

heritage to be enjoyed many times over, not only by this generation but by those which follow."

After becoming President, John Kennedy renewed his call for establishment of the Cape Cod Seashore in his first message to the Congress on Natural Resources, on February 23, 1961. In that message, he said:

"America's health, morale and culture have long benefited from our National Parks and Forests, and our fish and wildlife opportunities. Yet these facilities and resources are not now adequate to meet the needs of a fast-growing, more mobile population—and the millions of visitor days which are now spent in Federally-owned parks, forests, wildlife refuges and water reservoirs will triple well before the end of this century.

"To meet the Federal Government's appropriate share of the responsibility for fulfilling these needs, the following steps are essential:

"(A) To protect our remaining wilderness areas, I urge the Congress to enact a wilderness protection bill along the general lines of S. 174.

"(B) To improve both the quality and quantity of public recreational opportunities, I urge the Congress to enact legislation leading to the establishment of seashore and shoreline areas such as Cape Cod, Padre Island and Point Reyes for the use and enjoyment of the public. Unnecessary delay in acquiring these shores so vital to an adequate public recreation system results in tremendously increased costs.

"(C) For similar reasons, I am instructing the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture and other appropriate Federal, state and local officials and private leaders to

"formulate a comprehensive Federal recreational lands program;

"conduct a survey to determine where additional national parks, forests and seashore areas should be proposed;

"take steps to insure that land acquired for the construction of Federally-financed reservoirs is sufficient to permit future development for recreational purposes; and

"establish a long-range program for planning and providing adequate open spaces for recreational facilities in urban areas."

I know that it gave President Kennedy great pleasure to sign into the law the bill authorizing the Cape Cod National Seashore on August 7, 1961, just as it gave me great pleasure to join Secretary Udall in dedicating the Seashore in August of 1966.

As authorized, the Seashore was to comprise 44,600 acres. Sixteen million dollars was authorized—and eventually appropriated—for the land acquisition program.

To date, 22,569 acres on Cape Cod have been acquired or are under contract to be acquired for inclusion in the National Seashore. Of the remaining 22,031 acres, in non-Federal ownership, 8,271 are programmed for acquisition. The remaining 13,760 will be acquired by donation or otherwise.

Unfortunately, the original \$16 million authorization has been exhausted. Because it has, all land purchasing has come to a halt. The land acquisition project office has been disbanded, and the appraiser, the real estate negotiator, the attorney, the surveyors, and the clerical assistants have all been reassigned elsewhere. The halt in programmed land acquisition is bad enough—but the loss of the personnel familiar with the Cape and experienced in the local laws and regulations is equally unfortunate.

Last year, I introduced a bill—S. 2106—to raise the authorization ceiling for land acquisition at the Cape Cod National Seashore by \$12 million, to a total of \$28 million. This \$12 million would cover the costs of acquiring the remaining 8,271 acres of land.

These figures bear out graphically the information developed by the Department of the Interior on escalating land prices. The first 22,569 acres in the Seashore were covered by the initial \$16 million, an average of about \$710 an acre. But the next 8,271 acres will cost \$12 million, or about \$1,450 an acre.

I have discussed this acquisition problem with the Superintendent of the Cape Cod National Seashore, Mr. Stanley Joseph. It is his opinion, and that of his staff, that advance contact authority of the type contained in S. 1401 could have saved the government a great deal of money, and could have speeded up the land acquisition process. I certainly subscribe to this view point.

The Cape Cod Seashore has served as the prototype for new and creative forms of land ownership within the boundaries of national parks, analogous to the lease-back and sale-back provisions of S. 1401. The legislation creating