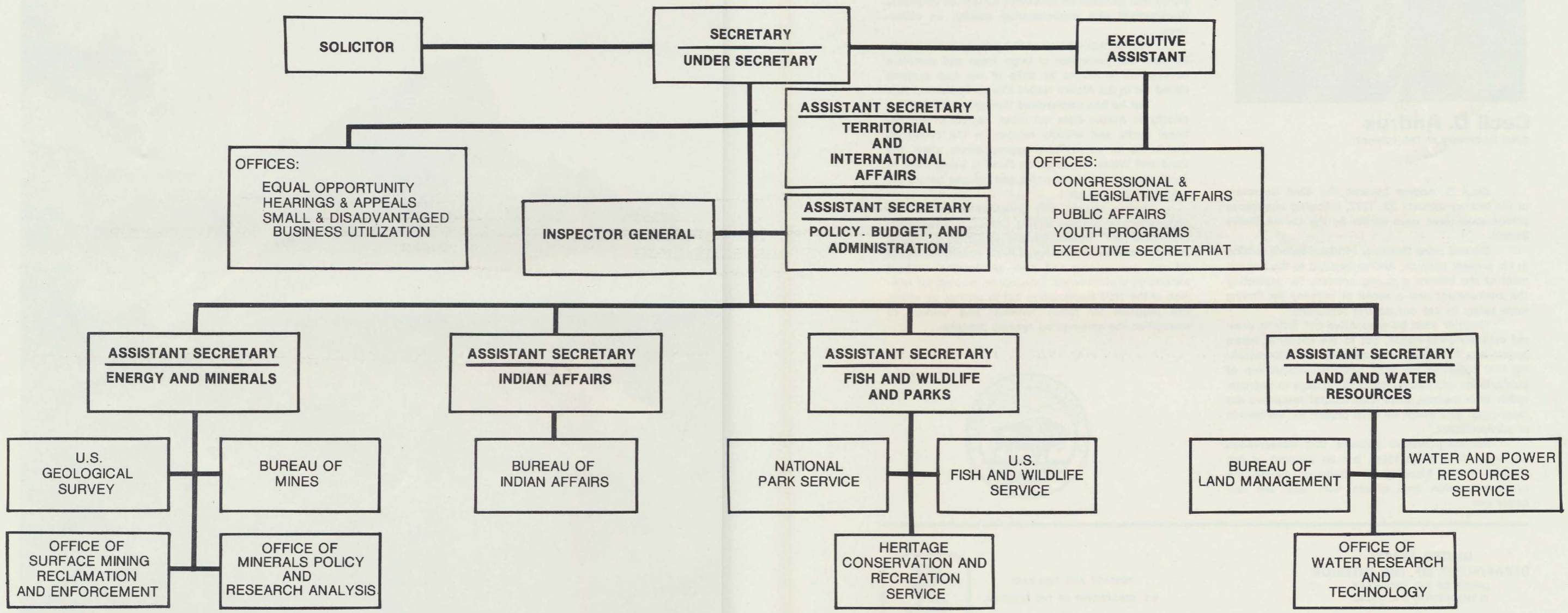


U.S. Department of the
INTERIOR



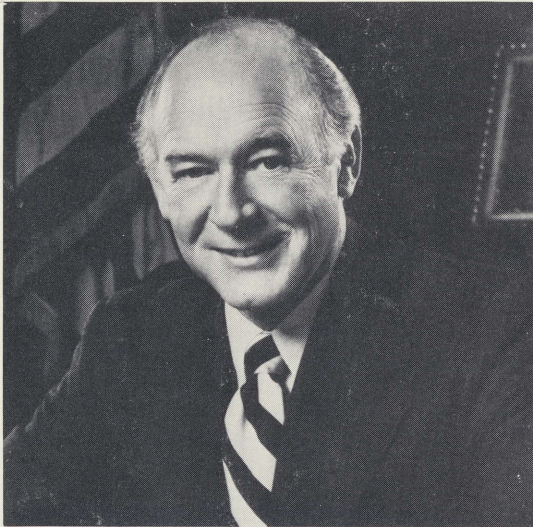
Sawtooth Primitive Area, Idaho

U.S. Department of the
INTERIOR



General Organization
U.S. Department of the
INTERIOR

JUNE 1980



Cecil D. Andrus
42nd Secretary of the Interior

Cecil D. Andrus became the 42nd Secretary of the Interior January 23, 1977, following unanimous confirmation three days earlier by the United States Senate.

Elected twice Governor of Idaho before coming to his present position, Andrus brought to the Department of the Interior a strong concern for protecting the environment and a sense of urgency for finding ways safely to use our natural resources.

"Interior must be responsive not only to present environmental needs, but to the needs of future generations," Andrus has stressed. "In accomplishing that objective we must exercise stewardship of public lands and natural resources in ways to improve, rather than destroy, them. Our natural resources are meaningful gifts which we must protect for the benefit of all Americans."

Secretary Andrus believes that conservation no longer is a pious ideal, but an element of our survival, and is focusing his efforts on substituting over-consumption and misuse with less use and better use.

He has pledged his strong support for national park and wildlife refuge systems, the wilderness system, and the wild and scenic rivers of this Nation. He believes that wild rivers are assets that are too precious to be squandered or abused.

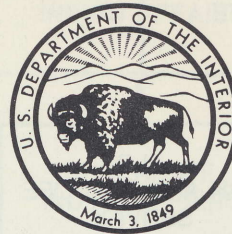
As a native westerner, Andrus is aware of the tremendous benefits reclamation can bring to an area. But he has also said the best hydro-electric sites may have been developed and that we should proceed with ever increasing caution in constructing new dams.

Secretary Andrus advocates a national water policy that includes conservation, as well as economic development and environmental quality, as objectives.

His highest environmental priority is the establishment and protection of large areas and complete ecosystems in Alaska as units of the four systems called for in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

But he has emphasized that giving the highest priority to Alaska does not mean neglect of our national parks and wildlife refuges in the Lower 48 States. As far as available appropriations allow, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is being used to purchase new lands for parks and refuges before the resources are damaged.

Andrus worked with Congress to achieve the comprehensive Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977; helped achieve legislation to expand and protect Redwood National Park; sought expanded oil and gas leasing and coal development without sacrificing environmental safeguards; pushed for revision of the 1902 Reclamation Act to provide an effective program for family farming; and worked to strengthen the endangered species program.



**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT-418

