

corner of Canyonlands, and which contains some of the finest galleries of prehistoric pictographs in the country.

All of these new areas contain unique features and natural phenomena which have national significance. They should be kept in their undisturbed and natural state, and the best way to do this is to incorporate them into the park.

Before Canyonlands National Park was established, there had already been some vandalism in southeastern Utah. Both geological formations as well as Indian artifacts and pictographs had been destroyed. It was partly to give protection to many of these national treasures that I pressed for action on the Canyonlands National Park bill in the first place.

Now, the publicity on the establishment of the park is bringing thousands of additional tourists into the area, and as roads are improved and extended and more campsites are completed, the number of visitors both to Canyonlands and the lands adjacent to it will increase. A \$2½ million Canyonlands roadbuilding program will be undertaken with fiscal 1968 and 1969 funds, and more campgrounds and new trails will also be built. It is inevitable that as roads are built, and as hiking and horseback trails are pushed into formerly remote areas, there will be a new danger of vandalism and destruction—not necessarily deliberate marring of the fabulous stone arches, windows, spires, and pinnacles in which the area abounds, but of thoughtless treatment of these formations. We should be moving now to bring the most spectacular of the still unprotected areas under the protection of the National Park Service.

The addition of the new tracts to Canyonlands National Park has been recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. The Board had previously recommended national park status for most of the lands involved when it recommended the adoption of earlier proposals for a Canyonlands National Park.

Development costs of the proposed additions have been estimated by the Department of the Interior as \$3,587,000 and increased annual operating costs at \$47,000. Since most of the land involved is publicly owned, land acquisition costs have been estimated at only \$20,000. The bill provides for in lieu Federal land exchanges for Utah State-owned land within the proposed new tracts.

The Department of the Interior has recommended the enactment of S. 26, with amendments, and at this point in the record I shall direct that a copy of the bill and a copy of the departmental reports be included.

(The bill and reports follow:)

[S. 26, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To revise the boundaries of the Canyonlands National Park in the State of Utah

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the Act of September 12, 1964 (78 Stat. 934), is revised to read:

"That in order to preserve an area in the State of Utah possessing superlative scenic, scientific, and archeologic features for the inspiration, benefit, and use of the public, there is hereby established the Canyonlands National Park which, subject to valid existing rights, shall comprise the area generally depicted on the drawing entitled 'Boundary Map, Canyonlands National Park,' numbered