

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, this issue, as the committee knows, has been debated ever since the Congress established the first national park. Interestingly, when it set aside Yellowstone National Park in 1872, it allowed the Secretary to permit hunting in national parks. In 1894 or 22 years later, the Congress prohibited hunting. That was a pattern that was established for many years and it is a historic policy to prohibit public recreational hunting in national parks. The Secretary appointed an advisory board in 1962. Hunting in the parks was considered at that time by the Board's distinguished scientists and conservationists, including representatives of fishing and sporting organizations, the Fish and Wildlife Federation; through unanimous recommendation, they found the congressional policy was sound and should be continued to be adhered to and that is our position. We are not prepared to recommend any change.

We have, however, adopted one new procedure to which I would like to call the committee's attention. We have provided you information on this before in connection with our general report. That is that in the Grand Teton legislation of 1950 the Congress provided that where it was necessary to carry out control programs, they would be carried out by the Secretary in cooperation with the State and that the Secretary would use, when he needed additional help other than the permanent ranger staff that we have, deputized park rangers which were licensed hunters in the State of Wyoming. This we have adopted as a policy throughout the national park system. When we have a big reduction program where we need additional people, this is the procedure we now follow, but they are deputized park rangers. They may work with or without compensation. They hold a Federal appointment. It is not public recreational hunting.

Mr. TAYLOR. Public recreational hunting is not now permitted in any national park?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; it is not.

Mr. TAYLOR. You are not recommending an exception here?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. ASPINALL. How do you expect the administrative responsibilities to be taken care of in relation to the proposed national park, the proposed national recreation area, and the increased wilderness area program?

Secretary UDALL. Mr. Chairman, under the type of legislation the Senate approved, the national recreation areas would be under the National Park Service. The two wilderness areas would, of course, be under the National Forest Service.

We have attempted, as the committee well knows, where these problems have arisen, we are sorting out the problems and trying to define who best should do what in terms of management of national recreation areas.

Mr. Cliff is here on the Flaming Gorge recreation area. Here we both had a foothold. We decided it was better to have one agency and we are ready to withdraw and let the Forest Service manage this, but we feel this is better, to have one agency manage a national recreation area rather than two.

Mr. ASPINALL. Would the Senate bill take care of the national park and recreation area in this proposal?