

fish, wildlife, and the environment make anglers and hunters important advocates for conservation. It is their critical interests that are affected whenever something threatens our fish and wildlife resources or the habitats in which they depend.

PITTMAN-ROBERTSON FUNDING

Most people are aware that President Teddy Roosevelt, an avid hunter and fisherman, launched America on its road to modern conservation. But not many people are aware that this year is the 60th anniversary of the most important piece of legislation in wildlife conservation in the world, the Pittman-Robertson Act.

Pittman-Robertson, or P-R, was sponsored and endorsed by anglers and hunters to assure funding for fish and wildlife management by the States. It came at a time when America was still recovering from the Depression. For that reason alone, P-R was a remarkable act of sacrifice in the recovery and conservation of fish and wildlife. But what is most remarkable about P-R is its record of accomplishment. The partnership between the capabilities of the State fish and wildlife agencies and the funds provided by P-R, are clearly responsible for bringing back many species that were on their way to extinction. For example, at the beginning of the century, the white-tailed deer was nearly extinct in most places. Today it is so numerous in some parts of the country that it is considered a problem. The wild turkey, beaver, black bear, elk, pronghorn antelope, and many other species have also been brought back to healthy levels thanks to the Federal-State partnership through P-R.

The role of anglers and hunters in making P-R worked was twofold. First, anglers and hunters joined the manufacturers who supply them with equipment to develop, sponsor, and support this revolutionary legislation. Second, and most important, anglers and hunters willingly pay the excise taxes created by P-R. These taxes, in conjunction with the taxes paid by later laws modeled on P-R—the Dingell-Johnson Act and the Wallop-Breaux Act—today raise \$357 million annually for wildlife restoration.

This tax money is held in a special fund and is apportioned to the States each year on the basis of approved projects that contain matching State funds. Sports men and women have jealously guarded these funds to assure that the money goes to the conservation of fish and wildlife. As a result, the United States is a world leader in conservation. This industrialized Nation has managed to restore much of its abundant original heritage of fish and wildlife. The United States has both a large human population, world class industrial base, and a wide diversity of healthy fish and wildlife populations and conserved and nurtured habitats.

REVIEW OF FEDERAL PUBLIC LANDS

The United States contains approximately 2.3 billion acres of land. Westward expansion brought the Federal Government ownership of over 80 percent of that land area. But over the years, more than 1.1 billion acres were given to the States and private sector. The following is a brief review of the agencies, authorities, and purpose of our Federal public lands:

The Bureau of Land Management [BLM], under the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers nearly 268 million acres—41 percent—of Federal lands. These lands are primarily managed under the Federal Land Pol-

icy and Management Act of 1976 [FLPMA] and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 [PRIA]. Overall the BLM administers 521 recreation areas, 589 acres of critical environmental concern—9.5 million acres—99 research natural areas, 9 national conservation areas, and cooperates with the National Park Service in managing 43 national natural landmarks. The BLM mission is to manage the public lands primarily under a multiple-use regime on the basis of a sustained yield. BLM is also endowed to protect a variety of aspects of its lands, provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife, and domestic animals, and provide for outdoor recreation and human occupation and use.

The Forest Service, under the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers nearly 192 million acres—29 percent—of the Federal lands in the National Forest System. These lands are primarily managed under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 [RPA], as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 [NFMA] and the Multiple-use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960. Overall the Forest Service administers 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 103 other units such as land utilization projects, purchase units, and research and experimental area. There are also special congressional designated areas, including 13 national recreation areas, 2 national monuments, national volcanic monuments in Washington and Oregon, 15 wildlife preserves or game refuges, and numerous other sites. The Forest Service mission is to manage the public lands primarily on a multiple use, sustained yield basis, for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed and wildlife and fish purpose.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS], under the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers nearly 92 million acres—13 percent—of the Federal lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System. These lands are primarily managed under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. Overall the FWS administers 511 national wildlife refuges, 174 waterfowl production areas, and 51 wildlife coordination units. Outside the National Wildlife Refuge System, the FWS also administers 24,000 acres in 23 research centers, 37 administrative sites and 84 fish hatcheries. The FWS manages most of the units with the primary purpose of wildlife and plant conservation, the specific purposes often are described in the status of executive orders which established individual refuges. Other uses such as fishing, hunting, grazing, timber or mineral use are allowed if comparable with the primary purpose of the refuge.

The National Park Service [NPS], under the Department of the Interior, administers nearly 78 million acres—12 percent—of the Federal lands in the 368 units of the National Parks System. These lands are managed primarily under the individual authorizing legislative enactments, including the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act of 1980 and the California Desert Protection Act of 1993, and the National Parks Organic Act of 1916, which established the National Park Service. The NPS specifically manages 55 units which are national parks. The remainder of the lands are scattered across 21 other kinds of designations, including national monuments, national recreation areas, national seashores, national lakeshores, national historic sites and national

battlefields. The NPS primary purpose is to conserve, preserve, protect and interpret natural, cultural and historic resources for the public.

In addition, several Federal land designations are administered by more than one of the four major agencies. These are the National Wilderness Preservation System [NWPS], the National Trails Systems, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and the National Monuments.

The NWPS was established by the Wilderness Act of 1964, which designated 9.1 million acres administered by the Forest Service as wilderness. It also directed the Federal land managing agencies to study the lands under their jurisdiction and recommend lands to be set aside as wilderness. In 1980, the size of the wilderness system was tripled by lands designated under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. In 1984, another 8.6 million acres were added with the designation of 21 wilderness areas administered by the Forest Service. The BLM set aside 26 million acres for review, and has recommended 10 million of those acres for designation as wilderness. The FWS administers 81 designated wilderness areas within 64 National Wildlife Refuges. In addition, the National Park Service has an additional 29 million acres being reviewed for wilderness status. Together the entire Wilderness System now has 104 million acres. Wilderness areas are kept in an undisturbed status with primitive recreation—unaided by motorized equipment—are the only allowed use.

The Sportmen's Bill of Rights will provide a uniform policy for management of this vast array of Federal public lands. I invite my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring this important legislation.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SPORTSMEN'S BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the Sportsmen's Bill of Rights. As an avid hunter and fisherman, I believe that the hunting and angling community serve as the backbone for the preservation, enhancement, and protection of natural and wildlife resources. Hunters and anglers are the foremost supporters of sound wildlife management and conservation practices in Minnesota and the rest of the United States. Funds raised through license, permit, and stamp purchases, as well as excise taxes on goods used by hunters and anglers have generated over \$6,000,000,000 for wildlife research and management. Many wildlife opportunities would not exist today if these conservation efforts had not been created by hunters and anglers.

The right to hunt and fish is increasingly coming under attack. We are seeing broad based challenges to hunting and fishing, and hopefully this bill will set the standards for such challenges much higher. Traditional rights of hunters and anglers are continually attacked by various organizations whose sole aim it to outlaw these outdoor activities. This legislation is necessary to fend off opponents of hunting and fishing.

Minnesota has about 450,000 deer hunters—probably the largest per capita in the Nation, 100,000 small game and waterfowl, grouse and pheasant hunters, and 1.6 million licensed anglers in the State each year. Thus, hunting and fishing is a significant part of both the Minnesota tradition and this Nation's tradition.

This type of legislation is also being proposed and advocated in many States. For example, in 1996, the Minnesota State Senate approved a proposed amendment to the State constitution giving Minnesota residents a constitutional right to hunt and fish in the State.

Hunter-funded land acquisition efforts of State wildlife agencies support a broad spectrum of public recreation. With fishing and hunting generated moneys. States have secured millions of acres of land for wildlife conservation. Fishing and hunting expenditures in Minnesota alone generate millions of dollars toward conservation efforts.

Hunting also provides a mechanism to control wildlife in areas where human tolerance is limited, regarding damage to agricultural crops and vegetation, nuisance problems, and vehicle collisions. Wildlife-caused environmental problems and human conflicts can be decreased with animal damage management techniques subsidized by hunters and anglers.

The economic value of hunting and angling is indispensable in Minnesota, as well as other State's economies. Fishing and hunting expenditures in Minnesota total over \$1.3 billion. Furthermore, close to half a million jobs are directly and indirectly supported by hunting.

The purpose of this legislation is to leave a legacy for future generations to enjoy the same rights to hunt and fish that the current generation enjoys today. With the trend towards increased urbanization, there is less and less access for people to really enjoy the outdoors. Recreational hunting and fishing strengthens family bonds and personal relationships. These sporting activities often bring parents and children together. The Sportsmen's Bill of Rights Act is crucial to ensure future generations of sportsmen, women, and children the opportunity to enjoy the same wildlife benefits and educational opportunities that have previously been enjoyed.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE DOW CHEMICAL CO'S CENTENNIAL AN- NIVERSARY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1997

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday the Dow Chemical Co. will be a century old. That historic occasion will be celebrated with a reception at the Midland Center for the Arts called *A Century of Progress: 1897-1997*.

This celebration takes place thanks to the efforts of more than 300 volunteers, and support from local businesses and individuals who donated generously for a citywide recognition of Dow and its contributions to mid-Michigan's working families and communities. I believe that Dow and the surrounding communities will continue to gain from the mutually beneficial relationship that has grown from 100 years of shared history and experience. I look forward to another 100 years of success and progress

for the Dow Chemical Co. and the working people who have made that company and our community great.

I would like to share with my colleagues three articles from the May 20 special edition of the Midland Daily News with contributions from the Saginaw News and Bay City Times that describe the importance Dow's centennial anniversary is to our mid-Michigan communities.

[From the Midland Daily News, May 20, 1997]

(By Virginia Florey)

On Sunday, The Dow Chemical Co. will be a century old. That historic occasion will be celebrated with a reception at the Midland Center for the Arts and will be called, appropriately enough "A Century of Progress: 1897-1997."

On May 18, 1897, The Dow Chemical Co. came into existence when Herbert Henry Dow persuaded 57 investors to put up \$200,000 to start the new business. The purpose of the new company was to make bleach from chlorine. From that small beginning The Dow Chemical Co. has grown into the global giant it is today. This is the story of the man who created the company and in doing so, also created the city of Midland.

Herbert Henry Dow was born on Feb. 26, 1866, in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, where his dad had been sent temporarily to work out some mechanical problems at a sewing-machine factory. Joseph and Sarah Dow soon returned to Birmingham (now called Derby), Conn., with their young son and continued to live in Birmingham until Herbert was 12 years old. While in Birmingham, two daughters, Mary and Helen, were born.

Joseph Dow was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, to work for the Derby Shovel Co. in 1878. Herbert graduated from high school there and that fall entered a new school called Case School of Applied Science, located in Cleveland. Herbert wanted to be an architect but the Dow family didn't have the money to send him away to school. Dow graduated from Case in 1888 and made his first trip to Midland, Mich., to take samples from the brine sea that was beneath the flatlands of this small village on the banks of the Tittabawassee River. In August of 1888, he began working at Huron Hospital College in Cleveland and used the lab there to continue his experiments with brine.

The next few years were filled with failure and successes. In 1889, The Canton Chemical Co. was formed to make bromine but by April 25, 1890, the company was dissolved. On Aug. 12, 1890, the Midland Chemical Co. was formed to make ferric bromide from brine. A new process, invented by young H.H. Dow, was to be used. On Aug. 14, 1890, Dow stepped off the train at the Ann Street Depot in Midland and began looking for a place to test his theory that bromine could be separated from brine by electrolysis.

With little capital and no electricity (Midland didn't get electricity until 1894) to conduct his experiments, Dow rented a barn on West Main Street near the Upper Bridge and bought brine and power from the adjacent Evens Flour Mill. On Sept. 29, 1891, Dow got the patent for the process of extracting bromine from brine by electrolysis.

Dow met and married a local girl, Grace Ball, who taught school not far from where he was working. In 1893 he made his first sale of potassium bromide crystals after his new bride and he spent two days picking out the "spots" of foreign matter in the crystals. But his persistence paid off and soon the Midland Chemical Co. was making money.

Now that he had proven his theory on brine, Dow turned to what he felt was an "enormously greater field"—the extraction

of chlorine from the waste products of the brine. In 1894, he built an electrolytic plant to extract chlorine but the plant exploded in its first hour of operation. The directors of the Midland Chemical Co. felt that the explosion proved the chlorine idea was too risky and they decided to stay with the production of bromine.

Dow left Midland for Canton, Ohio, with his wife Grace and baby daughter Helen. He continued experimenting with the chlorine idea and in six months was back in Midland to build a pilot bleach and chlorine plant. He found some investors and The Dow Process Co. was born in 1895. A second daughter, Ruth Alden, was born on Nov. 16, 1895, to Herbert and Grace.

The year 1897 was a banner year for Dow. On Jan. 4 his first son, Willard Henry, was born and on May 18, 1897, The Dow Chemical Co. was incorporated to make bleach, taking over the assets of the Dow Process Co. On Jan. 5, 1898, the company sold its first bleach and The Dow Chemical Co. was on its way. By 1899, the new plant was making a profit and Dow built a home for his family on West Main Street in Midland—the only home he ever owned.

A second son, Osborne Curtiss, was born in 1899, followed by another son Alden in 1905. Margaret Grace Dow was born in 1907, and Dorothy Darling Dow was born on Jan. 2, 1908. Along with the success in his professional life, Dow experienced some wrenching tragedies in his personal life. In 1901, his father Joseph Dow died from tuberculosis in Alma and on Oct. 3, 1902, his infant son Osborne Curtiss died. He lost both a sister and a daughter during the flu epidemic of 1918 in Midland.

Dow's genius wasn't directed solely toward his new chemical plant; community involvement was a passion with him. Because of that, Midland became a uniquely endowed town because of his philanthropy and widespread concerns and interests. He established a garden and an orchard famous enough that he was sought after as a speaker and writer on the subject of gardening. His love of growing things also led him to become a pioneer in the field of agricultural chemicals.

In 1914, he began his yearly practice of donating to every church in Midland. In 1919 he was the impetus behind the building of the Community Center located then on Townsend between Main and Larkin. In 1924 and 1925, he devoted time, money and men for the construction of the new Midland court house on West Main. Streets were paved. A new water filtration system was initiated.

Those of us who were born and raised in Midland grew up taking the advantages of living in Midland for granted. The "plant" as everyone called it provided an economic base for the entire town. Good schools, beautiful churches, tree-lined streets were a part of our heritage. In the 1930s, Midland had more millionaires per capita than any city in the world. Later this changed to having more Ph.D.s than any city in the world. The best and the brightest came to Midland to work and live here.

In 1930, Herbert Henry Dow died but his wife Grace and his children continued the "giving" to the city of Midland. There are few places that don't bear the mark of the Dow family in one form or another. The Midland Country Club as well as numerous churches in Midland were designed by Dow's son Alden. The Grace A. Dow Memorial Library is a hub of activity seven days a week. The Midland Center for the Arts and the Dow Gardens are famous the world over. Eighty-three years after Herbert Henry Dow began the practice, churches still continue to receive money each year from a foundation set up for just such a purpose. Schools receive money from a similar source.

On May 16, a new science exhibit "Chemistry Is Electric!" will open in the Carriage