

a period similar to that provided for the rivers in the "study" category. If a public law is needed to accomplish these results, procedures should be planned accordingly. We suggest that experts in the rules of Congress consider this question.

One important sentence found in the other bills does not appear in H.R. 8416. This is the provision (sec. 3(d) in H.R. 90, sec. 4(b) in S. 119) that "in all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national (S. 119: wild or) scenic river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials." This language is vitally necessary to insure that Congress sees both sides of the coin in every water resource report it receives. We are in accord with language that would require all reports on scenic river proposals to discuss fully the development potentials, flood problems, water supply needs, and so forth. It is only equitable to have all reports on proposed construction projects on rivers discuss the preservation values in those rivers. In this way the Congress can weigh all the values and make the decision as to what constitutes the highest use of the river.

Mr. Chairman, this is a long statement for me. It only hits the major highlights of the legislation. I have refrained from putting in a plug for a long list of rivers very close to my own heart, or to a still longer list which could be compiled from the wishes of League members and other conservationists across the country. I didn't see that as a useful function for me today.

Your patience is appreciated as your interest in scenic rivers is applauded.

Mr. PENFOLD. Mr. Chairman, as you know, many of the conservation organizations are already down in Houston for the meeting of the North American Wildlife Conference and the National Wildlife Federation meeting. Mr. C. R. Gutermuth asked me to submit to the committee copies of a statement on this legislation and Tom Kimball of the National Wildlife Federation asked me to do the same for his statement.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF C. R. GUTERMUTH, VICE PRESIDENT, WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Mr. Chairman, I am C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute. The Institute is one of the older national conservation organizations, and its program has been dedicated to the restoration and improved management of renewable natural resources in the public interest for more than fifty years.

The Institute is pleased to join with other groups and conservation-minded individuals in supporting the creation of a national wild or scenic rivers system. A voluminous record has been compiled as the result of earlier considerations of the wild river concept, and the committee knows of the widespread interest in designating some of this country's remaining free-flowing streams for perpetual protection of their natural character. The purposes of this proposal are consistent with actions taken to establish national parks and monuments, wildlife refuges, national sea and lakeshores and other special areas. Authorization of a scenic or wild rivers program would assure that future generations will have some inkling of what sections of our country looked like in the beginning.

I will not attempt to make direct comparisons of the features of the several bills before the committee. The members undoubtedly have tabular comparisons available to them. My comments will be restricted mainly to what are believed to be necessary elements for a sound bill.

First, it is believed that the river classifications proposed in either H.R. 8416 or H.R. 90 are superior to those suggested in other bills. It is hoped that the bill reported by the committee will contain a realistic classification system, because this would provide a helpful guide to the agencies in determining the kinds of rivers that should be incorporated into the system as well as the management objectives for each.

The Institute urges that at least nine river segments be designated as initial units of the system in the bill that is reported by the committee. Sufficient study