



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Division of Information Northwest Regional Office  
PORTLAND, OREGON

For Release to PM's November 20, 1957

REMARKS BY EDWARD WOZLEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TO THE 94TH MEETING OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER 20, 1957, BAKER, OREGON.

### PLANNING FOR LAND AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE COLUMBIA BASIN

There are some people, I think, who believe that "planning" is a naughty word. For some people, planning has meant the dictatorial use of authority to compel people to do something that they wouldn't otherwise want to do. For these people, planning is by its very nature undemocratic and unwanted. And as far as this kind of planning is concerned, they are absolutely right.

But there is another kind of planning--the kind of planning that has grown hand in hand with the United States.

According to my dictionary planning means to formulate a method of doing something, thinking out acts and purposes beforehand. To me planning is a valuable tool for cooperative and orderly development. Planning, however, is a changing process.

Planning used to be largely a personal matter. Back in the days when my grandfather was homesteading in Idaho, planning meant deciding what to do, and when, mostly in relation to the needs of the family and the supplies and materials at hand. The crops he raised were either consumed right on the farm, or taken to a local market where he sold or exchanged them for staples and store-bought goods. For the most part, travel was limited and so were all of the avenues of trade and communication. Each man had to do some planning--to meet the needs of his family through the winter, to decide what lands he would plant in the spring.

It would be a great understatement to say that this situation is vastly different today. For it is different in both kind and degree. It is more complex. And it has a new orientation.

Modern society and technology has created a vast interlocking of many parts of life that used to be more or less separated.

For example, modern farming is much more complicated than it was in years past. Today a farmer must take into account a great many things when he is planning his operations. These might include--information on markets, legislation that would affect his plans, estimates of potential demand, national economic indicators, weather reports, and many others.

Today the job of deciding what to do, when to do it, and where, and how much--all of these are the questions and problems facing anyone running a business, a family, or a government program. This is planning. It is planning on how to have all the necessary components for a new automobile ready and waiting at the assembly line. It is planning for our children's education and for retirement security. And, in terms of government programs, it is getting together all of the information and people to devise, construct, justify, and carry out the programs with which the Congress has charged us. This last element--that of Congressional review--is one of the most important ways in which planning is done on a democratic basis.

In the field of natural resource development and conservation planning is a necessary step in progress and growth. This is particularly true in the case of integrated programs in the Nation's great river basins.

Here in the Columbia River Basin are a large variety of the natural resources used by man--many of them in great abundance. Metals and minerals, water for power, irrigation, domestic and industrial uses, and transportation; forests for wood and wood products; fertile soils for crops; forage grasses for livestock and wildlife; moderate climate; and beautiful scenic and recreation areas. But even more important than these natural resources are the human resources--the people--who make up this region. They are people with the will, ingenuity, judgment, vision and tolerance to build and develop these natural resources--to share them, perpetuate them, and, in many ways, actually improve upon them. In their efforts, the people of the Columbia Basin are building the living standards throughout the Basin, and through expanding development are contributing to the growth of the whole Country and indeed the world.

This region has prospered and grown, and will continue to do so, because people are planning. Not just Federal agencies, but the State, county and local governments, too. And it extends far beyond even government planning--the individual who grows potatoes in Idaho, the rancher who grazes his cattle in Wyoming, the logger harvesting trees in Oregon, the Washington apple grower, the miner in Montana, or the operator of a dude ranch in Nevada or Utah. All of these people must be part of the overall planning process, because it is down at the grass roots that

the measurable effectiveness of planning exists, and it is the grass roots who give support to and make the planning process operate.

What are the requirements of an effective planning process, particularly concerning the development and growth of the land and resource base of the Columbia Basin? First, it seems to me, that the cornerstone of effective planning must be the measurement and inventory of presently existing factors. What do we have? Where is it? How much of it is there? The inventory should be broad in scope and as detailed in its content as our present knowledge will permit. It should include the vast multiplicity of factors that affect and are directly affected by resource management and development programs.

Effective planning, particularly when that planning is directed toward the complex structure of an Interstate River Basin area, demands a comprehensive treatment including a wide variety of contributions that would take into account the increasing complexities and growing competitions for land and resource use. The harvesting of timber cannot be planned without taking into full and balanced account such closely related subjects as watershed management, soil and moisture conservation, flood and erosion control, grazing, and a dozen more closely related uses. In addition, factors such as land tenure and ownership, community development, and the economic and social patterns of the people will have a significant influence upon both the techniques and results of the planning process.

The second requirement of effective planning is adequate and accurate knowledge of what the economist broadly calls "demand." If the inventory can be regarded broadly as the existing "supply" side of the picture, then through reasonable measures of "demand" it is possible to direct planning goals toward bridging the gap between the "supply" and "demand."

Estimates of demand must of necessity be only estimates, for just as supply (or the lack of it) may control and determine demand, so too, programs directed toward estimated demands may profoundly affect the supply that will be available in the future.

Such useful tools as population analysis and the vast array of economic measures of growth and development can play a large part in the planning process.

Some indication of the importance of these factors can be appreciated by considering the impact which recent estimates of the United States population and economic growth will have upon the Nation. The Census Bureau has told us that the popu-

lation of the United States recently passed the 172 million mark. The same people tell us that by 1965 our population will reach 190 million. And by 1975--about the time a baby born today will be graduating from high school--the population will probably exceed 215 million. And looking ahead another 25 years to the year 2000, it has been estimated the total population of the United States may easily top 300 million people.

That's the picture of what we can expect in terms of growth but what about productivity? Last year according to the President's Council of Economic Advisors, the total value of all goods and services produced in the United States amounted to more than \$412 billion. It is currently estimated that the Nation will exceed \$430 billion in gross national product during this year. People who are making this kind of estimate tell us that the national output of all goods and services by 1975 can be expected to reach \$711 billion, measured at present prices. In other words, the goods and services output in 1975 will probably be about 70 percent larger than it is now--a 70 percent increase in about 20 years. And that is just about what has been happening for the last 100 years and more.

The impact of such growth in population and productivity is obvious. New and increasingly important demands will be made upon the total land base of the United States and upon the natural and human resources of the country. This increased demand will extend beyond the United States to include the whole world.

With these kinds of information then the final stage of the planning process can be undertaken for the development of integrated and effective action programs. A program of the magnitude represented here today, covering this great natural river basin will necessarily be developed only by the coordinated efforts of everyone. Progress will occasionally appear slow, and even after considerable progress is made new vistas for accomplishment will be continually opened up ahead. The definition and development of the policies and programs for action will require the reconciliation of many different points of view, a complete understanding of the best available data, and full publicity and understanding by the people.

Speaking as a citizen and a long-time resident of the Columbia River Basin, a land owner and a farmer, and as Director of one of the important agencies in the Department of the Interior whose programs are closely tied to the development of this region, the Bureau of Land Management sincerely appreciates the opportunity afforded by this meeting to tell you about our programs and planning developments.



Later this afternoon you will hear about BLM's programs from people whose experience and responsibilities have acquainted them with their significance and importance. These will include: lands, minerals, forage and range management, forestry, and cadastral engineering.

The Bureau of Land Management was established with its present name and scope of resource management on July 15, 1946 by merger of the Grazing Service and the General Land Office, which dates back to 1812. So, the Bureau of Land Management has a long background of experience in all phases of land management. We have exclusive stewardship of the remaining 440 million acres of unreserved public domain lands in the United States and Alaska, and our principal objective is to make resources available for the needs of a growing nation. We are achieving this objective and in doing so have developed into a modern, up-to-date organization, alert to present-day resource needs.

The demands upon our public land resources are being met by a little-known but nevertheless remarkable variety of basic functions in BLM.

Our cadastral engineers survey and resurvey to establish the property boundaries of public and private lands.

Our range managers and technicians conserve water and other resources in managing western rangelands to provide browse for wildlife and forage for the production of meat, wool and leather.

We administer the many public land laws, and in doing so, classify lands for their highest use.

We maintain the basic land records--documents which are the source of original title for more than one billion 800 million acres of private and public lands.

These records actually reflect the story of America's development as a Nation. They also reflect the development of our natural resources to both below and above the earth's surface--resources ranging from gas and oil to vast forest and rangelands.

The mention of oil and gas points up another far-reaching Bureau function, that of administering the mining and mineral leasing laws. These apply to many millions of acres of public and acquired lands, and more than 50 million acres of submerged lands in the Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of California.

The Bureau of Land Management is also responsible for a forestry program, the scope of which is little realized even by

foresters. We administer more than 161 million acres of forest and woodlands--all outside of national forests--in the United States and Alaska. These consist of about 46 million acres in commercial types of forests and 115 million acres in noncommercial woodlands.

Other BLM activities include the handling of cases that are appealed to the Director or to the Secretary of the Interior. We also have a public information program and a management improvement staff that is constantly seeking new and better ways of doing our jobs.

As an example of how the Bureau of Land Management is planning and programming for the conservation of the public lands and their resources, I would like to take this opportunity to briefly describe the Bureau's activities in the field of resource protection.

First, I should tell you that planning and programming in BLM is carried on at every level of the organization. Beginning with the planned program developed in a local area by the man-on-the-ground, within the context of Bureau-wide management and program objectives, program plans are brought together on first a state, then an area, and finally a national basis. The work of coordinating, compiling, and balancing program plans is carried on by a program coordination officer and his professional staff. The work of program coordination is carried on not only in the stages of program formulation but continues through various reporting systems and an inspection program throughout the execution of the plan--collecting and furnishing information to all levels of management.

The destructive forces of nature--fire, flood and erosion, wind, insects and disease--have always plagued man and civilization. For much of the earth's history these forces were largely regarded as inexorable, against which man could do no more than make feeble efforts to treat the symptoms and repair the damage.

Today we are seeking not only to repair present and future damage but we are also directing preventive measures against some of the basic causes of this destruction.

In its management program of the nearly 440 million acres of unreserved public domain lands, BLM has a far flung fire control program extending geographically from sothern California to the northern interior of Alaska and throughout the eleven western States. Principal efforts are directed first toward fire prevention, second toward pre-suppression activities, and third, the suppression of fires on the public lands.

This past summer has been a bad fire season. Heavy snows last winter and generous spring rains contributed to a lush stand of weeds and grasses in many localized areas of the West. In southern Idaho, and eastern Oregon, for example, high stands of grass offered the best forage crop in 20 years. This while other areas of the west and southwest suffered under severe prevailing drought conditions.

The lush forage crop was a mixed blessing, for while it provided an abundant supply of feed for livestock, the long, dry summer turned many of the stands of high grass into a veritable tinder box. The severe fires in eastern Oregon and southern Idaho swept through large areas of tall grass dried out during the summer months.

In Alaska the fire picture was even more serious. Ushered in by heavy lightning storms moving up the Kuskokwim and Yukon River Valleys from the Bering Sea, Alaska experienced its worst fire season in more than a score of years. Though the Bureau's fire organization in Alaska was operating at full capacity, the driest season of record and a stifling blanket of smoke over all of interior Alaska seriously hampered fire suppression activities. It is now estimated that 399 separate fires burned 5,045,279 acres in the Territory. The Bureau of Land Management took direct suppression action on 327 of these fires, which, in spite of this action burned over 2,400,000 acres.

In fighting these fires in Alaska the Bureau utilized its professional fire control staff along with other men sent up from the States, as well as with the latest fire control measures and techniques, including aircraft and helicopters for transporting men and equipment the 100 to 400 miles from operational bases at Anchorage, Fairbanks and McGrath. As many as 700 men were on the fire line at one time. Though the costs of fighting fire in Alaska this year amounted to more than \$1 million, these expenditures represented only a small portion of the value of the land and resources burned. New and even more effective fire control measures are now being developed by the Bureau to meet present and future needs.

In the western States much of the fire protection afforded public lands is handled through contracts between BLM and other Federal agencies and with state and local governments. A backbone of local residents who serve as emergency fire guards give valuable grassroots participation in this important program.

One of the most valuable assets of any fire protection program is an effective communication system. The Bureau is rapidly installing VHF radio equipment throughout the western States and present plans provide for completion of a communications network in all of the grazing districts within 3 to 5 years.

High pressure pumper units mounted on 4-wheel drive trucks are located throughout the grazing districts. Present plans call for each district to have 3 or more of these units which have proved to be such a valuable asset in fire suppression.

In addition, the Bureau is participating in experiments with the use of fire retarding chemicals and aerial water drops in fire suppression. This work has been carried on in cooperation with the Forest Service, California State Division of Forestry, the Air Force and the Weather Bureau. Early trials in these experimental techniques are extremely encouraging.

In its Alaska fire operations BLM is planning the development of an extensive air arm and the use of smokejumpers. The key element of all fire fighting is early detection and speedy initial attack, aerial patrols and the rapid dispatch of smokejumpers, will help meet this program goal. The development of these facilities will not be a job that can be accomplished overnight. It is necessary to build the necessary facilities, hire and train qualified personnel and staff effective supervision.

The Bureau has an extensive training program in the field of fire protection. In the western States an average of 12 district fire training sessions and schools are held each Spring prior to the beginning of the fire season. The last two training sessions are held in Alaska each Spring, one in Anchorage and one in Fairbanks. These sessions are week-long and go into every phase of fire control from prevention through pre-suppression and suppression. It is at these sessions that all temporary fire personnel are trained. In this connection a major fire control planning conference will be held in Washington, D. C. early next year.

In its job of protecting, conserving, and developing the land and resource base of the Nation, the Bureau of Land Management is constantly looking for new and better ways in which to meet its assigned responsibilities and the challenges of the future. New plans, new programs and new methods and technology are constantly being developed and utilized by the Bureau.

The job of managing, conserving, and developing the lands and natural resources to meet the needs of a growing population and expanding economy will be a task that is broadly shared. Contributing to this effort will be the Bureau of Land Management along with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, organizations and private citizens, and the Nation's industrial community. No segment of this effort could succeed alone. The cooperative efforts among this wide base of Participation must extend from the basic stages of inventory through



the planning and development of action programs to the work that is accomplished in the fields and factories and offices everywhere. The Bureau of Land Management looks forward to a continued high level of cooperation as exemplified here in the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Division of Information Northwest Regional Office  
PORTLAND, OREGON

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release to PM's May 8, 1959

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION MAKING INDIAN FISHERY COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TAX-EXEMPT

The Department of the Interior announced today that it has submitted to Congress a proposal for legislation exempting from Federal and State income tax the payment of more than \$26,000,000 which the government has made to four Pacific Northwest Indian tribes to compensate them for subordination of their fishing rights at Celilo Falls on the Columbia River.

The tribes involved are the Yakima of Washington, the Warm Springs and Umatilla of Oregon, and the Nez Perce of Idaho. Construction of The Dalles Dam by the Corps of Engineers on the Columbia River resulted in flooding of the Celilo Falls where members of the four tribes have fished for many years. Their rights to fish there were embodied in a treaty consummated between the United States and the Indians over 100 years ago.

Under legislation enacted in 1953, agreements were worked out with the four tribal groups and payments deposited to their credit in the United States Treasury. On the basis of comparative populations, the Yakimas received \$15,019,640.00, the Warm Springs tribes \$4,451,784.26, the Umatillas \$4,616,971.06, and Nez Perces \$2,500,000. The tribes intend to divide these funds among their members and make them available for use in accordance with plans approved by the Department of the Interior. While the Internal Revenue Service has regarded the funds as non-taxable in the hands of the tribes, it has taken the position that they will be taxable as capital gains upon distribution to the individual members.

In submitting its proposal, the Department of the Interior pointed out that it has been the practice of Congress, when authorizing distributions of tribal funds, to make the individual shares tax-exempt. This has been particularly true, the Department added, when the funds represent, as they do here, the value of a capital asset taken from the tribe by Federal action. The Department's proposal would make the Celilo Falls payments tax-exempt both when in the hands of the tribes and when divided among the individual members.

###



Northwest Regional Information Office, Portland, Oregon

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

P.O. Box 3537, 1002 N.E. Holladay Street, Belmont 4-3361

For Immediate Release

February 1, 1962

### NAME CHANGE PROPOSED FOR WHITMAN NATIONAL MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON

The Department of the Interior has recommended to Congress that the name of Whitman National Monument near Walla Walla, Wash. be changed to Whitman Mission National Historic Site.

In letters to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, John A. Carver, Jr., assistant secretary of the Interior, wrote:

"Because the Whitman National Monument is in fact an historic site, the place where Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman established a mission and contributed to the westward expansion of our nation, it would be more appropriate and descriptive to designate the park unit an historic site instead of a national monument.

"Also, the qualifying word 'mission' would give the public a clearer idea of what is presented here and would tend to clarify the occasional misconception that the poet Walt Whitman is commemorated here."

Carver added that the Department does not anticipate any increase in expenditures of appropriated funds would result from enactment of the legislation making the name change.

Whitman National Monument was established in 1940 on the site of the mission founded in 1836 by Dr. Marcus Whitman, a Protestant missionary, and his wife to minister to the spiritual and physical needs of the Cayuse Indians and immigrants of the Oregon Trail.

By their acts of generosity and kindness, the Whitmans and others at the mission gained the friendship of a majority of Indians in the area. But some of the Indians remained hostile, and in 1847 their jealousy and distrust culminated in a massacre of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and 12 other persons.

The Whitman massacre abruptly terminated Protestant missionary work among the Oregon Indians and led to an Indian war, waged largely by Oregon settlers to punish those responsible for the killings.

The 46-acre monument today contains the grave where the victims of the massacre were interred, the Whitman Memorial shaft which was dedicated in 1897 and the foundation ruins of the mission buildings. A small temporary museum houses artifacts uncovered by archeological excavations of the site.

# # #

Northwest Regional Information Office, Portland, Oregon  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
4:00 P.M. EDT, JUNE 25, 1964

INTERIOR RECOMMENDS ELEVEN-STATE COMBINED PUBLIC-PRIVATE FEDERAL EXTRA-HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC INTERTIE BETWEEN PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND PACIFIC SOUTHWEST.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall today presented to Congress the Department of the Interior's plan for a Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest extra-high voltage intertie which would link major Federal, public, and private electrical systems in eleven western states.

Secretary Udall said his report was in compliance with a Congressional directive to negotiate with non-Federal parties interested in building all or parts of the intertie facilities and to report his findings to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees this year. He said he anticipated the Senate Appropriations Committee will schedule public hearings at an early date.

The intertie would consist of four long-distance lines and three interconnecting shorter lines to be constructed and financed jointly by public and private utilities and the Federal Government. The proposed Federal investment would be \$280 million out of a total investment of \$697 million.

Secretary Udall said 251 rural cooperatives and other local publicly-owned electric utilities in eleven western states would benefit either from lower-cost power or an increased supply of power or both. They are located in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. These 251 preference customers and the State of California would control about 60 per cent of the transmission capacity in the lines and receive two-thirds of the benefits.

Federal portions of the intertie will be constructed by the Bonneville Power Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation; public power sections by the City of Los Angeles; and private power portions by the Pacific Power and Light Company, the Portland General Electric Company, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the Southern California Edison Company, the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, and the Arizona Public Service Company.



"This sharing of costs and resources is dramatic evidence of the ability of public, private, and Federal power to work together to assure abundant supplies of low-cost power," Secretary Udall said. "The multiplicity of ownership and operation also provides built-in protection against monopolies by any participants. Finally the intertie proposal is engineeringly sound, economically advantageous, and consistent with the American pattern of diverse ownership of electric power facilities."

Secretary Udall said: "As conceived by the engineers of the Department of the Interior, the intertie will utilize the most modern technology in extra-high voltage transmission, including America's first construction of direct current transmission lines which can move large amounts of power over long distances at low cost.

"This will be the biggest step forward this nation has taken in this field, and it will place the United States in a position of world leadership in electric transmission technology."

The intertie will link the largest Federal hydroelectric system in the nation (Bonneville Power Administration); the largest municipally-owned public utility; one of the largest groups of privately-owned utilities; and two major Bureau of Reclamation hydroelectric generating complexes (Central Valley in California and the Colorado River).

"Two of the big lines will transmit direct current at 750,000 volts -- the world's longest direct current transmission lines. One line will extend from The Dalles on the Columbia River to Los Angeles, a distance of 827 miles; the other, an 830-mile line, will run from The Dalles to Hoover Dam on the Colorado River," Secretary Udall said.

The southern ends of these lines would be linked by another 750,000-volt d-c line from Hoover Dam to Los Angeles.

The other two long extra-high voltage lines would transmit alternating current at 500,000 volts from John Day Dam on the Columbia River to Los Angeles. Two shorter 345,000-volt a-c lines from Hoover Dam to Phoenix completes the interconnection.

The intertie would be used to market surplus Pacific Northwest power, now being wasted at an annual rate of over \$20 million, in California. In addition by taking advantage of seasonal and hourly differences in electric demand, power from the Pacific Southwest would also move northward.

"The intertie," Secretary Udall said, "is also an essential element in implementing the Treaty between Canada and the United States for the International Development of the Columbia River as Canada's share of Treaty power can reach California markets over the intertie.

"It puts water to work which is now wasted in the Pacific Northwest, permits both regions to make the most efficient use of existing and future thermal and hydro generating facilities of both regions, and results in sizeable savings in capital investment by all participants and beneficiaries."

Over a 50-year amortization period, the Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest intertie will produce benefits of at least \$2.6 billion of which two-thirds will accrue to preference customers. Benefits exceed the cost of facilities by a ratio of 2.5 to 1, and joint construction will produce benefits of \$540 million more than all-Federal construction.

Geographically, direct benefits will be divided as follows: the Pacific Northwest, \$1 billion; California, \$869 million; and Arizona-Nevada, \$725 million.

Almost 10,000 man-years of employment in the field will be needed to erect transmission towers, string cable, and construct related facilities. An additional 30,000 man-years of employment will be created in factories across the nation to supply the steel, aluminum, and other equipment needed for the vast transmission system. Construction is expected to be completed by 1971.

The intertie proposal was prepared by a 3-man Interior Department Committee comprised of Charles F. Luce, Bonneville Power Administrator, chairman; Emil V. Lindseth, Associate Chief Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation; and Morgan D. Dubrow, Assistant and Chief Engineering Advisor to Assistant Secretary Kenneth Holm.

A map of the Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest intertie is attached.

## ## ##