

Mr. ASPINALL. I want to know what you consider to be the ones that are available, because I consider you to be informed on this matter, but from the way you answered the Chairman I got the impression that you didn't know which had been really studied and which hadn't. I want you to give us that.

Mr. CALLISON. All right, sir, may I do that.

Mr. ASPINALL. I want you to furnish it.

Mr. CALLISON. May I submit that for the record?

Mr. ASPINALL. Yes.

Mr. CALLISON. I will be happy to.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, it will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY,
New York, N.Y., April 16, 1968.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on
Interior and Insular Affairs, Longworth House Office Building, Wash-
ington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: During the hearings on scenic rivers legislation Mr. Aspinall asked that I submit for the record the National Audubon Society's specific recommendations as to the rivers that we believe should be given "instant" scenic rivers status in a bill to be reported by your subcommittee and the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Accordingly, we recommend the following:

Rogue River, Oregon: The segment between the mouth of the Applegate River and Lobster Creek Bridge.

Rio Grande, New Mexico: The segment between the New Mexico-Colorado State line and State Highway Number 96, and the lower four miles of the Red River.

Salmon, Middle Fork, Idaho: From its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River.

Clearwater, Middle Fork, Idaho: The Selway from its origin to the town of Lowell, the Lochsa from the Powell Ranger Station to the town of Lowell, and the Middle Fork from the town of Lowell to the town of Kooskia.

Eleven Point, Missouri: The segment of the river extending from a point near Greer Spring downstream to State Highway 142.

Green, Wyoming: The segment extending from its origin in the Bridger Wilderness Area south to its confluence with Horse Creek.

Missouri, Montana: The segment extending from Fort Peck Reservoir upstream to near the town of Fort Benton.

Skagit, Washington: The Skagit River from near the town of Sedro Woolley upstream to the Gorge powerhouse near the town of Newhalem; the Cascade River from its mouth to the junction with its north and south forks and up the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Suiattle River from its mouth to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to the junction with Elliott Creek, and the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary.

Flathead, Montana: North Fork from the Canadian Border downstream to confluence with Middle Fork; Middle Fork from headwaters to confluence with South Fork; and South Fork from its origin to the Hungry Horse Reservoir.

Wolf, Wisconsin: The segment reaching from the confluence of the Hunting River downstream to the town of Keshena.

St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin: Beginning at the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and extending upstream to the dam near Gordon, Wisconsin, and its Namekagon tributary.

Suwannee, Georgia and Florida: Entire river from its source in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the gulf and the outlying Ichetucknee Springs, Florida.

Buffalo, Arkansas: The entire river from its source in Newton County to its confluence with the White River.