

Forest Service, and the Department of Agriculture made that concept a reality, and today it is accepted by both public and private timber management.

And Roosevelt, Pinchot, and the Department made another concept a reality, too. I speak of the concept of multiple use of our national forests. The same national forest that yields timber for human use can also provide recreation, can graze cattle and wildlife, can support

To create such a revitalized rural America will require all the tools agencies—federal, state, and local—providing a maximum amount of local leadership, a part of the warp and woof of local development, decisionmaking, and administration in the use of renewable resources.

As such, these two agencies must play an ever-increasing role in the revitalization of rural America so necessary to the restoration of rural-urban balance.

These agencies are indigenous to rural America. Small watersheds coupled with essential land treatment; private, relatively small, farm forestry; national forest management, including grazing and water management—all are as much a part of farmland and town and country as skyscrapers are of megalopolis.

Three-fourths of this Nation's land is in privately owned tracts in rural America. Of the privately owned forest land, nearly 80 percent is owned in small parcels by private owners who have no connection with large forest industry. The owners of these tracts in rural America—farm and forest—must carry the main burden of meeting our growing resource needs. Most of them are farmers who traditionally have cooperated with the USDA in a wide range of other programs.

GROWING RESOURCE NEEDS ARE HANDLED EFFICIENTLY

For over 100 years, the Department of Agriculture has been geared for growth.