

Mr. PENFOLD. That would be fine, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, the entire statement is made part of the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. W. PENFOLD, CONSERVATION DIRECTOR,
IZAACK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman, I am J. W. Penfold, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America. The League is a national organization of citizens dedicated to the conservation and wise use of America's natural resources. From its founding in 1922 the League has had a primary concern with water and aquatic environments. Water pollution abatement and control, fishery improvements, estuary and shoreline protection, river basin planning have been priority projects with us. We know the importance of protecting some of our diminishing supply of free flowing streams. We are grateful to the Committee for scheduling these hearings and for providing the opportunity for us to appear. We are grateful to Senator Church and the long list of co-sponsors of S. 119, and to Representatives John Dingell and Henry Reuss who have sponsored scenic rivers legislation.

We are especially grateful to the chairman of the full Committee and the ranking minority member for their sponsorship of H.R. 8416 and H.R. 90. This encourages us to hope that the scenic river legislation will have the same strong bi-partisan support which has characterized a decade of highly meaningful legislation produced by this Committee. The outstanding leadership of both gentlemen is recognized, respected and appreciated throughout the land.

The concept of a scenic rivers system goes back a long time. I'll leave the details to some historian. But, it is interesting to note that the area set aside today as the Boundary Water Canoe Area, in the Superior National Forest, had its beginning in the successful public effort to protect the area's myriad lakes with their fabulous connecting streams, from proposals to destroy them with power dams and reservoirs. In effect, under the Forest Service, we have had a scenic river region for more than 40 years. Its contribution to the enrichment of the lives of hundreds of thousands of people is incalculable.

During the 1950's the concept was rather closely entwined with the wilderness system concept, though many thoughtful leaders in the outdoor field were beginning to see its broader implications.

In 1961 the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources recommended "—that certain streams be preserved in their free-flowing condition because their natural scenic, scientific, esthetic and recreational values outweigh their value for water development and control purposes now and in the future."

During that same period the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was giving attention to the scenic river concept as part of the total outdoor recreation pattern. Its specific recommendation was that "certain rivers should be preserved in their free-flowing condition and natural setting". It is quite clear in its summary recommendations that ORRRC believed this is a responsibility not only of the Federal Government but of State and local jurisdictions as well.

I believe it was the ORRRC study and report which provided the impetus for expanding the original concept of a "wild" river system—the wilderness connotation—to a system which would embrace not only wilderness environments but free-flowing streams in other types of environments. This was enlightened progress. Certainly the wilderness characteristics of the Salmon and the Rogue are immensely worthy of being protected and preserved in their pristine condition. But, this in no way diminishes the value to the public of retaining the Susquehanna in its different but equally charming environment, or the values of the Little Miami to serve the needs of the heavy populations of southwest Ohio.

It is gratifying that the Senate in S. 119 accepts the classification principle by providing both "wild" and "scenic" categories. H.R. 90 is more precise in that it provides for three classes: Class I being essentially wild or primitive, Class II being natural but accessible by road; and Class III being rivers readily accessible with some development.