

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT ACT

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
S. 1

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS TO PROVIDE HEALTHFUL OUTDOOR TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUNG MEN AND TO ADVANCE THE CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND RECREATIONAL AREAS; AND TO AUTHORIZE LOCAL AREA YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Washington, D.C.

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I have traveled to our national forests of Oregon and visited much of our State's beautiful high country. On many of these trips I visited recreation areas, and as I looked them over and commented on their deterioration, the universal answer that I get from the forest rangers is the same. He will say this campground was built by the CCC and since that time we have had barely enough money to maintain our facilities. In addition, we have had almost a tenfold increase in use, and thus our campgrounds are deteriorating and we cannot keep up with the maintenance, nor really provide the new facilities that are needed.

I wish to thank the members of the committee for affording me this opportunity to testify on this legislation. We have a tremendous number of young people who are entering the labor market, but are not prepared to perform useful work. We also have a large backlog of conservation work which we must do if we are going to make our natural resources capable of responding to the demands that will be placed upon them in future years.

Senator CLARK. Our last witness this morning is the Honorable Gaylord Nelson, Senator from Wisconsin.

Senator Nelson, we are very happy to have you with us.

Will you please come forward and sit behind the microphone? Please proceed in your own way, sir.

STATEMENT OF HON. GAYLORD NELSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Senator NELSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I would limit my remarks as to this proposal to the question of the experience that the State of Wisconsin has had with a similar program. I am not prepared to discuss the overall aspects of the detailed proposal that the proponents and authors of the bill put it, simply because I think they are much more qualified to discuss that than I am.

I appear here because I think that the proposal is a very valuable one, and I would like to give the committee the benefit of the experience that the State of Wisconsin had last summer and will have in succeeding summers with a similar program.

While I was Governor of the State, we established a youth conservation program in the State of Wisconsin, and last year we opened two youth camps, and this summer we will open another one. They are limited to 12-week sessions in the summertime, so there is that difference between this proposal that is before you, which is a year-round proposal, and the proposal for having 12-week summer sessions.

The young men in our program were limited in the age groups from 16 to 19, and in this program I understand it is 16 to 21, if my memory is right.

Our camps were camps for a hundred boys, and in this program the camps are for 50 boys.

So with these distinctions, which involve some other matters, concerning the permanency of the camp, and the type of facilities, I would like to say something about the public acceptance of the program, the value of the program to the boys, to the youth themselves, the value of the program to the State of Wisconsin, in the conservation aspects, and the cost of the program to the State of Wisconsin per capita.

We opened, as I said, two camps last summer. We will open a third one this summer. They are under the joint jurisdiction of the conservation department of the State of Wisconsin and the department

of public welfare. We used the department of public welfare simply because they have lots of youth counselors who are skilled and trained in the matter of handling young men.

Our camps are not disciplinary camps in any way whatsoever. In fact, we did not want disciplinary problems. And the selection of these boys was made by the principals of the high schools in the various communities around the State of Wisconsin.

The competition was tough. We had in our first round over a thousand applicants, and we could accept during the summer 400 boys. Next year, conservatively, we will have 1,400, and my guess is many more applications than that. We will be able to accept some 600 boys.

Our sessions were two 6-week sessions, a hundred boys per camp. We had two camps that were opened. So as I said, we took care of 400 boys during the 12-week sessions.

Now, as to the value of the work that the boys did, they did every kind of work that any adult employee would do. As a matter of fact, our per capita cost was about the same as it would be if we had hired common labor. In northern Wisconsin, common labor is employed at the rate of about a dollar and a quarter per hour. Our per capita costs, not counting capital investment, in the camp itself, our per capita cost, including paying the boys \$18 a week, which I understand is more than is paid in this bill, plus their food and clothing and their supervision and their educational program are—our per capita cost was \$58 per boy per week.

Now, what kind of jobs do they work on? They did the same kind of thing proposed in this bill, and I can testify from my visits to camps, my discussions with the camp leaders, as well as the conservation department representatives and the wardens in the field, who supervise the boys in their work, that they made a remarkably constructive contribution in the whole range of conservation work, including timber stand improvement, streambank stabilization, tree planting, planting of drains for wild geese, creation of campsites, building of toilets and outside facilities, the improvement of park grounds, the building of fire lanes, every aspect of conservation work that is done in the State of Wisconsin by the conservation department itself.

There was no duplication in this work, because in our State, as in every other State, with conservation assets, there are literally millions of man-hours of work to be done, which never will be done under the present programs, because the resources for the conservation departments of all the States in the United States is inadequate to meet the problem. So this was not make-work. It was constructive, useful, valuable work to the whole conservation program in our State.

Now, as to the results. The head of the department of public welfare considered it very valuable for the boys. We had only 1 or 2 that we had to send home out of 400. There were a few dropouts, who, for personal reasons or family reasons at home, had to leave. But well over 95 percent of all the boys who came stayed, made a constructive contribution, and a good percentage of them wished to continue into the second 6-week session, which we could not do, and many of them want to come back this year.

The Milwaukee Journal, which is the State's leading newspaper and one of the distinguished daily newspapers of America, in an editorial,

said, "Benefits to the youths and our natural resources should more than justify the cost of this program."

The Journal quoted one camp director as saying of his boys that they came in boys and they went home men. I can testify from talking to parents and many of the boys that the 6 weeks experience was remarkably fruitful from the standpoint of discipline and education.

Not only did they work in the field, but we were concerned about the educational aspects, just as the author of this bill is concerned about the educational aspects of the program; and so we set aside one-half day a week in which the University of Wisconsin and the Conservation Department furnished us with the lecturers and counselors to teach them sound principles of conservation as well as fire prevention and a number of other educational aspects in the field of education.

The Sheboygan Press, Wisconsin, said:

The success of the Wisconsin program has surpassed all expectations and should go far toward convincing Members of Congress that a national Youth Conservation Corps would work well and deserves a trial.

I will not read the statement I have made here. Attached to it is a budget breakdown. I think that it could be better done than it was, and if I had had time, I could make it more comparable, because I had not seen the budget breakdown made by the proponents of this measure, and therefore it is not a realistic comparison.

I want to testify that even so, the costs, which I understand to be about \$4,000 a year, per boy, if I am correct, for the bill that is pending before you, sound to me quite reasonable. Our costs, projected, would be about \$3,100 per year. However, I emphasize ours was a summer program.

One of our camps—in both camps we had kitchen facilities and dining facilities, and in one of them we took over a camp that had permanent facilities, and in the other one we housed the boys in tents on concrete slabs. So, obviously, Mr. Chairman, you can see that the capital investment for a permanent winter camp would be more than it would be for concrete slabs with tents. So the cost figures sound reasonable to me.

Now, I do not want to impose on your time any more, except to make the point that in our State the acceptance by all groups, whether it was in the welfare department, church groups, youth counselors' groups, newspapers, Republicans, Democrats, Independents, was an almost unanimous agreement. In fact, I am not aware of a single criticism from any source, no matter what it may be, of this youth conservation program.

There is a demand for the creation of camps all over our State, and under the conservation bill I got through while I was Governor, there is not enough money to do it. So we will be opening a third camp, which will take care of some 600 boys. We could easily take care of five or six or seven or eight times that many, and still probably not meet the need.

To demonstrate to the chairman of the committee just very briefly, and I shall not leave these with you, I have two cards here that are mocked up with newspaper clippings, and there are duplications by the hundred.

The Milwaukee Journal did a complete picture review of the camps and the story on it. I show this to you to show that public acceptance in our State was remarkably good.

This is a picture of "Youth Camps Swing Into Action," and here some of the boys outline the work. Then over here you see them at work. And this story goes on telling the story of the youth camps.

If anybody would like to have a chance to look these over at any time, I have them available. I need to return them at some time to the welfare department, that is keeping the file.

Senator CLARK. Thank you very much, Senator Nelson.

I will ask that the stenographic record show that Senator Nelson exhibited to the members of the subcommittee an extensive group of clippings and an article from what I guess was the Sunday magazine.

Senator NELSON. The Sunday magazine of the Milwaukee Journal, plus clippings from various daily and weekly newspapers.

Senator CLARK. Indicating or apparently indicating that this program had met with wide public acceptance in Wisconsin.

I do not think you need leave those with us, Senator, but it has been very useful for us to have them with us this morning.

Does that conclude your statement?

Senator NELSON. It does.

Senator CLARK. Your Wisconsin experience is rather similar to our experience in Pennsylvania, where we have not only a State program, which the secretary of forests and waters will testify about later this week, but also a program in the city of Philadelphia, where our welfare department has run youth camps with some success for several years in Fairmont Park, which I believe is the largest municipal park in the United States, within the confines of a city.

Our experience, as yours, has been very successful.

I believe that one of the matters we are going to have to look into, as we continue the hearings on this bill, is the per capita cost per young person going into the court. And I see that in your memorandum, to you and others, from Wilbur J. Schmidt, director of the State department of public welfare, you have an exhibit which shows a budget for the 12 months ending September 30, 1962.

We are going to be interested in comparative costs per enrollee, and comparative capital costs, even though, as you point out, yours was a summer program, and the Federal program contemplates 12 months' operation.

I wonder if it would be too much to ask you or your welfare commission, welfare director, to attempt to break down your costs for this period, as between capital expenditures, which would be available for the program another year, and the operating expenses, which, once spent, are gone, and whether you could convert that into a per capita cost per young person put into the program.

Senator NELSON. I do not think it would be difficult at all. In my telephone conversation with the director, the welfare director, he said that it would not be difficult.

Incidentally, in each camp we did build a central—or in one camp, rather—a central dining-recreation area. It is winterized. We know the cost of that. The only thing left on capital outlay that we would not know the cost of, but that would be very simple to find, is: What is the cost of a barrack-type housing? And of course that is very easy to find out. The Army has built hundreds of them.

Senator CLARK. Can you give us the normal life expectancy of that type of building?

Senator NELSON. I will get that for the subcommittee.

Senator CLARK. I would appreciate it if you could do that and furnish it to the subcommittee, Senator.

Senator CLARK. Senator Pell, any questions?

Senator Kennedy?

Senator NELSON. I think we will put in the record, if it is agreeable to you, a copy of this memorandum from Director Schmidt to you. (Memorandum referred to follows:)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Memorandum from Wilbur J. Schmidt, Director, State Department of Public Welfare, to State Recreation Committee of Wisconsin.

Pursuant to Mr. Jordahl's request of November 26, 1962, this is a followup to the progress report submitted on June 29, 1962, covering the activities of the youth conservation camps.

The first 6-week period ended on July 21 with 90 boys still enrolled at White River and 97 at Statehouse Lake. During this session seven boys left the two camps because of homesickness and four left for medical and dental reasons. The following accomplishments were noted during this period:

A. WORK PROJECTS COMPLETED

1. Statehouse Lake

(a) *Operation Blue Goose*.—Approximately 10 acres of dense stands of aspen, oak, birch, spruce, and jackpine in Powell Marsh were felled with axes. All debris was stacked in piles for late summer burning. Power equipment is to move in at a later date to remove stumps and prepare the soil for planting to buckwheat for migratory goose forage. (Work done for the game management division of the conservation department.)

(b) *Operation White Sand*.—Beginning with a totally raw area, the men opened a road into the shore of Nichols Lake. The road was cut to a width of 40 feet and perimeter trees were pruned to a depth of 10 feet on each side for aesthetic purposes. The road development was followed by the creation of a public swimming beach on the shore of Nichols Lake. An acre of ground was cleared, derooted, spaced, and raked in preparation for grass sodding. Steps were constructed on the bank and bathhouses and outdoor toilets were placed. (Work done for the forest and parks division of the conservation department.)

(c) *Operation Alley Cut*.—As a measure of protection against the growing danger of crown fires, a system of fire lanes and access roads were constructed in the Northern Highland State Forest (secs. 2 and 11), Manitowish Water Township, Vilas County. Areas worked were plantation jackpine of 8 to 15 inches in diameter. Thousands of trees were axe felled for pulp sale. All debris was burned. (Work done for the forest protection division of the conservation department.)

(d) *Operation Ring-Around*.—State plantations of red pine and spruce in Mercer Township were subjected to an exhaustive release-cutting operation of birch and aspen overstory. Small trees were felled and piled for burning. Larger specimens of birch and aspen were girdled. (Work done for the forest management division of the conservation department.)

(e) *Operation Wing Dam*.—A 1-mile length of the Manitowish River immediately south of U.S. Highway No. 51 in Vilas County was reconstructed for fish habitat improvement. Three separate rock deflector devices were built, each exceeding 100 feet in length. Stones were rooted from the river bottom. Concurrent with this construction was the need to riprap the sand banks to preclude erosion. This rock was hauled by truck and each stone placed into position by hand. Conservative estimates indicate as many as 90,000 rock of varying sizes hand carried into the deflector construction and onto the banks of riprap. (Work done for the fish management division of the conservation department.)

(f) *Operation Fish Trap*.—Using fyke nets in Rest, Stone, Fawn, Statehouse, Whitney, and Wig-Wag Lakes, the men removed over 1½ ton of stunted perch. Concurrent with this was a population survey on pan fish and on walleye.

northern pike, and muskellunge. Scale samples were taken from each game fish and forwarded to conservation headquarters for expert analysis. The fish were returned to the water. Several dozen snapping turtles were also removed from the nets, some weighing as high as 30 pounds. (Work done for the fish management division of the conservation department.)

(g) *Operation Island Hop*.—Considerable work was accomplished in brush removal and limb pruning on campsites and picnic areas. In two instances the areas were enlarged by as much as 50 percent. Locations were—

(1) Lake of the Falls on the Turtle Flowage (Sec. 6, Mercer Township, Iron County).

(2) Murrays Landing on the Flambeau Flowage (Sec. 35, Mercer Township, Iron County).

(3) Shea's Dam on the Turtle Flowage (Sec. 4, Mercer Township, Iron County).

(4) Baraboo Landing on the Flambeau Flowage (sec. 31, Mercer Township, Iron County).

(Work done for the forest protection division of the conservation department.)

(h) *Operation Happy Tourists*.—Specific emphasis was placed on improving tourist facilities for those traveling by automobile. In the first 6 weeks the men—

(1) Constructed paths and cooking facilities at Little Star Lake (sec. 15, Manitowish Waters Township, Vilas County).

(2) Received immediate supervision of WCD employees in constructing a 35-foot concrete crib with gravel fill for a boat launching ramp at upper Gresham Lake (sec. 34, Boulder Junction Township, Vilas County).

(3) Enlarged the Vance Lake campground (sec. 8, Manitowish Waters Township, Vilas County) by brushing, pruning, and building stone fire-places.

(Work done for the forest and parks division of the conservation department.)

(i) *Operation Smoke Scan*.—Four fire towers were manned by camp personnel during dry periods, releasing regular WCD employees for operation of power tools denied camp personnel by Wisconsin Industrial Commission regulations. Towers manned were Rest Lake, Pine Lake, Wildcat, and Trostel. Total man-days served were 60. (Work done for the forest protection division of the conservation department.)

(j) *Operation Rest Home*.—Camp improvement was the center of concentration for the first week, the area surrounding the lodge and tents being in an unimproved state when the men first arrived. Emphasis was on recreational needs, mosquito control, and esthetic. Six acres of forest were brushed and pruned, grass was planted contiguous to the lodge. Walking paths were created from the lodge to the Rest Lake Tower (to eliminate road walking to town) and around the 27 acres of Statehouse Lake. Horseshoe pits were installed and an archery range constructed. On the waterfront a T-shaped dock of rock crib construction was extended 50 feet onto the lake, and a 5 by 5 cedar log crib filled with rock was sunk to a depth of 17 feet to serve as the foundation for a diving platform. Forty yards of gravel were laid as a foundation for a black-topped volleyball-basketball court, and the entire perimeter of the camp road from County Trunk W to the lodge was destumped and leveled. (Work done for the State department of public welfare.)

2. White River

(a) *Operation Fish Management*.—Painted seven buildings and dismantled five, salvaged 7,000 board feet of lumber, repaired raceways; removal old walls; repaired dam; put in new slash and floor boards; repaired the main lodge basement; removed fences and salvaged stumps and trees; cleared land at sawmill and Carlson Creek; sodded eroded banks and pruned trees; installed 115 stream improvement devices; cleaned out one-half mile of stream at Long Lake and at White River.

(b) *Operation Forest Management*.—Provided access to timber sites by brushing forest roads for 2½ miles; release of natural and planted trees, 807 acres; timber stand improvement, 102 acres.

(c) *Operation Forest and Parks*.—Roadside brushing and cleanup, 2 miles; trail maintenance, brushing and leveling 9,490 feet, root and stump removal 1,074 feet, trail graveled 1,400 feet, gravel hauled, handloaded 700 yards; maintenance

picnic grounds, 30 stumps removed and ground leveled; service road maintenance, tower road and trails graveled, 40 cubic yards of gravel; nursery bed improvement, plants weeded, brush cut, stones removed, retaining rails installed and staked, 9 culverts installed.

(d) *Operation Forest Protection*.—Removed and replaced 2½ miles of telephone line; cribbing built; rock and gravel hauled; completed three landings; 2,000 white pine aspen logs salvaged; also 30 poles, 3 miles of telephone wire; brushed the hatchery line to Lake Negagamon; also the Washburn line 14½ miles; manned fire towers at Brule, Iron River, and Cleveland; 2 men daily at each tower.

(e) *Operation Game Management*.—Sharp-tailed grouse management; habitat improvement; clearing 450 acres at Moquah Barrens and 350 acres at Solon Springs.

(f) *Operation Camp Maintenance*.—Building repair; equipment maintenance; landscaping; construction, upkeep of recreational buildings; made bathing beach and recreational area.

B. FORMAL INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITY

1. Statehouse Lake

(a) June 26, Prof. Robert Ellarson, University of Wisconsin Extension Service, "Wildlife Management."

(b) June 28, Mr. Virgll Moon, forest protection division, conservation department, "Fire Fighting in the Fields" (demonstration).

(c) July 3, Mr. Roger Redding, forest management division, conservation department, "Technique of Forest Management" (demonstration). Mr. Floyd Reinemann, forest and parks division, conservation department, "Forest Nursery Program."

(d) July 6, Mr. I. C. Rheaume, law enforcement division, conservation department, "Boat and Gun Safety." Mr. W. Carow, forest protection division, conservation department, "Fire Fighting Techniques."

(e) July 10, Mr. Arthur Oehmcke, fish management division, conservation department, "Fish Hatchery Operations" (field trip).

(f) July 12, Prof. F. Brown, State department of public instruction, "Social Implications of Youth Conservation Camp Work," "Job Opportunities in Conservation," "Conservation Concepts and Philosophies."

(g) July 17, Prof. Marvin Beatty, University of Wisconsin Extension Service, "Soils" (field trip).

2. White River

(a) Fire control—A fire demonstration was held in the Brule area.

(b) Fire prevention—This involved the entire camp.

(c) Boat and gun safety, compass reading, direction finding.

(d) Wildlife habitat lecture, field trip.

(e) Fish propagation, lamprey control, fish stocking at camp and Brule hatchery.

(f) Broader aspects of conservation by Department of Public Instruction—three lectures were given.

(g) Life history of deer, early history of northwest area, soil identification, geology, lecture, field trip, tree identification, timber survey, land description.

At the start of the second session of the camps, 99 boys reported at White River and 101 at Statehouse Lake. At the end of this camping period there were 91 boys left at White River and 96 at Statehouse Lake. Eleven boys left the two camps early because of football practice and two because of homesickness. Following are specific accomplishments during this period.

A. WORK PROJECTS COMPLETED

1. Statehouse Lake

(a) *Operation Tough Cut*.—Eight ¼-acre tracts of dense stands of maple and yellow birch were cleared to provide openings in the Hay Creek Conservation Area Refuge (sec. 12, Eisenstein Township, Price County) to provide deer browse and sharp-tail grouse habitat. Logs were removed by local inhabitants for winter fuel, the brush was piled by the campers for forage. (Work done for the game management division of the conservation department.)

(b) *Operation Marsh Road*.—The Powell Marsh road was widened from a 20- to a 60-foot right-of-way for a distance of approximately 1½ miles; 100

logs were stacked for pulpwood sale, and all brush burned daily as the crews progressed along the roadway. This work was done in preparation for paving at a later date. Location is in Manitowish Waters Township, Vilas County. (Work done for the game management division of the conservation department.)

(c) *Operation Girdle*.—State plantation of red pine in Mercer Township (secs. 12 and 13) was the subject for a complete release cutting. This North Grant Lake Plantation was overgrown with aspen and white birch of 14- to 18-inch diameter. In excess of 10,000 trees were girdled to insure continued plantation growth. (Work done for the forest management division of the conservation department.)

(d) *Operation Breather*.—A public picnic and camping area adjacent to U.S. Highway 51 in Iron County (Sec. 31, town of Oma) was cleaned up, brushed, and enlarged to provide 5 additional campsites and 10 additional picnic tables. Murrays Landing, one of the three public boat landings on the Flambeau Flowage was also enlarged to provide parking facilities for 12 additional cars and 2 additional tables. The launching pier was renovated and moved to a more advantageous position. (Work done for the forest management division of the conservation department.)

(e) *Operation Firefly*.—To reduce the hazards of forest fires in the Rest Lake and Big Lake jackpine plantations, firefighting access roads and firebreaks have been developed in sections 4 and 9 in the Northern Highland Forest (Manitowish Waters Township, Vilas County). Trees were felled and cut for pulp sale. Brush was piled and burned, and stumps were rooted in preparation for roadway grading in the fall. (Work done for the forest protection division of the conservation department.)

(f) *Operation Big Barge*.—Increasing numbers of fishermen and canoe parties on the Flambeau Flowage have resulted in more fires starting from campfires. Campsites were therefore an area of concentration for youth conservation work crews, the men being transported around the Flowage on large barges. At Big Island on the Turtle Flowage a 1-acre site with toilets, picnic tables, and fireplaces as well as garbage pits were developed. Smaller locations of $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre sites were also created, complete with fireplaces, refuse burners, and tables on Hot Dog, Jack Frost, and Pump Islands. (Work done for the forest protection division of the conservation department.)

(g) *Operation Big Smoke*.—The manning of four firetowers by campers released a like number of conservation department personnel for work on the ground. Fifty-five man days were accumulated by campers who served in the Rest Lake, Pine Lake, Trostel, and Wildcat Towers. (Work done for the forest protection division of the conservation department.)

(h) *Operation Hard Rocks*.—No less than 86 truckloads of rock were wrested from a local gravel pit and hauled to the Manitowish River adjacent to U.S. Highway 51 where the previous encampment had constructed 3 deflector devices (sec. 7, Manitowish Waters Township, Vilas County). Sandbag edges of the river were riprapped to prevent further erosion along the banks. The combined length of shore riprap is one-fourth mile. Except for the truck hauling, this was all hand labor—digging out the rock, loading the truck, and positioning the rock in the river. (Work done for the fish management division of the conservation department.)

(i) *Operation Fish Net*.—In addition to assisting the fish management division by selecting fingerlings from their Presque Isle walleye rearing pond for planting in area lakes, the program of conducting population surveys of game fish and panfish in the Manitowish chain of lakes was continued. Fyke nets were placed in Little Star, Clear, Manitowish, Spider, and Island Lakes and were tended daily. Game and panfish were counted, measured, scale samples taken, and the fish returned to the water unharmed. The statistical information thus compiled was forwarded to the area headquarters for analysis. (Work done for the fish management division of the conservation department.)

(j) *Operation Rough Ride*.—In order to provide an access road and a public boat landing for fishermen at Island Lake (sec. 13, Manitowish Waters Township, Vilas County), a 30-foot-wide road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length was cleared. More than 1,000 trees were felled and cut to length for pulp. Brush was piled for winter burning. A 100-foot squared area was cleared at the waterfront for a

parking area and landing ramp. (Work done for the division of forest and parks of the conservation department.)

(k) *Operation Dull Ax.*—Considerable work was done in developing a new swimming-picnic-campsite on land recently acquired through the Outdoor Recreation Act; namely, at Sandy Beach Lake in the town of Mercer in Iron County. Lanes of varying lengths and widths were cut through undeveloped areas and large areas on the waterfront were cleared for picnic sites and bathing locations. Five truckloads of saw logs were hauled from the cut areas and a great amount of pulp and firewood was cut. It is expected that a 60-unit campsite will be in operation here by 1963. (Work done for the division of forest and parks of the conservation department.)

2. White River

During this encampment the work consisted of forestry road brushes in Douglas and Bayfield Counties; cultural work release; pruning; park maintenance at Copper Falls, stump removal, clean up park; removed telephone poles and replaced; built water supply landings; salvaged logs and wire; brushed telephone lines; manned fire towers; and worked on grouse habitat improvement.

B. FORMAL INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITY

1. Statehouse Lake

(a) July 27, Mr. Arthur Oehmcke, fish management division, conservation department, "Fish Hatchery Operations" (field trip).

(b) August 2, Prof. Ed Baker, University of Wisconsin Extension Service, Prof. R. Stephenson, University of Wisconsin Extension Service, "Soils" (field trip).

(c) August 9, Prof. Robert Ellarson, University of Wisconsin Extension Service, "Wildlife Management."

(d) August 16, Prof. J. Bush, State department of public instruction, "Social Implications of Youth Conservation Camp Work," "Job Opportunities in Conservation," "Relation of Youth Conservation Camp Work to Field of Science."

(e) August 22, Mr. Robert Wendt, game management division, conservation department, "How to Improve Hunting."

(f) August 23, Prof. Ted Peterson, University of Wisconsin Extension Service, "Forestry."

(g) August 28, I. C. Rheaume, law enforcement division, conservation department, "Problems of Law Enforcement in Conservation."

2. White River

(a) July 22-28—Gun and boat safety, compass reading (by Swenson and Miner).

(b) July 29-August 4—Soils and water (by Ed Baker of the University of Wisconsin).

(c) August 5-11—Wildlife and plant succession (by Robert Ellarson, University of Wisconsin).

(d) August 12-18—Broader aspects of conservation (by Bush, Schunk, and Miller, department of public instruction).

(e) August 19-25—Forestry (by Ted Peterson, university).

(f) August 26-September 1—History of deer and the northwest area (by Otis Bersing, Wisconsin Conservation Department).

Although the time is given by weeks, the classes were conducted every Friday under the direction of the conservation coordinator and with the cooperation of the various conservation divisions and other State departments including the department of public instruction, University of Wisconsin Extension Division, School of Agriculture, university. General class procedure consisted of a lecture and the presentation of a film or slides and a field trip or application of the skills and information demonstrated during the lecture or film.

The camps formally closed on August 31. All boys who were at the camps for the full 6-week sessions were given jackets and a certificate of merit signed by Governor Nelson, Mr. Voigt, and myself.

Budget summary, Oct. 1, 1961-Sept. 30, 1962

Administration	\$23,420.20
Salaries	65,830.40
 Camp Staff	23,789.20
Boys' Wages	42,061.20
 Travel (Camp Staff)	623.68
Food Costs	18,525.34
Other Materials and Expense	27,277.56
Capital Outlay	34,838.04
Construction	96,586.35
 White River	
Statehouse Lake	10,602.87
 Bureau of Engineering	\$ 5,529.48
Construction	37,504.27
Tent slab and frame	4,111.68
Plumbing	20,988.76
Well	6,751.69
Electrical	7,530.75
Heating and Ventilating	2,114.10
Bulldozing and gravel road	1,452.75
 Total	267,101.57

The budget summary is taken from October 1, 1961 to September 30, 1962 in order to figure the cost of 1 complete year of operation. Figures are not available before October 1 because the program did not go into operation until that time.

The administrative costs cover all facets exclusive of the operation of the camps. The salary cost as given is for the combined operation of the two camps as is travel, food costs, materials and expense, and capital outlay. The construction costs for Statehouse Lake are broken down into the respective areas in order to give a more complete picture of how the money was spent to get the camp into operation. The cost to the Bureau of Engineering is for the drawing of plans and the travel of staff to the camp. The \$4,111.68 was for 10 concrete slabs 16 by 32 feet and the cost of the lumber used in the partial framing of the slabs to be covered by tents. Part of the money spent on electrical is for the extension of electric facilities into the tents occupied by the boys and staff. A road was bulldozed and graveled, a parking space cleared, and an area opened for the tents to account for the expenditure of \$1,452.25.

From all indications the first season was very successful. A high percentage of boys indicated a desire to return again this year and many favorable comments have been received from parents. Actual work accomplishments exceeded all expectations.

We are now in the process of recruiting boys for employment during the summer of 1963. We have contacted all the high schools in the State and have sent them application blanks and brochures explaining the program. Staff will not be recruited until later. It is assumed that many staff members employed last year will be returning again this year.

Senator CLARK. I call the attention of members of the subcommittee to very interesting statements of the exact kind of useful work which was done at these two locations in the Statehouse Lake and White River.

Senator NELSON. Yes. I cannot call your attention to the page of the bill, but in talking with the welfare director, he seemed to feel there was a limitation in this bill which bothered him, which was that the money should go to the conservation departments or agencies of the State. He raises I think a proper point. It ought to go to some appropriate agency.

In our State, this money is going to the welfare department, because it worked out better to have the supervision of the youths in