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July 31, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: KEN COLE
FROM: NORM ROSS
SUBJECT: Policy Development - Department
of the Interior

Presidential Study of Water Resources Policies

Description

The Congress recently authorized the President to conduct a one-year study of current water policies and make recommendations for needed changes. The study will include cost sharing and principles and standards for planning and evaluating programs and projects, including Federal objectives and use of discount rates. This study presents an unique opportunity for the Administration to recommend much needed reforms and finally resolve the major differences of views that now exist between the Executive and the Congress on this program.

Significance

The Federal government now invests about \$2.5 B annually in water resource developments. Although most of these projects are for economic developments and benefit specific groups and regions, current policies require little financial participation by non-federal interests. New policies requiring increased cost sharing would help relieve the Federal government of most of the financial burden of water resource development and ensure better selection of the most meritorious projects reflecting both economic and environmental considerations as well as a "willingness to pay" measurement of the benefits expected from the project.



End Product

An Administration position on the major policies that govern the Federal role and financial involvement in water projects and establish methodology for determining the feasibility of new project and program initiatives. A report encompassing the results of this study and necessary implementing draft legislation would be submitted to the Congress one year after initiation of the study.

Major Tasks/Milestones

1. Determine cost of study and submit appropriations request. Week of August 19.
2. Develop detailed plans of study for each of the components.

Study components

- Principles and Standards, with particular reference to planning objectives
- discount rate
- cost sharing including roles of Federal, State and local governments

Programs covered

- all planning programs included in comprehensive planning under P. L. 89-80
- other appropriate Federal and federally assisted water and related land planning and Federal licensing activities involving or affecting water and related land resources.

Organizations to be included in study

- principal study participants
 1. Water resources Council lead agency
 2. Department of the Interior
 3. Department of the Army
 4. Department of Agriculture



5. Department of Transportation
6. Environmental Protection Agency

associate participants (major input and consultation)

1. Congress (members and staff)
2. Domestic Council
3. Department of Housing and Urban Development
4. Department of Commerce
5. Federal Power Commission
6. TVA
7. Office of Management and Budget
8. Council on Environmental Quality
9. Department of Justice
10. River Basin Commissions
11. State governments
12. Federal/State Compact Commissions
13. AEC

principal reviewer (in addition to the above)

1. national organizations
2. general public
3. universities

3. Time Schedule

- a. completed 1 year from date of funding
- b. breakdown of 1-year study period

1. first month
 - (a) formulation of steering committee composed of Water Resource Council director and selected staff, and selected Council of Representatives members
 - (b) specification of study components and issues, scope of work on each, the means of accomplishment, and assignments to individual agencies (departments)
 - (c) consultation with Congressional committee members and staffs on study components and issues, etc.
 - (d) review of background studies and data
 - (e) completion of scope of work of study and specifications
 - (f) referral to COM alternates for concurrence



Page Four

2. second, third and fourth months
 - (a) prepare first draft of study report (1st draft)
3. fifth month
 - (a) hold hearings at three selected locations across the United States, plus a final hearing in Washington, D. C.
4. sixth and seventh months
 - (a) rewrite draft report based on hearing findings and draft legislation (2nd draft)
 - (b) review and prepare revision based on input from participants and Council of Members (3rd draft)
5. eighth month
 - (a) final hearings again at selected locations with final in Washington, D. C.
6. ninth month -- draft report, legislation (4th draft)
7. tenth and eleventh month
 - (a) review by participants and approval by COM. Redraft report and legislation (5th draft)
8. twelfth month
 - (a) transmittal to President for action and submission to Congress (final report, final draft proposed legislation)

Minerals and Materials

Description

The action of a number of oil exporters in limiting supplies, embargoing shipments, and driving up prices has raised the question of the extent to which the major industrial countries are exposed to the effects of similar collusion among exporters of other critical materials. The



recent tight supply situation for energy, food and many raw materials has also prompted a more general concern -- that we may be passing from an era of abundant supplies into one of constant shortages.

The Department will initiate a program to improve its data collection capabilities; particularly in the areas of inventories, potential recoverable resources and the speed with which these potential resources can be recovered in an emergency. Analytical capabilities will be strengthened to permit the Department to identify potential problems, assess their impact on the United States economy and to develop potential alternatives to minimize these impacts.

The Department will conduct an assessment and evaluation of the existing Federal Mineral R & D program and identify deficiencies and steps to overcome them.

Significance

The U. S. Government currently has no central system to monitor critical materials developments and to bring new problems to the attention of policy makers. The capacity for this oversight and analysis is there, but it is not brought together and focused on safeguarding the specific U. S. objective of adequate supplies of imported critical materials at reasonable cost. Improved data collection and analysis would be useful in keeping a watching brief on critical imported materials problems, and proposing U.S. responses to any significant increase in the potential for costly supply and price manipulation for specific materials; and identifying for review and decision within the Executive Branch aspects of U.S. foreign economic policies which impinge on the objective of adequate supplies of imported critical materials at reasonable cost.

U.S. flexibility in responding to imported critical materials problems that may arise in the future would be increased by additional research on finding new mineral deposits, mining and treating lower grade ores, reclaiming and recycling industrial and municipal wastes, and improving the efficiency of materials utilization through improved design. Most of this research will be carried out by private industry in response to the price mechanism. But intensified government or government - industry cooperative research can play a role as well.



Page Six

Major Tasks/Milestones

A detailed time - phased work plan will be completed by August 15.
It will include:

- Examination and evaluation of current data collection and analysis efforts
- Expanded economic analysis and improved forecasting methodologies
- Restructuring present Interior functions to respond to changing analytical and mineral R & D needs

The Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals has the Department lead on these initiatives and is currently in the process of being confirmed.

NROSS/ee finished August 7, 1974

cc: White House Files



B

PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITIES CONCERNING CRITICAL MINERALS IN SHORT SUPPLY

Event #1: Release the Interagency Study of Critically Imported Commodities at a meeting of the principal agency heads most concerned -- Interior, State, Agriculture, Commerce, etc.

Result: allay some fears and doubts on policy issues to be addressed.

Event #2: President calls for a television public discussion, between September 15-30, on the extent of shortage and suggested policy changes to help (perhaps part of the Economic Issues, public discussion indicated in President's Monday night speech). Panel members could be selected from various affected groups as, for example, a list attached of academic and industry people.

Result: show leadership concern and flush out alternatives.

Event #3: President to address the Mining Congress' Annual Meeting, October 6-10, in Las Vegas, Nevada (15,000 attendees registered ahead; represents the mineral industry which tends to be moderate or conservative.

Result: show leadership.

Attachments



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 19, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

JOHNNY HORIZON '76 CLEAN UP AMERICA MONTH, 1974

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Although our Nation's 200th birthday is less than two years away, much has been accomplished through the Johnny Horizon '76 Program toward improving the environment of our country for this historic event. But much remains to be done. To date, thousands of schools; churches; youth groups; chambers of commerce; conservation, civic and commercial organizations and millions of private citizens have joined in partnership with Johnny Horizon '76 in a wide range of projects to create environmental awareness and to beautify America.

Our most precious environment is the area in which we live -- our city streets and rural towns -- and this is where each individual can effectively exercise his responsibility. This has been exemplified by the many action projects which have been undertaken thus far across our country.

We need to continue these improvements. To dramatize this need, the Congress has by House Joint Resolution 1070, 93rd Congress, requested the President to proclaim the period of September 15, 1974, to October 15, 1974, as "Johnny Horizon '76 Clean Up America Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period September 15 through October 15, 1974 as Johnny Horizon '76 Clean Up America Month and ask our Nation's attention to the Johnny Horizon '76 environmental awareness and action program for America's 200th birthday and related Bicentennial activities. I urge representatives of business, industry, labor, Government, civic groups, and other citizens to continue to join together to demonstrate the significant results that can be realized when Americans translate their concern into affirmative action. I further urge a continuation of neighborhood and community cleanups, beautification programs, resource recovery and education programs, energy and wildlife conservation efforts and other worthwhile activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

#



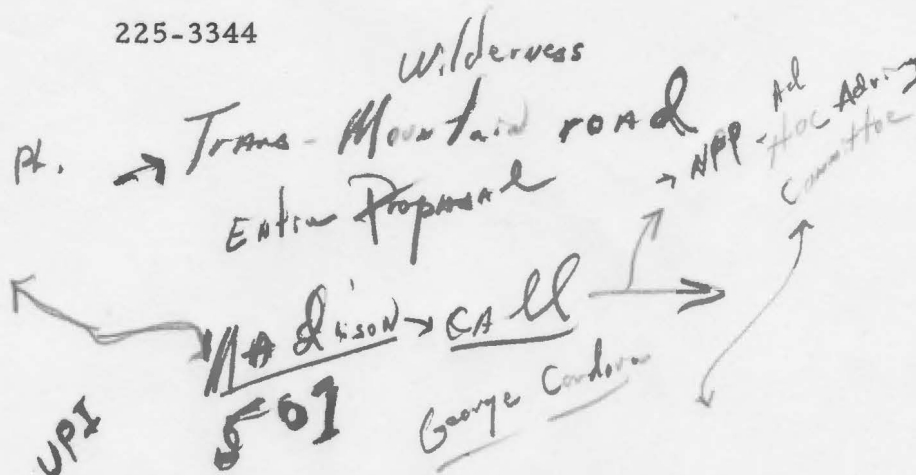
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/19

Pat O'Donnell says that Senator Brock's interest in the Great Smokey Mountains matter is very intense and to have the matter delayed for the purpose of public hearings in the field and it is atrocious that there haven't been any in the past 8 years.

call Rick Messick in the Senator's office

225-3344



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

NOEM ROSS
~~MICHAEL RAOUL-DIVAL~~

THROUGH:

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS

FROM:

MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *mf*

SUBJECT:

M.C. Bob Wilson (R-CA)

With regard to the Cabrillo National Monument, Congressman Wilson called me this morning to advise that he has talked to Chairman Haley and Chairman Jackson of the House and Senate Interior Committees, greasing the way for the President to issue a proclamation without any flack from the Hill.

Also, he will attend ceremonies on September 28, instead of the 29th, as indicated in my previous memorandum.

Any word?



MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: KEN COLE
SUBJECT: Veto Message H. R. 10626
Conveyance of Mineral Rights, Florida

Attached is a veto message for the Conveyance of Mineral Rights, Florida. Under this legislation, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey to John Carter and Martha B. Carter, at fair market value, all phosphate interests of the United States in 40 acres located in Polk County, Florida. This bill would conflict with established Administration and Congressional policy and would create a bad precedent concerning future mineral conveyances. While the specific impact in this case is relatively small, once the criteria are seen to be imperative other private bills may be similarly acted upon by the Congress which could involve much greater resource values and lead to a partial breakdown of the Administration's mineral leasing policy.

Secretary Morton, Bill Timmons, Roy Ash, the Counsel's Office, and Paul Theis concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached veto message (Tab A).

NROSS/pt 9-27-74
cc:Ken Cole
WH files



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Hand file
copy

Enter

DUE DATE: *2pm*

10-4 [74]

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Don Crabbe

The attached material is being forwarded to you for the following reasons:

_____ Please prepare a response for the signature of _____.

✓ _____ Please handle at your discretion and advise me of your disposition. *via phone or*

_____ *carbon copy of written comments if any*
_____ For your information.

_____ Please prepare talking points/speech material in connection with the attached communication.

Fz

Frank G. Zarb
Associate Director for
Natural Resources, Energy
and Science

Attachments



due to Ross

2:00 PM

Mr. Ross:

We are against this sort of letter because:

- The Administration [proposed] proposal took a position in reporting on the Senate bill S. 2233 took objection to a number of provisions and proposed an alternative that would provide the necessary protection of the Middle Snake River from dams and power development ~~and~~ designating be designated added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in order to protect it from dams and power development.
- After the Senate ~~is~~ It does not appear to be feasible to send a highly supportable letter after the Senate has completely ignored the Administration position.
- The major objectionable features are:
 - ~~The~~ National Recreation Area designation is not reasonable for this area ~~and~~ not desirable because of the nature of the area and proximity ~~to population centers and other wildland areas~~ ^{to population centers and other wildland areas} ~~believed to be critical~~
 - The area included is large (700,000 acres) and includes substantial private lands.
 - The cost would be high; authorizations \$81.5 M.
 - Provides for designation ^{of 20,000 acres} as wilderness without study.
 - Withdraws from mineral entry without study.

Steve Satterfield

Eric -

We (Int. Br.) handled this but
it's a F.S. item - mostly.

I'm against this sort of letter because:

- The Administration proposed a different project that
 - oo would provide the necessary protection from future development
 - oo would cost less
 - oo would not tie up so much in other forest resources (timber, minerals, etc.)
 - oo would not rope the criteria that have been established for determining if an area qualifies as a National Recreation Area.

Ross
10/4



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October, 1974

TO : FRANK ZARB

FROM: NORM ROSS *NR*

We need a real quick
quick review of this, and could
we please get it back to our office
by 2:00 this afternoon.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: NORM ROSS
THROUGH: WILLIAM E. TIMMONS *BT*
FROM: POWELL A. MOORE *PAM*
SUBJECT: Packwood Letter

Senator Packwood's office has requested the attached letter from the President. The request came to Gwen Anderson who is working with Dean Burch on political matters and she referred to us.

Will you review it and make a recommendation as to what we might provide Senator Packwood along these lines. Thanks.

Attachment



Oct 4

DRAFT OF LETTER TO BE SENT SENATOR BOB PACKWOOD BY
PRESIDENT GERALD FORD

Dear Bob:

I am heartened to note that the Senate, in milestone
action today, ^(Sept 26, 1974) approved legislation to establish the
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. This comes after
years of debate on whether or not we will allow further
dam construction on the Snake River which forms the
boundary between Oregon and Idaho. I think it has been
borne out that additional dams on the Snake River will
add negligibly to the regional energy supply at the
cost of desecrating one of our last remaining natural
areas. Now, at long last, a consensus is being reached
that there will be no dams on the Middle Snake River,
that 101-mile segment from Hells Canyon Dam downstream
to Asotin Washington and the last free-flowing segment
of the entire stretch of the Snake River.

I commend you for your own part in this and hope
that the members of the House will move without delay
to approve similar legislation before that body. I
endorse the Senate and House measures in their attempts
to provide for development of a comprehensive management
plan entailing both recreation and wilderness areas in
Oregon and Washington. Most importantly, the Middle
Snake River will become a component of the National
Wild and Scenic Rivers System and will be protected
for all time from the ravages of development and dam



page 2 of draft

construction. The Middle Snake River flows through the deepest gorge on the North American continent. It is a National treasure which should therefore receive the benefit of National protection.

It will give me great pleasure to sign into law this very noteworthy piece of legislation, indeed a landmark measure, to establish the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area for the enjoyment of present and future generations.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1974

TO: POWELL MOORE
FROM: GWEN ANDERSON

Per our conversation, attached is draft of letter for Senator Bob Packwood for your editing.



United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Sept. 26, 1974

Jay -- here's a draft of a letter we would like from the President. We need the letter quick, like next week if he will do it. the house ~~xxxxxxx~~ has mark up on this bill Oct. 8 and we would like before then. thanks.


Lane Pickard



Pending *Ends*

October 1, 1974

Dear Senator Thurmond:

Thank you for your September 23 letter concerning a letter from John M. Mehrrens, Director, Columbia Zoological Park, Columbia, S. Carolina.

We are looking into this matter thoroughly and will keep you informed. Your interest in this area is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Norman E. Ross, Jr.
Assistant Director
Domestic Council

Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

NROSS/pt 10-1-74
cc:WH central files
(Ross pending)



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T. EDWARD BRASWELL, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 23, 1974

Mr. Norman E. Ross, Jr., Assistant Director
Domestic Council
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Ross:

Enclosed is a copy of correspondence for your ready reference. I think you will find it self-explanatory.

Please give this matter your careful consideration and provide me with a report at your earliest convenience.

With best wishes,

Very truly,

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond

ST/hi



Received Sept 25

COLUMBIA ZOOLOGICAL PARK

JOHN M. MEHRTENS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

GEORGE R. DAVIS
BUSINESS MANAGER

E. R. VAN DE GRIFT, III
D. V. M., VETERINARIAN

PALMER E. KRANTZ, III
CURATOR, MAMMALS

PRESTON SANDIFER, JR.
SUPERVISOR
HOSPITAL-LABORATORY

MARK D. PYRITZ
HEAD KEEPER, MAMMALS

ALAN H. SHOEMAKER
ZOOLOGIST

DALFORD MANESS
SUPERVISOR
STRUCTION & MAINTENANCE

RANDALL E. BROOKS
ARBORICULTURIST

RALPH HUTTO
SUPERVISOR
ART AND EXHIBITS

DENNIS S. DECOURCEY
CURATOR, BIRDS

September 19, 1974

RIVERBANKS PARK COMMISSION
POST OFFICE BOX 1143
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202
(803) 779-8717

Norman E. Ross., Jr., Esq.,
Assistant Director
Domestic Council
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ross:

We are in receipt of copies of a letter dated 17 August, 1974, addressed to President Ford, from the Amicus Institute for the Pet Industry, Julien L. Bronson, President. We are also in receipt of a copy of your response to this letter, dated 26 August, 1974.

We note that you have arranged a meeting with Mr. Bronson which is to take place 20 September, 1974, at the Executive Office Building in Washington.

This zoological park, representing an investment on the part of citizens of this community in excess of \$10 million, has for several months been involved with sundry aspects of the Department of Agriculture (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) and the Department of the Interior, Office of Endangered Species's regulatory apparatus.

The professional staff of this zoological park has appeared at three separate meetings held in Washington to discuss various items. Inasmuch as we have been joined by our sister institutions, as well as the American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums, as well as a number of professional wild animal dealers (who supply zoological parks and related facilities primarily), we feel that the enclosed material is pertinent to Mr. Bronson's concern, as indicated in his letter addressed to President Ford.



RIVERBANKS PARK COMMISSION - RICH-LEX RIVERBANKS PARK SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT

DONALD F. BARTON
CHAIRMAN

ALAN P. ROSE
VICE-CHAIRMAN

LAWRENCE W. JOHNSON
TREASURER

MELVIN BURTON, JR.
SECRETARY

NORMAN J. ARNOLD

JOSEPH C. GOOD

CLARENCE D. SEXTON



This facility stands ready to provide any additional information which may be required by your office concerning this matter. A synopsis of the enclosed material is as follows:

- (1) THE "INJURIOUS ANIMALS ACT", as proposed by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service:

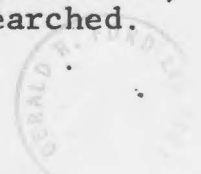
This facility formally submitted commentary relative to these proposed regulations in a document dated 26 July, 1974. It was also presented verbally at the hearings in Washington, concerning the proposed regulations, which took place on 5 August, 1974.

It is our contention that the proposed Injurious Animals Act is part and parcel of what we have elected to refer to as an "anti-zoo bias", extant in those federal agencies dealing with wildlife, said anti-zoo bias being endorsed, in our opinion, by Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Nathaniel Reed.

We feel that the Injurious Animals Act as proposed, is the result of this bias, which in turn is encouraged by emotionally biased and biologically illiterate humane groups and other special interest groups opposed in general to the use of wild animals in zoological parks of any type, as well as the pet trade.

Although this facility, as well as many sister institutions, does not support the mass exploitation of exotic wildlife for use in the pet industry, we do nevertheless feel that the proposed Injurious Animals Act is really a device to allow a federal regulatory agency to cripple and/or destroy a private industry in a legally acceptable fashion.

The basic reasoning for the proposed Injurious Animals Act as set forth in the Environmental Impact Statement furthers this belief, simply because of the fact that without exception, every trained biologist and/or zoologist that we have had pertinent contact with considers the statement to be inaccurate, biologically unsound, biased, and poorly researched.



As an enlargement of the foregoing, we refer you to the enclosed statement.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Endangered Species:

As is indicated by the enclosed copies of the Riverbanks Park Commission's formal protest, submitted 5 July, 1974, jointly to both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, we again charge that although the Endangered Species Act (as conceived by the Congress) is relatively sound, it is nevertheless prostituted by the regulatory apparatus set up by the Department of the Interior to administer the Act.

We feel that the Endangered Species Act, as currently regulated, is not in the best interests of endangered wildlife, whether wild or captive born.

We also contend that the establishment of what constitutes an endangered species, as well as the issuance of permits, is conducted in an arbitrary and subjective manner, and perhaps, in fact, is influenced by outside interests (See enclosures).

Further, the current regulations concerning interstate transport of endangered species effectively destroys the incentive of zoological parks to breed those endangered species already on hand. For example, this zoological park has now been waiting in excess of six months for a permit to simply transport two Cheetah from Arlington, Texas to Columbia, South Carolina. They are intended to enhance a potentially reproductive group of Cheetah at this zoological park. The two Cheetah to be transported were captive prior to the passage of the Endangered Species Act, and would not, of course, have any effect on extant wild populations.

This facility has also been waiting six months for a permit to import O/l Baird's tapir. To secure the animal, once the permit is issued - assuming it is ever issued - would require only a matter of a few weeks, inasmuch as the species involved is readily available in Central America.

Also under the present regulations, professional dealers supplying zoological parks cannot own or sell endangered species, regardless of source., e.g., wild caught or captive bred. This in turn further reduces the incentive of zoological parks to breed these animals, for the simple and obvious reason that no zoological park could afford to feed the dozens of tigers which would be accumulated in a facility, much



less develop a totally inbred strain. This regulatory apparatus in our opinion is another major example of federal bureaucratic overkill.

(3) EXOTIC BIRD IMPORTATION:

The complex problem of exotic bird importation has been discussed fully during two separate meetings held in Washington, following a formal protest submitted by this facility on July 5, 1974, jointly, to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

Although USDA/APHIS is attempting to co-operate in adjusting these present regulations, progress has been slow, and as indicated in the original protest material, it has not yet been satisfactorily shown that USDA-APHIS operates without a definite anti-zoo bias.

(4) H.R. BILL No. 16458 (REFERRED TO AS THE "DINGELL BILL")

It is the opinion of this facility and the Riverbanks Park Commission that the culmination of the Department of the Interior's and Agriculture's anti-zoo bias has taken the form of the so-called "Dingell Bill".

The Columbia Zoological Park is totally opposed to the establishment of a federal zoo accreditation board. We feel that the passage of such a bill would result in yet another biased federal bureaucracy which would affect, in an adverse manner, all professional zoological parks in the United States which serve as recreational, cultural, and educational resources for over one hundred million people who visit such facilities each year.

Further, there is ample reason to believe that the Dingell Bill, No. 16458, is unconstitutional in nature. We feel that this bill has been lobbied into existence by those special interest groups as described in previous paragraphs.

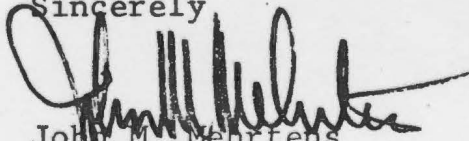


We will appreciate your consideration of the foregoing synopsis, as well as your review of the enclosed data.

We feel the information enclosed is relative to the subject matter of your scheduled meeting with Mr. Bronson on 20 September, 1974.

Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely



John M. Mearns
Director

JMM:drm

encs.

cc: Director, Domestic Council
The Honorable Strom Thurmond ✓
Mr. Julien L. Bronson
Mr. Robert O. Wagner
Mr. William Braker
Mr. Charles Chase
Mr. Martin Jacobs
Mr. Martin Blitstein
Mr. George C. Bevel
Mr. George Steele



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Norm
Date: 10 / 4 /74

TO:

~~MIKE DUVAL~~

FROM:

~~WARREN R. HENDRIKS, JR.~~

For your information:

XX

Comments:



WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Ken Cole

September 27, 1974

SEP 28 1974

The Honorable [REDACTED]
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator [REDACTED]:

Concern has been expressed with respect to the conference agreement on H.R. 11537, a bill to expand fish and wildlife enhancement programs on Federal lands. As the bill affects primarily the Western States with large amounts of public land, we would like to take the opportunity to explain the controversial provision. The conference report should be considered by the Senate in the next few days.

The concern expressed goes to a provision contained in both the House and Senate bills which would authorize State and Federal agencies to enter into agreements to require a public land management area stamp to hunt, trap, or fish on public lands subject to a fish and wildlife conservation and rehabilitation program under the bill. By the adoption of a modification of the so-called "McClure amendment," the conference agreement further requires that in any State which is 60% or more Federal land, State and Federal agencies may agree to impose a surcharge on State hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses to finance, in part, enhancement programs on Federal lands. This would be in lieu of the public land management area stamp.

The concern expressed is that the public land management area stamp is tantamount to a "Federal hunting license". It is our view that such a stamp could not conceivably be so construed for the following reasons:

1. The bill states explicitly in section 203(b)(1) that "Such stamps shall be issued, sold, and fees therefore collected by the State agency or by the authorized agents of such agencies."
2. As State agencies must be a party to any agreement to require such stamps, there is little danger of the requirement resembling a Federal hunting license. Obviously, the State agencies jealously guard their prerogative to issue hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses. As there is no authority for the Federal agencies to act unilaterally under the bill, abuse seems impossible.
3. In testimony before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Mr. Paul Lenzini, Counsel to the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, which represents the wildlife



Oct 7

PAGE TWO

agencies of all 50 states, commented on the fear that this bill moves toward a Federal hunting license:

"In our view, however, this bill does not do this. It does not move in that direction. It simply moves in the direction some States have already moved: namely, in areas that have been set aside for more intensive management, fish and wildlife management, it is frequent to see that an additional fee or stamp is required on top of the State license."

Moreover, although not unanimously, the Western Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, made up of wildlife officials from the Western States, supports not only the entire conference report on H.R. 11537, but the conference agreement on the McClure amendment as well, according to Carl Crouse, the Western Association's President. Mr. Crouse is also the Director of the Washington State Department of Game.

Again, the organizations that should be most concerned with an intrusion into States' rights with respect to the licensing function do not fear that this bill moves in that direction. On the contrary, the International and the Western Associations, and the national conservation organizations as well, support the bill's provisions explicitly.

In our view, the conference agreement on H.R. 11537 represents a substantial step forward in enhancing our fish and wildlife resources on public lands. That worthy goal should not be diminished by fears which we feel are not substantiated. We strongly urge your support of the conference report.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Warren Magnuson *Frank E. Moss*

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, U.S.S.

FRANK E. MOSS, U.S.S.

WGM/FEM:mbc



John

f:12

ACTION

Last day - Tuesday, Oct. 15

October 11, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KEN COLE

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill: Expansion of Piscataway Park, Maryland - H. R. 4861

BACKGROUND

Attached for your consideration is House bill, H. R. 4861, sponsored by Representative Saylor (deceased). This bill expands by means of a legislative taking the Piscataway Park in Maryland and increases the Park's authorization for land acquisition from \$5,657,000 to \$10,557,000.

This bill would enlarge Piscataway Park along the Potomac River by acquiring land in the Marshall Hall Amusement Park area, including acres of land to which a scenic easement has already been acquired, as well as acres outside the current Park boundary and the Fort Washington marina.

ARGUMENTS FOR SIGNING

This bill is important to GOP members and is a tribute to John Saylor. Congressman Skubitz feels very strongly, as does Senator Beall. The legislative history shows that the intent is not to set a precedent and the expansion will be financed out of the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund. We have many potential vetoes on big legislation and should not veto this bill. The bill passed by all voice votes except the first which was 334-4.

ARGUMENTS FOR VETO

The principal purpose of the 1961 legislation which created Piscataway Park was to preserve the view across the Potomac River from



Mount Vernon in its historic state. Neither at the time of the original enactment nor at the time of subsequent increases in appropriation authorizations in 1966 and 1972 did the Congress or the Department of the Interior consider any additional acquisitions necessary to protect the overview. Fee acquisition would be an inappropriate use of scarce acquisition funds. The Fort Washington marina is not visible from Mount Vernon and therefore its purchase could not be justified on the ground of protecting the view from that historic site. The remaining areas specified for fee acquisition by the bill are either already adequately protected by purchase of scenic easements or are excluded from the Park because they are not considered needed to protect the view from Mount Vernon.

STAFF AND AGENCY POSITIONS

Bill Timmons recommends that you sign H. R. 4861.

Roy Ash, Secretary Morton, and Attorney General Saxbe recommend veto of H. R. 4861. Mr. Ash provides you with additional background information in his enrolled bill report (Tab A).

DECISION - H. R. 4861

Sign (Tab B) _____

Veto _____
(Sign veto message at
Tab C)

Attachment

ROSS/pt 10-11-74

cc: Ken Cole

WH files

M. Duval



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 22, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Cleveland, Ohio)

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I am withholding my approval from H.R. 11541, a bill which would amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966. I am advised by the Attorney General and I have determined that the absence of my signature from this bill prevents it from becoming law. Without in any way qualifying this determination, I am also returning it without my approval to those designated by Congress to receive messages at this time.

This bill would amend section 4(d) of the Act of October 15, 1966, by adding a new standard in determining the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to allow certain rights-of-way across lands of the National Wildlife Refuge System. This new standard would require the Secretary to review all reasonable alternatives to the use of such area, and then make a determination that the proposed right-of-way use is the most feasible and prudent alternative for such purpose.

If we are to have adequate energy-transmission and communication facilities, we must have rights-of-way on which to locate them. Of course, when such lands have a special status as wildlife refuges or national parks, we must fully protect this status when portions of these areas are sought for use as rights-of-way.

However, I believe that such protection is properly provided under existing law which requires environmental impact review and further requires the Secretary of the Interior to determine that granting a right-of-way across a national wildlife refuge or national park must be compatible with the purposes for which the park or refuge had been established. Only last year, Congress enacted legislation which had the effect of reiterating this protection in the case of refuges.

In short, our wildlife refuges are properly protected by existing law. We should avoid changes in the law that could create further obstacles and delays in the construction of vitally needed facilities, particularly those facilities designed to help meet urgent energy needs.

Accordingly, I am withholding my approval from H.R. 11541.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 22, 1974

#####

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ROUTE SLIP

TO Mr. Sasaki

Mr. Crable

Mr. Ross (218 E.O.B.)

Mr. Ron Petersen

Take necessary action ☐

Approval or signature ☐

Comment ☐

Prepare reply ☐

Discuss with me ☐

For your information ☐

See remarks below ☐

FROM Donald Dworsky

DATE 11/13/74

REMARKS

No response is necessary. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act calls for the study to be made, followed by a Secretarial determination that the River either qualifies for inclusion in the system or that it doesn't. The Secretary's letter to the President transmits his recommendation. No response is required. OMB treats Wild and Scenic Rivers studies in the same fashion, regardless of recommendation. In this case, No Objection clearance will be recommended, and the Department of the Interior will transmit the report and the Secretary's recommendation to the appropriate Committee of Congress.

Please file

Thanks

HP 11/21



December 13, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE FILES

FROM: Norman E. Ross
Domestic Council

No response is required to the Sept. 13 letter from Secretary Morton.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act calls for the study to be made, followed by a Secretarial determination that the River either qualified for inclusion in the system or that it doesn't. The Secretary's letter to the President transmits his recommendation. No further action required.

OMB treats Wild and Scenic Rivers studies in the same fashion, regardless of recommendation. In this case, no objection clearance will be recommended, and the Department of the Interior will transmit the report and the Secretary's recommendation to the appropriate Committee of Congress.





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

November 27, 1974

did not use

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Norm Ross
Assistant Director
Domestic Council
Executive Office of the President

FROM: E. U. Curtis Bohlen
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Fish and Wildlife and Parks

In Nat's absence, I am replying to your memorandum of November 27 and attaching a proposed response from the President to Dick Cavett.

I fear that the lovers and protectors of wolves will make a major public issue of the coat and flood us with letters. If the President would be willing to put his name to a response along the lines we have drafted, I believe it would go a long way toward diffusing the issue.

Curtis Bohlen

Enclosure



Save Energy and You Serve America!



Dear Dick (Cavett)

I regret the furor created by my presentation to Premier Breshnev of a wolfskin parka. The resultant publicity is indeed unfortunate because the gesture was made in good faith on my part.

Coming from "wolf country" myself, I can appreciate the adverse reaction of you and many other Americans to the apparent insensitivity to the precarious plight of this noble animal.

This certainly was not my intent, and I do not intend to don such apparel again. Thanks for reminding me that diplomacy, generosity and cold weather sometimes can make one forget some of the more basic values that we should share with other creatures of this planet.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald R. Ford





Grazing Fees
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

NOV 27 1974

Mr. Roy L. Ash
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 30503

Dear Mr. Ash:

The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture intend to implement the modification of the formula for determining fees on National Forests and National Resource Lands, which we communicated to you earlier this year. The initial modification was described in the letter of July 12, 1974, from the Department of Agriculture and the August 26, 1974, letter from the Department of the Interior.

Since the time of our initial proposal, we have also received the acceptance of a further modification as indicated to you in the November 13, 1974, letter of C. W. McMillan, Executive Secretary, American National Cattlemen's Association. By that letter, the industry agreed to increase fees to full fair market value in 1975 as a further modification of the original proposal.

We propose to establish 1975 fees equal to the full fair market value as determined by the modified formula. The immediate establishment of fees equal to fair market value will eliminate the remaining five steps in the original adjustment process wherein fair market value fees would not have been achieved until 1980.

Our timeframe calls for the publication of proposed rulemaking immediately to provide public review and to permit orderly issuance of billing notices to affected livestock operations. Delay in preparation of billings will result in disruption of the established administrative procedures.

Sincerely,

Earl L. Butz

Earl L. Butz
Secretary of Agriculture

Rogers C. Morton
Secretary of the Interior



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Norm

12/3
file -
take over
of 12/9

EYES ONLY

December 2, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

KENNETH R. COLE

FROM:

WILLIAM N. WALKER *W*

SUBJECT:

Director, National
Park Service

Attached is a copy of my proposed memorandum to the President on the above position. Please call J. Curtis Fee of my office to let him know your opinion of the proposed action so that we can accurately represent your views in the final decision memo. Since we are trying to fill these vacancies as quickly as possible, please be sure to reply within three days. If we have not heard from you within three days, we will assume that you have no comment on the appointment.

Attachment



12/9

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DONALD RUMSFELD
FROM: WILLIAM N. WALKER
SUBJECT: Director, National
Park Service

A few months ago, Secretary Morton asked for Ronald Walker's resignation for the purpose of returning the Park Service to the leadership of a trained professional in the resources management field.

On the basis of the memo at Tab A, you decided to let Secretary Morton screen and select the candidates as is usually the case with Schedule C appointments. In that memo, four candidates who were then the front runners for the job were brought to your attention. Subsequently, six more candidates from the career service were added to the candidate list.

Secretary Morton, after reviewing all ten candidates, decided on Mr. Gary E. Everhardt, age 40 (Resume at Tab B), to be the next National Park Service Director. He notified you accordingly in the letter at Tab C.

Mr. Everhardt graduated from North Carolina State College with a degree in civil engineering in 1957. He has spent the last fourteen years in the National Park Service rising through the ranks to become the youngest superintendent in the Park system. Of the candidates considered, Everhardt was by far the most impressive. His park experience for a younger man is exceptional, he is highly thought of by his peers, and Morton believes this appointment would have a very positive effect on the morale of the career employees. I recommend that you approve this appointment.

_____ Agree

_____ Disagree



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: GENERAL ALEXANDER HAIG
FROM: DAVID J. WIMER
SUBJECT: Director, National Park Service, Department of Interior (Level V, Schedule C)

The subject position has been the object of your comment recently. The following is a status report concerning the circumstances of the vacancy, your prerogatives, Secretary Morton's thoughts, and serious candidates.

Several weeks ago, Secretary Morton asked for Ron Walker's resignation, reportedly, for the purpose of returning the National Park Service to the leadership of a trained professional in that field. It certainly would appear that Walker's close association to President Nixon and his recent bad publicity over contracting procedures with a personal friend who received an NPS contract are also reasons.

The Director of the National Park Service is not a Presidential appointment. It is, however, an Executive Level V, Schedule C, non-career position and very much within your power to control. Ordinarily, Schedule C type positions are left to the prerogative of the Cabinet officer and subsequently approved by the White House Personnel Office. Secretary Morton is proceeding on this assumption and has delegated the task of candidate selection to Assistant Secretary for Wildlife and Parks, Nathaniel Reed (Director's immediate superior).

Three categories of possible candidates were established representing possible backgrounds for a new Director:

1. Professional National Park Service employee presently employed by the Park Service.
2. A former Park Service employee.
3. A member of a prestigious environmental or conservationist group of nationwide reputation in his field.



After considerable screening, Secretary Morton's office is recommending, roughly in order of preference: Jack K. Anderson (Resume at Tab A), Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park; Lynn H. Thompson (Resume at Tab B), Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service; Ignacio J. Castro (Resume at Tab C), Commissioner of Palisades Interstate Park Commission, States of New York and New Jersey; and Russell E. Dickenson (Resume at Tab D), Deputy Director, National Park Service.

Decision: Secretary Morton is proceeding on the assumption that he will have the prerogative of selection. If you wish to maintain complete control of this job, the WHPO staff can interject your presence in the screening process. Since Morton is close to a decision, time is of the essence.

.....
_____ Let Morton proceed with the selection.

_____ I would rather have control of this selection process. Have the WHPO handle the screening process.

_____ Let Morton proceed with the selection process but make sure he considers _____ for the job.

cc: Robert Hartmann



RESUME

Name: Gary E. Everhardt DOB: 07-08-34
Title: Superintendent POB: Lenoir, North Carolina
Grand Teton National Park

Education: BCE 1957 - North Carolina State College
Civil Engineering

Experience:

01/72 to present: Superintendent, GS-14
Grand Teton National Park
Moose, Wyoming

05/69 to 01/72 Assistant Superintendent, GS-14
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone, Wyoming

10/66 to 05/69 Regional Chief of Maintenance, GS-14
Southwest Regional Office
National Park Service
Santa Fe, New Mexico

04/66 to 10/66 Engineer (General), GS-13
Southwest Regional Office
National Park Service
Santa Fe, New Mexico

03/61 to 04/66 Engineer (General), GS-11, 12 & 13
Southeast Regional Office
National Park Service
Richmond, Virginia

Awards: Unit Citation, April 1970
Letter of Appreciation from Director, March 1968





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NOV 13 1974

RL
Dear Mr. President:

Following the resignation of Ronald Walker as Director of the National Park Service, I organized a major review of candidates for his successor both within and outside the National Park Service.

I carefully screened a list of 10 major candidates to three for final review. The three were members of the National Park Service as I felt it was timely and an unusual opportunity to select a highly qualified career-professional.

The Department's Secretariat has interviewed each man and we have carefully reviewed their backgrounds and forecast their potentials.

It is my pleasure to recommend for your nomination Gary E. Everhardt, Superintendent, Grand Teton National Park, to become the next Director of the National Park Service. I have enclosed a copy of his resume.

I feel that this young man of proven ability and great vision will become one of the great Directors in the National Park Service history.

Respectfully,

Rogers B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Enclosure





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

DEC 17 1974

DEC 18 RECD

DEC 18 1974

Honorable James A. Haley
Chairman, Committee on
Interior and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has acted wisely, in my judgment, to report favorably S. 2439, authorizing a two-year study of the New River in North Carolina and Virginia as a potential component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

This bill, already passed by the Senate, has attracted considerable comment in recent weeks. I am, of course, pleased that the House will now have an opportunity to decide the issue on its merits. This Department continues to believe that enactment of S. 2439 will contribute to sound resource management. The question of whether or not to build the Blue Ridge project, and, thus, to destroy the free-flowing character of the New River, is not now before the Congress. Only inaction, or defeat of S. 2439, will result in an irreversible course of action.

Rather, enactment of S. 2439 would allow a thorough assessment of all resource values, not heretofore undertaken, before a final decision is made. We have an obligation to proceed in this manner and to meet the Nation's energy needs in a way that recognizes the value of other resources, and their contribution to the quality of our lives. A balance must be struck, but only after the costs of each alternative have been identified. I cannot now say that the peaking power to be generated by the Blue Ridge project justifies proceeding with that project before we know its true cost.

Accordingly, I recommend enactment of S. 2439.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior



Save Energy and You Serve America!

nps

newsletter

Volume 9 Number 24 December 31, 1974

1974 report

State of the Parks

Director's message

This issue of the Newsletter is the second annual report on the State of the Parks. It is intended to cover the major events of 1974 and provide a useful look at both where we have been and where we must go.

Patterns of use and visitation are changing. For the first time since 1958 many major areas have experienced substantial downturns in visitation. Other areas had great increases. While the averages may indicate we are holding our own, there are basic changes occurring in visitation and many other areas that will really challenge us in many different ways.

Obviously, the Nation's fight to curb inflation and prevent recession involves the National Park Service directly. The employees of the Service will be expected to carry their share of this burden. I think that the National Park Service can react in ways that will be truly helpful and which will further our continuing efforts to make parks contribute more to improve the lives of all Americans.

There is no question but that your lives, as public servants, will become increasingly difficult in the months and years that lie immediately ahead. The National Park Service faces some exceedingly strong challenges. More must be accomplished with fewer resources than ever before.

If the National Park Service is to meet these challenges, we must be in a position to act, not just react. We must appreciate the difference. And we can only act wisely and well if we act from understanding. Working by habit, tradition, or trial and error will not get the job done. Innovation and imagination must be used as never before. We must know exactly what to do and how to do it.

I think that in the last two years the Service has developed a growing cadre of youthful, innovative, energetic and professional leaders with the training, the spirit, and above all, the good common sense to take on this increasingly complex job of managing the National Park System.

It will take all the dynamism and insight of every employee of the National Park Service to get the job done well. During my two years as Director I met a great many of you and I will carry with me the lasting impression of dedicated people who truly believe in public service. So I am optimistic!

This dedication will be fully tested in the immediate months ahead. And it will survive only if the National Park Service functions as a team. I know that all of you will give your new director wholehearted support. He will be making harder decisions than you can always appreciate and then working with you to get them implemented. Your support is essential to his task.

While my tenure as director was relatively short, these have been the most gratifying and interesting two years of my life. There has been visible progress in many areas brought about because of the great response to the challenges I have thrown at you. I believe that the National Park Service is prepared to tackle the challenges it now must face.

Anne and I will miss the National Park Service very much. The Walker family will take every opportunity to be counted as visitors to the beauties and the heritage that is the National Park Service.

God bless you all.

Ronald A. Walker





Faneuil Hall (left) and Old North Church, sites intimately associated with the struggle for American independence. These are two of the seven sites which comprise Boston National Historical Park, Massachusetts.

New areas

During 1974, Congress authorized 11 areas for addition to the National Park System. Descriptions of these areas follow.

Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida, will safeguard the 570,000-acre watershed that serves Everglades National Park and Florida's southwest coast cities. Emphasizing the area's importance, Assistant Secretary Nathaniel P. Reed, a leader in the effort to preserve the great wetlands region, said "Big Cypress Swamp must be protected in its natural state—with its drainages unimpaired—or Everglades National Park will change drastically." Seminole and Miccosukee Indians share this, their ancestral home, with endangered animal species, among them the southern bald eagle, the Florida Everglades kite, and the Florida panther.

Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas, comprises 12 individual units totalling 85,000 acres. Conservationists long sought protection for this region which is a "cross-roads" zone between moist eastern woodlands, the arid southwest, tropical coastal marsh and central prairie. The largest known specimens of American holly and black

hickory grow in the Thicket. It is home to many animal species including alligators, bobcats and deer.

Boston National Historical Park, Massachusetts, incorporates seven individual areas in Boston closely associated with major activities leading to the independence of the colonies and the creation of the United States. They are Faneuil Hall, often called "the Cradle of Liberty," Paul Revere House, Old North Church, Old State House, Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill), Old South Meeting House, and Charlestown Navy Yard which will provide a permanent home for "Old Ironsides," the U.S.S. Constitution.

Clara Barton National Historical Site, Maryland, preserves the home of the founder of the American Red Cross.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon, incorporates 14,000 acres affording an extensive record of 37 million years of the earth's history.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota, preserves 1,293 acres near the confluence of the Knife and Missouri Rivers. These are the only remains of villages of the Hidatsa tribe.

Springfield Armory National His-

toric Site, Massachusetts, commemorates what was the small arms center of the world. The 55-acre site contains a parade ground and historic buildings.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama, encompasses about 60 acres and includes the home of Booker T. Washington, founder of the prominent Negro school, and the laboratory where George Washington Carver conducted many of his experiments in agricultural science.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York, protects "Lindenwald," the home of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States. This is the only remaining structure intimately associated with his life.

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, District of Columbia, preserves the structure which has served since 1929 as the headquarters of the National Women's Party.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac is a 15-acre site in Lady Bird Johnson Park, D.C. Congress established the area by Joint Resolution. It will be a living memorial of trees, shrubs and trails, surrounding a 343-ton block of granite from the Texas hill country.

Preserving park resources

A basic mission of the National Park Service is the management, perpetuation, and protection of park resources. Because of the importance of this task, the reorganization initiated in 1973 created a Division of Natural Resources under an Assistant Director for Resource Management. This action made possible stronger centralized policy direction.

Of particular importance during the year was the development of policy guidelines and implementation procedures for the preparation of Resource Management Plans. The plans will allow for orderly and periodic review of park resources needs. They can be used readily for developing management and research and budget programming documents for each park.

A fire and vegetative management

program begun at Grand Teton National Park derived from Service policy on fire, was tested by a fire that started in Waterfall Canyon in July. Because it started naturally and was not endangering visitors, or facilities, or other resources, it was allowed to burn over 3,600 acres through most of the summer and fall, attracting national attention.

Yellowstone, Sequoia, Yosemite, Everglades, and Rocky Mountain National Parks continued natural fire management programs, gaining experience and confidence in predicting fire behavior in several fuel types and under varied conditions.

The number of parks and monuments with backcountry management programs has been steadily increasing, and 23 now require backpackers to obtain free permits

to camp in some sections. Permits are limited to the numbers which trails and campsites can accommodate without environmental damage. Backpackers arriving after one area is closed may have the alternative of using another.

This program has cut damage and pollution in fragile backcountry areas, and allowed the regrowth of vegetation, especially in campsite locations. It also enables NPS to know where backpackers are so that help can be provided faster should they need it.

To further preserve the pristine qualities of national park areas, NPS reached an agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration on a minimum altitude of 2000 feet for flights of civilian and military aircraft above selected system areas.

Historic preservation

Historical areas comprise well over half the units of the National Park System.

The job of the office of Park Historic Preservation is to heighten awareness of this fundamental NPS mission. During 1974, regional office professional support was strengthened by adding historians, historical architects and archeologists. Training center courses in resource preservation and maintenance for historical area managers and maintenance personnel were begun.

In the parks, there was renewed emphasis on historic resource preservation. The home of former President Taft was stabilized, and NPS had four field crews stabilizing prehistoric Indian ruins in New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah. Work on the restoration of the Freeman School at Homestead National Monument was completed. At Petersburg National Battlefield, NPS held an earthworks preservation conference to discuss methods of preserving historically valuable earthworks as well as ways to prevent damage from vandalism.

NPS started using x-ray machines to detect structural evidence concealed within walls and also the extent of decay in wooden structures, thus saving expensive inspection and repair costs. At Gulf Islands National Seashore, the Service is beginning to preserve and stabilize fortifications representing the Spanish Colonial period through World War II.

Responsibilities for preservation outside of the National Park System continued to grow during the year. Passage of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 will have an important impact on the National Park Service and on the work of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. The law requires archeological surveys, investigation, and salvage for all Federal and Federally assisted construction projects.

To assist them in meeting the requirements of this law, Federal agencies will be turning to the National Park Service as the lead agency in matters of historic preservation. Many agencies will be transferring funds to the National Park Service so that it can contract

for the necessary archeological work.

The honorary program for recognizing landmarks of national significance received wide interest throughout the country during 1974. Among the potential National Historic Landmarks designated by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton were 13 sites associated with the role of black Americans in the history of the United States.

Altogether 188 properties were found eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks this year, bringing the total number to nearly 1,200 properties.

In the documentation of the Nation's architectural heritage under the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), comprehensive surveys were launched this year in 14 states by summer field teams composed of architectural professors, student architects, and historians. They prepared measured drawings and written documentation on historic structures for the HABS archives.

This represents the largest num-

ber of summer field teams ever supervised by the HABS office, and reflects the interest of communities and preservation groups across the country in the documentary program of HABS. Over \$112,000 in donated funds were supplied by co-operating organizations to aid in financing the field teams.

In addition to these 14 teams which were supervised and partially

funded by HABS, three field teams in Louisiana, New York, and New Jersey were fully funded by private groups.

Making steady progress in preserving records of America's technological and industrial landmarks, the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) completed inventories of historic engineering and industrial sites in seven states.

During 1974, nominations of historic places to the National Register of Historic Places continued to increase rapidly. By October, NPS had added 1,530 historic places to the Register, bringing the total to 9,656. Thus the National Park Service is able to assist private organizations and the states in historic preservation efforts throughout the country.



Visitors to Lincoln Boyhood National Monument, Indiana, gain an insight into life as it was lived on the American frontier when young Abe was growing into manhood.

Wilderness studies

During 1974, the great 10-year national park wilderness study program required by the Wilderness Act of 1964 was finished on schedule.

Over this period the Service examined 57 national parks and monuments and made recommendations as to their suitability or non-suitability for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

Portions of 49 park system areas

—totaling 15.5 million acres—have been recommended for wilderness designation.

Found presently to be unsuited for wilderness were Chaco Canyon, White Sands and Wupatki National Monuments, Padre Island National Seashore and Mammoth Cave National Park.

Recommendations on two areas—Lake Mead National Recreation

Area and Glacier Bay National Monument—are awaiting completion of studies related to non-park land uses. The Mount McKinley National Park study has been postponed because of the Alaskan national park proposals.

Wilderness recommendations remain to be made for 11 other areas authorized since passage of the Wilderness Act.



Recommended for wilderness designation are 120,588 acres of Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, considered to be one of the great natural areas of North America.

Acquiring park land

During 1974, NPS acquired 73,000 acres of prime parkland at a cost of \$75 million. Areas with major acquisitions were Buffalo National River, C&O Canal National Historical Park, Grand Teton National Park, Hot Springs National Park, Everglades National Park, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, and Gettysburg National Military Park.

Legislation enacted this year will have a major impact on the land acquisition program. These laws authorized the acquisition of 691,815 acres in 23 areas, with a total funding authority of more than \$320 million.

Over \$223 million of this amount is for the acquisition of 673,079

acres of seven new areas in the National Park System. Two parks alone comprise 631,000 acres of this land—with funding authority of \$219,812,000—Big Cypress National Preserve in Florida and Big Thicket National Preserve in Texas. Legislation authorizing these areas requires acquisition to be substantially completed within six years.

NPS science program

Creation of an Office of the Chief Scientist recognizes the importance the National Park Service attaches to the solution of environmental problems.

Establishment of the NPS Science Center at the NASA National Technology Laboratory in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, provided the Service with access to remote sensing and data handling capabilities. The Resources Basic Inventory underway

for Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the first NPS use of these capabilities. Data acquisition and handling experience gained in the Smokies study is proving useful for Resource Basic Inventory projects beginning in Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Canyonlands National Park.

Part of the science program has been conducted under contract with other agencies. As a result of a

continuing controversy over the grizzly bear management program in Yellowstone National Park, Secretary Morton asked the National Academy of Sciences for a report on the population dynamics of bears in the entire Yellowstone ecosystem.

That report, completed in 1974, provided the basis for an NPS preliminary draft environmental impact statement on the management program. This program seeks to



Grizzly Bear (*Ursus horribilis*)

perpetuate a wild, free-ranging grizzly population in Yellowstone, and to minimize conflict between human visitors and grizzlies by minimizing man-generated food sources and by eliminating accidental man-bear encounters.

An Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Steering Committee comprised of representatives of NPS, the Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, and the States of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, was

established to oversee a joint research program on the grizzly in Yellowstone and its surrounding region.

NPS also has contracted with the Nature Conservancy to conduct a survey of the present status of the principal natural area preservation programs in the United States. This information may be used to develop a legislative proposal to establish a nationwide natural area preservation program.

Visitation

Last winter's energy shortage substantially changed park visitation patterns. Fewer people went to remote parks, although more went to NPS areas close to major cities.

In its public pronouncements, NPS encouraged travelers to the parks to conserve motor fuel. A list was provided of the 200 Park System areas which can be reached from metropolitan centers with less than a tankful of gasoline. Use of public transit was advocated. Most impor-

tantly, these public messages stressed advantages of longer visits to fewer parks.

Park attendance was down considerably during the first few months of 1974, but as gas supplies increased, more Americans began to travel. The result was an increase of more than 2 million visits, or 2.2 percent, during June, July and August. Parks near urban areas and recreation areas posted the largest gains.

Making the parks safer

A prime management goal of 1974 was to cut back deaths and injuries throughout the National Park System.

A safety task force was appointed early in the year. It analyzed the causes and main locations of accidents and made concrete recommendations in an April report.

During the first nine months of 1974, accidental deaths in the parks declined to 145 from 168 for the comparable period a year earlier.

Mostly through radio and television, visitors were bombarded with safety messages. Information supplied at park entrances was made more effective, with individual safety brochures being prepared by some parks. More and better warning signs were installed.

Internal communications were strengthened through safety messages in the NPS Newsletter. A visitor hazards list is being developed by each park.

Park Service efforts to aid lost or injured visitors have been doubled.

Search and rescue plans have been improved and cooperation strengthened with the Air Force which has countrywide responsibility for coordinating search and rescue missions.

In February, NPS began a Crime Prevention and Physical Security program, aimed at protecting both visitors and Service property.

Although NPS employees suffered more minor accidents in 1974, an encouraging statistic was the decline of accidental deaths. The figure stood at two for the first nine months of the year—down from nine for the same period of 1973.

Compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act progressed.

NPS increased safety training of supervisors, employees and safety personnel. Safety services were increased. Accident investigation and reporting were improved by revised guidelines. Safety inspections were increased and follow-up tightened. A Bureau-level safety committee was formed to direct and improve safety communications with the field. Safety and health standards were adopted and a record system developed to comply with the Act. Also progressing is compliance with Highway Safety Act provisions concerning road markings.

Visitor services

After successful experimentation with computerized campsite reservations in six large national parks in 1973, the decision was made to extend the system to 21 areas in 1974.

Largely due to the shortness of preparation time, many management problems were encountered, and the program was discontinued. The concept and operation of such a program is now under intensive study. Whether a system will be in operation in 1975 is undecided. But the experience showed that a substantial proportion of the camping public will use and appreciate a reservations system.

Also implemented in 1974 were two new programs for intensified visitor participation and training in backcountry-backpacking use and boating in backcountry water. Pilot programs, conducted in Shenandoah, Rocky Mountain and Olympic National Parks, gave inexperienced visitors an opportunity to learn basic skills required to enjoy the backcountry with minimum impact on the environment.

Concessioner services

A vital part of NPS service to the public is offered by private enterprise—the concessioner. Park concessioners supply food and lodging to thousands of visitors. And they offer numerous other services; for example, renting horses, mules, bicycles and canoes.

There are 338 concessioners operating in 86 areas of the Park System, with gross sales totalling more than \$120 million. They pay franchise fees to the government which this year totalled \$2.1 million.

A major concessions review, begun under the reorganization, continued this year. A Departmental study is underway to identify current problems and suggest courses of action. A report is expected early in 1975.

Maintaining park facilities

As part of the Washington Office reorganization late in 1973, the Division of Maintenance was reestablished and staffed to provide overall maintenance policy guidance; budget analysis and justification; and a Washington Office "point-of-contact" for the field maintenance organization.

Policy and program areas addressed in this year's operation include the mandated sign replacement and bridge inspection programs; maintenance and preservation of historic structures; a main-

tenance intake training program for engineers and technicians and the EPA generated pollution abatement requirements relating to water and wastewater treatment, solid waste, and air quality.

The Division also developed Service guidelines and basic policies for implementation of the Departmental Energy Conservation Program, through which the field areas were able to reduce energy consumption by 16 percent for the 1974 fiscal year.

Interpretation

A major thrust of the reorganization program was restoration of interpretation to its former pre-eminent place in the national parks. An Office of Interpretation was established in Washington with counterpart offices in the Regions. Recognizing that the most effective interpretation is accomplished by face-to-face communication, emphasis has been on improving ranger-conducted programs in the parks.

To help conserve energy, parks were directed to offer more interpretive services that incorporate walking and bicycling. Handlebar ecology trips were initiated in dozens of parks. Others found success in experiments introducing visitors to the park environment, ranging from interpretive hayrides offered nightly at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, to ecology float trips at Yosemite and snowshoe walks at Grand Canyon, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, and other parks. At Glacier National Park, interpreters assigned to "ride the Amtrak" along the 60 miles of park boundary on the daily run from Seattle to Chicago, gave special programs to 10,000 appreciative passengers.

A dramatic and popular element of National Park Service interpretation is the living history presentations. These bring alive to visitors ways of life of the past through historically accurate demonstrations of farming, early industry, crafts and folk life.

At Scotts Bluff National Monument, in a program explaining the Oregon Trail in the 1850's, visitors tasted camp coffee, salt pork, and sour dough pancakes. At Saratoga National Historical Park, visitors saw an Indian couple demonstrate the life of the eastern woodland native at the time of the Revolution. More than 105 parks conducted living history programs in 1974.

Throughout the country, park interpretation has gone a step beyond demonstrations to activities involving visitors as participants. With Creek Indians at Ocmulgee National Monument, visitors can create modern beadwork, weave cloth or pine needle baskets, or dance to native chants. At Homestead National Monument visitors are making soap and dipping candles, while at Blue Ridge Parkway they are churning milk, and spinning, carding and dyeing wool.

Visitors spending the night in areas of the Southwest Region are enjoying interpretation of the sky. Vacationers to the beaches of Gulf Islands may sketch dunes, net sea life, and sculpture sand. And in Rock Creek Park, D.C., woodland camps are being held for the mentally and physically retarded.

More attention than ever is being paid to young visitors. Parks in California and Arizona have developed an environmental living program in which school classes make overnight visits to sites where

the children take on the role of people of the past. At Independence National Historical Park, children learn 18th Century games. At Cape Hatteras National Seashore they learn to make candles, or mosaics and collages of beach materials. City children participate in modern dance programs at Ford's Theatre, D.C., and go fishing at Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco.

The Service continues to place high priority on environmental education programs directed at school age youngsters. By the end of the year, some 120 Environmental Study Areas had been established and were used by more than 2,000 school systems.

Volunteers in parks

Again the Volunteers in Parks (VIP's) made an invaluable contri-



At Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida, an interpreter relates historic facts about the fortifications built by Spain between 1672 and 1695.

bution, giving of their time and talents to supplement the activities

of the National Park Service in 145 areas of the System. Most volunteers live in the local areas near the parks they serve, although some travel across the country to apply specialized skills.

A husband and wife team, serving as volunteers in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, saved lives and property. Their quick action brought about the evacuation of nine persons from a campground lying in the path of a flash flood.

Other volunteers helped school children recall the past at Frederick Douglass Home, D.C., made visitors aware of the environment of Cape Hatteras National Seashore through the use of art media, and enabled visitors to understand more about the sky above Grand Teton National Park.

In 1974 over 5,000 VIP's donated more than 306,000 hours to work in the National Park System. The range of activities was wide: living history—48 percent; interpretation—24 percent; resource management—16 percent, other activities—11 percent.



Volunteers in Parks at Cabrillo National Monument, California give visitors a view of life in 1887 at the Old Point Loma Lighthouse.



A film crew from Harpers Ferry Center at work at Yorktown, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia.

Telling freedom's story

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the struggle for American independence, the National Park Service has created one of the most extensive programs in its history.

This program comprises two major efforts. One is to prepare for Bicentennial visitation the more than 20 historic sites NPS administers that are associated with the events and personalities of the Colonial period and the Revolutionary War.

This activity entails major work in archeology, historic studies and preservation. Visitor centers will be constructed, and facilities such as roads, trails and parking lots improved.

As the main technological center for research, planning, design and construction, the Denver Service Center has primary responsibility for this development activity. DSC is working on 200 projects.

Prominent among these are reconstructions or restorations of Fort Stanwix National Monument, N.Y., Fort Moultrie at Fort Sumter National Monument, S.C., several structures clustered around Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, and the siege

lines of 1781 at Yorktown, Colonial National Historical Park, Va.

Construction of the new Constitution Gardens and public facilities on the Mall will help ready the National Capital for the celebration.

Harpers Ferry Center has completed exhibits for new or remodeled visitor centers in 12 areas and films for four Revolutionary War sites. Films for 12 more are in process.

The second major NPS Bicentennial effort involves preparation for festivities in individual park areas across the country.

These park activities will encompass both Bicentennial themes and those evolving from each area's unique place in American culture.

To help the parks make the citizens, explorers, soldiers, Indians, trappers and pioneers of America's early years come alive for visitors, Harpers Ferry Center is involved in one of its largest interpretive activities.

Under construction are a hundred and fifty Revolutionary War cannon. Wall charts are being published, to supply facts about the Colonial period in a technique popular in those times.

Two general films are being made, one telling the story of the common American of the war period, the other relating the cultural diversity of the land that was to become the United States.

Our special interpretive items will include Bicentennial display banners, traveling exhibits, slide programs, traveling living history units, posters, brochures, and a film library. A major publications effort reflects the tremendous public interest in our 200th birthday.

Although the official Bicentennial period does not begin until March 1975, NPS activities began this fall with a commemoration at Independence NHP. There President Ford addressed an assembly honoring the convening of the First Continental Congress which met on September 5, 1774.

In October, the restored Second Bank of the United States was opened at Independence, displaying the noted Peale Collection of Portraits of the Founding Fathers.

The Service expects 270 million visits to the System in 1976. Substantial progress in getting the parks ready for this visitor tide was made during the past year.

Early in January the Bicentennial Action Group was appointed, headed by Deputy Director Dickenson.

This group, meeting throughout the year, was instrumental in bringing the number of Bicentennial development projects under construction from 10 percent to 90 percent, involving \$100 million.

An Assistant to the Director for Bicentennial was appointed to head the Bicentennial Coordination Office in Washington. In coordination with active Bicentennial Coordinators in all Regions, this group is cooperating on celebration activities for 250 units of the System.

This office developed lists of cooperative Bicentennial project suggestions for interested private organizations. Assisted by the Office of Public Affairs, a public and news media information program was developed. Special materials such as background kits and the Bicentennial edition of the NPS Newsletter have been issued.

Director Walker has emphasized that completion of Bicentennial tasks will require the involvement of every Park Service employee. "Only with such cooperation can a commemoration be conducted worthy of the sites in our care and the achievements of those we honor," he said.

Administering the service

During 1974, NPS took a new look at its investment in human resources.

An Executive Manpower Resources Board (EMRB) was established. Headed by the Deputy Director, its function is to devise training and development policies. Based

Planning and development

A major contribution this year has been the initiation of regional cooperation—working with other jurisdictions in our planning activities. This is expected to provide more economical development concepts as well as superior use of land resources.

The National Park Service areas do not exist within a vacuum. What goes on beyond park boundaries is of vital concern to visitors who are interested in transportation, food, lodging, regional attractions, and other facilities outside of the parks. NPS recognizes the interdependence of all parts of regional environments. Comprehensive regional plans will require more time for preparation, but should be far more useful.

As the Bicentennial report indicates, almost a lion's share of development has been for Bicentennial projects. While racing against this deadline, the Service worked on 450 environmental impact statements concerned with wilderness, master plans, legislative proposals, development concept plans, resource management plans, and construction projects.

Nearly 200 environmental assessments were prepared on projects not requiring full environmental impact statements. Nearly 1400 environmental impact statements by other agencies were reviewed, particularly those dealing with protection of the Nation's cultural resources.

In addition, the Denver Service Center has more than 150 master plans and many transportation studies in various stages of preparation.

on Board recommendations, Director Walker instructed the field to establish EMRB's at the regional level, establish full-time training officer positions in each region, and designate a coordinator in each area for training and human resources development.

The intake program for entry level positions was decentralized to each Region in the fields of Park Management, Administration and Maintenance.

For individuals at mid-career level, Occupational Advisory Groups were established for training in maintenance, administration, law enforcement, safety and resource management and interpretation. The new EMRBs will rely

Planning and program policy

As part of the reorganization, Director Walker established an Office of Planning & Program Policy in Washington. That office provides the Directorate with an overview of the national economic, cultural, and social changes and their effects on Service policies. It provides a philosophical benchmark as to Service direction, and an overall perspective on the consequences of individual actions. It consolidates Servicewide requirements into future year program direction and coordinates special studies to outline, highlight, and

The challenge in Alaska

In accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Secretary Morton in December of 1973 sent to Congress his recommendations on the "four systems,"—national parks, national wildlife refuges, national forests, and national wild and scenic rivers.

The park proposals would add more than 32 million acres in Alaska to the National Park System, doubling its size.

Delivered with the legislative proposal were draft environmental impact statements on the 11 proposed park areas. For the first

on these groups in determining whether training funds are used effectively.

An Equal Employment Opportunity Week observed Servicewide and Women's Week meetings held for Washington and National Capital Parks personnel were highlights of efforts devoted to ending discrimination in NPS employment.

With improvements made to the Financial Management System, NPS now has an outstanding data communication system for general application, with a network reaching from Washington to eight Regional Offices.

Implementing the policy of decentralization, payroll operations under the DIPS System were moved to the field during 1974.

recommend decisions.

During 1974, with the cooperation of the managers throughout the System, the office coordinated the review and revision of administrative policies. A draft has been made available for review by conservation associations, Federal agencies, Members of Congress, and the general public.

The office also studied and analyzed the effects of the energy crisis on NPS operations, and is currently reviewing development and staffing needs.

six months of 1974 these were extensively reviewed by all segments of the public. The final EIS's have now been prepared.

Congress is expected to begin consideration of the recommendations in 1975. Assistant Secretary Reed has made the Alaska Planning Group, chaired by NPS, a continuing operation to provide legislative support material as requested by Congress.

At stake is a "last chance" effort to preserve for future generations land and water areas of such great size and pristine quality.

Cooperating with states and foreign governments

In addition to its role in historic preservation, the National Park Service has long been a leader in the preservation of this country's natural resources. NPS works with many public and private organizations in seeking conservation goals.

A landmark meeting was held this year between the NPS Directorate and several state park directors. It set the stage for sharing of information, ideas, concepts, problems and procedures. Task forces were established to carry out recommendations.

Another example of successful cooperation is the Training Institute for Park and Recreation Management. During the year, the Institute conducted several courses on maintenance, interpretation, visitor protection, and resource management. These are open to Federal, State, local, Indian, and foreign park and recreation personnel.

The National Park Service also has continued to move forward in international cooperation in the field of national park conservation. Active exchanges took place between the United States and the USSR. Soviet scientists joined U.S. representatives in studying Everglades National Park as well as selected wildlife refuges and other conservation areas. NPS representatives were active in both countries in the Working Group on the Enhancement of the Urban Environment, especially in matters relating to historic preservation.

During 1974, NPS took an active role in the U.S. implementation of UNESCO's international Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB). This intergovernmental program identifies and preserves examples of the world's biotic provinces, encourages research in biological reserves that may be designated by participating nations, fosters an international effort for environmental education.

At the third session of the International Coordinating Council of MAB, held in Washington in September, the United States designated 20 areas as "biosphere reserves."

Following an Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation between

the U.S. and Spain, a cooperative program in administration of national parks, refuges, and wild fauna and flora was inaugurated.

The Federal Republic of Mexico has formally joined the NPS, Parks Canada and the University of Michi-

gan as a co-sponsor of the International Seminar on the Administration of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. The Seminar has fostered a closer working relationship with our neighboring park officials.

Informing and involving the public

Director Walker frequently has emphasized the importance of making NPS more aware of the public's view of the Service and of their concern for the National Parks. A policy of openness and frankness has been fostered—an approach to park planning which involves the public, and administration concerned with the visitor as well as the resource. Outside views are now solicited early in the planning process as opposed to getting public reaction after plans have been drawn.

The response to this approach has been gratifying.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments continued to provide top-level counsel. The two customary meetings were held in Washington, D.C. In addition, task forces visited Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Isle Royale and Voyageurs National Parks.

Valuable citizen input was achieved through meetings with the Southwest Regional Advisory Committee. Several meetings were held in the Rocky Mountain Region on various proposals in addition to wilderness and master plan matters. The Midwest Regional Advisory Committee has met with representatives of state and local governments, universities, conservation organizations and others.

New areas in particular have benefited from public participation in planning matters. Examples are well attended meetings on Buffalo National River and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

Public meetings have been well publicized. With the cooperation of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission and the League of Women Voters, a brochure was distributed to landowners in the St. Croix River valley and to news media and organizations. Effective publicity for the twelve public meetings held in the Western Region assured excellent attendance.

An example of the value of the public involvement policy was the observance of the 100th anniversary of President Hoover's birth held at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site in Iowa. While NPS spearheaded the project, it involved the cooperation of the Hoover Library Association, the community of West Branch, state and local agencies, and pools of cultural talent drawn upon for a revival of the Chautauqua.

Two notable publications were issued having special relevance to the Bicentennial. These are "1776: A Guide to Historic Places of the American Revolution" and "Signers of the Declaration."

Several other books were published by the National Park Service during 1974, including "Yellowstone National Park, Its Exploration and Development," by Aubrey L. Haines; "The Steamboat Bertrand," by Jerome E. Petsche; "The Bertrand Bottles," by Ronald R. Switzer. "Planting in Urban Soils," a booklet by James C. Patterson also was published.

As part of NPS's continuing visitor information program, Harpers Ferry Center produced 188

information folders (20,422,000 copies) plus posters, and handbooks, several of which concerned the Bicentennial. The Center also provided wayside exhibits, films, sound/slide programs, and audio station messages to the parks. As part of the NPS program to accommodate foreign visitors, all new folders and wayside exhibits introduced the metric numbering system.

National Park Service increased its efforts to keep the American public informed of new and revised programs and activities throughout the National Park System. This activity was given impetus by the energy shortage and changing patterns in park use.

Many of the more than 100 national press releases issued from Washington concerned such topical issues as the energy crisis, the expansion of the campsite reservation program and its subsequent termination, fire management, expansion of the backcountry permit system, and the environmental impact statement release and/or public meetings on the extension of the Grand Teton airport, the NPS bear management program and the Yosemite master plan.

Feature releases were produced on the Bicentennial, park safety and such local celebrations as the Hoover anniversary and the inauguration of new visitor services such as the shuttle bus at Grand Canyon's south rim.

Many releases were modified for regional, state or local use by regional office public affairs officers.

Visual impact was added to the safety campaign with a series of five television public service announcements (PSA's) prepared in Washington for nationwide use. A series of nationwide radio PSA's were done by NPS celebrity "volunteers" Curt Gowdy and Jack Webb as a public service.

The Public Affairs Office continued to coordinate Director Walker's "Know Your Parks" column, which was distributed weekly to 800 newspapers. It also expanded its popular service, "Editorial Briefs," which now is available to all employees.

The Newsletter and Courier continued to keep employees, alumni and advisory boards informed of developments. Also, basic information on the System was provided the public in answer to the 700 letters which are received each week by the public inquiries section.

Private sector cooperation

During 1974, the Board of the National Park Foundation added seven new members, enhancing its geographical diversity.

The Board presently is developing a comprehensive, long-term fund-raising program to enable the National Park Foundation to respond to the growing needs for preservation of National Park quality land in advance of legislation, as well as support for various National Park Service programs.

The Foundation also acted to preserve vital tracts in the Virgin Islands National Park; Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee; Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, New Hampshire; Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pennsylvania; the proposed Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska; Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland; and Piscataway Park, Maryland.

In addition, the Foundation funded a study of the potential uses of the Plum Orchard Manor House on the Cumberland Island National Seashore, and an anthropological study of the dog sled trading routes in Alaska above the Arctic Circle.

In another Foundation activity, the final part of the grades three through six segment of the National Environmental Education Development (NEED) program was published and the development of the kindergarten, grades one and two material was completed. During the latter part of the year, work began on the NEED materials for grades seven and eight. The NEED program, a comprehensive environmental education curriculum for

kindergarten through the eighth grade, has been funded entirely by the Foundation.

Also in the private sector, more than 200 park areas are served by non-profit NPS cooperating associations which produce and sell such educational materials as publications, maps, visual aids and handicrafts directly related to the interpretation of parks. During the past year, Washington and Regional Office direction and coordination of these independent associations was strengthened to insure even greater service to the visiting public. This guidance has been toward helping associations upgrade the quality of their publications. Ten outstanding publications produced by cooperating associations in 1974 were given special NPS awards following competition and judging by an independent panel of seven experts. Henceforth such competition will be every two years.

Cooperating associations increasingly are contributing assistance to the Service in fostering public appreciation and understanding of the parks. Also, monies received, over the cost of producing their materials and which are invested in NPS interpretive programs, totalled approximately \$900,000 this year.

Finally, NPS is extremely grateful to Herman Edel Associates of New York City for composing, as a public service, "Treasures of America—A National Park Service song." This music has been used chiefly for NPS radio and television public service announcements.



U.S. Department of the Interior
Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton
National Park Service
Director Ronald H. Walker



Issued biweekly by the office of Director as a communication medium for Service personnel. Edited and published by Internal Publications, Office of Public Affairs.

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Daniel S. Hughes.....Assistant Editor
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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240
January 3, 1975

File

did not go out.

Note

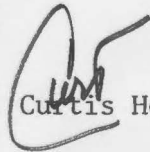
To: Norman E. Ross, Jr.
Assistant Director, Domestic Council

From: J. Curtis Herge
The Assistant to the Secretary
and Chief of Staff

Subject: Alaskan Wolves

Pursuant to our conversation on the subject, I am enclosing, for your consideration, a proposed letter from the President to the Secretary on the subject of the Alaskan Wolf.

I would be glad to discuss this with you at your convenience.


J. Curtis Herge

Enclosure



Save Energy and You Serve America!



Draft

Dear Rog:

While reviewing my mail recently, I became impressed with the number of sincere concerns being expressed over the status of the wolf in Alaska. These concerns were addressed to me because of my having accepted an Alaskan wolf coat which I subsequently presented to Mr. Breshnev.

When I accepted the coat, I knew that the wolf in Alaska is at present in no danger of extinction. It is not listed as an endangered species. It presently is managed as a wildlife resource by the Alaska State Board of Fish and Game because it is a resident animal that comes under that agency's jurisdiction. It is my understanding that Alaska contains what wildlife biologists consider to be a healthy population of wolves and that, as a consequence, regulated taking of the animal is permitted by the State government for sport and commercial purposes.

Nevertheless, as you know, I share a deep and abiding concern for the Nation's wildlife. I was struck by one letter I received from a seventh grade class in National Cathedral School, which stated that "we cannot afford to lose many more wolves because they are an important link in the balance of nature." That statement caused me to reflect on the controls which are maintained to insure a balanced population of the animal and the safeguards which are maintained to prevent any disruptive exploitation of the species.

While I have no reason to doubt that the Alaskan authorities are discharging their responsibilities in this regard in a superb



-2-

fashion, I would like to ask you to undertake a study of the status of the Alaskan wolf, working in consultation with the Alaska State Board of Fish and Game and other relevant governmental agencies. I look forward to receiving your report.



January 13, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE FILES

FROM: Norman E. Ross, Assistant Director
Domestic Council

No response is required to the September 13 letter from Secretary Morton.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act calls for the study to be made, followed by a Secretarial determination that the River either qualifies for inclusion in the system or that it doesn't. The Secretary's letter to the President transmits his recommendation. No further reply required.

OMB treats Wild and Scenic Rivers studies in the same fashion, regardless of recommendation. In this case, no objection clearance will be recommended, and the Department of the Interior will transmit the report and the Secretary's recommendation to the appropriate Committee of Congress.



OFFICE OF
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

January 21, 1975

File

NOTE TO NORM ROSS

RE: Honokohau Study

In case you are still tracking this, attached is a draft of the Departmental report on Honokohau.

As you will note, the bottom line is that we recommend against the enactment of such a proposal at this time.

W. W. Lyons
W. W. Lyons
Deputy Under Secretary

Enclosure

cc: John Powell





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

1/15/75

LEGISLATION

ATTORNEY Powell

EXT. 6768

DUE DATE ASAP

PREVIOUS:

Memorandum

To: National Parks Service
A/Sol Conservation & Wildlife

Sent to Ross

PRIORITY REQUEST

WHL - Didn't you work and Curry work on this some time ago?

From: Legislative Counsel

Subject: Honokohau Study NPS Propl. #5

Time limitations prevent the usual two-day wait period for comments on the attached proposed report. Please review the report as soon as possible and if you wish to make any comments, please do so promptly.

If your office wishes to make NO COMMENT, please have the reviewer surname this form and return the form only to the Office of Legislation. If COMMENTS are made (in duplicate), no other part of this referral need be returned.

The report prepared was based on and is consistent with substantive written recommendations after review of the measures involved.

Ken M. Brown
Ken M. Brown

Copy to: (Each with attachment)

Under Secretary

Assistant Secretary, CPA

Assistant Secretary, Fish & Wildlife & Parks

~~Assistant Secretary, Energy & Minerals~~

~~Assistant Secretary, Land & Water Resources~~

Assistant Secretary, Program Development & Budget

~~Assistant Secretary, Management~~

Legislative Counsel

Legislative Files

Mr. Powell

Hold

JMPowell:glb:1/15/75



(Rev. 8/1/74)

1/33



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. President:

It is with pleasure that I transmit the report of the Honokohau Study Advisory Commission and the National Park Service concerning the study recently conducted at the site of the Honokohau National Landmark, as required by the Act of July 11, 1972 (P.L. 92-346).

In transmitting this report, I wish to commend to you the work of the Honokohau Study Advisory Commission. These outstanding citizens, appointed in accordance with Public Law 92-346, have been diligent in their efforts to assure that the people of the State of Hawaii were able to fully participate in the findings of the study.

While I agree that the proposal contained in this report would provide an opportunity to preserve and interpret the historical cultural arts of the native Hawaiian people and their contribution to our national heritage, the report is transmitted without a recommendation, pending further examination by the Office of Management and Budget regarding the relationship of the cost of this proposal to national priorities.

The enclosed report of the Advisory Commission and the Park Service proposes that an area of approximately 1,300 acres of land and water be established as a national cultural park to interpret the archeological resources to be found at Honokohau and to preserve Hawaiian culture. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has endorsed this proposal, but recommended that a more appropriate designation would be as a national historical park. I agree with the Advisory Board that the designation of this area as a cultural park would be inappropriate.

The report proposes to provide facilities for, and access to, interpreting the archeological sites, cultural programs and recreational activities. The report further proposes a cultural center to educate Hawaiians about their history and provide for a repository of cultural data. It would be a day-use area only except for live-in accommodations for Hawaiians. Management and interpretation would be by the National Park Service with priority to Hawaiians for employment opportunities, as suggested in Public Law 92-346.



Save Energy and You Serve America!



It is estimated that development for a park as proposed in this report would cost approximately \$1 million to \$2 million. It is also estimated that the cost of acquiring approximately 450 acres of private lands involved will probably exceed \$30 million. However, no direct onsite appraisal for acquisition purposes has been performed.

I believe that this high cost must be carefully weighed against the fiscal constraints already facing the Department of the Interior with respect to land acquisition and development of existing units in the National Park System and other proposals now pending in the Congress. Because of the need for careful consideration of these factors, I do not believe it appropriate to recommend the enactment of such a proposal at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Enclosure

