

rately reflected in one positive indicator: land speculation. The value of land, the demand for land and the search for land along the upper Delaware are all beginning to grow fairly rapidly. The upper Delaware River has many features of regional and national significance which deserve protection or preservation. Among these:

The section of river from Narrowsburg, N.Y., to Port Jervis, N.Y., is one of the few truly exciting areas of white water in the Eastern United States.

To protect the Tocks Island Reservoir from eutrophication, it will be absolutely essential that the upper Delaware's water quality be kept at a very high level—a fact which in itself indicates a need to protect the upper Delaware from major ecological changes and, thus, from most major developments.

The upper Delaware affords various types of recreation—white water canoeing, float trips, cold water fishing, and so forth—which are becoming popular and which will not be offered in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

The upper Delaware is rich in history and thus deserves every protection. Some items of historical interest range from well preserved sections of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in Pennsylvania and New York through the first Roebling suspension bridge at Barryville, N.Y., to Zane Grey's former home in Lackawaxen, Pa.

The communities of the upper Delaware retain a charm and way of life which regretfully is fast disappearing in our country. A major part of the charm, incidentally, stems from the location of the communities on a free flowing river whose waters are still of a very high quality.

For these and many other reasons it is essential that the upper Delaware be preserved where appropriate and otherwise protected through an orderly plan of development as quickly as possible.

Mr. Chairman, we are not here today to argue that the upper Delaware River be an integral part of any scenic rivers bill this committee may approve. Rather, we are arguing that it is essential that a system be established in and through which (1) certain obviously wild rivers—and there are very few of these in the United States—can be protected immediately, and (2) other rivers can be protected after study because of their unique scenic, historical, cultural, or ecological features or values. Such a system should be established by congressional adoption of a bill which is: (1) comprehensive in its delineation of types of rivers which can be included in the system; (2) highly flexible in the techniques or powers that can be used for establishing elements of the system; and (3) all government in approach; that is, that permits elements of the system to be established by actions of the Federal, State, or local governments. Both H.R. 90 and H.R. 8416 appear to meet these tests.

We are particularly pleased that H.R. 90 and H.R. 8416—as well as some of the other scenic rivers' bills—permit a scenic river system to be established through a variety of land control techniques.

(Mr. Quick's statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF DENTON J. QUICK, CHAIRMAN, TOCKS ISLAND REGIONAL  
ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Denton J. Quick. I am a Member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex County, New Jersey but