

Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for market development research authorized by section 104(a) and for agricultural and forestry research and other functions related thereto authorized by section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(a)(k)), to remain available until expended, \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available in addition to other appropriations for these purposes, for payments in the foregoing currencies: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be used for payments in such foreign currencies as the Department determines are needed and can be used most effectively to carry out the purposes of this paragraph, and such foreign currencies shall, pursuant to the provisions of section 104(a), be set aside for sale to the Department before foreign currencies which accrue under said title I are made available for other United States uses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 for this appropriation shall be available for payments in foreign currencies for expenses of employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a)."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$4,000,000, insert: "\$2,000,000"; and after the sum of \$25,000, change the word "for" to "Or".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 7: Page 7, line 17, insert:

"FOREST SERVICE

Forest protection and utilization

"For an additional amount for 'Forest protection and utilization', for Forest research, \$2,750,000, of which \$900,000 for Forest research construction shall remain available until expended."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$2,750,000, insert "\$1,900,000"; and in lieu of the sum of \$900,000, insert: "\$50,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLIFIELD). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 26: Page 18, line 17, strike out: "to be derived by transfer from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612)."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken, amended to read as follows: ", of which \$51,500,000 shall be derived by transfer from funds available under section

32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612): *Provided*, That hereafter appropriations under this head shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 87-128."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 35: Page 26, line 7, insert:

"EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

"For emergency conservation measures, to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended, \$4,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for emergency conservation measures."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 43: Page 32, line 10, strike out: "*Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds available for the various programs administered by this Agency may be transferred to this appropriation for temporary field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574) to meet unusual or heavy workload increases."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken, and add at the end thereof the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of any funds in this paragraph may be used to administer a program which makes rural housing grants pursuant to section 504 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPALACHIAN REGION

Mr. ELLIOTT, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 861, report No. 1835), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

H. RES. 861

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11946) to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to

exceed three hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Public Works now in the bill and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the five-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and any member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

ESTABLISH A NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 4) to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1829)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 4) entitled "An act to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"SHORT TITLE

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Wilderness Act'.

"WILDERNESS SYSTEM ESTABLISHED STATEMENT OF POLICY

"SEC. 2. (a) In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as 'wilderness areas', and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as 'wilderness

areas' except as provided for in this Act or by a subsequent Act.

"(b) The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress. No appropriation shall be available for the payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of the National Wilderness Preservation System as a separate unit nor shall any appropriations be available for additional personnel stated as being required solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas solely because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

"DEFINITION OF WILDERNESS

"(c) A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude of a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

"NATIONAL WILDLIFE PRESERVATION SYSTEM— EXTENT OF SYSTEM

"Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as 'wilderness', 'wild', or 'canoe' are hereby designated as wilderness areas. The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

"(1) Within one year after the effective date of this Act, file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act; *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

"(2) Maintain, available to the public, records pertaining to said wilderness areas, including maps and legal descriptions, copies of regulations governing them, copies of public notices of, and reports submitted to Congress regarding pending additions, eliminations, or modifications. Maps, legal descriptions, and regulations pertaining to wilderness areas within their respective jurisdictions also shall be available to the public in the offices of regional foresters, national forest supervisors, and forest rangers.

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within ten years after the enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or non-suitability for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified on the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as 'primitive' and report his findings to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as 'wilderness' or other reclassification of each

area on which review has been completed, together with maps and a definition of boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of all the areas now classified as 'primitive' within three years after the enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years after the enactment of this Act, and the remaining areas within ten years after the enactment of this Act. Each recommendation of the President for designation as 'wilderness' shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Areas classified as 'primitive' on the effective date of this Act shall continue to be administered under the rules and regulations affecting such areas on the effective date of this Act until Congress has determined otherwise. Any such area may be increased in size by the President at the time he submits his recommendations to the Congress by not more than five thousand acres with no more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of such increase in any one compact unit; if it is proposed to increase the size of any such area by more than five thousand acres or by more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in any one compact unit the increase in size shall not become effective until acted upon by Congress. Nothing herein contained shall limit the President in proposing, as part of his recommendations to Congress, the alteration of existing boundaries of primitive areas or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may complete his review and delete such area as may be necessary, but not to exceed 7,000 acres, from the southern tip of the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area, Colorado, if the Secretary determines that such action is in the public interest.

"(c) Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the national park system and every such area of, and every roadless island within, the national wildlife refuges and game ranges, under his jurisdiction on the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or non-suitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. The President shall advise the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his recommendation with respect to the designation as wilderness of each such area or island on which review has been completed, together with a map thereof and a definition of its boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of the areas and islands to be reviewed under this subsection within three years after enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years of enactment of this Act, and the remainder within ten years of enactment of this Act. A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Nothing contained herein shall, by implication or otherwise, be construed to lessen the present statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas within units of the national park system.

"(d) (1) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, prior to submitting any recommendations to the President with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as wilderness—

"(A) give such public notice of the proposed action as they deem appropriate, including publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper having general circula-

tion in the area or areas in the vicinity of the affected land;

"(B) hold a public hearing or hearings at a location or locations convenient to the area affected. The hearings shall be announced through such means as the respective Secretaries involved deem appropriate, including notices in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the area; *Provided*, That if the lands involved are located in more than one State, at least one hearing shall be held in each State in which a portion of the land lies;

"(C) at least thirty days before the date of a hearing advise the Governor of each State and the governing board of each county, or in Alaska the borough, in which the lands are located, and Federal departments and agencies concerned, and invite such officials and Federal agencies to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or by no later than thirty days following the date of the hearing.

"(2) Any views submitted to the appropriate Secretary under the provisions of (1) of this subsection with respect to any area shall be included with any recommendations to the President and to Congress with respect to such area.

"(e) Any modification or adjustment of boundaries of any wilderness area shall be recommended by the appropriate Secretary after public notice of such proposal and public hearing or hearings as provided in subsection (d) of this section. The proposed modification or adjustment shall then be recommended with map and description thereof to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and the House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to such modification or adjustment and such recommendations shall become effective only in the same manner as provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

"USE OF WILDERNESS AREAS

"Sec. 4. (a) The purposes of this act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national forests and units of the national park and national wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and—

"(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which national forests are established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11), and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215).

"(2) Nothing in this Act shall modify the restrictions and provisions of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (Public Law 539, Seventy-first Congress, July 10, 1930; 46 Stat. 1020), the Thyé-Blatnik Act (Public Law 733, Eightieth Congress, June 22, 1948; 62 Stat. 568), and the Humphrey-Thyé-Blatnik-Anderson Act (Public Law 607, Eighty-fourth Congress, June 22, 1956; 70 Stat. 326), as applying to the Superior National Forest or the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

"(3) Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the national park system are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including, but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(2)); and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

"(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, each agency administering any area

designated as wilderness shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

"PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN USES

"(c) Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

"SPECIAL PROVISIONS

"(d) The following special provisions are hereby made:

"(1) Within wilderness areas designated by this Act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. In addition, such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable.

"(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent within national forest wilderness areas any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. Furthermore, in accordance with such program as the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and conduct in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, such areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present; and the results of such surveys shall be made available to the public and submitted to the President and Congress.

"(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, until midnight December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall, to the same extent as applicable prior to the effective date of this Act, extend to those national forest lands designated by this Act as 'wilderness areas'; subject, however, to such reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture consistent with the use of the land for mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production, and use of land for transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, or facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing, mining, and processing operations, including where essential the use of mechanized ground or air equipment and restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land disturbed in performing prospecting, location, and, in oil and gas leasing, discovery work, exploration, drilling, and production, as soon as they have served their purpose. Mining locations lying within the boundaries of said wilderness areas shall be held and used solely for mining or processing operations and uses reasonably incident

thereto; and hereafter, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States affecting national forest lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and use so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national forest rules and regulations, but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act: *Provided*, That, unless hereafter specifically authorized, no patent within wilderness areas designated by this Act shall issue after December 31, 1983, except for the valid claims existing on or before December 31, 1983. Mining claims located after the effective date of this Act within the boundaries of wilderness areas designated by this Act shall create no rights in excess of those rights which may be patented under the provisions of this subsection. Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within national forest wilderness areas designated by this Act shall contain such reasonable stipulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for the purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1984, the minerals in lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

"(4) Within wilderness areas in the national forests designated by this Act, (1) the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting for water resources, the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof, upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial; and (2) the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"(5) Other provisions of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, formerly designated as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas, in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, shall be in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the general purposes of maintaining, without unnecessary restrictions on other uses, including that of timber, the primitive character of the area, particularly in the vicinity of lakes, streams, and portages: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the continuance within the area of any already established use of motorboats.

"(6) Commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas desig-

nated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

"(7) Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

"(8) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

"STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

"SEC. 5. (a) In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owner shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State of approximately equal value under authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall not transfer to a State or private owner any mineral interests unless the State or private owner relinquishes or causes to be relinquished to the United States the mineral interest in the surrounded land.

"(b) In any case where valid mining claims, or other valid occupancies are wholly within a designated national forest wilderness area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, by reasonable regulations consistent with the preservation of the area as wilderness, permit ingress and egress to such surrounded areas by means which have been or are being customarily enjoyed with respect to other such areas similarly situated.

"(c) Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this Act as wilderness if (1) the owner concurs in such acquisition or (2) the acquisition is specifically authorized by Congress.

"GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS

"SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may accept gifts or bequests of land within wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary of Agriculture may also accept gifts or bequests of land adjacent to wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness if he has given sixty days advance notice thereof to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Land accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall become part of the wilderness area involved. Regulations with regard to any such land may be in accordance with such agreements, consistent with the policy of this Act, as are made at the time of such gift, or such conditions, consistent with such policy, as may be included in, and accepted with, such bequest.

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept private contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

"ANNUAL REPORTS

"SEC. 7. At the opening of each session of Congress, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall jointly report to the President for transmission to Congress on the status of the wilderness system, including a list and descriptions of the areas in the system, regulations in effect, and other pertinent infor-

mation, together with any recommendations they may care to make."

And the House agree to the same.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,
COMPTON I. WHITE, Jr.,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
ROGERS C. B. MORTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
FRANK CHURCH,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 4) to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to the amendment to the text of the bill:

The amendment to S. 4 which was adopted in the House differed from the bill as it came from the Senate in many respects. The conference committee adopted the House version except for the following:

1. The House version definition of a wilderness area included a requirement that the area have at least 5,000 acres of land. The Senate version had no such minimum requirement. In recognition of the fact that some areas of less than 5,000 acres may be suitable for preservation as wilderness, the conference provided that a wilderness area shall have at least 5,000 acres of land or be of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

2. S. 4 as passed by the House would have provided that all areas within national forests classified at least 60 days before the effective date as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are designated as wilderness areas. The conference committee adopted a standard of administrative classification as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" 30 days before the effective date of the act in order to make certain that there will be no duplication in connection with reviews completed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Forest Service within the last month.

3. The conferees understand that Forest Service officials tentatively have decided that an undetermined amount of land, but not exceeding 7,000 acres, in the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area, Colo., should be deleted and made available for Interstate Highway 70; in addition, the Denver Water Board has a plan for a tunnel in the general area. Under existing regulations the Chief of the Forest Service has been delegated authority to modify primitive areas and eliminate portions. Inasmuch as S. 4 as passed by the House would withdraw this authority from the Department of Agriculture, the conferees have provided that the Secretary of Agriculture may complete his review of the suitability or non-suitability of the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area for preservation as wilderness and delete up to 7,000 acres from its southern tip if he determines that such action is in the public interest. In this connection the Conference Committee noted that, if the President recommends that the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area be designated as a wilderness area for inclusion in the wilderness system, he may recommend the addition of other lands, not now within the primitive area, to replace the 7,000 acres that may be deleted.

4. The provision relative to review of roadless portions of units of the national park and wildlife refuge systems was amended to (1) make clear that the report to the President shall present the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior as to the suitability or non-suitability of roadless areas or islands for preservation as wilderness, and (2) provide for an orderly submission of recommendations during the 10-year period by requiring that not less than one-third of the areas be reviewed within three years after enactment, not less than two-thirds within seven years after enactment, and the remainder within 10 years after enactment.

5. The conferees deleted the provision of the House version that would have required the President to identify the specific values in any particular area warranting its preservation as wilderness and requiring a recapitulation with each recommendation of other areas preserved by reason of the presence of the same or similar values.

6. The applicability of the mining and mineral leasing laws to wilderness areas designated by S. 4 was modified by the conference committee to expire December 31, 1983 (instead of 1989 as provided in S. 4 as passed by the House) with all minerals withdrawn effective January 1, 1984.

In consonance with the general philosophy of the act, the conference committee limited this provision to those lands designated by S. 4 as wilderness areas. However, the conference committee noted that, in the absence of compelling reasons to the contrary, a similar limitation of time should be placed on those primitive areas or portions of primitive areas that are in the future designated as wilderness areas. The conference committee expects that the mining industry and the agencies of the Department of the Interior will explore existing primitive areas so that when legislation pertaining to such primitive areas is considered at a later date Congress will have the benefit of professional technical advice as to the presence or absence of minerals in each area.

7. Both the House and Senate versions contain a provision designed to preserve the existing jurisdiction of the States respecting wildlife and fish. The conferees have adopted the Senate language on this point as more clearly stating that nothing in S. 4 shall be construed as affecting current jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

Both the House and Senate versions provide for the designation as wilderness of the San Gorgonio Wild Area, Calif., and its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The proposed installation of facilities to provide skiing for large numbers of people was the subject of much discussion in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee during consideration of this legislation. That committee, by a vote of 14 to 11, voted to provide for the installation of facilities for large-scale skiing utilization but this provision was deleted by the House itself.

The conference committee considered the use of the San Gorgonio Area and specifically considered amendments proposed by Congressman JOHNSON of California, and Senator KUCHEL pertaining to this matter. The conference committee refused to accept any of the alternate proposals. The conference committee was of the opinion that both the House and the Senate having voted to place the San Gorgonio Wild Area in the wilderness system, this should be done at this time. Nonetheless, it is noted that the matter is not considered as closed; and, if the people of California continue to desire a restudy of the area, they should make their views known to their Representatives in Congress and be in a position to have

legislation introduced at the start of the next Congress. This will permit consideration at hearings devoted solely to this matter.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
HAROLD T. JOHNSON,
COMPTON I. WHITE, Jr.,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
ROGERS C. B. MORTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, our committee on conference brings to you the conference report on the wilderness bill, one of the conservation bills that has gained so much publicity and so much interest throughout our country in the last many years.

Mr. Speaker, the language of the bill as amended by the conference report will be the language of the House bill, with seven changes.

Although these changes are not of major importance when compared with the main provisions of the legislation, nevertheless they are of sufficient importance for the Members of the House to know what took place in conference.

Mr. Speaker, the first amendment provides that an area under 5,000 acres, provided it has sufficient size to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, may be included in the wilderness system, regardless of the fact that it is less than 5,000 acres.

The second amendment takes care of the situation that exists because two areas have been reclassified as wilderness within a period of time less than the 60-day period provided in the bill. The amendment provides that this act shall go into effect with regard to all of the areas classified within 30 days instead of 60, after final approval.

Mr. Speaker, the third amendment has to do with a provision, a particular provision with reference to a primitive area in Colorado where it is necessary to reclassify and, perhaps, declassify in the neighborhood of 7,000 acres in order to take care of the provisions of an agreement that has been arrived at heretofore between the National Forest Service and the State Highway Department of Colorado as well as the Bureau of Public Roads of the Federal Government. There is also involved the possible construction of a water tunnel in the area which may be declassified.

Mr. Speaker, the fourth amendment—

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me at that point?

Mr. ASPINALL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. That was done in order to take care of a situation which would have been impossible under the terms of the bill, unless this specific exemption had been made; is that not correct?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct. The Saylor amendment approved at the time of the debate and House passage of the bill would have made it impossible to take care of this particular situation.

Mr. Speaker, the fourth amendment has to do with the study of roadless areas in the national parks, and provides for a staggered period of study. One-third must be reported in 3 years, the second third within 7 years, and the last third within a 10-year period.

Another amendment states very definitely that the President would not be required to identify all specific values in his recommendations because of the effect it would have upon a report in a detailed operation.

Mr. Speaker, another amendment has to do with the phasing out of the establishment of valid mining claims within a wilderness area. The final date for such ventures is established in the new bill as of 1983 instead of 1989.

Then, another amendment has to do with adoption of Senate language in S. 4, which preserved within the States their existing jurisdiction over fish and wildlife operations.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this brings to an end as far as the House of Representatives is concerned, with the adoption of this conference report, a long study, a long program of trying to secure Federal recognition of a wilderness system by statutory enactment.

This matter has been before Congress for something like 7 years. At times it seemed as if it would be impossible to arrive at any agreement between the groups and individuals desiring the establishment of wilderness areas or a wilderness system, and those in opposition to such a program—people and interests especially of the public land States where certain uses of the public lands, mean so much to the economy of the local governmental agencies and the economic interests of local communities.

May I pay tribute to those who have worked so long, so unselfishly, and so arduously in their endeavors to seek this legislation.

I desire to give particular recognition and I personally wish to comment on the cooperativeness and the industry of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

There have been times when the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the chairman of the committee have been so much in opposition to each other on this legislation that it looked as if it would be impossible for us to ever get together. I think those who understand what is involved in this wilderness legislation can understand what at first divided us in our approach to the problem. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, especially during the last 2 years, has been most cooperative. He has consistently and forcefully presented his position and his personal views at all times as an able and conscientious legislator.

I speak about the cooperative attitude of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his dedication to the work that has been entailed in this legislation. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has given a great deal of time to this, but at all times he has conscientiously represented the interests of conservation groups who were desirous of getting just as strong wild-

erness legislation as they could. The gentleman has not yielded except where it seemed to be absolutely necessary to yield in order to save the legislation. I wish to assure my friend from Pennsylvania that it is a personal pleasure to work with him on all of our natural resource projects.

I also wish to pay my compliments to the other members of the conference committee, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MORRIS], the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE], and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MORTON]. They, too, worked in a spirit of compromise that was necessary in order to resolve these issues.

The conferees of the other body did likewise. Each conferee was constructive, understanding, and effective at all times.

This legislation will be known as the Anderson-Saylor Act—named after two talented and able conservationists. But may I add also that it is the finished product of hundreds, yes thousands, of our farsighted citizens. Another name though stands out like a beacon light to all of us. That is the name of our late friend and coworker who gave so much of himself to make this moment possible—Howard Zahanizer—who, like the patriarch of old, was denied to experience his moment of victory.

We have legislation here that will be a landmark as far as the conservation movement is concerned. These areas will be permitted to be under Federal jurisdiction without too much expense so far as administration is concerned, serving the people of this generation and the generations to come, and it will be done as it should have been done in the first place by the Congress accepting its responsibility with respect to the determination of the use or uses of our public lands.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. WESTLAND. I have read this conference report, and I believe I am in complete agreement with the managers on the part of the House on this bill they have brought back.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Colorado one question: Does this legislation retain control of the public domain in the Congress?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct. The Congress has the final decision on what lands are placed in the wilderness category.

Mr. WESTLAND. Before the creation of any wilderness areas could be accomplished, it would require affirmative action by the Congress?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLFIELD). The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, for those who are dedicated to conservation, to-

day is a red letter day. It is a far cry from the closing days of the session in 1956, when I introduced in the House and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] introduced in the Senate the first wilderness bills. There have been times, as the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has stated, when it seemed that a compromise of the differences was impossible.

Beginning with the early part of the 88th Congress the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the distinguished gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], and I, sat down and tried to work out our differences. These differences were so wide that many people thought that it was useless to ever attempt a compromise. While the gentleman from Colorado says that I gave on behalf of the people who represented the conservation interests, I want to say that the gentleman from Colorado gave in many ways.

When the House by an overwhelming vote of 373 to 1 adopted the bill H.R. 9070 as its version of the wilderness bill and we went to conference with the Senate, the Senate had taken the version of the bills, with some slight changes that were introduced back in 1956. I know of no conference between the House and the Senate in which the version of the two bills passed by the separate bodies have been as far apart as these two versions. I can say that it was with the utmost spirit of cooperation between the Senate conferees and the House conferees that we are able to come to you today with a good wilderness bill.

Let me point out the conferees on the part of the Senate: Senator JACKSON, of Washington; Senator ANDERSON, of New Mexico; Senator CHURCH, of Idaho; Senator KUCHEL, of California, and Senator ALLOTT, of Colorado.

The conferees on the part of the House were the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Mr. ASPINALL, of Colorado, Mr. JOHNSON, of California, Mr. WHITE, of Idaho, Mr. MORTON, of Maryland, and myself.

You will notice of the 10 conferees, all but 2 come from west of the Mississippi River. Since this bill involves most of the areas west of the Mississippi River, I want to say on behalf of my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MORTON] and myself that I think we came away with the best part of this bill for the people of the United States.

The spirit of cooperation between the conferees was outstanding. Both the House and Senate conferees were interested in a bill. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MORTON] and myself, from the East, appreciate the fact that the men who were conferees from the West have living with them not only the miners and the lumbermen, but the folks who are interested in agriculture, the folks who are interested in the cattle industry; and all of these interests had to be considered.

I think it is a tribute to the great system of the American Government that we can come to you today with a unanimous report.

I would like to give particular credit to all the members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Two years ago while a bill was reported out of that committee, it was only after a long and bitter fight, and it was reported out under such conditions that it was impossible for the House to work its will and the bill died upon adjournment.

But this year all of the members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs cooperated and when this bill was reported out, it was reported out unanimously.

Mr. Chairman, this will mark a great day in our history. I might say that while it is a great day, it is also a day of regret so far as I am concerned because the man who first came to me and talked about a wilderness bill to set aside and establish a wilderness system is no longer with us. That man is the late Howard Zahanizer who as Members of the House know, died early this year. I am sure were he alive today, the happiest man in the United States would be Howard Zahanizer. I am sure that his spirit is with everyone of us here today.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. I would like to express the appreciation of thousands of my constituents to the gentleman in the well of the House and to the members of this committee for the diligent and careful way in which they have worked on this legislation.

Especially do I want to express my own appreciation to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for insisting that control over our wilderness systems remain in the legislative branch where it belongs.

Mr. SAYLOR. I thank my colleague.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to my colleague from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation to my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for the magnificent work that he has done on this bill. I was interested in wilderness legislation and in the steps to be taken to preserve the wilderness areas when I was in the Congress before. Ever since my return to the House of Representatives, I have done my best to cooperate and to secure legislation on this subject. Of course, during that time it became very obvious to me how difficult it was to reach an agreement which would satisfy everybody. I did not think it could be done, but I want to congratulate the chairman of the committee and my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the members of the committee as well and also the Members in the Senate for bringing this fine piece of legislation in. I think it is a red letter day and I feel very happy to have had a minor part in it myself.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. I would like to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] and the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] and the other conferees for the excellent work they did in the conference, and particularly for their successful efforts to resist an effort made in the conference to restore a provision dealing with the San Geronio wild area in California. I want to particularly commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for his efforts over these many years that have largely resulted in the passage today of this wilderness bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLIFIELD). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a former member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and also of the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission, I have a longstanding interest in this legislation and know some of the basic problems that have too long delayed its passage. I want to pay special tribute to the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Honorable WAYNE ASPINALL, of Colorado, for his perseverance, and his conscientious dedication to the cause of effecting a compromise that would protect and preserve not only the great natural resources involved but also human and economic equities. This has been done. I commend the ranking minority member, the Honorable JOHN SAYLOR, for his important contribution—as well as the other members of the committee. This legislation adds another gold star to the 88th Congress' record of accomplishment. I am proud to support the conference recommendations and the legislation as finally written.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding and I want to congratulate him on an outstanding job in promotion and developing this wilderness bill. It was a privilege for me to be one of its proponents. Even though it is not all that I wanted, I believe it is an excellent bill and will greatly enhance our ability to protect the wilderness. I also want to thank the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] and the other conferees for their work in bringing this bill back to us and even stronger than the one we passed earlier in the House.

The desire for adequate protection of wilderness areas will continue as is evidenced by the statement of Mr. William H. Magie, executive secretary, Friends of the Wilderness, in support of reclassification of the Boundary Water Canoe Area of Minnesota to complete wilderness status. He made this statement before the Secretary of Agriculture's Committee for the Review of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area on July 17, 1964. I would like to have it printed at this point in the RECORD:

STATEMENT BY MR. MAGIE

Friends of the Wilderness wishes respectfully to express its complete, emphatic, and most urgent support of the proposed change of status of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, which is now before your committee.

Friends of the Wilderness is a voluntary organization of many thousands of members

residing in all States of the Union and with some members in Canada. It was organized in 1949 to come to the support of the wilderness canoe country in the Superior National Forest at the time of the air ban conflict. We have continued in existence because of the crises which have never ceased. Our supporters come from all walks of life. Contrary to statements that have been made at other hearings, the great majority of our supporters are not the well-to-do class and leisure people. They are mostly the so-called little people, the working class, and most of them are young. The bulk of our contributions are in the individual memberships which amount to \$1 each. We pay no salaries and no office expense. I write as executive secretary, which office I have held from the beginning, and for which I have never received one cent of pay.

Hearings such as these are not new to us, as one of the first hearings in regard to the airspace reservation in 1949, was held here in this very same room. I personally have attended hearings in regard to the wilderness canoe country since 1928, when the first hearings by the International Joint Commission were held in regard to the Backus plan of making a water reservoir out of the entire area. I was then a member of the U.S. survey which made the investigation.

We wish to emphasize, as strongly as we can, the very great immediate need for reclassification of the area to true wilderness status. We say this because of our bitter experience in trying to protect and preserve the unique Minnesota wilderness canoe country, a bitter experience extending over 40 years of constant struggle. This canoe country, besides being one of the choicest wilderness regions in the Nation and absolutely unlike any other in character, is also the closest by far to the center of our population. Thus, the successful rewards of potential exploitation are very great. The area has been under intermittent attack by people seeking to circumvent or overthrow the Forest Service's wilderness regulations, since at least 1926, when the first roadless area regulations and restrictions were set up. Congress has intervened directly to protect and preserve and consolidate this wilderness canoe country several times, first and fundamentally, back in 1930 when it prevented, with the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act, piratical wholesale flooding of hundreds of miles of public shoreline by timber companies and pulp mill operators under the guise of waterpower development.

Without this direct intervention of Congress more than a generation ago, this matchless natural area—which is uniquely rich in historical associations dating back to before the French and Indian Wars—would have been destroyed, for completely superficial reasons, long ago. But this act was not enough to discourage other exploiters who have seen in this very choice public land, manifold opportunities for getting rich quick. They have been biting at it ever since, with roads, airplanes, air-service resorts, logging, court actions, legislative campaigns, and fait accompli. Only constant vigilance and struggle on the part of dedicated men, both lay and in the Forest Service, and Conservation Organizations Women's Clubs, garden groups and many others, including Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and even the Minnesota State Legislature. Further intervention by the Congress, and the executive branch, have kept the wilderness canoe country from succumbing.

Our population is increasing at a rate that was considered fantastic 20 years ago. Our mobility and leisure are increasing even faster. The pressures that have besieged our unique wilderness canoe country for 40 years, have doubled and tripled since the end of World War II.

Members of this organization are not residents of the region itself entirely, though

we have a large number of supporters here. But almost all of us have been in the canoe country many times, and all are acquainted with some wilderness, or wildernesses. To fully understand the value of a wilderness, gentlemen, you must have been there, and spent sometime there, not much necessarily, but enough to gain some readjustment from the accustomed environment you have left, and this one that is as old as man himself. It does not take long for most. After all, these were man's surroundings during most of his history. As late as a century ago, or less, they were usually a part of the daily environment of our forebearers. But now we are entering the space age. What are the values of such a wilderness today?

The values are both tangible and intangible. The tangible values are self-evident to most of us, alone transcending, in the scale of the welfare of all the people, the limited commercial values. The wilderness canoe country as one example, is a superlative experience for young people particularly—although all ages receive dividends of much the same kind. For young people it has rewards of body building, character building and self-reliance training and an unequalled opportunity to get close to and gain some understanding of nature. It has unusual ethical and spiritual values. It has citizenship values; it tends to provide an important link with our country's past, and a perception of it, that otherwise might be much slower in developing. Most of us know this from our youthful experiences in this region. And we also know that there is usually an unconscious awareness that is something like this: The country that knows enough, and cares enough, to set aside and preserve an exceptional wilderness, like our canoe country, and gives me the opportunity to adventure in it, at really little cost, that is within the reach of everyone. I am proud that this is my country, and that I have the privilege of being a citizen of it.

There are also the intangible values. We have touched on some of the intangible values above since they tend to join inevitably with the tangible values. As we said before, to understand these intangible values of a wilderness, such as our wilderness canoe country, one must experience the canoe country himself. As modern man drifts farther and farther away from his old roots in the earth, he needs more and more, a few places where the natural environment survives. In an indefinable way, these are sort of spiritual reference points between the individual's earthbound past, and a future that is increasingly distant from it. Today, we unquestionably need such reference points, and we will need them more in the future. Our wilderness canoe country, that still remains, is actually limited, and we cannot expand it. When it's gone, and that day is not far off, if the present tactics and policies are allowed to continue, that are in use today. Then the canoe country will be gone, gone forever, and never can be replaced.

As long as the possibility of gaining, in one way or another, the use of this choice public timberland, represented in the wilderness canoe country, exists, so long will heavy and unprincipled pressures, be directed against it. Such practices as continued logging, reckless cutting in protected areas, stashed and unattended boats in interior lakes, speed and fishing boats powered with heavy duty motors, rill tracked portages, truck and jeep portages, amphibious vehicles, commercial houseboats, permanent tent camps, firearms and last but not least, snowmobiles, used in winter traffic. Reclassification of the BWCA to wilderness status would most certainly help to eliminate these malignant conflicting uses and practices that are making a mockery out of this great wilderness sanctuary.

The timber operators do not pay much for the peoples' trees: Let's look at the facts.

According to Forest Service figures, given by L. P. Neff, forest supervisor, at a meeting last May in Grand Rapids, Minn., at which I was in attendance. The Forest Service receives on the average approximately \$1.50 per cord of pulpwood under their present timber contracts. The average cordage, as given by them, is 10 cords per acre. This gives the taxpayer about \$15 an acre in revenue. The Forest Service informs us, that it costs the taxpayer, from \$30 to \$50 an acre to replant the logged-off acre, depending on the ground preparation costs. These figures do not include the cost of administration, fire protection, high or low release as required after planting, or the cost of the maintenance of the access roads into the area, so that the work crews can get into the area to do their work. It will take at least 80 years before the replanted area, in the rocky terrain, can produce timber of suitable size to be merchantable. All in all, this timber cutting program in the BWCA, looks to us like a Government subsidized relief program for the timber industry, administered by the Forest Service. The taxpayer is going in the hole, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$40 an acre, by the time the replanted area is ready for harvesting. We honestly believe that these areas are far more valuable to the people in their original state and that public recreation is incomparably its highest—and infinitely most valuable use. We believe that no other use is reasonably justified, nor should much longer be permitted.

For many years, the antiwilderness people and others, have sought to confuse the issues in regard to the preservation of the wilderness canoe country. This issue of reclassification is just another, and the efforts to open up the area with roads, give it to the timber barons, and cut the area in size, these are all just more steps in this cynical rape of the last great wilderness east of the Rockies—the Nation's unique and really incomparable wilderness canoe country—the only region of its kind within our borders, and the equal of anything in Canada. Why are these people against the preservation of the wilderness canoe country? Is it an ethical reason? Is it a justifiable reason? Is it even a good reason? Or is it for a little more private enrichment of a few selfish people who demand their pound of flesh from the irreplaceable public lands that belong to all of the people? For a few more paltry dollars in these entrepreneur's already fat bank accounts. For this, gentlemen of the committee, must our wilderness canoe country be sacrificed. You and your committee, by careful study and review, can more than justify the recommendation, that the BWCA be reclassified to true wilderness status. We emphatically urge this decision. May our wilderness canoe country—Minnesota's greatest treasure—live unspoiled forever and forever.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my wholehearted approval of the conference report fashioned by the conferees reviewing the wilderness bill. It is my sincere conviction that such legislation is urgently needed to preserve those wilderness areas which are sources of delight and inspiration for millions of Americans who in ever increasing numbers travel great distances to imbibe the infinite beauty of nature untouched by man's spoiling hand.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure all of us would admit the quickening heartbeat and the sharp intake of breath when for the first time he sees a majestic waterfall tumbling hundreds of feet down the side of an imposing mountain, hears the steady

roar of water pounding relentlessly upon jagged rocks below, and feels the cool, refreshing mist blowing in his face. Who has not felt more akin to nature when alone in the forest he admires the kaleidoscopic array of plant and animal life manifesting nature's imaginative and fertile hand? Who has not felt nature's rejuvenating power when he takes refuge from our highly industrial and mechanized society by seeking relaxation in the country where trees and meadows replace steel and concrete? Certainly such a heritage should be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations and not squandered by this generation's myopic outlook.

We are all poignantly aware that our rapidly expanding civilization ravages vast wilderness areas in the name of progress. Over a million acres of land each year are consumed for construction of new roads alone. Numerous subdivisions and other developments which are the inevitable concomitants of an increasingly urbanized society account for vast additional amounts of land that are denuded of forests and otherwise despoiled. Continued appeasement to commercial exploitation can result only in the destruction of natural beauty and further depreciation of the land's recreational value. Surely, the time has come when delay in protecting our wilderness areas would exhibit a selfish attitude wholly indifferent to our progeny.

Mr. Speaker, I am, therefore, proud to support the wilderness bill and the adoption of the conference report. What a great day it is for America and Americans to witness this forward stride in the development of a program for the protection of wildernesses in our national forests, parks, and wildlife refuges. I am convinced that this bill, germinated and nurtured in a spirit of careful deliberation, will grow to become an abiding landmark in the development of 20th century public land laws.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member desiring to do so may extend his remarks on the conference report just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7107, ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 851) and ask for its immediate consideration.