be reviewed;

(3) business should accelerate its efforts to employ youth. Useful work experience can be found in remedial jobs for young people seeking temporary employment;

(4) pilot projects such as the United States Department of Agriculture's Youth Conservation Corps should become on-going permanent programs with the number of available job slots and the amount of available funds increasing yearly;

(5) courses on job-seeking and job-orientation should be provided for students in job-hunting techniques and procedures. Teachers should direct more of their time to non-college youth;

(6) business should actively recruit, e.g. Spanish-speaking youth. Language should not be a barrier to jobs. Employers should provide bilingual staff personnel who can assist Spanish-speaking minorities on the job and also aid in directing those interested persons to community centers providing opportunities to learn English; and

(7) we object to the failure to authorize increase funds for NYC (Neighborhood Youth Corps) from 1970-1971 while the actual need has doubled. We also recommend reversal of the decision to cut transportation funds for NYC participants.

Senator STEVENS. The chairman pointed out that millions of kids between 15 and 18 years of age are looking for a program like this to make a contribution. Again, as the father of five teenagers, I would rather have the Federal Government faced with the prospects of paying \$150 million to take care of children to give them an opportunity of this type, instead of getting into some of these other programs that cost so much, the drug control program, rehabilitation programs, the cost of Federal support of some of the children that have gotten into such difficulty they have been placed in jail.

It seems to me that priorities are on the wrong foot.

Mr. Secretary, can you tell me first, and I ask it advisedly—I spent some time down in your Department, as you probably know—is this report of the administration the policy dictated by the Office of Management and Budget, or is it the policy the Departments of Agriculture and Interior would like to follow?

Mr. BODMAN. Are you asking about the task force?

Senator STEVENS. We placed that in the record. I wonder is it really a budgetary problem we are facing, or have you made a policy decision that this program should not go further?

Mr. BODMAN. Mr. Chairman, this represents the position of the administration as a whole, including that of the Department of Interior.

Senator STEVENS. I hope everyone else has been around long enough to understand what you meant. [Laughter.]

I agree with what you said, but I am sorry to hear it recorded.

Accepting this policy and thinking of what Nancy said here just a minute ago, as I understood her comments—she did not want to get lost in bureaucratic semimilitaristic type of encampments which become so big and people had numbers and were not permitted to participate and do their thing on a small basis.

Are you telling, with 100,000 people, we still can't have a period of a second year, you might say, at 100,000 people, still in a program of innovation and research? Is this also a policy decision that has been made?

Mr. BODMAN. We believe, Mr. Chairman, to expand the program beyond its test program would very much destroy the value of the tests as established.

Senator STEVENS. It has been brought to our attention that last year's pilot program was not open to children of parents employed by either the Department of Interior or Agriculture.

Can you tell us the reason behind this administrative policy, and whether you would expect this would continue to exist if a program is expanded as we anticipate it will be?

We are also informed that the dependents of elementary and secondary school employees may also be excluded because we did the selecting.

Mr. BODMAN. Mr. Chairman, regarding the first question about the children of employees of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, there was nothing in the legislation which required us to eliminate the youth of the employees of the Government, particularly Agriculture and Interior. We felt in order to cast this program in its proper light and to avoid any feeling that Government employees, particularly out of our Department, had an advantage over the general public, that it would be good public policy not to involve the youth of the employees of our Department.

Senator STEVENS. The selections were made by school employees, weren't they, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. BODMAN. That is correct. We felt as a matter of appearance as well as a matter of fact, that it would be best if our employees were not involved at this time.

Senator STEVENS. Is this the nepotism contest you are talking about?

Mr. BODMAN. Yes. Here we felt it was best that we have a broad spectrum of the American public involved in the program. As to the second part of your question, about the children of the faculty members in the public school system, there we were much more specific. We were talking only about the children of those faculty members that work as employees of the summer program. It is our policy to include the children of other faculty members.

Senator STEVENS. I would hope, Mr. Secretary, that as the program is expanded that you reexamine this prohibition against children of parents who work for either of these two great departments, because it is fairly clear that the intent of the Congress expressed in the bill, the Corps would be open to use of both sexes and all social, economic, and racial classifications, no persons being employed as a member of the Corps for a term in excess of 90 days in a single year. It seems to be a strained interpretation.

Do you understand—these are again questions that have been suggested by the chairman and his staff. I think the best thing to do is read it, Mr. Secretary.

It is my belief that the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps and these programs do serve a vital need in our society. It is also my belief that the administration is neglecting a critical need to bring them together, 2,600 youths is a token amount when you consider the overwhelming amount of youths that expressed an interest in this program.

The chairman pointed out 98 percent of those who apply were rejected. Even with this, we would not be able to handle all of the youths who indicated interest in the very first year of the program.

Mr. BODMAN. I agree 2,600 is not a large number of youths. It does not penetrate deeply into the large body of youths looking forward to summer employment. On the other hand, I feel strongly that we have a number of Federal programs designed for specific purposes of which much larger groups of the public would like to be beneficiaries. At this time we have in our Department several programs in a way related to this program. We have the volunteer and park program, which was cited earlier this morning. We have the Youth Conservation program and the Job Corps program. We believe it is important that we examine this program in the light of the other activities we have going, but also in its own light.

At this time, if we expand the program significantly, it would destroy the value of our experiment.

Senator STEVENS. I would place in the record at this point the Job Corps enrollment by years, and Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollment by years. The Job Corps is about 19,000, per year and the Neighborhood Youth Corps is up to 717,000 per summer.

(The document referred to follows:)

Job Corps enrollment by years

1965	10, 241
1966	28, 547
1967	42, 032
1968	33, 013
1969	20, 003
1970	19, 847
Total	153, 683

NYC enrollment

1965	137, 900
1966	422, 900
1967	556, 300
1968	467, 300
1969	504, 100
1970	482, 100
1971	740, 200
Total to date	3, 310, 800

Senator STEVENS. We are still thinking about 19 million young people in this category. I would hope—I think we understand one another, as to the problems you face downtown.

Are you telling us as a policy decision, assuming Congress does not follow your recommendation and we do enact this bill, S. 2454, you do not have an ability to accommodate 100,000 youths in the second phase of the experimental program of the YCC?

Mr. BODMAN. If a law is enacted, Mr. Chairman, we will do what is necessary to carry out the law. On the other hand, we do have our employees at the present time busy. We do have most of our facilities occupied. While we do have some excess facilities in our parks which could be used to accommodate these youths, we would have to call upon construction efforts as well as an increase in personnel to handle the larger body of people.

Senator STEVENS. Let me call your attention to the Wildwood Station. The Air Force is pulling out. It is a going concern, with barracks and mess halls and the whole thing, and this is something that has been subject to two burns in the last 15 years and has hundreds of thousands of man-hours of work, which should be accomplished if we are to preserve this area. It seems to me you have an absolute reservoir of talent that wants to do it.

I am sorry to see this position that the administration is taking. I think the chairman said here, Secretary Morton has been very much an advocate of this program. It seems to me while the chairman has done his best to keep this a bipartisan program, even to the point of inviting me to be a cosponsor when he introduced the bill, the administration is doing its best to make it a partisan program by not recognizing what has been achieved through this.

There are 12 million acres of forest unplanted and now laying in fallow; 5 million acres need thinning. There are innumerable acres under your Department and I hope we would get around to that.

Mr. BODMAN. Mr. Chairman, I agree that the task of improving our environment and keeping track of our national land is an enor-

mous task and will require many more people. We all believe that the test program which the Secretary and all of the members of the administration support should be brought to its completion in the fashion that was designed by the Congress as a 3-year program. I believe that we should carry out what exists, before we make an assessment of where we should go in the future.

Senator STEVENS. The chairman stated at the beginning of this hearing that with virtually no publicity over 124,000 applications were received by these two departments; 98 percent of them have been turned down, and that all 50 States have indicated their support for the program. Under the provisions of this bill the total number of young Americans to be handled would be 100,000.

Do you have any fear that you would be able to provide occupation for 100,000 young people, if we pass and fund this bill this year?

Mr. BODMAN. I have no fear that youth could be occupied in a worthwhile fashion. Neither do I have any fear that we could not attract this large number to the program. What I am afraid of is that we might be jumping into a large program before fully understanding the consequences of both the projects we would undertake, and the consequence of hiring the employees we need to have to make the program.

Senator STEVENS. Again, I want to tell you that having served four and a half years down there in the Department of Interior, I appeared before this committee many times and carried exactly the role you are carrying out now, and you have done a good job.

Senator Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Secretary, I would like to reiterate a very illuminating part of your testimony. You said for the 2,600 youths who are participating in this year's pilot YCC program, I believe it was a time of self-realization, as they accepted responsible roles in shaping the destiny of this great Nation, and I am proud of this accomplishment. That is a magnificent statement, and I would like to agree with everything I am aware of as far as relates to this program. I want to commend you on this kind of vision, perception, analysis.

Now, Mr. Secretary, did you personally, or the agency that you represent, participate in the initial legislation that set forth this pilot program?

Mr. BODMAN. No, I did not personally participate in the initiation of this program. I was, however, the person responsible for the execution for our Department during its entire period of operation, and the Department was asked to comment on the initial legislation.

Senator HATFIELD. Was that comment that the Department gave on the initial legislation affirmative, in support of the program?

Mr. BODMAN. No, sir, it was not.

Senator HATFIELD. In other words, the official position of this Department has been in opposition to this program from the very beginning?

Mr. BODMAN. Yes. I would like to state very clearly, that since the time when the law was enacted we have done the best we could to make it a very fine program.

Senator HATFIELD. I am sure you would. I certainly wouldn't fault your implementation of a program you initially opposed and did not support. I think you have done an excellent job.

Sometimes we get ourselves locked into nomenclature. Mr. Secretary, we are talking today about a pilot program. I have been involved with a lot of pilot programs. In your decision or analysis what is the criteria that constitutes this as a pilot program, and should continue this as a pilot program? Why 2,600? What is the criteria that is used to say, in effect, to this committee that only this size is appropriate for the pilot program?

Mr. BODMAN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Senator, I think the appropriate size of the pilot-size program was determined by Congress when they established the amount of moneys to be appropriated for the programs. We did not establish the number. I cannot give you an answer for the reason why the Congress selected its initial funding appropriation.

Senator HATFIELD. Can I imply you are judging this as a pilot program strictly on the basis of funding quality?

Mr. BODMAN. No, but the funding determines the number of youths included in the program.

Senator STEVENS. May I interrupt, Senator?

As a matter of fact, the administration didn't support the bill and didn't request the money.

Senator HATFIELD. I know that history and I think it is pertinent to this point. But Mr. Secretary, you are coming before this committee and saying that we have not had a chance to review the first year's experience on this project. Therefore, the position you take is that we should not change the size of this project until we have had a report. I am trying to find out exactly what magic there is about this particular size of a pilot project? Why should we be locked into this particular size, other than if it is a question of funding?

Mr. BODMAN. Senator, I said that I believe we should not only fully evaluate this year's program, but we should also evaluate the programs previously conceived for next year and its succeeding year in the existing bill. I cannot give you any specific answer as to why a particular number is right for a pilot program. It does happen that the number of 2,600 is a number that we can manage with relative ease, that allows us to get a good cross section of the areas in the country, where we have the facilities and the youths in the country. We don't believe substantially more is required to gain a good assessment of the program.

Senator HATFIELD. I want to clarify exactly what constitutes a pilot program, other than the factor of funding. Generally speaking, if we go into a pilot program, you analyze your facilities, the technical personnel, or professional or the kind of personnel necessary for such a program. You analyze the resources required to conduct such a program. You analyze many factors that go as an impact into creating what constitutes an efficient logical pilot program.

If you are saying to us only that it is a question of money, fine, that is all right. Let's take that as a criteria. I am collecting the position of the Department, in saying to us somehow this is not going to—we can't carry out a pilot program technique here if it is any larger.

Mr. BODMAN. Senator, if I may, I would like to clarify my statement. I don't believe I said our criteria was based entirely on the funds. Some of the other factors (and I am not the sole person responsible for evaluating the program), some include such things as the hazards to which we expose the youths. If we should have forest fires, we should like to be in a position to put the youths to use, not put them in danger.

Senator HATFIELD. This would be true in any forest, wouldn't it?

Mr. BODMAN. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. And the Forest Service has millions of acres. This would be true, whether it is the Osheeco, the Malgood or any other national forest in any State, wouldn't it?

Let me ask this: If the Ford Foundation came to you and said we have \$150 million and we would like to give with no strings, for a program of this kind, would you accept it? [Laughter.]

Mr. BODMAN. I believe we are restricted in law from accepting contributions from private companies.

Senator HATFIELD. I appreciate, Mr. Bodman, very much that you are testifying this morning within a certain constriction of what is official policy. I think the record ought to be clear that there is nothing in your testimony that has indicated to us, that I understand, that it is other than a monetary question as far as expanding this program is concerned.

Mr. BODMAN. Mr. Senator, I will have to let my testimony rest as it is. I believe it was clear. You are free to interpret it as you see fit.

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Secretary, the report that we have from my State of Arizona is very encouraging on this program, and I appreciate the report that has been made. It is a memorandum and we can be very proud that that beautiful State is making all that progress. I do know that we have had great problems in our State, for instance, on the Job Corps, where we did expand them too rapidly. We did not have the proper supervision that was hurriedly done, and I realize you have a very serious problem as far as the money is concerned. One hundred and fifty million dollars is something that we should very seriously consider. It is a way that it can be handled over a short period of time.

I don't think it is wrong to say that the program should be determined in its entirety, as far as the 3-year period, before you do it, and for that large scale a program isn't it beneficial, or would it not be beneficial to somewhat expand it, Mr. Secretary, as you go through these 3-year periods? In other words, do you feel we should stay strictly to the amount of money you are talking about, or have you found a need for these funds that would help you better on your pilot project?

I certainly would want to know exactly what was going to result before I would vote for \$150 million for any project, as much as I would favor it, and I certainly do favor this project as one of the best projects I have witnessed.

Although I understand that you still have the final report to produce—is that correct—do you think that it would be advantageous to make a 10-percent increase or something increased in the funding to do something needed in this project?

Mr. BODMAN. I appreciate your comment, Senator Fannin, and in response to your question, the administration intended in January to request supplemental funding to the present authorization, which would be \$3½ million. Last year we requested \$2½ million, and we were able to send some 2,600 youths into the program. So that this year we will be expanding the program one-third within the existing legislation. This will give us an opportunity to establish facilities in other States, such as Alaska, which did not participate last summer.

Senator FANNIN. In other words, you feel from the program you have outlined, you feel that you will have in a 3-year period of time a program that will give you the information that will be needed as to what should be done from that time on?

Mr. BODMAN. Right. I do believe, and would have to look to the youths themselves to respond to this, one of the great features of this program was its uniqueness. True, 2 percent of the applicants were able to attend the camps; true, there would have been more applicants if we had more publicity. One of the great features was the people were doing this for the first time, recognized they were first and part of an experimental program.

As is usually the case, experiments received much interest on the part of the people watching the program and the people participating.

Senator FANNIN. I certainly wouldn't disagree there should be a test period, and I know from the enthusiasm of the young people who participated in it, it is extremely encouraging and I think if you will follow a sound program of determination that you might come up with a program that is very popular for a year or two and go to the wayside. I think it is right to make those determinations, and we have this recommendation for \$150 million, it is all well and good to say we can go out and handle \$150 million properly, but still—I think we are getting ahead of ourselves in trying to have the magnitude of the program changed, going from 2½ percent last year, and going to \$150 million.

Senator STEVENS. Senator Hatfield?

Senator HATFIELD. I would like to second everything that my very good friend, Senator Fannin, said. I know of his devotion to fiscal responsibility. He had this reputation as Governor of Arizona, and as he has it as a Senator. I wish we had this very feeling as a Congress on military spending, on the MBT-70 tank. As far as recommending certain requirements—I only wish that we were as concerned about our young people who are willing, volunteering for this kind of contribution to their nation and recognize the spirit of patriotism, illustrated by this kind of experience in this program, instead of being so willingly and anxious to condemn, as we oftentimes do our young people because they do not want to be coerced into involuntary servitude through a draft.

I think there are some very direct analogies here. That is why it amazes me when young people are anxious and demonstrate their desire to serve their country, nation, in the highest degree of patriotism, as I see it. We are saying, we don't want you, we don't have the funds to authorize and to appropriate for this kind of contribution. But boy, we sure can find the funds to coerce you into military service, which is not always, in my opinion, building the defense of the Nation.

It is a question of priorities, I know. Mr. Secretary, you are in a position to make such a judgment. I think the record should show here again strong evidence of the desire of young people in this country to serve their country and not to avoid duty and responsibility as we oftentimes—as described to youth in broad, general terms, when 60,000 of them leave the country to avoid or fight the draft.

The attitude is somehow, only if you serve in military uniform are you performing your highest patriotic duty and function to your nation. I think we ought to broaden our view on this. Service to one's nation can be exercised in many forms.

I want to put into the record these young people who volunteered for this certainly represent to me the kind of deep love they have for their country, and the kind of patriotism we are oftentimes not willing to recognize among our young people.

Senator FANNIN. Have you, Mr. Secretary, looked over the program recommended by Senator Jordan in the voluntary service area? Were you here when he commended that—

Senator STEVENS. Senator, I think that is a question for Mr. Cliff. He is talking about the volunteer forest.

Senator FANNIN. In this program, are you—nevertheless, the volunteer service will be part of the pilot program. Have you made any survey or is it included in your report?

Mr. BODMAN. As I understand the recommendation was made to amend the bill to permit the Forest Service to enter into a volunteer forest program. I wish to defer that to Mr. Cliff of the Forest Service. Regarding the park program, this has been in operation. We are pleased with the program. It is not an easy thing to administer, even though the volunteers have made quite a contribution. We are determining how large a group we can work with in that program.

Senator FANNIN. That is what I was wondering, how extensive could a volunteer group be?

Senator STEVENS. Senator, would like the figures in the record here as to the volunteer program?

Mr. BODMAN. May we submit them?

Senator STEVENS. Please.

Total number of youth—Total of all participants in program, both Interior and Forest Service, including the split program enrollees.

Interior—1,286

Forest Service—1,390

Total cost of program—Total program cost for both Interior and Forest Service as of September 30, 1971. Some additional expenditures are expected prior to complete program close-out.

Interior—\$1,173,000

Forest Service—\$1,250,000

Total direct cost—Total of all supplies, materials and equipment utilized by bureaus in contributing to work program accomplishment. Total cost includes both Interior and Forest Service expenditures.

Interior—\$213,000

Forest Service—\$146,000

Total value of work accomplished—Total of appraised values of all Interior and Forest Service work projects, as evaluated by project managers and center directors.

Interior—\$868,000

Forest Service—\$894,000

Total youth work hours—Sum of all youth hours spent on work projects, both Interior and Forest Service. Work time per enrollee was no greater than 30 hours per week.

Interior—262,000

Forest Service—235,000

Average youth work hour benefit—The average hourly benefit rate of each enrollee, determined by dividing total youth work hours into the total value of work accomplished.

Interior—\$3.31

Forest Service—\$3.55

Work hours—Education hours—The percentage of available hours per youth expended in work and education pursuits.

Interior and Forest Service, approximately 65% and 35%.

Cost benefit—The proportion of value obtained for total program cost, a ratio of work accomplished (\$1,762,000) to cost (\$2,423,000).

YCC PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT BY PROGRAM ELEMENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Chart indicates the percentage of youth work hours expended in each major program area, and the percentage of appraised value derived from work performed in these areas.

Land Resource Services—Includes work projects in surveying, mapping, land classification, engineering surveys, and clearing and maintenance projects on telephone transmission line right of way areas.

Water Supply and Control—Includes work performed in general water resource management, flood control, water supply and distribution, wildlife needs, pollution control, and research areas.

Environmental Research, Rehabilitation, and Improvement—Includes research studies and surveys on environmental problems in areas not specifically covered by other program elements, for example, measurement of streamflow, and research on vegetative growth in small areas.

General Support and Other Programs—Includes work projects performed in facility maintenance and clean-up, litter removal, special projects, bureau support activities, and other program and administrative work projects not readily identified by existing program element breakdown.

Forage and Timber Production—Includes work projects in general forest management, timber production, restoration and harvesting, timber classification, wildlife requirements, and fire and disease control.

Recreation—Includes work projects in picnic and campground construction and improvement, recreation facility construction and maintenance, visitor assistance, road and trail construction, and general outdoor recreation management.

YCC EDUCATIONAL LEARNING EXPERIENCE DIRECTLY RELATED TO PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT, U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Chart indicated the principal learning experience derived by YCC youth directly from the work program. Indicated is the total number of work hours spent on projects providing specific experiences and the percentage of each of the total.

Range Management—Provides educational experiences in soil erosion control irrigation, drainage, landscaping, and effects of grazing and natural and man-made changes in topography, cover crops, etc.

General Environmental Education—Includes research projects, seminars and field trips on environmental problems.

Wildlife Conservation—Provides educational experiences in wildlife improvement, protection and control, classification, banding and marking, propagation, and related studies.

Water Conservation—Includes experiences in general water resource management, flood control, supply and distribution requirements, wildlife needs, pollution problems, and research studies.

Timber Management—Includes learning experiences in general forest resources management, fire and disease control, wildlife requirements, timber production and restoration, and harvesting.

Outdoor Recreation Management—Provides educational experiences in campground construction and improvement, visitor surveys, services and programs, recreation facility construction, historic site restoration, interpretation, and maintenance, and park and recreation studies.

YCC EDUCATIONAL LEARNING EXPERIENCE DIRECTLY RELATED TO PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Chart indicated the principal learning experience derived by YCC youth directly from the work program. Indicated is the total number of work hours spent on projects providing specific experiences and the percentage of each to the total. Example of learning experiences provided by each major category shown on the chart as follows:

Other educational areas—Technical education such as geology, hydrology, botany, biology, zoology, etc. and other research activities related to conservation and resource management.

Water conservation—Includes experiences in general water resource management, flood control, supply and distribution requirements, wildlife needs, pollution problems, and research studies.

Soil conservation—Provides educational experiences in soil erosion control, irrigation, drainage, landscaping, and effects of grazing and natural and man-made changes in topography, cover crops, etc.

Fish and wildlife conservation—Provides educational experiences in wildlife and fish habitat improvement, protection and control, classification, banding and marking, propagation, and related studies.

Forest conservation—Includes learning experiences in general forest resources management, fire and disease control, wildlife requirements, timber production and restoration, and harvesting.

General environmental education—Includes research projects, seminars and field trips on environmental problems.

Outdoor recreation management—Provides educational experiences in campground construction and improvement, visitor surveys, services and programs, recreation facility construction, historic site restoration, interpretation, and maintenance, and park and recreation studies.

YCC PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT BY PROGRAM ELEMENT, U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Chart indicates the percentage of youth work hours expended in each major program area, and the percentage of appraised value derived from work performed in those areas.

Range—Includes work performed in areas of soil erosion control, irrigation, drainage, landscaping, seeding and planting and general range management.

Wildlife—Includes work performed improving wildlife habitat improvement, protection and control, classification, banding and marking, and surveys and studies of wildlife populations and requirements.

General support and other programs—Includes work projects performed in facility maintenance and clean-up, litter removal, special projects, bureau support activities, and other program and administrative work projects not readily identified by existing program element breakdown.

Water—Includes work performed in general water resource management, flood control, water supply and distribution, wildlife needs, pollution control, and research areas.

Timber—Includes work projects in general forest management, timber production, restoration and harvesting, timber classification, wildlife requirements, and fire and disease control.

Recreation—Includes work projects in picnic and campground construction and improvement, recreation facility construction and maintenance, visitor assistance, road and trail construction, and general outdoor recreation management.

It has been called to my attention that the Youth Conservation 109 is here, Director Earl Jones and his group here. Would you stand so we can see where you are?

(The group arose.)

Thank you very much.

What is the Catoctin Mountain Park in Maryland, is that group here?

VOICE. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. Governor, did you have anything to add for the record?

Mr. AKER. No. I think the Secretary has covered it quite well. We do have some demographic data here from the program that was operated this past summer. I don't know whether the committee would like to hear that at this time or not.

Chairman JACKSON. First, we have skipped over Senator Hansen. Do you have any questions?

Senator HANSEN. No. I have no questions.

Mr. AKER. Chart No. 1. shows the geographic distribution of the 64 YCC camps throughout the United States, of which 32 were coeducational. The enrollment was 2,676, as you can see, and the amount of funds we had was not the only restriction or the numbers that we had in the program, but also the facilities that we had avail-

able at the time that the program was initiated. The camps were located in 37 States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa. In 13 States, we had no YCC camps.

Chart No. 2 shows where the enrollee comes from—either urban or rural areas. Urban areas were considered those over 50,000 and the rural population under 50,000. This was the only test we made as far as the kids coming from either urban or rural areas.

Chart No. 3 shows enrollee distribution by race and national comparison. The YCC statistics are on the left hand side and the national statistics of the background of the racial groups on the right.

We feel that we compare very favorably with the national average. We have depicted here that 75 percent are white or Caucasian background, and included in that are enrollees or Corps members with Spanish surnames. There were 4½ percent with Spanish surnames included in the 75 percent white.

Chart No. 4 shows enrollee distribution by sex with 63.5 percent male, and 30.6 percent female. I feel this was a very good representation for the members of the fair sex, and they certainly did their fair share of work in all of the YCC project areas.

Chart No. 5 shows enrollee school grade level—with the average school grade level at around 10th grade. The Department of the Interior used the public school systems almost exclusively for recruitment, while the Department of Agriculture, in some instances, used youth-serving organizations to select some of the youngsters. By and large, most of the youngsters come from the public school system, but they were selected by a process based on criteria we provided designed to assure a good cross section of economic and social backgrounds as well as the balance of age distribution as indicated here.

Chart No. 6 shows enrollee family income—the distribution of YCC participants according to the income of the families from which the youngsters were selected. As you can see, we had 36 percent under \$8,000. This is the lowest cut that we made. We did not get down to the poverty level, but we were guaranteed that the largest portion of that 36 percent did come from the very low-income families in the areas from which these youngsters were selected, and the 12.6 percent, not reported—in other words, on the application form the youngsters did not put down what the family income was—we feel this is also from the lower income brackets.

We had a large proportion of our youngsters coming from the low-income, economic disadvantages group. There were 36.7 percent from families that earned \$8,000–\$15,000 a year; and 2 percent from families that earned over \$25,000 a year.

I think this is a very good cross-section of the economic backgrounds of the United States as a whole, just about what the national average depicts.

Chart No. 7 shows the profile of a Youth Conservation Corps enrollee. It is a composite of the other charts that I showed. Education, the years of schooling they had, and the male-female ratio. You will note that the average level of schooling was the 10th grade. The average age was 16.50; 66⅔ percent from rural areas; 33⅓ percent from the urban areas, and the family income is shown again.

Chart No. 8 shows the percent of enrollees who stayed in the program, vis-a-vis dropouts. The dropout rate has been alluded to already by Senator Jackson, so we will not go into it again. It is 4 percent.

Chart No. 9 shows the YCC program accomplishment, listing overall statistics for both the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service. Here, we get into what was accomplished by the youth and work programs and where the money was spent. The first is a total number of youths; the second is a direct cost of the program as a whole. I will not go into that. \$2,423,000 out of the \$2,500,000 that was appropriated, total direct costs. This is the costs of supplies, materials, tools, et cetera that the youngsters used on the work project in the conservation.

The total number of hours that the youth worked is 497,000. The average benefits—we took the total direct costs of the projects and divided that into what the appraised value of that project would be, and then this comes up to what the youths themselves contributed on an hourly basis that had come out to \$3.55. This is the benefit that they contributed to the conservation work programs for both departments. They contributed 73 percent of the total cost of the program.

Chart No. 10 shows the YCC program accomplishment by program element for the U.S. Department of the Interior. This is where the work was performed in the Department of the Interior. Five percent was land resource services, which includes such things as surveying, mapping, land classification, engineering surveys, clearing and maintenance of projects, telephone transmissions and so forth.

Ten percent was water supply and control, and this, of course, is in the area of flood control, water distribution and supply, and so forth, in the Bureau of Reclamation, and also a study concerning erosion control, et cetera.

Environmental research, rehabilitation, gets back into historic site research and American heritage, such as at Harpers Ferry. It also includes such things as the stream improvements as far as debris is concerned, and the surveys the youngsters engaged in during the summer in determining the pollution contents of the streams and what effect it had on the wildlife inhabiting those streams.

General support in those programs are those areas that support directly to the Agency that had the camp on their land. In other words, they assisted the Department or Bureau in the maintenance of their buildings, the maintenance of their trails and campgrounds, et cetera.

Forage and timber production has been stated several times, reforestation and fire control. The youngsters did not go out and fight forest fires.

Recreation was our largest area. Forty-four percent of all of the youth hours went into the recreation areas, building campgrounds, maintaining campgrounds; in some cases they would be used as guides, et cetera.

Chart No. 11 shows the YCC program accomplishment by program element for the U.S. Forest Service—5 percent on range and range management, 9 percent wildlife, 9 percent support and other programs, 11 percent water, and 18 percent timber improvement, and 49 percent in the recreational area.

Chart No. 12 shows the YCC educational learning experience directly related to program accomplishment for the Department of the Interior. When we set up the program we felt that a learning experience should go along with each of the work projects that the youngsters undertook in the conservation mission and the environmental missions of the Department. These are the areas that we were

concerned with: 3 percent was in other educational areas, and this got into geology and zoology and the general areas of education. Water conservation took about 10 percent of their time. Soil conservation about 11 percent. Fires and wildlife, 11 percent. Environmental education, bays and harbors and wherever this activity took place.

Chart No. 13 shows the YCC educational learning experience directly related to program accomplishment for the U.S. Forest Service. The breakdown is about the same, and distribution is about the same.

If Mr. Cliff and Mr. Lake wish to allude to this, they can come back to it.

That about wraps it up.

(The charts referred to follow:)

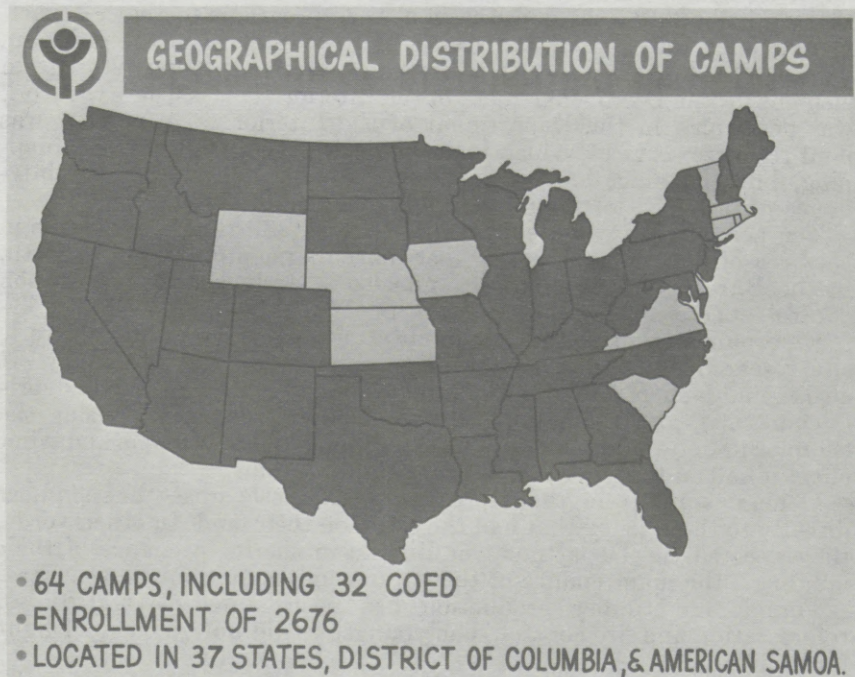


CHART No. 1



WHERE THE ENROLLEE COMES FROM

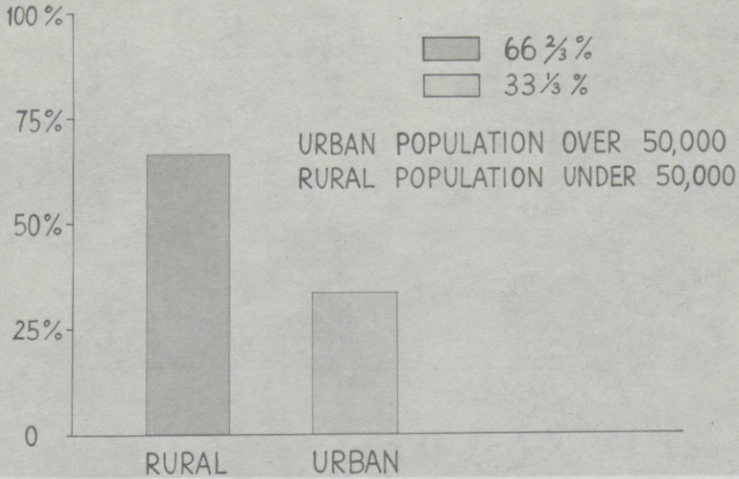


CHART No. 2



ENROLLEE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND NATIONAL COMPARISON

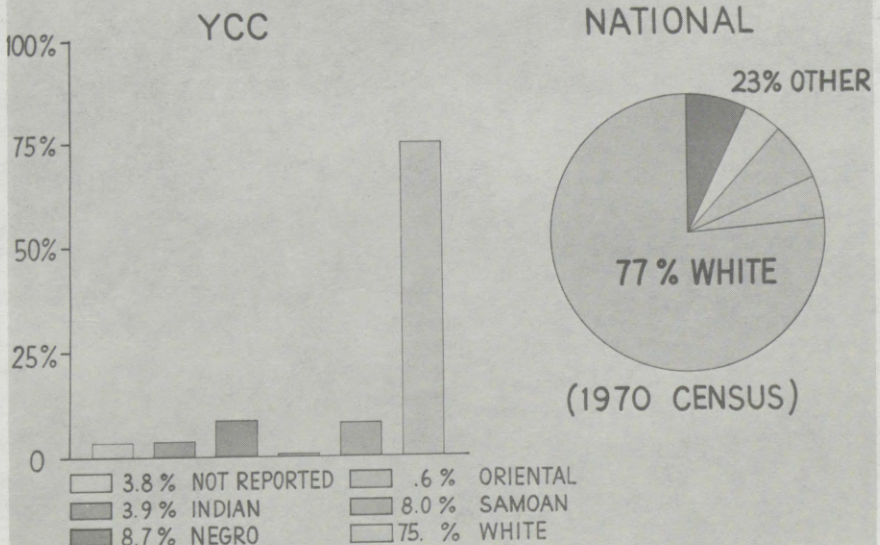


CHART No. 3



ENROLLEE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

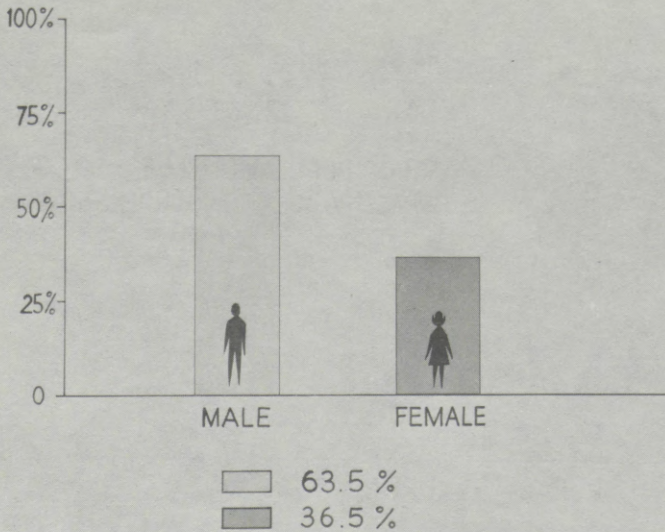


CHART No. 4



ENROLLEE SCHOOL GRADE LEVEL

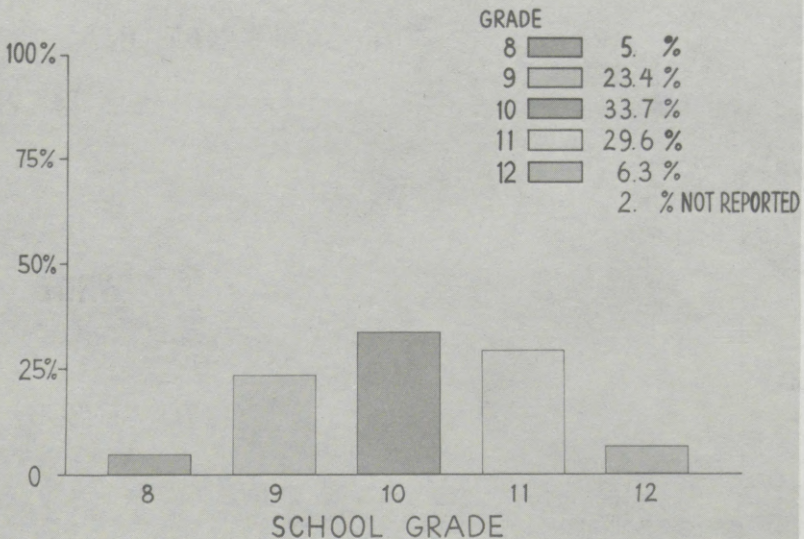


CHART No. 5



ENROLLEE FAMILY INCOME

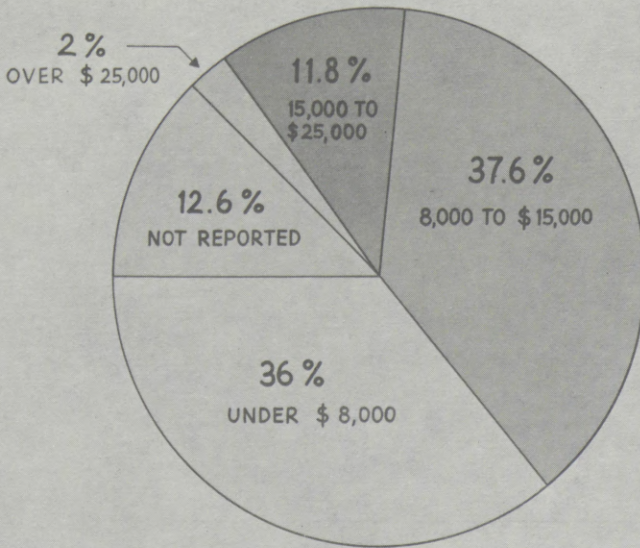


CHART No. 6



PROFILE OF A YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS ENROLLEE

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
<i>EDUCATION</i>			
YEARS OF SCHOOL	9.84	10.05	10.0
<i>AGE</i>	17.0	16.3	16.5
<i>SEX</i>	63.5%	36.5%	
<i>HOME RESIDENCE</i>			
RURAL		66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	
URBAN		33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	
<i>FAMILY INCOME</i>			
	2. %	OVER \$ 25,000	
	11.8 %	15,000 TO 25,000	
	37.6 %	8,000 TO 15,000	
	36.0 %	UNDER 8,000	
	12.6 %	NOT SHOWN	

CHART No. 7



PERCENT OF ENROLLEES WHO STAYED IN PROGRAM VIS-A-VIS DROPOUTS

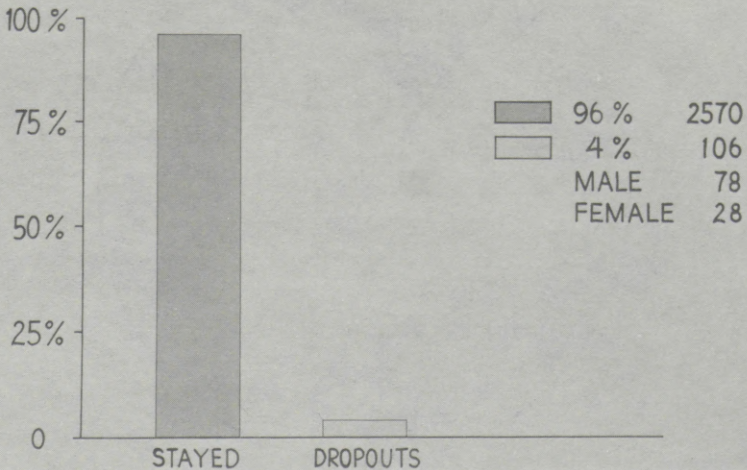


CHART No. 8



YCC PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT

OVERALL STATISTICS USDI - USFS

TOTAL NO. OF YOUTH	-	2676
TOTAL COST OF PROGRAM (9/30)	-	\$ 2,423,000
TOTAL DIRECT COST	-	\$ 359,000
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED	-	\$ 1,762,000
TOTAL YOUTH WORK HOURS	-	497,000
AVERAGE YOUTH WORK HOUR BENEFIT	-	\$ 355
WORK HOURS	-	65%
EDUCATION HOURS	-	35%
COST BENEFIT	-	73%

CHART No. 9



YCC PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT BY PROGRAM ELEMENT

U. S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

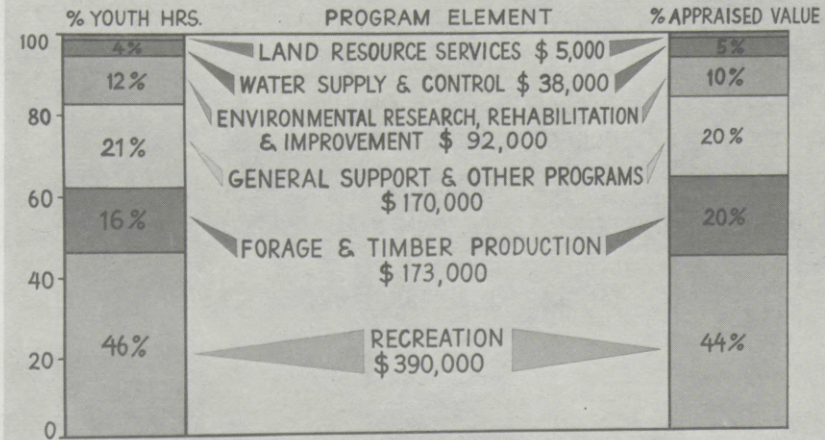


CHART No. 10



YCC PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT BY PROGRAM ELEMENT

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

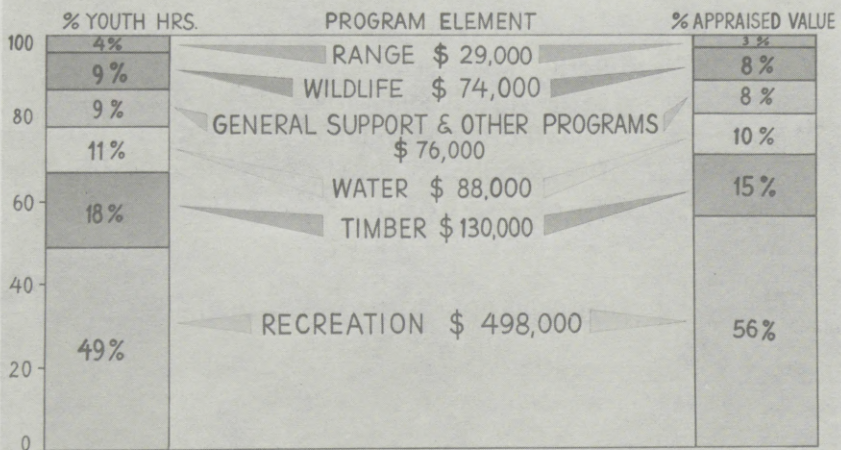
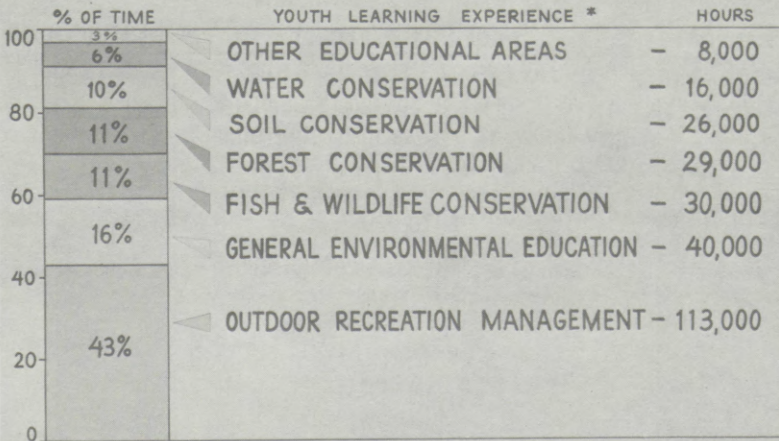


CHART No. 11



YCC EDUCATIONAL LEARNING EXPERIENCE DIRECTLY RELATED TO PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT

U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR



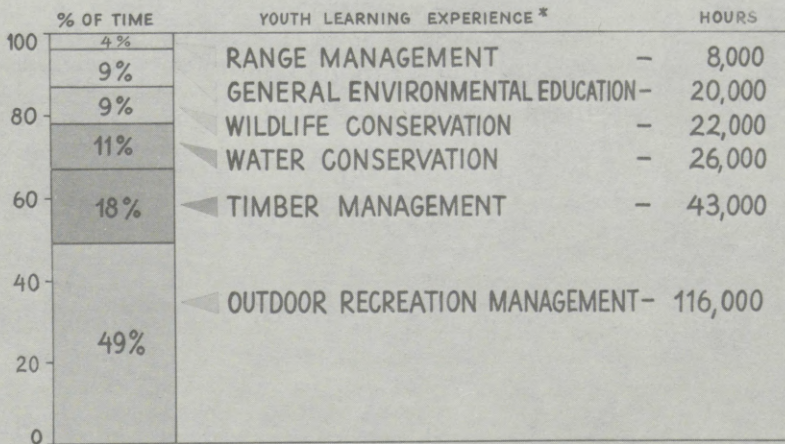
* AN ADDITIONAL 10 HOURS OF NON -WORK RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION WAS RECEIVED EACH WEEK, BY EACH YCC ENROLLEE, AS A MINIMUM.

CHART No. 12



YCC EDUCATIONAL LEARNING EXPERIENCE DIRECTLY RELATED TO PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT

U. S. FOREST SERVICE



* AN ADDITIONAL 10 HOURS OF NON -WORK RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION WAS RECEIVED EACH WEEK, BY EACH YCC ENROLLEE, AS A MINIMUM.

CHART No. 13

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. Those will appear in the record. If you want to edit your comments so they come in between them, we would appreciate it very much.

In our original bill we called for a report on the cost-sharing program in the States. The Chairman has requested it and his letter has not been answered.

Can you tell us where it is and what happened to it?

Mr. BODMAN. We prepared a summary, which we turned over to the White House and you should receive your copy from the White House as specified.

Senator STEVENS. We would like to have that before too many days pass. I think it would be embarrassing to some of us on the floor if it is not there.

I also understand you are going to seek the full \$3.5 million for next year. There is no money in the budget, as I understand. I hope we might get a request for that.

Mr. BODMAN. That is right. I stated earlier in my testimony that the administration was going to request supplemental funds.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much.

I am happy to have the comment about some participation for Alaska next year. Thank you very much.

I would like to hear from Mr. Cliff and Mr. Lake at this time. Sorry to keep you, Ed.

**STATEMENT OF EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF, U.S. FOREST SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT
LAKE, DIRECTOR OF MANPOWER AND YOUTH CONSERVATION
PROGRAM, U.S. FOREST SERVICE**

Mr. CLIFF. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have with me Mr. Robert Lake, Director of our Division of Youth and Manpower programs, who had overall responsibility for directing the Forest Service share of this YCC program.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you, Chief.

Mr. CLIFF. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate this opportunity to participate in your consideration of the Youth Conservation Corps program. The Department of Agriculture has been deeply involved in the creation and management of the pilot Youth Conservation Corps program. Our resource conservation and environmental improvement efforts benefit directly from the work of the youth involved in the Corps, and from the broadened understanding of our Nation's natural resources that these young people gain through their involvement.

As indicated by the Secretary, in our report to your committee we recommend that S. 2454 not be enacted.

During the summer of 1971 the Department of Agriculture participated in the first year of the 3-year pilot Youth Conservation Corps program authorized by the Act of August 13, 1970. The total program involved approximately 2,600 youth on 64 projects in 37 States, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa. The Forest Service served approximately 1,384 youths, a little over half, in 34 projects throughout the Nation.

The youth who participated in this year's program accomplished improvements on our forests, recreation areas, parks and waterways.

These young people developed a greater understanding of conservation and the need to protect our natural environment. They also increased their human understanding through the opportunity to live, work, and learn with young men and women with different values and backgrounds. I think this is one of the real strengths of this program.

We are not yet prepared to recommend a permanent program. Further analysis needs to be made as to how the Youth Conservation Corps and perhaps other programs can meet the objectives of the Youth Conservation Corps Act. We are still developing the report of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, required by section 4 of the Youth Conservation Corps Act, relating to the first year's operations. In the meantime, the 3-year pilot program will proceed on the basis of the current level of \$3.5 million.

This completes my statement. I will be glad to try to answer any questions you may have.

Senator STEVENS. Chief, Senator Jordan mentioned earlier S. 1379, his bill, to establish volunteers in the Forest Service. Do you know if your Department has reported on that bill?

Mr. CLIFF. Our report on that bill has not yet been cleared. This bill is before the Senate Agriculture Committee. It would give us the same authority as the park service.

Senator STEVENS. That is a volunteer program, is it not?

Mr. CLIFF. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. In view of the comments made by the Chairman, would you as soon as you can give this committee your views so we can determine whether we want to add a title II to this bill?

Mr. CLIFF. As soon as we are free to comment on it, we will, yes.

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Lake, did you have any comments to make about the program? If you would like to add your comments to those of Mr. Aker, for the record, at a later time to explain these charts, any comments you might have on the charts, we would like to have you do that.

Mr. LAKE. Senator Stevens, I believe the explanation given by Mr. Governor Aker is sufficient for both departments for the current year.

Mr. CLIFF. Thank you, Senator.

(Subsequent to the hearing the following information was received:)

State and camp name	Agency	Administering unit and address	Number of youth		
			Boys	Girls	Coed
Alabama—Wheeler.....	Bureau Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.	National Wildlife Refuge, Decatur 35601.	25		
Arizona—Elden ¹	Forest Service.....	Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff 86002.			50
Arizona—Grand Canyon....	National Park Service..	Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon 86023.	25		
Arkansas—Old Clear Fork Recreation.	Forest Service.....	Ouachita National Forest, Hot Springs National Park 71901.	25		
California—Camp Ole.....	do.....	Cleveland National Forest, Mount Laguna 92408.		42	
California—Minarets.....	do.....	Sierra National Forest, Northfork 93643.	64		
California—Shasta Lake ¹	do.....	Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Redding 96001.			50
Colorado—Colorado Springs ¹	do.....	Pike National Forest, Colorado Springs 80907.			25
Colorado—Rocky Mountain.	National Park Service..	Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park 80517.	30		
District of Columbia—National Capital Parks ¹ .	do.....	National Capital Parks—East Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021.			50
Florida—Florida.....	Forest Service.....	Florida National Forests, Deland 32730.		50	

See footnotes at end of table.

State and camp name	Agency	Administering unit and address	Number of youth		
			Boys	Girls	Coed
Florida—Flamingo.....	National Park Service..	Everglades National Park, Homestead 33030.	40		
Georgia—Piedmont.....	Bureau Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.	National Wildlife Refuge, Round Oak 31080.	25		
Idaho—Idaho City.....	Forest Service.....	Boise National Forest, Idaho City 83631.	42		
Illinois—Crab Orchard.....	Bureau Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.	National Wildlife Refuge, Cartersville 62918.			40
Indiana—Hardin Ridge.....	Forest Service.....	Wayne-Hoosier National Forest, Heltonville 47436.		11	
Kentucky—Daniel Boone, ¹	do.....	Daniel Boone National Forest, Winchester 40391.			45
Louisiana—Evangeline ¹	do.....	Kisatchie National Forest, Alexandria 71301.			25
Maine—Moosehorn.....	Bureau Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.	National Wildlife Refuge, Calais 04619.			40
Maryland—Round Meadow.....	National Park Service..	Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont 21788.			40
Michigan—Golden Lake.....	Forest Service.....	Ottawa National Forest, Iron River 49935.	30		
Michigan—Iroquois.....	do.....	Hiawatha National Forest, Brimley 49715.	43		
Minnesota—Bald Eagle.....	do.....	Chippewa National Forest, Cass Lake 56633.			98
Mississippi—Noxubee.....	Bureau Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.	National Wildlife Refuge, Brooksville 39739.			50
Missouri—Braddock Lakes.....	Forest Service.....	Mark Twain National Forest, Willow Springs 65793.		70	
Montana—Condon.....	do.....	Flathead National Forest, Kalispell 59901.	30		
Montana—Kalispell ¹	do.....	do.....		8	
Montana—Lolo.....	do.....	Lolo National Forest, Missoula 59801.		20	
Montana—Ninemile.....	do.....	do.....	25		
Montana—Garnet.....	Bureau of Land Management.	Missoula District Office Missoula 59801.			50
Nevada—Desert Range ¹	Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife.	National Wildlife Refuge, Las Vegas 89108.			20
Nevada—Carson City ¹	Bureau of Land Management.	Carson City District Office, Carson City 89701.			25
New Hampshire—White Mountain, ¹	Forest Service.....	White Mountain National Forest, Laconia 03296.			28
New Jersey—Brigantine ¹	Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife.	National Wildlife Refuge, Oceanville 08231.			20
New Jersey—Sky's Edge.....	National Park Service..	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Columbia 07832.	50		
New Mexico—San Antonio.....	Forest Service.....	Santa Fe National Forest, Jemez Springs 87025.	30		
New Mexico—Continental Divide Training Center.	do.....	Continental Divide Training Center, Continental Divide 87312.			50
New York—Montezuma ¹	Bureau Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.	National Wildlife Refuge, Seneca Falls 13148.			20
North Carolina—Cherokee.....	Bureau Indian Affairs..	Cherokee Indian Reservation, Cherokee 28719.			50
North Dakota—Standing Rock.....	do.....	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates 58538.			50
Ohio—Marietta.....	Forest Service.....	Wayne Hoosier National Forest, Marietta 45750.	40		
Oklahoma—Jones Academy.....	Bureau Indian Affairs..	Jones Academy, Hartshorne 74547.			50
Oregon—Canyon Creek.....	Forest Service.....	Ochoco National Forest, Prineville 97754.	42		
Oregon—Rager.....	do.....	Ochoco National Forest, Paulinax 97751.		30	
Pennsylvania—Lamar.....	Bureau Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.	Lamar National Fish Hatchery, Lamar 16848.			25
South Dakota—Spearfish.....	Forest Service.....	Black Hills National Forest, Spearfish 57783.		31	
Tennessee—Tremont.....	National Park Service..	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg 37738.	50		
Texas—Texas.....	Forest Service.....	National Forests in Texas, New Waverly 77358.	32		
Texas—Laguna ¹	Bureau Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife, San Benito 78586.			25
Utah—Alta.....	Forest Service.....	Wasatch National Forest, Alta 84070.			50

See footnotes at end of table.

State and camp name	Agency	Administering unit and address	Number of youth		
			Boys	Girls	Coed
Utah—Salt Lake City.....	Bureau of Reclamation.	Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake City 84115.			50
Utah—Weber State College.....	do.	do.	50		
Utah—Koosheram.....	do.	do.			50
Washington—Index.....	Forest Service.	Snoqualmie National Forest, Index 98256.			12
Washington—Rimrock.....	do.	Snoqualmie National Forest, Naches 98937.			50
Washington—Spirit Lake.....	do.	Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Toutle 98649.	25		
Washington—Mount Rainier.....	National Park Service.	Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire 98397.			50
Washington—Olympic.....	do.	Olympic National Park, Port Angeles 98362.			12
Washington—Big Bend.....	Bureau of Reclamation.	Bureau of Reclamation.			50
West Virginia—Camp Wood.....	Forest Service.	Monongahela National Forest, Alvon 24913.			99
West Virginia—Harpers Ferry.....	National Park Service.	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry 25425.			20
Wisconsin—Chippewa Lake.....	Forest Service.	Chequamegon National Forest, Clam Lake 54517.			100
Wisconsin—Trump Lake.....	do.	Nicolet National Forest, Wabeno 54566.	37		
American Samoa—Samoa ¹	Office of Territories.	Office of Territories, Washington, D.C.			230

¹ Nonresidential.

Senator STEVENS. Dr. Marans?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. MARANS, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Mr. MARANS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read my statement. I think many of the young people in the audience would be interested in my comments. I feel I was personally involved with many of them and responsible for administration questionnaires, we think, too, at the beginning of the camp period and at the end. Having gone through many of these questionnaires myself and having begun to analyze the data, I think I can provide some insights which I think they may or may not agree with. With your permission, I would like to read that statement.

Senator STEVENS. I intend to stay here until the hearing is over.

Mr. MARANS. My name is Robert W. Marans, and I am a research associate at the institute for social research at the University of Michigan. I am testifying before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in my capacity as the principal investigator for the institute's evaluation of the Youth Conservation Corps program. Many of the comments which I make today reflect not only my opinions and observations, but those of my colleagues, Drs. B. L. Driver and John C. Scott. Our evaluation of the Youth Conservation Corps program concerns itself with the impact of the program on youth with respect to stated program objectives. These deal with increasing the participants' understanding of and concern for environmental problems and issues, improving their skills in social relations and improving their self-esteem and other dimensions of self-concept. Our approach to this evaluation was two-pronged.

First, we administered questionnaires aimed at measuring Corps members along these dimensions during their first week of participation in the program and again during their final week of participation. These questionnaires were administered at two points in time in order to observe changes that may have taken place as a result of the program and related Corps experience. In addition to this systematic data collection, we visited a representative number of Youth Conservation Corps camps in order to observe firsthand the kinds of activities in which the Corps members participated as well as the environments within which the activities took place. Drs. Driver, Scott, and I each spent approximately 2 days at each of 17 camps. Besides observing the camp programs in action, we talked to camp directors, their staffs, and the Corps members themselves. The comments which follow reflect the information gathered during these site visits and, to a very limited extent, the information that was systematically collected at the beginning and at the end of the camp programs.

I mention this because the process of data analysis, which is time-consuming and complex, is presently underway and that any discussion of our complete findings would be premature.

I also should mention that our data collection effort went far beyond that which was needed for our overall evaluation of the program. We collected this additional information in anticipation of doing an in-depth analysis of the participating Corps members and how they responded to variations in the locally administered programs and camps. We feel that this analysis would be extremely useful in the planning and administration of the program at the national and local levels in subsequent years.

Based on our observations, our discussions with the Corps members and staff at the camps we visited, and a preliminary look at returned questionnaires, we would have to say that the Youth Conservation Corps is a highly successful program. The extent to which this statement is justified will be determined by our systematic evaluation of the questionnaires referred to earlier. Nevertheless, the attitudes and expressions of satisfaction conveyed to us by Corps members and staff alike cause us to be optimistic at this point in time.

Keeping in mind this highly favorable overall impression, the program and various aspects of it, nevertheless, could be altered to improve its operation in the future. Therefore, I would like to make a few comments based on our camp visits which may be verified in our analysis of the Corps members' questionnaires as well as the questionnaires we administered to the camp directors themselves.

First of all, I would like to comment on one aspect of the work programs and assignments given to Corps members. As many of us close to the program have already heard, Corps members at various camps were highly motivated and therefore worked more diligently than anticipated. Work assignments were completed far ahead of the schedule established by local agency personnel resulting in problems of planning and providing subsequent work. Often Corps members were forced to wait around while new assignments were being arranged. Boredom and, to some extent, resentment resulted.

Early completion of work also required Corps members to move from one assignment to another, impinging on the work activities of a second work group. Such situations were intolerable for Corps members who derived satisfaction from their groups' completing an assignment and seeing the product of their collective efforts.

A second comment deals with the educational programs. In many cases, we found the typical classroom was not the most conducive setting for instilling environmental values and information which the program aimed at conveying. Many Corps members considered the classroom experience as repetitious of their school experiences during the rest of the year.

In several camps, however, we observed educational experiences which formed an integral part of the work program. We suspect that Corps members in such camps may have had more opportunities to develop an ecological perspective than Corps members at camps which relied entirely on the classroom experience.

The Youth Conservation Corps program offers opportunities to experiment and innovate in new educational settings and it is important that these opportunities not be overlooked.

Another comment deals with recruiting youth from areas contiguous to locations of the Youth Conservation Corps camps. This practice which involves extensive cooperation between local sponsoring agency and school district personnel has administrative as well as economic advantages. However, a potential benefit of the program may be derived by recruiting some youth from environments which are different from environments where camps are located.

A proportion of young people from urban areas could be assigned to camps and work programs in rural areas, while youth from rural backgrounds may benefit from exposure to urban environments and problems associated with them. At the same time, additional program funding would make it possible to establish more camps in urban areas, thereby enabling a larger proportion of urban youth to participate in the program.

A fourth issue deals with the recruitment and discretionary powers of camp directors. For the most part we found the camp directors responsive to the needs of the youth and the objectives of the program. In some cases, however, we met camp directors who were not equipped to handle the assignments given them, who were limited in their understanding of the total scope of the program, or who were hampered by local supporting agencies in effectively running their programs.

Although we realize that careful attention was given to the process of selecting camp directors and their staffs, consideration should be given in the future to establishing objective criteria for recruiting and hiring camp personnel. These criteria could include, one, an understanding of the objectives of the Youth Conservation Corps program; two, demonstrating an ability to work with and establish rapport with youth; and three, an understanding of environmental issues and problems and their interrelationships, particularly with respect to the areas within which the camps operate.

We also feel that camp directors should be recruited early enough so as to involve them in program and camp planning prior to the opening the camp session.

Finally, we believe that camp directors should be given more discretion in running their camps according to the needs and preferences of their Corps members. Additional staff support should also be provided to relieve directors of much of the clerical and other administrative functions imposed upon them this summer.

A fifth issue deals with the two types of camps operating during the summer of 1971—the residential camps and the nonresidential camps. Corps members at nonresidential camps did not have the opportunity to take full advantage of the program because of limited time available during the week. They also did not have the experience of group living which offers unique opportunities to learn from peers.

Consequently, the commitment of many to the program was not great. Often these youth viewed their experience as just a job which they were able to find for the summer. On the other hand, most Corps members at residential camps where the program was a 24-hour experience expressed great enthusiasm for the Youth Conservation Corps and its objectives.

A related and final issue relates to the ratio of coed camps to camps consisting of all boys or all girls. In several instances, youth at non-coed camps expressed great dissatisfaction at not having members of the opposite sex as fellow Corps members. These expressions were heard at both all male and all female camps. However, the extent to which this complaint should influence policy on the ratio of coed to noncoed camps is difficult to say at this time.

These observations, as I indicated earlier, may be confirmed by our analysis of the data. Undoubtedly, other problems as well as accomplishments of the Youth Conservation Corps program also will be identified. We believe our findings will be useful in determining the true effectiveness of the program in terms of meeting the specified needs of the participating youth. At the same time, we hope our analysis can identify those characteristics of the camps and programs which attribute to the program accomplishments.

I also include some preliminary statistics which I believe many of which are confirmed by those figures presented by Mr. Aker. We do have a much further detailed background on family income, and it shows that there were—11 percent of the participating Corps members this year reported family incomes of under \$5,000, which is the point I think he was alluding to earlier.

We also noted in a more detailed fashion the distribution between where the urban areas or the rural areas, where the young people come from. Well over 60 percent came from rural, small town areas.

It is interesting to note that plans for the future, 94 percent of the youth at the beginning of camp said they were planning to return to school for the fall. When we asked them about the amount of formal education they expected to complete, well over 75 percent said they were going to go beyond high school. I think it will be interesting to see if in any way these percentages change as a result of a camp experience, which we will find out when we look at the second questionnaire.

Table 3 is interesting, I think, from the point of view that it tells what the young people did during the summer of 1970 and we noted that among the activities involved during the summer of 1970, 53 per-

cent said they spent part of that summer loving. When we asked the young people which activity did you do most, 29 percent said they spent most of that summer loving.

I think just the fact that we have given 661 people jobs this summer is a good indication of what the program has a potential of doing. We asked a number of questions related to their concern for the environment, and environmental issues, and one question in general, "How concerned are you about environmental problems." Seventy-eight percent were extremely concerned, and 22 percent were a little concerned.

And then we asked them why they applied for the program; 23 percent responded about doing something worthwhile for the environment, showing some concern for the environment. The most frequently mentioned response was being outdoors, close to nature, and working outdoors. Thirty-nine percent said this.

Finally, in some very preliminary figures, in the final questionnaire, we started out this questionnaire with the question: "How do you feel about your Youth Conservation Corps experience this summer?" Fifty-nine percent said they really liked it; 9 percent couldn't say they liked it or disliked it; 1 percent disliked it; and 31 percent weren't too sure.

Another question: "How worthwhile to you was your Youth Conservation Corps experience this summer?" Ninety-four percent said somewhat or very worthwhile.

I think these preliminary findings seem to indicate the program was highly successful, and we are looking forward to delving into the second wave of questionnaires.

Senator STEVENS. That is very good. We will print the selected statistics at the conclusion of your comments, Doctor.

I can only say, we envy you the opportunity of visiting these places, and I am sure your comments will be very beneficial to those who planned an expanded program.

Did you find any reflection of the young lady's comment about a fear of getting involved in too large an enterprise?

Dr. MARANS. At one point I was concerned about that potential problem myself. I feel one of the potential dangers of an expanding program would be to increase the size of the individual camps. I think the maximum size of any camp operating this summer was about 60 young people. I expect this number was probably close to optimum.

There are certain things that can be accomplished in relatively small groups. A camp of that size can work back down to six work-groups of 10 people each.

Senator STEVENS. We don't anticipate the expansion of any camp in size, as much as we anticipate the increase in number of camps and increase in coverage of the program, and a delightful number of them in Alaska.

We will look forward to seeing you in Alaska next year.

Thank you very much, Doctor.

(The statistics referred to follows:)

SELECTED STATISTICS FROM INITIAL QUESTIONNAIRES ADMINISTERED TO YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS MEMBERS, SUMMER, 1971

TABLE 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF CORPS MEMBERS, 1971

	Percent ¹	Number (base of percentages)
A. Sex of respondent:		
Male.....	63	1,443
Female.....	37	857
B. Race of respondent:		
White.....	82	1,883
Black.....	9	199
American Indian.....	4	96
Chicano.....	2	52
Other.....	2	45
C. Age of respondents (at beginning of camp):		
14.....	1	18
15.....	29	675
16.....	33	771
17.....	27	627
18.....	9	197
D. Family income ²		
Under \$5,000.....	11	226
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	15	313
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	16	330
\$10,000 to \$12,499.....	17	347
\$12,500 to \$14,999.....	12	248
\$15,000 to \$17,499.....	11	238
\$17,500 to \$19,999.....	6	126
\$20,000 or more.....	9	198
Don't know.....	3	72
E. Place of residence:		
A large city of more than 500,000 people.....	7	153
A medium size city of 100,000 to 500,000 people.....	10	227
A suburb of a large or medium size city.....	9	213
A small town of 25,000-100,000 people.....	16	377
A small town of less than 25,000 people.....	31	703
A rural area.....	26	587

¹ Percentages are based on a total of 2,310 initial questionnaires. Excluded from this total are questionnaires administered to corps members at the American Samoa camp and blank questionnaires returned to the Survey Research Center. With the exception noted in footnote 2, percentages have not been adjusted to exclude nonresponses for individual questions.

² Percentages are adjusted to exclude the 212 corps members not answering this question.

TABLE 2.—PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

	Percent ¹	Number (base of percentages)
A. Plans for the fall, 1971:		
Return to school or go to college.....	94	2,175
Other plans.....	3	65
B. Formal education expected to be completed:		
High school graduate.....	8	184
Additional technical or trade school training.....	9	203
Some college.....	14	336
4 years of college.....	28	637
More than 4 years of college.....	25	572
Don't know.....	14	313

¹ Percentages are based on a total of 2,310 initial questionnaires. Excluded from this total are questionnaires administered to corps members at the American Samoa camp and blank questionnaires returned to the Survey Research Center. Percentages have not been adjusted to exclude nonresponses for individual questions.

TABLE 3.—ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN DURING THE SUMMER, 1970¹

	Percent ²	Number (base of percentages)
A. Activities mentioned:		
Work in home town.....	53	1,223
Work away from home.....	15	356
Go to school.....	12	268
Go to summer camp, scout camp, etc.....	16	364
Travel with friends.....	24	554
Travel with family.....	43	994
Loaf.....	53	1,220
Other.....	10	214
B. Activity respondent did most:		
Work in home town.....	36	821
Work away from home.....	9	197
Go to school.....	6	144
Go to summer camp, scout camp, etc.....	3	62
Travel with friends.....	6	127
Travel with family.....	7	154
Loaf.....	29	661
Other.....	4	94

¹ The questions were: "Which of these things did you do last summer?" and "Which one did you do the most?"

² Percentages are based on a total of 2,310 initial questionnaires. Excluded from this total are questionnaires administered to corps members at the American Samoa camp and blank questionnaires returned to the Survey Research Center. Percentages have not been adjusted to exclude nonresponses for individual questions.

TABLE 4.—RESPONSES RELATED TO CORPS MEMBERS' CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

	Percent ¹	Number (base for percentages)
Concern for environmental problems ²		
Extremely concerned.....	42	958
Very concerned.....	36	828
Moderately concerned.....	17	391
A little concerned.....	2	50
Not at all concerned.....	1	19
Reasons for applying to youth conservation corps ³ (free response) (reasons cited by 10 percent or more of respondents):		
Being outdoors, close to nature; working outdoors, getting out of the city.....	39	890
Earning a little money.....	28	478
Doing something worthwhile for the environment; concern for the environment.....	23	522
Learning about the environment.....	22	407
Being with people my own age; meeting and working with people my own age.....	17	382
Gaining experience which could be useful in later career or study.....	12	289
Needed something to do this summer.....	12	285
Interested in ecology, wildlife conservation.....	11	250
Getting away from home, parent; just getting away.....	10	215
Importance of environmental reason for applying to Youth Conservation Corps: ⁴		
Very important.....	77	1,770
Somewhat important.....	20	470
Not very important.....	2	50

¹ Percentages are based on a total of 2,310 initial questionnaires. Excluded from this total are questionnaires administered to corps members at the American Samoa camp and blank questionnaires returned to the Survey Research Center. Percentages have not been adjusted to exclude nonresponse for individual questions.

² The question was: "In general how concerned are you about environmental problems?"

³ The question was: "As nearly as you can recall, what were some of the things that made you interested in the Youth Conservation Corps, things that made it seem like a good idea at the time you applied?"

⁴ The question was: "Here are some of the main reasons that different people give for being interested in the Youth Conservation Corps. For each item, mark whether it was very important, somewhat important, or not very important at the time you applied." Item: "The Youth Conservation Corps program is important, and one has an obligation to learn about the environment and to do what you can to take care of it."

TABLE 5.—SELECT RESPONSES TO THE YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS EXPERIENCE (FROM FINAL QUESTIONNAIRES)

	Percent ¹	Number (base for percentages)
"To begin with, how do you feel about your Youth Conservation Corps experience this summer?":		
I really liked it.....	55	1,229
I liked it.....	31	686
I can't say I clearly liked or disliked it.....	9	208
I disliked it.....	1	30
I really disliked it.....	(2)	10
"How worthwhile to you was your Youth Conservation Corps experience this summer?":		
Very worthwhile.....	71	1,582
Somewhat worthwhile.....	23	526
Not very worthwhile.....	2	46
Not at all worthwhile.....	1	11

¹ Percentages are based on a total of 2,245 final questionnaires and have not been adjusted to exclude nonresponses to individual questions.

² Too few cases to percentagize.

Senator STEVENS. Doctor Smith.

STATEMENT OF DR. SPENCER SMITH, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Dr. SMITH. Eleven of the 14 of the national organization has supported this legislation since its inception. I am sure many will file statements in support of this bill.

Senator STEVENS. I do hope you will tell your supporting agents or organizations that we will keep the record open for 2 weeks to receive comments and they will be put in the record.

Dr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, being an organization outside of Government, I can speak plainly. I have been a bureaucrat, as have you, and we know the game, and that all of the agencies are probably enthusiastic about this program, but it has fallen afoul of the usual gamit one has to run, which is the accountants in the Budget Bureau, and their judgments aren't always correct.

I think it is interesting that the testimony that the administration presented last time in opposition to this bill, they made four specific items of criticism. First, you could not interest the youth, they wouldn't take part in it. Well, I think it has already been pointed out that we have 400 applications for every YCC position under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, and about 80,000 applications for 1,100 positions supervised by the Interior Department.

Second, they said it cost too much. We have heard from the presentation here that the individuals themselves, in terms of the contributions they make, let alone in terms of what it did for the individuals, accomplished approximately 73 percent of the total cost.

And third, they said they couldn't provide the facilities. Somehow they managed to scrap these together, which was not too difficult. Fourth, they said it was too short a time, they couldn't get any work done, anything accomplished.

This reminds me of the story of the man haled into court because, his dog bit someone. His defense was: the dog is gentle, the dog doesn't have any teeth, and third, I don't have a dog.

We have learned a lot from the early 1950's when we tried to support a youth conservation corps.

I would like to put into the record, as read, my statement, if possible, and I certainly will appreciate it.

I want to point out that we applaud the general philosophy that has been a part of this. S. 2454, I think, however, we should not lose track of the fact in our experience last year and the experience in the future will include a number of disadvantaged youths, and this is important, and I think it is important for all of those who are involved.

I do think, Mr. Chairman, that this is one of the reasons why our "Founding Fathers" apparently have three branches of Government. This matter of the Youth Conservation Corps has also been, since our effort of the 1950's, to try to revitalize it, that it was primarily an organization established from the Congress, got most of its impetus from the Congress.

This was true during the Eisenhower administration. When the Kennedy administration came in, we tried to preach to the administration, this was a good program. We met with President Kennedy and he said this was a good program. We finally got a bill in. He called us together and said, what do you think of it. We didn't want to say we thought your bill was lousy, Mr. President, but the objective was not efficient. Somehow we never got a youth conservation corps through during that particular time.

Then it became a part of the Job Corps conservation center, and that was reduced in the first opportunity. The momentum and impetus for the youth corps has come from the Congress, never from downtown. I hope Congress keeps doing this.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. We will print your statement in full in the record, Dr. Smith.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., SECRETARY, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., Secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C. We wish to indicate at the outset our commendation and support of the Chairman and his colleagues for their continued efforts in behalf of the Youth Conservation Corps.

The present recommendation for amending the Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-378) will increase the pilot program from 2,200 to 100,000 young people between the ages of 15 and 18, to work in the nation's forests, parks, and related areas.

Additionally, the proposed amendment would establish a pilot program that would employ an additional 25,000 young people on State projects with 80% Federal and 20% State financing.

It comes as no surprise to us that there has been an average of some 400 applicants for every YCC position available under the supervision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as well as the 80,000 applications for the 1100 jobs supervised by the Interior Department. There has seldom been a program with which we have been associated in the 17 years of our existence that has had such grass-roots, widespread, by-partisan, popular support. It can likewise be said that it has received resistance for reasons which have never been completely clear to many of us, since such opposition was generally based on the concern for costs.

The YCC and the CCC embodied a simple philosophy. When young people are out of work and out of school with nothing to do that is constructive and meaningful and with many programs being held in abeyance on many of our government-owned lands, a program that would enhance the solution to both problems appears obvious.

The most amazing objections have been set forth in regard to these programs. The cost is more than sending a boy to Harvard; many young people are taken from their homes and environments; and, finally, such a program was not a simple extension of vocational training which it should have been. As to the

latter, any attempt to make it so was opposed by vocational educators. When we first attempted in 1955-56 to interest members of the Congress and others in reestablishing a youth conservation program, all of these arguments were offered. It mattered not that the accomplishments of the old CCC program were replete with great success, both in terms of the rehabilitation of young men, as well as rehabilitation of natural resources. It hasn't been too many years ago that the majority of the recreation facilities that were in existence in National Forests, and in some other areas of our public lands, were constructed by the CCC.

I shan't take the time of the Committee to recall all of the long agonizing history of the several versions of a Youth Conservation Corps. Suffice for our purposes here is to indicate that the first attempt to authorize a program after the CCC was evident by extensive hearings in both the House and Senate Committees. It was to be a part of the Labor Department but before it could come to fruition was renamed the Youth Employment Act which maintained two different sections, one for a Youth Conservation Corps, the other for a City Welfare Corps. While this measure was successful in the Senate, it was before the House Rules Committee at the time of President Kennedy's death.

The Johnson Administration used the Youth Employment Act as a means of broadening the scope for a general war on poverty. It is not our purpose here to debate the appropriateness of that program, its successes and/or failures, but to offer the observation that the one program that did achieve much was the Job Corps Conservation Centers. The amount of achievement in the short time that they were in existence was enormous. Despite this fact there was a continued harassment that too much was being spent for what was received. Ultimately this program was drastically reduced—reduced on the basis that it cost too much and 59 Job Corps Centers were closed. Mr. Chairman, I visited a great number of these Job Corps Centers and maintained a rather close liaison with the administration of these Centers through the Bureau of Public Land Management, National Park Service and the Forest Service. There was no question as to the worthiness of these projects and activities undertaken by these young people. If it were not for the time involved, I would be happy to document the general estimates as to the enhancement of this country's investment in natural resources by these young people.

Also, if the program did nothing else, it allowed us a kind of inventory that no one had bothered to take heretofore. It wasn't a very satisfying inventory. It found that the enrollees in these Conservation Job Corps Centers had an average grade reading level of 3.7, and an average mathematical level of about 4.1. About 60% came from broken homes. Approximately 80% had not seen a doctor or a dentist within the last 10 years and 50% had never visited one in their lives. Over 60% came from not only substandard but practically conditions of squalor as far as housing and general local environment was concerned. Eighty percent of the enrollees were attending no school.

It is at this point, Mr. Chairman, that one begins to obtain some perspective on the whole problem of costs. What is a boy worth? Perhaps he will not be qualified as a result of his Youth Conservation Corps experience to step into a high paying job on the automobile assembly line, or as a machinist, or in a variety of other ways, but a number of things will have been achieved. First, many will be taken out of environments that are not conducive to growth, to understanding, to getting along with people, and, yes, to do even simple tasks and effect simple learning processes. Another factor is that many have been given an appreciation for the outdoors and an understanding of problems in caring for the public domain and the general public lands.

The promise that the replacements of Job Corps facilities with the more meaningful organizations that were to be close to home, that would provide better training, and, above all, would cost less, have not come to pass. There is no question about the fact that the cost per individual in the so-called Mini Centers has been far above the average student enrollment cost than was anticipated. Also, the so-called introduction of Mini Centers has never really gotten off the ground to the extent anticipated. There are plans for approximately 25 to 30 centers, hardly a replacement for the 59 that were cut, and to the best of our knowledge only 9 to 11 are functioning at present. Some of the individual Mini Centers that qualify as such are simply a reopening of other centers which had been established under the previous Job Corps Conservation groups. What are the real costs? What of the costs of a young man getting into trouble? What of the costs of a non-productive citizen? The Youth Conservation Corps has been criticized in many instances for not being able to solve all problems of youth rather than evaluated as to the contributions made and the problems that have been solved. The atmosphere of acceptance by the general public and by the young

people especially has been evident from the outset. Whether one talks to a park ranger, a forest ranger, or any of the others who have had experience in administering these programs, they will find the most enthusiastic supporters of any government worker I have ever heard describe his project and activity. By and large, these people are seasoned veterans. They have been a part of bureaus that have had considerable responsibility for natural resource management over a long period of time. It is not a question of their getting a job where one had not previously existed. Generally speaking, the Youth Conservation Corps was established and maintained with a very minimum input of operating expense as far as personnel was concerned. Many of those working in the bureaus were unhappy to have these assignments at the outset and became the strongest protagonists for this kind of program in a relative short time.

We have applauded the general philosophy that has been a part of S. 2454, that is, an attempt to achieve a broad base in selecting young people for the Youth Conservation Corps. Some have criticized this on the basis that the Corps should be made up entirely of disadvantaged youth and that this should be the total function and total effort of the program. We have found in our experience that young people from a variety of socio-economic, racial and religious backgrounds attain a more fundamental education and experience than if we attempt to limit the enrollment to the very narrow base of economic disadvantaged young people. There may be a number of areas of disadvantage, all of which is not economic. In any event, however, a broad base approach is better for the country and the young people. There is no question that some problems are magnified because of this diversity, but in the long run that which is achieved by such a program is far more lasting and far more significant.

Mr. Chairman, I have dealt in generalities because I know of the specific and technical information as well as the factual information regarding these programs to which the Committee has access, especially those of the CCC as well as the Job Corps Conservation Centers. I am, however, at the disposal of the Committee in responding to any inquiries or factual information I may have from my own individual experience in observing these centers, or from the materials that were amassed in some considerable quantity regarding the performance of the Conservation Job Corps Centers under the OEO program. My effort, therefore, has not been purposely dogmatic but rather to summarize my general thinking at this time in an effort to conserve the Committee's time in its deliberation of this important legislation.

As always, we are grateful for the opportunity to offer our views.

Senator STEVENS. I want to tell you that the fourth branch of Government, those people who have the money, often get the word last. I spent the whole World War II looking for the guy who was trying to get the word, and I decided they all retired from the Government.

Thank you very much.

The hearing is completed, and we will put into the record the statements that have been received from the individual persons who are interested in the programs.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m. the hearing was concluded.)

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed:)

STATEMENT OF COL. KENNETH R. HAMPTON, U.S.A. (RET.), ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

I am Colonel Kenneth R. Hampton, U.S. Army, Retired. My position with the National Wildlife Federation is one of conservation liaison—principally with the Executive Branch agencies.

The National Wildlife Federation has affiliates in all 50 states and the Virgin Islands. These affiliates, in turn, are composed of local groups and individuals, who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the Federation number an estimated three million persons.

Mr. Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation greatly appreciates the invitation to testify today on S. 2454, a bill designed to expand the Youth Conservation Corps.

As you know, the Federation has ardently supported the concept of a Youth Conservation Corps from its earliest inception two years ago. The distinguished Chairman of this Committee, who can be rightly looked on as one of the principal founding fathers of the YCC, is to be congratulated for the wisdom and vision that led to the promulgation of Public Law 91-378 in August, 1970, which resulted in the establishment of a pilot YCC program last summer. I am sure that Senator Jackson and Congressman Meeds, as the main motivating forces behind the YCC, have gained the respect and gratitude of every American citizen who is concerned about the future of our great union.

It should come as no great surprise, Mr. Chairman, that the National Wildlife Federation enthusiastically endorses and supports the S. 2454. Having witnessed the great good accomplished by the YCC during its first summer of operation, the Federation takes the firm position that our country can ill-afford not to expand the Corps.

When a new national program becomes an instant success, as happened in the case of the pilot YCC program in the summer of 1971, it more than likely than indicates that a void existed in an area where there is a real need. In our collective judgment, the YCC, with its emphasis on conservation works, is the right program at the right time. We are of the opinion that thoughtful citizens throughout our nation will support the \$150 million annual cost of an expanded YCC, as authorized in S. 2454.

If the experienced gained last summer can be used as a yardstick to measure the future potential value of the Corps, it appears that the public will get an excellent return for the dollars expended. In 1971—its first summer of operation—the pilot Youth Conservation Corps, operating on a budget of \$2.5 million with a strength of 2200 young men and women, completed \$1.8 million worth of conservation work projects. This included such projects as wildlife habitat improvement, maintenance and construction of trails, campground construction, erosion control, tree planting, and timber stand improvement. For his labors, each YCC member received, after deductions, about \$300. Based on these statistics it appears reasonable to assume that close to 75 percent of the \$150 million proposed for the annual operation of the YCC would be returned to the taxpayers through the completion of badly-needed conservation work projects. Another 20 percent, approximately, would be paid to the Corps workers. Only an approximate 5 percent would be required to defray overhead costs.

The physical environment of the United States and—in truth—the entire world, is in deep trouble. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation has long been concerned about the deterioration of such precious natural resources as our water, air, soil, and wildlife. In an attempt to awaken people to the grave condition of our environment, the Federation developed the

Environmental Quality Index in 1969. Now the third annual EQ Index is being published in the October–November issue of National Wildlife Magazine. The 1971 EQ Index a graphical yardstick of environmental conditions, which is based on a number of factors—both objective and subjective—indicates that, in general, the overall quality of the environment continues to decline.

Along with the degradation of our environment, we are faced with a number of other problems including crime, unemployment—especially for our teenagers during the summer months—and the disenchantment of young people in general with the priorities established for our major national programs. Their discontent manifests itself in such things as campus protests, marches on the Capitol, and drug abuse.

The Youth Conservation Corps provides a viable mechanism possessing the potential to make significant inroads against many of these ills of present day society. In the YCC we have a program that—to use the vernacular of the day—“puts it all together”. Not only does it give young people of both sexes, ages 15 through 18, from all social, economic, and ethnic backgrounds, an opportunity for summer work in a variety of conservation projects aimed at enhancing the environment, it also casts the youngsters—who are our “hope for the future”—into a competitive living situation that helps develop their leadership qualities, respect for the views and capabilities of their peers, and a more reasoned, balanced outlook on life in general.

If the outstanding record established last summer by approximately 2200 youths working in 63 YCC camps scattered across the nation is any measure of what can be expected from a corps expanded to a strength of approximately 100,000, we can expect some great things to evolve. Thousands of applicants that had to be rejected last summer can be enrolled under the expanded program. Many of these youths will be presented with some real worthwhile “hero” images for the first time—people like the local ranger who is responsible for conserving the diverse natural resources in his district as well as maintaining and improving trails, roads, bridges, and shelters. Perhaps for the first time, this kind of young man or woman can get “turned on” by his physical environment and the variety of challenges it presents.

Many of us can bear personal witness to the good works performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's era and to the important role played by the CCC in molding character and building lives.

I can also bear personal witness to the great good of which the YCC is capable. Last July I was fortunate enough to participate in the dedication of a YCC camp in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland. I had the opportunity to speak with, and listen to some of the youths working at that camp. Never have I been in the midst of a more motivated, serious-minded, clear-thinking group of teenagers. It is this type of young person who has the capability to turn our country around and get it back on the right track. All we have to do is give him, or her half a chance.

The National Wildlife Federation notes with pleasure that S. 2454 would provide an opportunity for State Agencies to participate in the YCC program on a cost-sharing basis. We think that this approach possesses a great potential and we endorse it.

In closing, the Federation would make one further observation. For reasons difficult to understand, the Administration continues to demonstrate less than wholehearted support for the YCC. It reluctantly initiated a Pilot Program last summer after Congress figuratively forced money down its throat. Despite the overwhelming instant success which that program enjoyed, the Administration failed to include a budget request for continued funding in fiscal year 1972. We sincerely hope that the Administration changes its position on the Youth Conservation Corps and recognizes the YCC for what it is—a program that is pivotal to the successful enhancement of the environment and a program that can ameliorate some of the more serious social problems of this era. In any event. Mr. Chair—Chairman, the Federation applauds the efforts of Congress in general and this Committee in particular to not only keep a pilot YCC program in operation but, through new legislation such as S. 2454, to expand the program forty-fold.

You can be assured of our continued support for the Youth Conservation Corps. To deny the program the funds required in FY 72, to operate at a level at least equal to—but hopefully much greater than—FY 71, would be a tragic mistake. It would be a clear signal to the younger generation that his elders—and more specifically the Federal government—intend to pay lip service only to conservation education and the resolution of environmental problems. This must not happen.

Thank you for the opportunity to express these views.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST N. MOBLEY ASSEMBLYMAN, CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
FRESNO AND MADERA COUNTIES

On October 13, 1971 Assembly Bill 284 was signed into law by Acting Governor Ed Reinecke establishing a two-year pilot California Youth Conservation Corps. The bill will allow California to participate in the Federal Youth Conservation Corps program as established by Congress in public law 91-378. Passage of this legislation is the culmination of a coordinated effort between local, state and federal agencies in California to see that this type of program would be made available to as great an extent as possible in the State.

In the summer of 1970, an experimental conservation camp for young people was established near Huntington Lake in eastern Fresno County in cooperation with the Sierra National Forest. This program was expanded in 1971 to include programs in San Diego and Shasta Counties as well as the initial program in Fresno County. In California, the programs have been enthusiastically received by all parties concerned, and the desire for an expanded program is extremely great.

Under the provisions of the law, the State would allocate up to \$125,000 for the program providing that state funds are at least equally matched by federal funds. Each participating county in California would also contribute from its general funds up to ten percent of the total amount of program expenditures in a particular county for purposes of the corps program. The program will be administered by the California Resources Agency in the State Parks system and on other publicly owned lands.

The interest in this program cannot be understated. Over the past year, I have received letters of support for the program from a broad spectrum of Californians in both official and unofficial capacities. It has received strong support from local educational, youth, and conservation oriented groups. In addition, my office has received a large number of letters from California young people attempting to apply for participation in the program.

It is estimated that Assembly Bill 284 would be able to provide places for up to 6,500 young people between the ages of 15 and 19 in the YCC camps if adequate federal legislation is enacted. All involved agree that an important part of the project is that youngsters will learn to live in social groups and obtain good work habits, both of which contribute to responsible citizenship.

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 22, 1971

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 9, 1971

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 29, 1971

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 13, 1971

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 15, 1971

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1971 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 284

Introduced by Assemblymen Mobley, Maddy, and Duffy
(Coauthors: Senators Way and Zenovich)

January 27, 1971

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

An act to add Division 12 (commencing with Section 14000) to the Public Resources Code, relating to Youth Conservation Corps, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 284, as amended, Mobley (Emp. & P.E.). Youth Conservation Corps.

Adds Div. 12 (commencing with Sec. 14000), P.R.C.

~~Creates, within Resources Agency, the California Conservation Corps Commission and the California Advisory Committee on Conservation Corps, and prescribes their membership, powers, and duties.~~

Requires ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* to establish two-year pilot program, designated as California Youth Conservation Corps, to be financed by federal, state, and local government.

Provides that ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* shall employ applicants having parental consent from counties in which the ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* has established a California Youth Conservation Corps camp, who have attained the age of 15 years but have not attained the age of 19 years during summer months for developing, preserving, and maintaining environmentally important public lands and waters.

Requires the State Personnel Board to determine the rate of pay, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment for the staff of the corps camps as provided under designated provisions.

Requires ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* to conduct followup study of members of corps and file report on such study with Governor and Legislature not later than 5th calendar day of regular session of Legislature of each year.

Appropriates \$125,000 to the ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* for expenditure during the 1971-1972, 1972-1973, and 1973-1974 fiscal years for purposes of act, provided that the only moneys which may be expended for such purposes are those that, in combination with the moneys contributed by any county, have at least been equally matched by funds from the federal government for such purposes. Provides that such appropriation shall be reduced by the value of any services, materials, or property contributed by the state for such purposes, and that any moneys not expended shall revert to the General Fund on 5th calendar day of 1974 Regular Session.

To be operative only until the 5th calendar day of the 1974 Regular Session of the Legislature.

Vote— $\frac{2}{3}$; Appropriation—Yes; Fiscal Committee—Yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Division 12 (commencing with Section 14000)
2 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

3
4 DIVISION 12. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

5
6 CHAPTER 1. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF POLICY

7
8 14000. The Legislature finds and declares that gainful em-
9 ployment during the summer months of the youth of this state
10 in the healthful outdoor atmosphere in the state park system
11 and other publicly owned land creates an opportunity for
12 understanding and appreciating this state's natural environ-
13 ment.

14 14001. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this
15 division to further the development and maintenance of the
16 natural resources of this state by the youth of this state, and
17 to benefit the state's youth by providing them meaningful edu-
18 cational and work opportunities during the summer months.

19
20 CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

21
22 14100. Unless context otherwise requires, the definitions set
23 forth in this chapter govern the construction of this division.

24 14101. "Advisory committee" means the California Advi-
25 sory Committee on Conservation Corps.

26 14102. "Commission" means the California Conservation
27 Corps Commission.

28 14103

29 14101. "Corps" means the California Youth Conservation
30 Corps.

CHAPTER 3. CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION
CORPS COMMISSION

14200. There is in the Resources Agency the California Conservation Corps Commission, which shall carry out the provisions of this division. The commission shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor, who shall serve at his pleasure.

14201. There is in the Resources Agency the California Advisory Committee on Conservation Corps, which shall advise the commission in carrying out the provisions of this division. The advisory committee shall consist of a representative of the United States Forest Service, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the following members who shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Governor:

(a) One member representing the Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation.

(b) One member representing the Department of Fish and Game.

(c) One member representing the county superintendent of schools from any participating county.

(d) One member from the board of supervisors from any participating county.

(e) Four members from the general public who are active in youth, religious, and sportsmen organizations.

14202. The members of the commission and the advisory committee shall serve without compensation, but each of the members shall be reimbursed for his necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties.

CHAPTER 4 CHAPTER 3. CALIFORNIA YOUTH
CONSERVATION CORPS

14300. To carry out the purposes of this division, the ~~commission~~ Resources Agency shall establish a two-year pilot program, designated as the California Youth Conservation Corps, to be financed by federal, state, and local government.

14301. The corps shall consist of applicants having parental consent from counties in which the ~~commission~~ Resources Agency establishes a corps camp, who have attained the age of 15 years but have not attained the age of 19 years. The ~~commission~~ Resources Agency shall employ such persons during the summer months for the purposes of developing, preserving, and maintaining environmentally important public lands and waters.

No person shall be employed as a member of the corps in excess of 90 days during any single calendar year.

14302. The ~~commission~~ Resources Agency may establish corps camps in any county if the ~~commission~~ Resources Agency determines that there are sufficient funds available to establish a corps camp in such county, for the youth of such county.

1 Each participating county shall, from its general funds, each
2 contribute a sum of moneys as determined by the ~~commission~~
3 *Resources Agency*, but not to exceed 10 percent of the total
4 amount of moneys expended, or the value of services, materials,
5 or property use, or both, in a particular county for purposes
6 of the corps camp in such county, or in lieu of such sum or
7 any part thereof, labor, materials, or property equivalent in
8 value thereto, for carrying out the provisions of this division.

9 14303. The ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* shall determine
10 the rates of pay, hours, and other conditions of employment
11 in the corps.

12 14304. The ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* shall provide
13 transportation, lodging, subsistence, and other services and
14 equipment as it deems necessary or required for the members
15 of the corps in their duties. The ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency*
16 may contract with any public agency or any private person
17 for any of the services or equipment necessary or required to
18 carry out the provisions of this division.

19 14305. The ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* may contract
20 with any local school district, county superintendent of schools,
21 or governmental agency as it deems necessary, to develop and
22 implement a system for recruiting and selecting students to
23 participate in the corps program.

24 14306. The ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* may contract
25 with any local school district, county superintendent of schools,
26 or governmental agency as it deems necessary, to provide an
27 instructional component and work experience plan in order to
28 provide high school or college credit, or both, for students
29 participating in such program.

30 14306.5. In carrying out the provisions of this division, the
31 ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* may utilize any services, mate-
32 rials, or property of any agency of the state.

33 14307. The ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* shall adopt rules
34 and regulations to insure the safety, health, and welfare of
35 the members of the corps.

36 14307.5. The State Personnel Board shall determine the
37 rate of pay, hours of employment, and other conditions of
38 employment for the staff of the corps camps as provided under
39 Sections 18020, 18705, 18850, and 19261 of the Government
40 Code.

41 14308. Upon completion of each year's pilot program, the
42 ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* shall prepare a report detailing
43 the contribution of the program toward achieving the pur-
44 poses of this division and providing recommendations. Such
45 report shall be filed with the Governor and the Legislature
46 not later than the fifth calendar day of the regular session of
47 the Legislature of each year.

48 14309. The ~~commission~~ *Resources Agency* shall conduct a
49 followup study of the members of the corps and file a report
50 on such study with the Governor and the Legislature not
51 later than the fifth calendar day of the regular session of the
52 Legislature of each year.

CHAPTER 5. TERMINATION OF PROGRAM

14400. This division shall be operative only until the fifth calendar day of the 1974 Regular Session of the Legislature and shall have no force or effect after that date.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the ~~California Youth Conservation Corps Commission~~ *Resources Agency* the sum of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) for expenditure, during the 1971-1972, 1972-1973, and 1973-1974 fiscal years, to carry out the provisions of Division 12 (commencing with Section 14000) of the Public Resources Code; provided that the only moneys which may be expended for such purposes are those that, in combination with the moneys contributed by any county, have at least been equally matched by funds from the federal government for such purpose. The appropriation made by this section shall be reduced by the value of any services, materials, or property contributed by the state for such purposes. Any moneys not expended shall revert to, and be deposited in, the General Fund on the fifth calendar day of the 1974 Regular Session of the Legislature.

STATE OF NEVADA,
MANPOWER PLANNING COUNCIL,
Carson City, Nev., October 8, 1971.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Manpower Planning would like to submit views on last summer's pilot program, and suggestions for your consideration for its hearing on October 14.

Participation scope: (Pilot program concept—target group cut across all segments of social and socio-economic levels).

We considered this an excellent concept, the mixing, comparing, relating and up-grading that resulted. The "loser" attitude being able to compare and mix with the "winner" attitude.

Corpsman selection: (Pilot program—random selection).

This random type of selection is questionable. We would prefer to see a selection process that would reflect the "in-school" educational preparation of the potential corpsman. *Example:* If the potential corpsman is interested in working with wildlife, this interest should be expressed by his taking course study via biology or natural science and wild-life.

His school interests and achievements should be a consideration in the selective process.

Wage scale: (Pilot program—single-set wage).

Because of the wage factor, the 15 year old was more attracted to the program than the 18 year old. In Nevada, very few 18 year olds applied. A wage scale could be considered that would be commensurate with the responsibility, age, duties and previous Y.C.C. experience.

Incentive component: (Will the corpsman be eligible, excluded, or have priority in the selection of corpsman for the continuing years?)

We feel that they should have some priority based on their merits from the preceding program. Circumstances in which a youngster of 15 could progress in meaningful work and wage increases, would be an incentive.

Work sites: (In Nevada, all three have merit; Residential, Non-Residential and Spike Camps).

Residential: We have an ex-Job Corps camp that will accommodate 250 corpsman. It is in excellent shape and ready for usage without any renovation required. We also have forestry camps throughout Nevada that could be utilized for Residential programs.

Nonresidential: The daily return of youngsters to their homes has its advantages. The one disadvantage of the Non-Residential is the limitation of the work sites. Commuting two or three hours a day is obviously disadvantageous.

Spike camps: In Nevada, the use of either tent camps or trailers would be excellent. These Spike Camps could be used for four or five day work programs. Spike Camps with a limited squad of less than ten people, would be an excellent circumstance for specialized attention given to behavior problems. A squad organization, consisting of a college supervisor, a majority of well-adjusted youngsters, plus one or two behavior problems, would be an ideal setting for work and recreational therapy.

Senate bill No. 922: (Youth Camp Safety Act).

The purpose of this grant is to protect and safeguard the health and well-being of youth attending day camps, summer camps, etc. This Senate Bill, that is being considered, could be a source of additional funds for the training of youngsters in safety-first and health measures.

Sincerely yours,

DUKE DRAKULICH,
Manpower Planner.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS,
NEW ENGLAND SECTION, GREEN MOUNTAIN CHAPTER,
September 30, 1971.

Senator GEORGE D. AIKEN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: Thank you for bringing my attention to the recent bill (S. 2454) introduced by Senator Jackson to amend the "Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970." I have reviewed this bill and discussed it with Mr. Frank Armstrong, an associate of mine, and member of the Society of American Foresters and we feel the following sections should be given further study.

Section 3d of the bill provides for Federal-State cost sharing, whereby, the States would pay 20% of the total cost in a pilot cost sharing program. This section further states that at least 10% of the total corps employees must be funded by a cost sharing program. It seems most states will elect the program under Section 3a, which seems to imply 100% funding. Unless some states volunteer for the cost sharing program and guarantee 10% cost shared employment the entire program may be jeopardized. This situation could be remedied by deleting the 10% minimum number of employees that must be contracted in a cost sharing program. As a means of encouraging state participation in cost sharing would it be possible to establish a maximum quota of employees for each state that will be fully funded under the program and require 80-20 cost sharing for employees over that number? It seems that an equitable formula should be devised for allocating maximum enrollment numbers in the various states.

The funding aspect of this bill seems to be the major drawback in launching this program. I am sure that after careful study a workable funding procedure will be found.

Thank you for inviting me to comment on this legislation.

Yours very truly,

PETER R. HANNAH,
Chairman, Green Mountain Chapter,
Society of American Foresters.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
New York, N.Y., November 10, 1971.

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

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As Mayor of New York City I am writing in regard to your bill S. 2454, which would amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 and thereby expand the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program. The bill would provide opportunities for young people to learn conservation techniques in National Parks and related areas.

In keeping with the environmental concerns of S. 2454 I am asking that the bill be expanded to provide assistance for publicly owned park lands in cities with a population of one million or more. I feel that expansion of the bill is essential for the continuing preservation of our already scarce national resources.

Urban parks provide the only open spaces for residents of the city. These lands have always received particularly heavy use, more use, in most cases, on a per-acre basis than non-urban lands. Further, as city residents demand more recreational facilities and open space, city governments, beset with increasing financial difficulties, have become progressively less able to provide and maintain these facilities. The result is a depressing degeneration of once beautiful public parks.

The situation in New York City may serve as an example of the needs of cities in general. In my city we have approximately 37,400 acres of parkland. Most of this acreage is heavily used. Where we had hoped to move forcefully into programs of land management and conservation we have instead been forced to allocate most of our available funds to short-term maintenance needs. Even this technique has not always been successful.

Indeed, in the last few years, because of our increasingly tight financial situation, we have had to drastically reduce park maintenance staffs and services. In New York City a job freeze and a program of forced accruals has left us with half the forces of 10 years ago. I know that other cities have faced similar financial burdens, and have faced them in similar ways.

In New York City we have regrettably discovered that when parks are left without care, their degeneration speeds up exponentially. For example, the cost of vandalism increased by nearly 15% last year. Since 1966 the cost has grown by 162%. The maintenance of public lands has become ever more difficult at a time when public demand is increasingly felt.

It is for these reasons that I ask that S. 2454 be amended to include funds for maintenance and conservation work in urban as well as rural parks and forests. The plan for the employment of 100,000 young people would make a significant contribution to the preservation of the nation's open spaces. New York City is prepared to accept and employ such forces as become available to us under these programs. In urban areas where we have so little open space left we must preserve and maintain that invaluable resource.

Sincerely,

JOHN V. LINDSAY, Mayor.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY,
New York, N.Y. October 20, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is to let you know that the National Audubon Society enthusiastically supports S. 2454, to amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970. We ask that the letter be made a part of the written record of the Committee's hearing on this bill.

The overwhelming number of applicants for the YCC's pilot program last year left no doubt of the great need this program can fill. The advantages of a summer of constructive hard work in the out-of-doors for American youth are abundantly clear. One aspect of particular importance to environmental organizations, like the National Audubon Society, is that such outdoor programs help introduce young people to a clearer understanding of the natural environment; the YCC can thus help to train a generation which must cope with environmental problems that are among the most pressing issues facing our nation today.

We urge prompt enactment of S. 2454.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. CALLISON,
Executive Vice President,
National Audubon Society.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
Washington, D.C., October 27, 1971.

HON. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee On Interior and Insular Affairs
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: With the satisfying success of the Youth Conservation Corps this past summer, the Institute is doubly gratified to have supported this important program from the outset. We urge the Committee's swift and favorable action on S. 2454, to expand the program and accommodate more of the thousands of eager youths needful of its benefits.

It is heartening but simultaneously discouraging to learn there were about 400 applicants for every YCC opening available under the supervision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and over 80,000 applications for 1,100 YCC jobs supervised by the Interior Department. This situation proves conclusively the desire and necessity for the considerable expansion of the YCC that is provided for in the bill now before the Committee.

It is a true pleasure to witness the impact of the YCC Program in its first season of operation, and even more so to realize that the full results will be more obvious in years to come as the young people assume more responsible roles in our society. For this reason it is vital that the quality of this program be of the highest order. The program cannot stress only quantity and delight in the sheer numbers of future leaders that contribute their labors and are influenced by this program. There must be an unfailing effort by the agencies involved to see that those young people are provided a quality experience and not given something merely to occupy their time.

Such misdirection is illustrated by a Job Corps project in Western North Carolina. A District Biologist with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission discovered a group of these young men roaming the forest destroying wild grape vines. According to the biologist, they had been instructed to cut the vines as a means to stay busy. Wild grape is an important food and cover source for wildlife in that area. Unknowingly the boys were doing a disservice to wildlife and the forest instead of performing needed tasks and learning the role of this plant in the ecosystem.

The YCC should be encouraged to contribute its time and energies toward useful and desirable work with the double effect of enhancing various resources and gaining an insight into the ecological relationships which govern the land's productiveness.

The agencies administering the YCC program should be instructed to make sure the sincere efforts of the enrollees are not misguided. The program should contribute as much as possible to all public land values and to the participants themselves.

I appreciate having this letter made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

DANIEL A. POOLE, President.

STATEMENT OF LARRY YOUNG, COORDINATOR YOUNG ADULTS FOR RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: In behalf of YARE (Young Adults for Resources and Environment), it is difficult to express in words our enthusiasm for S. 2454, a bill to expand the Youth Conservation Corps from the 2,200 person pilot program authorized last year to a full scale effort involving 100,000 of the Nation's Youth. As a resident of the inner-city of Baltimore, Maryland, I can assure the Committee that it comes none too soon.

For the past year YARE has sponsored a series of meetings and seminars throughout the country—Washington, D.C., Cleveland, Duluth, New York, Detroit—and their purpose has been to give urban people an opportunity to come together to express *their* environmental concerns as they see them. This includes: beginning to define environmental goals and opportunities in the cities; stimulating and encouraging ongoing citizen action where motivations may not exist; and helping to channel these initial formulations toward positive results where they are scattered or misdirected. It is a modest beginning, but the effort has been recognized and supported where it counts. Throughout these seminars; however, we keep running into the same overriding concern. Young people must have meaningful opportunities to *earn* if they are realistically expected to *learn*, particularly about this new way of looking at the world and at our relationships to it that we call "environment."

I and another member of the Izaak Walton League were delegates to the White House Conference on Youth, held at Estes Park in April of this year. The 1,600 adult and youth delegates present reached the same conclusion, and I would like to insert in the record of this hearing their Resolution on this issue. It points out that we as a Nation can embark on no finer course than to bring together our human resources in the solution of problems involving our natural resources. In our judgment, an expanded Youth Conservation Corps can do just that and in ways which the sponsors believe will bring lasting social and economic benefits. For example, there is a lack of participation by black people in careers in forestry, wildlife management, watershed management and other areas that traditional conservationists look to for support. This is regrettable. Yet, there is latent interest in such careers in the black community and we can make a contribution of real significance. That interest *must* be brought to fruition.

The initial opportunity for young people inherent in the Youth Conservation Corps will provide the first step.

We are very much in support of state participation on a 80/20 matching basis. This has the potential of creating additional jobs and resource opportunities in the future.

We regret that following the White House Conference on Youth, the Administration failed to seize an opportunity such as this immediately. Hopefully this has been corrected since. I serve as Co-Chairman of the Committee to implement the Environmental Task Force recommendation to the White House Conference and am close to the situation there. The conference had been viewed as rhetoric with some justification. I believe one of the reasons is that it is extremely difficult to get down to specific proposals to implement those recommendations. S. 2454 has bridged the gap, just as the pilot program last year successfully took the first step. And, I know several people who have the blisters to prove it! We appreciate this opportunity and hope that Congress will concur with the Committee in enactment of this legislation.

BIG BEND COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
Moses Lake, Wash., October 6, 1971.

To: Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

From: Dr. Robert L. Mason, Dean, Student Personnel Services.

Subject: Youth Conservation Corps Program at Big Bend Community College; Senate Bill 2454.

On behalf of Big Bend Community College, I would like to state the position relative to the Youth Conservation Corps. It is our hope that by giving information relative to the pilot YCC Program conducted by Big Bend Community College for the Bureau of Reclamation during the summer of 1971, Senate Bill 2454 will become a reality and thereby other youths throughout the nation will be able to profit from this type of program.

Big Bend Community College conducted a coeducational camp for twenty-five girls and twenty-five boys beginning June 27, 1971, and ending August 21, 1971. During that period of time, these young men and women engaged in work projects

that included erosion control, stream improvement, waterfowl brood counting, weed control, building of artificial rabbit dens, building fences for game reserves, renovating picnic and recreational areas, building trail and even picking up trash.

These young people seem to have a feeling of accomplishment on each of these tasks. Even in trash cleanup, there seems to be a great feeling of satisfaction to be able to see what they had actually accomplished. In many cases, their work was a stimulant for other groups to continue to maintain the environment in a clean and ecological balanced manner. Many of these projects that were completed by the YCC would not have been completed this year, nor perhaps for several years had these youths not been available and working.

Lest someone think that living in Washington means working in cool, clear forests, this example is not sound as to the conditions under which these young people work. South of Moses Lake, toward the Royal Slope area, part of our Conservation Corps worked on spreading bailed straw into the sand dunes in order to stop the drifting and erosion. Another group worked in building fences in an area where no trees or shelter is found.

During the time these jobs were being performed, the Columbia Basin area experienced an extra hot period. For twenty-eight out of thirty-one days, the temperature reached above 100 degrees. These students accomplished their tasks without complaining and without any problem of heat prostration or accidents. In fact, about the only accidents were those that happened during recreation time. Without exception, the youths who completed this program (all but two who started it completed) felt that it was very beneficial not only to themselves, but to the community.

The feed back we have received from our service area has been very positive. Our service area includes all of Grant and Adams Counties and part of Lincoln County. The youths worked six hours per day, but did have some time for recreation. Each of them took a trip to the Wenatchee National Park, where they assisted in building nature trails, stream improvement and camp site development. This gave an excellent opportunity to combine recreation experiences with job work.

The students lived and ate in college facilities, except for the noon meal, which was a lunch eaten on the job.

In summary, it can easily be stated that this program was beneficial to the participants, the community in general and the agencies for whom projects were performed. The fact that forty-eight out of the fifty original finished the program (these two were replaced with alternates) is an indication of the satisfaction that the youths themselves felt. One need only to check with the agencies to gain an idea of how much they appreciated the program. Without reservation, I would urge that Senate Bill 2454 be passed so that this program can be expanded and made a yearly undertaking.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE

CHEROKEE, N.C., October 12, 1971.

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

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians were pleased to have a Youth Conservation Camp in operation on our lands this summer. Much valuable conservation work was accomplished and young people learned to value our natural resources.

I urge continuation and expansion of this valuable program.

NOAH POWELL,
Principal Chief, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

NORMAL, ILL., October 2, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen: I understand that your committee will be considering new legislation or extended appropriation for the Youth Conservation Corps. If it were appropriate, I would like to testify before you concerning Y.C.C.

I am the controller for a non-profit corporation that received funding last year. It is my conviction that this program should receive special consideration.

Sincerely,

ELL B SORENSON.

[From the Carson Review]

25 CARSON CITY YOUTHS SLAVE AT CONSERVATION FOR \$10.50 A DAY

How would you like to drive a 25-pound, steel rod into granite all day long, until your shoulders ache and the sweat runs down your face like a river? Until you are so tired that it seems like a break just to shop and muck the rubble out of the hole you are sinking?

All for the magnificent wage of \$10.50 for a day that starts at 7 a.m. and ends at 3:30—eight hours with a half hour out for lunch?

It may not sound very exciting, or financially rewarding, but 80 Carson City youths applied for just such a job this spring. Twenty-five of them got the jobs, and as of Friday 24 of them were still at work.

It isn't all quite laborious as pounding a spud into granite to make a posthole, but there's plenty of sweat and muscle involved for the 16 Carson City boys and eight girls who make up the Youth Conservation Corps affiliated with the Carson office of the Bureau of Land Management. They've built fence, dug up desert peach, put up signs, cut down pinion trees so bigger pines could grow, and done many another burdensome task for the BLM.

The Carson City Youth Conservation Corps is one of three non-residential programs in the United States. The others are in Las Vegas and American Samoa.

Everywhere else, the YCC corpsmen live in camps, sometimes miles from their homes. Here the corpsmen go home every night and report back to work the next day.

Project director James Harkenrider, during the winters vice-principal of Carson Junior High, says he's all for the non-residential concept. "It eliminates all the boy-girl problems of the residential camps."

Here in Carson, there's a considerable emphasis on education in the YCC operation. When the BLM was instructed to set up the program, the local office contracted with the Carson City School District to provide a staff and select youths 15-18 for the two months of employment. The criteria—a wide range of socio-economic strata for the kids, and interest in both kids and the outdoors on the part of the staff.

Harkenrider and co-director Harvie Walker Jr., a junior high teacher, were chosen by the school district and BLM to head up the program. Their crew leaders are four other teachers, Brent Johanson, Vaughn Spofford, Herman Sonntag and Terry Clark who is in charge of the eight-girl squad. The leaders work right along with the kids, clearing brush, digging postholes, or whatever needs to be done.

According to Harkenrider, evaluating the results after the first two weeks, "It's working out fantastically well." One crew of six youths built more than a mile of fence high above Eagle Valley in a little more than a week. BLM officials had allocated at least three weeks for the job.

It's a cinch that those six boys will never cut a fence in the back country just for the meanness of it. They know how much work it is to build one.

The same is true for the kids who cleaned out springs, built waterholes for chukar and deer, and seeded 500 acres of bitterbrush over by Reno. They KNOW the cost of maintaining our natural resources. . . and that may be far more valuable than the meager dollars they've earned.

The Carson YCC is part of a nationwide pilot program, funded for just one year, although it is authorized to continue if Congress provides more money.

Some 2,200 kids are involved—1,100 each working for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior. The objectives are to provide "a good working experience" (that translates to "hard labor"), and to provide some ecological background training for the youths taking part.

The program has attracted the attention of Gov. O'Callaghan. He's expressed interest in trying to provide state funds for another program next year if federal money is not available.

Whatever program there is, it's sure to attract the kids. If 80 applied in Carson City, Harkenrider observed, there should be literally hundreds in Reno, and probably a goodly number in the state's smaller communities who would like to do their bit for conservation—at ten dollars and fifty cents for eight long, tiring hours.

Taking part in this year's program are:

Virginia Coalter, Shawn Haines, Linda Johnston, Dona Kramer, Kelli Merrill, Linda McMillan, Georgia Morse, Reva Morphew;

Matthew Arant, Calvin Bagby, Rusty Dority, Philip Elliston, David Ganger, Pat Saathoff;

Tim Bryant, Pete Christianson, Mike Eck, Paul Graham, Paul Johns, David Perry;

David Adams, James Ham, Garry Harper, Kyle Menath.

OCTOBER 5, 1971.

Senator LEE METCALF,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR METCALF: On October 14, 1971, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will conduct a hearing, Senate Bill S-2454. Of particular interest to us in this meeting will be the report and recommendation of the Youth Conservation Corps program.

Many of our students are sons and daughters of employees who are working for the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. These students are not eligible for participation as it stands now. Last spring we were led to believe that the selection was our responsibility. Soon after we found out different. The Forest Service initiated a waiver system. The Bureau of Land Management did not see fit to change their minds on sons and daughters. Therefore, these students selected by us were turned away by the Bureau of Land Management. The Forest Service rejected four students and accepted two.

I have attempted to consolidate this backup information for you, more can be said if necessary.

I am enclosing a letter which I sent to the parents of the students who were rejected in Washington, D.C., and a letter which was mailed to the Supervisors of these camps. The latter letter was to be included in the Evaluative Report and submitted to the two major departments.

As indicated in this letter, we are not going to select if the Nepotism Policy remains in effect. This is no great announcement. We probably will not be asked to select anyway. Regardless who selects, I feel this is an injustice to the youth of these departments.

I urge you to do whatever you can to remedy this situation. I do not know what these agencies have in mind for their new policies. I do know this program will be made much larger than it is now.

A lady by the name of Mrs. Thompson, from Missoula, plans to attend this session. She alone has attempted to do something about this. Her efforts have been beaten back by many accusations. I find her to be a good citizen, more like her would make your job and mine easier. She is not waging this campaign for her child or for personal gain. She is interested in the welfare of the children of this segment of our population.

I know you will accept her and help her in this cause.

Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. ZELICK,
Superintendent.

TELEGRAM SENT TO SENATOR LEE METCALF

OCTOBER 6, 1971.

Request subpoena for Mrs. Kay Thompson to appear at the hearing of Senate Bill S-2454, October 14, 1971, Y.C.C. Letter follows.

GEORGE M. ZELICK,
Superintendent, Missoula County High School.

MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL,
MISSOULA, MONT.

(This letter was mailed June 10, 1971, to parents of students who were selected by us and rejected in Washington, D.C.)

A few months ago the Departments of Interior and Agriculture came to us and informed us of the Youth Conservation Corps Program (Y.C.C.). We were told that all students in a given age bracket would be eligible. We would select these students on individual merit and they would be eligible for participation.

During the next few weeks we were told that sons and daughters of parents employed by these two departments were not eligible and in addition, sons and daughters of cooperative agencies were declared ineligible.

A great effort was made to change this and a waiver system was proposed by the Forest Service. We felt that the Bureau of Land Management would do the same. The Forest Service honored two students selected by us and the Bureau of Land Management turned back our recommendations.

We have no idea how the Forest Service made their selections. If we had known about these restrictions in the beginning, I am sure we would not have done the selecting or even entered into the program. I assure you, if we are to participate in the future, these details will be ironed out before any information is sent to the youngsters.

At a meeting with the students I explained our situation and I stated that we would attempt to find jobs for those eliminated from the original recommendation. This involves seven youngsters. Some of the alternates evidently left with the idea that I had also included them. As much as we would like to employ them, we cannot, since we have budgeted so little for this type of work and in addition, we do not have that many jobs even if funds were available. Therefore, we are employing those seven students who were on the list but who were eliminated in Washington, D.C.

I am sorry about the entire situation and trust that you understand.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. ZELICK,
Superintendent.

AUGUST 16, 1971.

SUPERVISORS,
Lolo National Forest,
Benton and Russell, Missoula, Mont.

Gentlemen: We in Missoula, Montana, have a great interest in outdoor life. The Y.C.C. programs conducted by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are significant steps in this type of education. We are very pleased to see federal agencies involved and certainly hope this effort gains momentum.

The only factor which we cannot agree with is the exclusion of youngsters whose parents work for the above-mentioned departments. This school system selected the students on an impartial basis and some of those selected were rejected by the departments since their parents were employed by them. We have many youngsters whose parents work for these agencies and feel they are being discriminated against.

We will cooperate in any way to make these programs successful, however, we do not wish to participate in the selection of students if the Nepotism Policy is attached to the youngsters of these agencies.

Sincerely,

GEORGE M. ZELICK,
Superintendent.

MISSOULA, MONT., October 7, 1971.

To: Members of the Senate Interior and Insular Committee:

I request that the following statement be read at the hearing on Oct. 14th and ask for consideration and cooperation by the Congress of the United States.

The YCC program, as it was presented in 1971 contained one glaring "error"—All children who had parents employed by the Department of the Interior or Agriculture were all disqualified. It is my understanding and I have been "led to believe" that S. 2454 revises the original Public Law 91-378 and corrects the "error". If S. 2454 is made into law, does this mean that the Civil Service Commission ruling will not apply in 1972?

I am still fearful that children of parents employed by any cooperative (schools, universities, etc.) will be disqualified in 1972 because of where their paychecks originate. The job and the paycheck were the disqualifications attached to the YCC program.

Administering Agencies and individual officials must be instructed that it is the intent of both Public Law 91-378 and S. 2454 that all children 15-18 will be (not may be) eligible to participate in the YCC program in 1972 and thereafter.

No child should be disqualified because of how or where a parent earns a living.

No child should be discriminated against for any reason.

Is freedom from discrimination too much to ask for all children of the United States?

KAY M. THOMPSON.

TELEGRAMS

WHITTIER, CALIF., October 9, 1971.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

Chairman Insular and Interior Affairs Committee regarding YCC Senate hearings, we the 40 Youths from Whittier, Calif., were part of the Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation Camp at Koosharem, Utah. We feel it served great need for us. Involvement in conservation and ecology; interracial and group dynamic experiences difficulty to get employment. Our feelings: It was fantastic and worthwhile. Many here are interested for the future. We want others to have this experience. You have our support. Let us know what we can do.

FORTY TEEN YCC MEMBERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, October 9, 1971.

HENRY N. JACKSON,
*Chairman of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

Reference to Senate Bill S. 2454. To expand YCC and to hearing to be held in mid-October. The children and Youth Services and Granite School District participated in program and support it fully. It supports itself by helping save our environment along with helping our greatest material resource—our young people who were participants. We wholeheartedly recommend that it be expanded to include more job opportunities for other young Americans.

DICK FORSYTH, *YCC Director, Children and Youth Services.*

DR. W. H. HUTCHINSON, *Deputy Superintendent Granite School District.*

DR. DIX McMULLIM, *Principal Kearns High School.*

NORMAN GIBBONS, *Director of J.D. Missions University of Utah.*

RICHFIELD, UTAH, October 10, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman of Insular Interior Affairs Committee,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

YCC was a terrific work and learning experience. It is a great way for youth to become acquainted with different races. Would like others to have this fine opportunity.

RICHA F. STARR,
 RUSSELL FORBUSH,
 PATTY NAY,
 DUANE FILLMORE,
 RONALD MEACHAM.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
*Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

As participants we know its value. Strongly support Senate bill 2454. Expand Youth Conservation Corps.

MR. and MRS. DANIEL A. ALSUP.

EPHRATA, WASH., October 6, 1971.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
*Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

As camp director for the Big Bend YCC camp last summer I would like to say the camp here was successful beyond all expectations. I feel the YCC program should be expanded and urge the passing of Senate bill 2454 so that this program can be made available to more youngsters in the future.

Sincerely,

TED ROSCHER,
Big Bend Community College, Moses Lake, Wash.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

We strongly support your Senate bill 2454 to expand the Youth Conservation Corps.

MR. and MRS. ROGER W. BARGAR,
South Kaysville, Utah.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington,
D.C.

Without reservation we endorse and urge passage Senate bill 2454 to expand Youth Conservation Corps.

MR. AND MRS. MEL OGDEN.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

As dean of continuing education of Weber State College, I endorse and recommend early passage of your Senate bill 2454 to expand the Youth Conservation Corps. Our experience with the pilot program of YCC this summer convinces us of its lasting positive affect on our Nation's youth.

Meaningful work experiences coupled with relevant environmental education concepts produces a cadre of informed youth eager to protect our dwindling natural resources. Expansion of this program would serve to multiply manifold the positive experiences and provide needed employment. Good Luck in your efforts.

PAUL BUTTERFIELD,
Weber State College.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington D.C.

Parents know value Youth Conservation Corps. Recommend passage Senate bill 2454 expand Youth Conservation Corps.

MR. AND MRS. ELWIN L. AUBLE.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Am pleased with development of our son. Urge passage Senate bill 2454 expand Youth Conservation Corps.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK W. WALLER.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Wash-
ington, D.C.

Community support continues to grow urge favorable action Senate bill 2454 expand the Youth Conservations Corps.

MR. AND MRS. KEITH JACQUES.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Wash-
ington, D.C.

Country needs more youth programs we support passage Senate bill 2454 expand
Youth Conservations Corps

MR. AND MRS. ORRIN KARCHNER.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Wash-
ington, D.C.

As director of a youth conservation Corps camp conducted by Weber State
College, I endorse wholeheartedly the passage of Senate bill 2454 to expand the
Youth Conservation Corps. Your committee's members should appreciate the
value of youth-related, work-related, and environmental education-related pro-
grams. We found that community support for this program was great and contin-
ues to grow. There is no question but that more young people need this kind of
experience. I endorse the concept of work and urge that your committee act favor-
ably on this bill as soon as possible.

IRA RALPH TELFORD,
Weber State College.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

As work director for the Youth Conservation Corps, I strongly endorse your
support of Senate bill 2454. Our work projects enhance the natural beauty of
Utah. Your youth grew both physically and mentally beyond belief. Daily the
work leaders had to readjust the project goals because of corpsmen achievements.
Responsibility to self and one another, honest hard work, group living with peers
are just a few examples of the experiences received. Recommend your full backing
for expanding the program.

LEE BECKNER,
Weber State College.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We support your position in forthcoming hearing Senate bill 2454 to expand
Youth Conservations Corps.

DR. AND MRS. EMRON A. JENSEN.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We are behind you 100 percent in support of Senate bill 2454 to expand your
conservations corps.

MR. AND MRS. D. A. REAL.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Understand hearings scheduled Senate bill 2454, support wholeheartedly
expansion Youth Conservation Corps.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN R. WINSLOW.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 7, 1971.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

I support and urge rapid consideration Senate bill 2454 expanding Youth Conservation Corps.

MRS. REVA I. COTTRELL.

WHITTIER, CALIF., October 12, 1971.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

I know our YCC group has sent you a telegram, but I felt it a necessity that I give my personal observations and opinions of the program in hope that it will give you strength to continue supporting it. This last summer I went on a Youth Conservation Corps pilot program in Koosharem, Utah. It was headed by the Bureau of Land Management. The work was hard and worthwhile, because we all understood the conservative value of each project. I really enjoyed Koos Kamp because I met people who treated each individual as a warm human being, establishing a true friendship. The work just drew people closer together to function as a team. The meetings held at Koos Kamp provided an educational and sharing experience. The physical fitness program kept on as power to endure hard tasks. The special programs (such as a 3-day survival test or learning how to water ski), just made one appreciate the beauties of the world. I hope these words will give you the power to support the program, so that others may share the same experiences.

Sincerely,

YOLANDA POST,
YCC member.

WHITTIER, CALIF., October 12, 1971.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Dear Senator JACKSON: I am a YCC member from the BLM Camp in Utah (Koos Camp). Our group is sending a telegram to thank you for all your support. I am adding my personal thanks because I am very grateful to you and all the other people who have a hand in making this program go. It was a great experience and I learned many things. Mainly to get along well with people which is what we all need a few lessons in these days. I hope this gives support to the program in the senate hearing because I feel it would be a waste and an absolute shame if the YCC program was not continued. Again I thank you.

Sincerely,

PAUL SPARKS,
A grateful YCC member.

KENDALL PARK, N.J., October 12, 1971.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We support the AWCC program because we feel that it helps our underprivileged youth and we therefore want to extend the program.

SIDNEY SMITH.

BAYSIDE, N.Y. October 12, 1971.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We strongly commend your efforts to expand the YCC program. We believe that the work of the YCC is of major importance in helping the youth of this country.

PHILIP AND SHIRLEY SIEGEL.

KENDALL PARK, N.J., *October 12, 1971.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

I strongly urge you to support and expand the Youth Conservation Corps. My children were involved this year and have benefited greatly.

DAVID DANIELS.

KENDALL PARK, N.J., *October 12, 1971.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Continue and expand Youth Conservation Corps. Urgent.

MARIA S., AND JAMES P. BREETVELD.

KENDALL PARK, N.J., *October 13, 1971.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Strongly support Youth Conservation Corps. Would like to see it grow.

MR. AND MRS. SMALL.

FORT YATES, N. DAK., *October 13, 1971.*

Senator JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Respectfully request your support of an extended Youth Conservation Corps program. The St. Elizabeth Youth Conservation Corps Camp on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation made valuable returns in many ways throughout the summer 1971. A program was provided for 50 enrollees—32 girls and 18 boys, ages 13 to 19. Instruction was given concerning natural environment, its use, management and protection, and at the same time how to work with natural environment and be gainfully employed. In addition, college professors provided instruction in a wide range of environmental science topics. The input given to youth conservation is expected to return dividends for many years. Please give expansion of Youth Conservation Corps program favorable consideration. The outstanding success and favorable development created by the St. Elizabeth Camp indicate that further expansion of the national program should be made throughout the United States.

MELVIN WHITE EAGLE,
Chairman, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

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