ar seatte matarar resources me Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, in the early days of this century, saved vast areas of wilderness by placing them in national parks, thus saving them for future generations by making them a national responsibility. In the 1930's, Hugh Bennett and Ira Gabrielson continued the pioneering work of President Roosevelt and Secretary Pinchot, and laid the base of information needed for subsequent actions by the Congress. The aggressive and able leadership of Secretary Stewart Udall has continued this determined effort to leave for our children some large part of the natural resources we inherited, unspoiled, and I am certain that history will place Secretary Udall alongside Gifford Pinchot as an architect of constructive natural resource management policy and action.

The calendar of natural resource preservation efforts, while illuminated by the strong personalities I have just mentioned, is marked all too often by contrasting and duplicating policies, the result of

With the creation of subsequent executive departments and terrain ... agencies, the role of the Department of the Interior changed, during the more than 100 years of its existence, from that of general housekeeper for the Federal Government to that of custodian of the Nation's natural resources.

Changing the name to the Department of Natural Resources will give recognition to the actual status of the Department, reflecting the changes that have occurred in its functions since 1849.

TRANSFERS OF EXISTING PROGRAMS PROPOSED

The transfer of operating programs between Federal departments is the heart of this bill. It is also the most controversial aspect of it. The two programs presently administered by Interior most directly concerned with the health and welfare of individuals—the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Territories—would be transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This comports

with the general mission of HEW as described in the Government