SRP01837

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION ACT—1959

1342 -

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1123

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM FOR THE PERMANENT GOOD OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEATTLE, WASH., MARCH 30 AND 31, 1959

PHOENIX, ARIZ., APRIL 2, 1959

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NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION ACT—1959

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1959

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE IN INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Seattle, Wash.

The hearing convened at 9:30 a.m., Monday, March 30, 1959, in the fourth floor courtroom, U.S. Courthouse, Seattle, Wash., Senator Henry M. Jackson presiding.

Present: Senator Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington, Senator Frank E. Moss, of Utah.

Also present: Mr. Benton J. Stong, professional staff member.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order. This is the fifth regional hearing on wilderness legislation since the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee agreed, unanimously, last summer that the people of the areas most affected should be given a convenient opportunity to be heard. Previous regional hearings have been held in Bend, Oreg., San Francisco, Calif., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Albuquerque, N. Mex. From Seattle the committee will go to Phoenix, Ariz., for the sixth and, in all likelihood, final regional hearing. There most likely will be an additional hearing in Washington, D.C., after the Department reports have been received from the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. This is expected to be some time after May 1.

The bill we are considering today is S. 1123, introduced February 19, 1959, by Senator Humphrey, of Minnesota, and 17 other Senators. This bill is the successor to S. 1176, which was introduced in 1957, and S. 4028, a revision introduced in 1958. S. 1123 is a slightly revised version of S. 4028. Hearings were held in Washington, D.C., on S. 1176 and on S. 4028 in 1958.

I will now order that S. 1123 be placed in the record.

(S. 1123 is as follows:)

[S. 1123, 86th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a), in order to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness, there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System. As hereinafter provided, this System shall be composed of federally owned or controlled areas in the United States and its Territories and possessions, retaining their primeval environment and influence and being managed for purposes consistent with their continued preservation as wilderness, which areas shall serve the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use and enjoyment by the people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.

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(b) The Congress recognizes that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, is destined to occupy and modify all areas within the United States, its Territories, and possessions except those that are designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition. The preservation of such designated areas of wilderness is recognized as a desirable policy of the Government of the United States of America for the health, welfare, knowledge, and happiness of its citizens of present and future generations, particularly for those uses of such areas that facilitate recreation and the preservation or restoration of health.

(c) It is accordingly declared to be the policy of Congress (1) to secure the dedication of an adequate system of areas of wilderness to serve the recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical needs of the people, and (2) to provide for the protection of these areas and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness. Pursuant to this policy the Congress gives sanction to the continued preservation as wilderness of those areas federally owned or controlled that are within national parks, national forests, national wildlife refuges, or other public lands, and that have so far retained under their Federal administration the principal attributes of their primeval character. It is pursuant to this policy and sanction that the National Wilderness Preservation System is established. The units of this System designated for inclusion by this Act, and those that may later be designated in accordance with its provisions, shall be so protected and administered as to preserve their wilderness character.

(d) In establishing thus a National Wilderness Preservation System to include units within the national forests it is further declared to be the policy of Congress to administer the national forests with the general objectives of multiple use and sustained yield, and in order to carry out this policy the Secretary of Agriculture is accordingly directed to administer the national forests on a multiple-use basis so that all the resources thereof, including the recreational and wildlife-habitat resources, will be used and developed to produce a sustained yield of products and services, including the establishment and maintenance of wilderness areas, for the benefit of all the people of this and future generations. Such areas of wilderness like all other national forest land shall be so managed as to protect and preserve the watersheds, the soil, the beneficial forest and timber growth, and all beneficial vegetative cover. The purposes of this Act are further declared to be within and supplemental to but not in interference with the purposes for which national forests are established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34, 35; U.S.C. 475, 551).

(e) 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. For the purposes of this Act the term "wilderness" shall include the areas provided for in section 2 of this Act and such other areas as shall be designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

SEC. 2. The National Wilderness Preservation System (hereafter referred to in this Act as the Wilderness System) shall comprise (subject to existing private rights, if any) the federally owned or controlled areas of land and water provided for in this section and the related airspace reservations.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

(a) The Wilderness System shall include as wilderness areas the areas within the national forests classified on June 1, 1958, by the Department of Agriculture or the Forest Service as wilderness, wild, primitive, or roadless.

Provided, That the Wilderness System shall not include any primitive area which the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine to be not predominantly of wilderness value, and each primitive area included in the Wilderness System shall be subject to such boundary modification as the Secretary shall determine to be needed to exclude any portions not predominantly of wilderness value or to add any adjacent national forest lands that are predominantly of wilderness value. Determinations regarding national forest areas classified as primitive shall be made within twenty years after the date of this Act, and any such area regarding which such determinations have not been made shall then, with the

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exception of any roads, motor trails, structures, or other installations then existing, become a part of the Wilderness System without further regard to this proviso.

Additional areas for inclusion in the Wilderness System may be designated within national forests by the Secretary of Agriculture, after not less than ninety days' public notice and the holding of a public hearing, if there is a demand for such a hearing, and such designations shall take effect as provided in subsection (f) below. The publication of a proposal to add any national forest area or part thereof to the Wilderness System shall segregate the public lands involved from any or all appropriations under the public-land laws to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AREAS

(b) At the times, in the manner, and with the exceptions hereinafter provided for, the Wilderness System shall include each park and monument in the National Park System on June 1, 1958, embracing a continuous area of five thousand acres or more without roads, and such additional units of the National Park System as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Not later than ten years after the date of this Act, or within two years after the unit has been prescribed for addition to the Wilderness System, whichever is later, and ninety days after giving public notice in accordance with section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 238; 5 U.S.C. 1003), the Secretary of the Interior shall designate within each unit of the National Park System to be included in the Wilderness System such area or areas as he shall determine to be required for roads, motor trails, buildings, accommodations for visitors, and administrative installations. Each such unit, with the exception of the particular area or areas determined to be required for the aforesaid purposes, shall become a part of the Wilderness System when the designation of such area or areas has been made. Should the Secretary fail to make such a designation within the time limits specified, each such unit shall then become a part of the Wilderness System, with the exception of roads, motor trails, buildings, accommodations for visitors, and administrative installations then in existence.

No designation of an area for roads, motor trails, buildings, accommodations for visitors, or administrative installations shall modify or affect the application to that area of the provisions of the Act approved August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes" (39 Stat. 535, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1 and the following). The accommodations and installations in such designated areas shall be incident to the conservation and use and enjoyment of the scenery and the natural and historical objects and flora and fauna of the park or monument in its natural condition. Further, the inclusion of any National Park System area within the Wilderness System pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such National Park System areas in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, as amended; 16 U.S.C., 1952 edition, sec. 1 and the following), the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such National Park System area, including but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C., 1952 edition, sec. 432 and the following), the provisions of title 16, United States Code, 1952 edition, section 796; and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C., 1952 edition, sec. 461 and the following).

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES AND RANGES

(c) The Wilderness System shall include such wildlife refuges and game ranges, or portions thereof, as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate. Within five years after the date of this Act the Secretary shall survey the refuges and ranges under his jurisdiction on June 1, 1958, and designate for inclusion in the Wilderness System those refuges and ranges, or portions thereof, that he determines to be appropriate. Further, the Secretary shall survey any refuges or ranges added to his jurisdiction after June 1, 1958, to determine if they are, or contain areas that are, suitable for inclusion in the Wilderness System, and shall make such determination and so designate the appropriate refuge, range, or portion thereof, within two years after the refuge or range is added to his jurisdiction.

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Within two years after the designation of any refuge or range in its entirety, and ninety days after giving public notice in accordance with section 4, Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 238; 5 U.S.C. 1003), the Secretary of the Interior shall designate within such refuge or range such area or areas as he shall determine to be required for roads and buildings and other installations for administration and protection of the wildlife, which area or areas shall be excluded from the Wilderness System. Should the Secretary fail to make such designation within the time limited specified, the refuge or range shall then become a part of the Wilderness System, with the exception of any road, building, or other installation for administration and protection then existing.

THE INDIANS' WILDERNESS

(d) The Wilderness System shall include such areas of tribal land on Indian reservations as the Secretary of the Interior may designate as appropriate for inclusion upon the recommendation of or with the consent of the tribes, bands, or groups concerned, acting through their tribal councils or other duly constituted authorities. Such designation shall not change title to the land or any beneficial interest therein, and shall not modify or otherwise affect the Indians' rights to the land.

The Secretary of the Interior shall make any addition, modification, or elimination recommended by any tribal council or other duly constituted authority of any tribe, band, or group with regard to any area of its tribal land.

Nothing in this Act shall in any respect abrogate any treaty with any tribe, band, or group of Indians, or in any way modify or otherwise affect the Indians' hunting and fishing rights or privileges.

OTHER UNITS

(e) The Wilderness System shall also include such units as may be designated within any federally owned or controlled area of land and/or water by the official or officials authorized to determine the use of the lands and waters involved, including any area or areas acquired by gift or bequest by any agency of the Federal Government for preservation as wilderness. The designation of, addition to, or modification or elimination of, such units shall be in accordance with regulations that shall be established in conformity with the purposes of this Act by the official or officials authorized to determine the use of the lands and waters involved, including, but not limited to, provisions for segregating any public lands involved from any or all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws pending addition of such units to the Wilderness System, and shall take effect as provided in subsection (f) below. Such regulations with regard to any privately owned area given or bequeathed to a Federal agency for preservation as wilderness shall be in accordance with such agreements as shall be made at the time of such gift or bequest.

ADDITIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND ELIMINATIONS

(f) Any proposed addition to, modification of, or elimination from any area of wilderness established in accordance with this Act, and any proposed addition or elimination of any unit to or from the Wilderness System, shall be made only after not less than ninety days' public notice and the holding of a public hearing, if there is a demand for such a hearing, and shall be reported with map and description to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, or other official or officials having jurisdiction over the lands involved and shall take effect upon the expiation of the first period of one hundred and twenty calendar days, of continuous session of Congress, following the date on which the report is received by Congress; but only if during this period there has not been passed by Congress a concurrent resolution opposing such proposed addition, modification, or elimination: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall restrict or affect the authority of officials of the United States, acting pursuant to other law, to establish in the manner prescribed by such law, areas of the National Park System, or to make additions, modifications, or eliminations from any area of such National Park System pursuant to such authority. Within any unit of the Wilderness System the acquisition of any privately owned lands is hereby authorized, and such sums as the Congress may approve for such acquisition are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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USE OF THE WILDERNESS

SEC. 3. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted as interfering with the purposes stated in the establishment of any national park or monument, national forest, national wildlife refuge, Indian reservation, or other Federal land area involved, except that any agency administering any area within the Wilderness System shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes as also to preserve its wilderness character. The Wilderness System shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use. All such use shall be in harmony, both in kind and degree, with the wilderness environment and with its preservation.

(b) Except as specially provided in this section, and subject to existing private rights (if any), no portion of any area constituting a unit of the Wilderness System shall be used for any form of commercial enterprise not contemplated in the purposes of this Act. Within such areas, except as otherwise provided in this section and in section 2 of this Act, there shall be no permanent road; nor shall there be any use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, or landing of aircraft, nor any other mechanical transport or delivery of persons or supplies, nor any temporary road, nor any structure or installation, in excess of the minimum required for the administration of the area for the purposes of this Act.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(c) The following special provisions are hereby made:

(1) Within national forest areas included in the Wilderness System grazing of livestock and the use of aircraft or motorboats where these practices have already become well established may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. Within national forest areas included in the Wilderness System such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of insects and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable.

(2) Within national forest areas included in the Wilderness System the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting, mining, or the establishment or maintenance of reservoirs and water-conservation works, including the road construction found essential to such mining and reservoir construction, upon his determination that such use in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial.

(3) 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 purpose 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. Nothing in this Act shall modify the restrictions and provisions of the Shipstead-Nolan Act, Public Law 539, Seventy-first Congress, second session, July 10, 1930, and the Humphrey-Thye-Blatnik-Andresen Act, Public Law 607, Eighty-fourth Congress, second session, June 22, 1956, as applying to the Superior National Forest or the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Modifications of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area within the Superior National Forest shall be accomplished in the same manner as provided in section 2 (a) and (f).

(4) Any existing use or form of appropriation authorized or provided for in the Executive order or legislation establishing any national wildlife refuge or range existing on the date of approval of this Act may be continued under such authorization or provision.

(5) 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.

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION COUNCIL

SEC. 4. (a) The National Wilderness Preservation Council is hereby created, to consist ex officio of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture,

the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and also three citizen members to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may each designate an official of his Department or Institution to serve as his alternate in the Council. The citizen members shall be persons known to be informed regarding, and interested in the preservation of, wilderness; one of them shall be appointed initially for a term of two years, one for a term of four years, and one for a term of six years. After the expiration of these initial terms, each citizen member shall be appointed for a six-year term. The President shall designate from among the citizen members a chairman, who shall serve for a two-year term. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall be ex officio the secretary of the Council and, subject to the Council, shall maintain its headquarters.

(b) Copies of regulations established or issued in connection with the administration of any unit or units of the Wilderness System, copies of any subsequent amendments thereto, and copies of any reports with map and description submitted to Congress regarding additions, modifications, or eliminations in accordance with section 2(f) of this Act, shall be forwarded to the secretary of the National Wilderness Preservation Council by such official or officials as shall establish or issue them. The Council shall maintain a public file of such copies, but shall have no administrative jurisdiction over any unit in the Wilderness System nor over any agency that does have such jurisdiction.

(c) The Council shall serve as the repository for, and shall maintain available for public inspection, such maps and official papers regarding the Wilderness System as may be filed with it. The Council shall serve as a nonexclusive clearinghouse for exchange of information among the agencies administering areas within the Wilderness System and may make, sponsor, and encourage the coordination of surveys of wilderness needs and conditions and gather and dessminate information, including maps, for the information of the public regarding use and preservation of the areas of wilderness within the Wilderness System, including information and maps regarding State and other non-Federal areas. The Council is directed to consult with, advise, and invoke the aid of appropriate officers of the United States Government and to assist in obtaining cooperation in wilderness preservation and use among Federal and State agencies and private agencies and organizations concerned therewith. The Council, through its Chairman, shall annually present to the President for submission to the Congress not later than the tenth day of January a report on the operations of the Council during the preceding fiscal year and on the status of the Wilderness System at the close of that fiscal year, including an annotated list of the areas included showing their size, location, and administering agency, and shall make such recommendations to Congress as the Council shall deem advisable.

(d) The Council shall meet annually and at such times between annual meetings as the Council shall determine, or upon call of the Chairman or any three members. Members of the Council shall serve as such without compensation but shall receive transportation expenses and in addition a per diem payment to be fixed by the Council, not to exceed $50 a day, as reimbursement for expenditures in connection with attending any meeting of the Council. A sum sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of the Council, including printing and binding and rent, not to exceed an annual expenditure of $100,000, is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Disbursements from such appropriations shall be made by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in behalf of the Council is authorized to accept private gifts and benefactions to be used to further the purposes of this Act, and such gifts and benefactions shall be deductible from income for Federal tax purposes and shall be exempt from Federal estate tax.

SEC. 5. This Act shall be known as the "National Wilderness Preservation Act".

Senator JACKSON. S. 1123 provides that areas in wildlife and game refuges, areas in national parks and monuments not reserved for roads and service facilities by the Park Service within 10 years, and the wild, primitive, and roadless areas in national forests shall be included in a national wilderness system. The Forest Service is given 20 years to review boundaries of its wild, primitive, and roadless areas.

Once included in the wilderness system, the areas cannot be enlarged or diminished without 120 days notice to Congress, or by an emergency Executive order of the President.

These areas, estimated to total about 50 million acres, are to be maintained in their pristine state, to be used only by hikers and horseback riders, except that (1) grazing and motorboating may be continued where they are established practices, (2) necessary facilities may go into game refuges for game management and propagation, and (3) the Forest Service may build temporary roads and facilities necessary to protect against fire, insect infestation, or other hazards.

In holding extensive hearings on this legislation, the committee is seeking an answer to one of the more difficult questions ever to come before it: how best to satisfy the wilderness needs of our Nation and to reconcile those needs with the legitimate conflicting interests of various segments of our society.

There is no dispute over the wilderness principle which, simply stated, is that it is the obligation of this generation to preserve for future generations a quantity of wilderness in its untrammeled, natural state. The area of disputes lies in how to accomplish this, the amount and location of area to be devoted to wilderness, the portion to be kept open to human development—in short, to reconcile the differences between the wilderness use and other uses or, if these differences cannot be reconciled, to draw the most reasonable boundary line possible.

Reasonable men and women on both sides of this issue have contributed valuable testimony and evidence to support their positions and to assist the committee and the Congress in their deliberations. The testimony presented here today will contribute substantially to help us discharge our decision-making duties.

Undoubtedly most witnesses will find it to their advantage to file formal statements with the committee clerk for inclusion in the record, and in oral testimony either summarize their formal statements, discuss one phase of their statements in some detail, or to deal with matters outside their formal statements. Statements filed for the record will be just as available and useful to members of the committee as oral testimony.

I am pleased to have sitting with the committee today my distinguished senior colleague, Senator Warren G. Magnuson. Although not a member of the committee, Senator Magnuson has worked closely with it in the interests of Washington State and the Nation and, in his capacity as a member of the Appropriations Committee, has been instrumental in implementing many of the programs authorized by our committee. He serves as a member of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, which, of course, provides the funds for the Department of Interior.

It is also an honor to have with us today one of the new members of committee and, in fact, one of the new members of the U.S. Senate, the Honorable Frank E. Moss, of Utah.

Finally, permit me to introduce Ben Stong, professional staff member of the committee, who will be with us in connection with the hearings. Any questions that you have with reference to being heard and so on, I would appreciate your coming and discussing with Mr. Stong.

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Now, ladies and gentlemen, we have a problem here. We want to be fair to all sides. So far we have a list of 104 witnesses. In the previous hearings they have limited the witnesses in these regional areas to 5 minutes. I hope we can follow that procedure today.

I should like to suggest that at the conclusion of the statements by the opponents and proponents of the pending bill, that we reserve, say 20 to 30 minutes to each side to summarize their remarks. I would like to say that it would be helpful to me as the chairman here today if the opponents will get together between now and the end of the day, or tomorrow, depending on how long we have to go—the longest we can go is until tomorrow because the staff director here will be leaving for Phoenix—to get together and agree on a person to summarize your remarks. Now, if there is a third group here, or a third force, we will arrange for that, too; that is, that are on both sides of the question, why, we can hear from them at the same time. But seriously, I would like to suggest, therefore, that the opponents get together and agree on a spokesman at the end of our hearing to summarize and the proponents get together and agree on a spokesman to summarize. I think this would be very helpful to the committee, in summarizing your remarks it will be helpful, because after all there is only a certain limit as to the amount of new testimony that will come in when you have 104 witnesses. I think maybe the first few witnesses on both sides will have covered the subject matter. So if there is no objection that will be our procedure.

We do want to hear everyone. We will do our best to be fair in seeing that all sides are heard.

Senator Magnuson?

Senator MAGNUSON. No; I have no statement.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. No. Go right ahead. If you have that many witnesses we better start.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Stong, do you have any announcement to make?

Mr. STONG. Except that anyone who cares to file a statement may file it with me also. It will be appreciated if the witnesses who have been asked to have 35 copies of their statements will hand those statements to me as they bring them up for distribution to the press and for the record.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. And we have on the board over here in connection with the map of the area that we are dealing with a list of the witnesses, so if you want to look at that while the hearing is going on, it's fine, just so we don't have too much noise up front which might result in some interference with the reporter, who will be taking down the testimony.

If there is no objection, I would like to suggest that we go until 12:30, resume at 2 and then we will go to 5 o'clock, with a 5- or 10-minute break in between. This is out of deference to the reporter, who will have to be taking the testimony continuously.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to insert in the hearing record a table showing the various interests represented on active multiple-use advisory committees to the Forest Service.

This table was requested by Senator Neuberger at hearings July 23, 1958. By an inadvertence, the table was not included in the

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printed hearing record. Since it is pertinent, it should go in the record now.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., August 7, 1958.

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: The enclosed summary of the composition of the active multiple-use advisory committees to the Forest Service dealing with national forest matters is transmitted in reply to the request of Senator Neuberger at hearings of July 23 before your committee on S. 4028, relating to the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system. The summary is as of June 1, 1958, and is for insertion on page 43 of the transcript of the hearings. It is difficult and perhaps not too realistic to classify members by individual interests. Most members of these committees have broad interests covering more than one aspect of national forest matters.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD C. CRAFTS, *Assistant Chief.*

Interests represented on active multiple-use advisory committees to the Forest Service dealing with national-forest matters, as of June 1, 1958

Type of interest	Membership		Type of interest	Membership	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Grazing	78	15.5	Mining	19	3.8
General interest	64	12.8	Agriculture	18	3.6
Recreation	61	12.2	Labor	16	3 2
Timber	54	10.8	Banking	11	2.2
Business and professions	40	8.0	Local government	10	2.0
Water	39	7.8	Industry	8	1.6
Education	29	5.8	Other	5	1.0
Wildlife	28	5.5			
Press and radio	21	4.2	All interests	501	100.0

Senator JACKSON. The first witness is Mr. Osseward, Seattle, president of the Olympic Park Associates. Mr. Osseward, you go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF JOHN OSSEWARD, PRESIDENT, OLYMPIC PARK ASSOCIATES, INC.

Mr. OSSEWARD. My name is John Osseward. I am president of Olympic Park Associates, Inc., and chairman of the Northwest Wilderness Bill Coordinating Committee. I live at 12730 Ninth Avenue, NW., Seattle, Wash., and am a public accountant. I am presenting this statement in full for the record but omitting much of it in reading in order to save time.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection the entire statement will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN OSSEWARD, PRESIDENT, OLYMPIC PARK ASSOCIATES, INC.

Senator Jackson, Senator Magnuson, and members of the staff, my name is John Osseward. I am president of the Olympic Park Associates, Inc., and chairman of the Northwest Wilderness Bill Coordinating Committee. I live at 12730 Ninth Avenue NW., Seattle, Wash., and am a public accountant. I am presenting this statement in full for the record but omitting much of it in reading in order to save time.

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Our organization reaffirms the position it took at the Bend, Oreg., hearing in favor of the wilderness bill, and we recommend its earliest possible enactment.

Mr. Chairman, in opening the case in favor of the wilderness bill; I should like to present first of all the remarks that Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, and Senator James E. Murray of Montana made on February 19, 1959, when this bill S. 1123, was introduced in the Senate and also the supplementary memorandums submitted at that time by Senator Humphrey, entitled, "A description of the National Wilderness Preservation Bill," together with a selection of reports and comments on the wilderness bill. These remarks [1] and this description provide something that is most essential to an understanding of just what the wilderness bill is. Most of our trouble so far has come from misunderstandings and misinterpretations of the bill

The wilderness bill, as Senator Humphrey explained, S. 1123, is the result of considerable modification to meet suggestions and the reasonable objections of governmental departments concerned, as well as private organizations. It has been our purpose to avoid conflicts with existing programs. At the Bend hearing we were amazed when person after person testifying against this bill indicated that "vast additional areas of public lands would be locked up." On the contrary, it should be clearly understood that the wilderness bill does not withdraw any additional area from other uses. Let me emphasize this one point, that commercial utilization is presently not allowed in any of the areas which would become a part of the national wilderness preservation system under the wilderness bill.

The bill merely adds the recognition and protection of law to the existing wilderness of our present national parks, those wild, primitive, and wilderness areas presently dedicated under the Forest Service's existing multiple-use program, and certain wildlife refuges. Indian land would not be involved without the consent of the Indians. Under present laws and regulations the important existing wilderness areas of our national forests receive protection through administrative action only.

Units of the national wilderness preservation system would continue under the proposed law to be administered by the same agencies that now have jurisdiction over these areas. There would be no interference with the existing Forest Service multiple-use concept or the purposes for which the national forests are established. Congressional approval would be required for additions of wilderness as well as for deletions. Grazing, motorboating, and aircraft landings would be permitted where these practices have already become well established. The Forest Service would control disease and insects and the President may authorize prospecting, mining, and the establishment of water reservoirs, including road building found essential to these ends. It would therefore appear, that continued resistance to enactment of the wilderness bill confirms our fears that industry has further plans of appropriating to themselves the wilderness we now have.

Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, perhaps the country's No. 1 conservationist, pointed this out very forcefully earlier this month in his keynote opening address to the 24th North American Wildlife Conference held in New York City March 1 to 4, 1959. Dr. Gabrielson, who is president of the Wildlife Management Institute and chairman of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, outlined what he called "major problems whose solution will require united effort." He spoke first of the wilderness bill and called it an "important item of unfinished business."

"This is needed fundamental legislation," he said, "to establish a congressional policy and program that will preserve some of our land in its natural wildness." He went on to say:

"It affects only about 2½ percent of our land and as now drafted and introduced avoids interference with other programs and existing interests. There is no sound public reason why the present bill, S. 1123, and companion measures in the House, should not be enacted.

"Nevertheless, we have a fight on our hands. We may as well recognize it. The fight is not against any interests who will be damaged by the proposed bill but rather it is against interests who have hopes of raiding the few remaining areas of wilderness for their own purposes whenever the future may offer them a chance.

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[1] The documents offered will be found in the Congressional Record of Feb. 19, 1959.

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"The very fact that livestock, lumber, and other commercial interests are so ruthlessly fighting this bill is evidence that they are actually opposed to reasonable safeguards for any public areas. Their pious words for wilderness are forgotten when they face a practical program to preserve it.

"I know that some of the chief proponents of this wilderness bill have hoped to avoid controversy and have done everything possible to design a measure that meets valid objections. This is a good way to plan and develop a sound public program. But I have said from the beginning that we need not kid ourselves. The same interests that have been trying to raid public lands for their purposes are going to fight any program for more effective protection."

"We should start here and now," Dr. Gabrielson urged, "to see that all the people of the United States understand the issues at stake."

I am glad that such a hearing as this can help make these issues clear and speed the day for enactment of this much needed legislation.

IT'S GETTING CROWDED IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Recreationists are swamping our present outdoor facilities, according to an article entitled, "It's Getting Crowded in the Great Outdoors," in the March 29, 1957, issue of U.S. News & World Report. The article points out a visitor increase of 113 percent in the 6-year period ending 1956. In that year 55 million people visited our national parks, 50 million to the national forests, and 71 million visited our man-made lakes, a total of 176 million in all. Add to that 180 million who were drawn to State parks. The attendance continues to increase. James B. Craig, editor of the American Forest magazine, has this comment:

"State-owned parks, forests, and wildlife areas have shown substantial increases in some States in recent years. Whether those increases have been sufficiently large to keep pace with an exploding population in terms of tomorrow's needs is something else again. * * * To say that existing State installations will be hard pressed to meet mounting recreational needs is to beg the question. Existing installations simply won't meet these pressures unless something is done about it—and soon. * * * The cry of no more land is something new to Americans only one generation removed from pioneering ancestors. But we are reaching the point, if we haven't reached it already, when all land use needs must be scrupulously planned and balanced in terms of the best interests of the American people as a whole. Healthy recreational outlets should have a high priority on any planning totem pole."

The 4-day workweek is predicted and the 3- and 4-week vacation has already appeared on the scene. The impact of additional leisure time will compel the public servants of cities, counties, and the Federal Government to reevaluate the present supply of lands judged predominantly of recreational value. There are many forms of amusement and recreation, from crowded city parks and beaches to sailing, fishing, hunting, camping, and wilderness travel. For generations, Americans have enjoyed free access to wilderness areas. However, of recent years, in the State of Washington, more yellow gates and roadblocks appear each year to exclude the public from cutting areas underlain with hazardous slash conditions. In one lifetime we have seen primeval wilderness reduced till it is now contained in our national parks, and those dedicated wild, primitive, and wilderness areas of the national forests. And yet we witness reductions of the low altitude forests from the primitive areas as they are reclassified; reducing wilderness in view of a greater demand for it.

Wilderness, to the American people, "is something so closely tied in with their traditions, so tightly woven into their cultural backgrounds, their emotions and philosophies of life, that it cannot be ignored or neglected." [1a]

In recent years, the U.S. Forest Service, in reclassifying primitive areas, appears unwilling to determine the forest approaches under 3,500 feet of elevation as being predominantly of wilderness value, if it is economically feasible to cut. Yet these forests—one of our last remnants together with those of the western Olympic rain forests—are a prelude to the mountains themselves. The forests and the alpine regions complement each other; each is a necessary element to the proper enjoyment and appreciation of the other. The forested valleys within the primitive areas to be classified are the natural entrances to the mountain wilderness and without the forests the mountains would be like a house devoid of surrounding lawn and shrubbery.

[1a] Sigurd F. Olson, president, National Parks Association.

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FORESTRY

There appear to be sound alternatives to that of cutting primitive areas upon reclassification. It is a well-known fact that the lack of access roads has prevented the full allowable cut on private and, more particularly, Federal forest lands. An adequate access road program is the first essential in any intensive forestry plan. While the forest industries have made very substantial progress with respect to better resource utilization, they have a long way to go if present progress is compared to potential goals. It is now an accepted and well-known fact that forestry when intensively practiced, can produce twice and even three times the present production per acre and still operate within an allowed annual sustained-yield cutting budget. Prof. Burt P. Kirkland, of the American Forestry Association, published his epic study in 1946, called the "Forest Resources of the Douglas-fir Region" for the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and the Pacific Northwest Logger's Association. In this study he pointed out that intensive forest practices applied to the Douglas-fir region could double its 7-billion-board-foot annual sustained-yield cutting budget.

He said: "If all these means of utilizing actual growth and saving rot loss could be fully employed, the west coast forests would supply 13.1 billion feet of timber annually and keep on a sustained yield. In fact, Kirkland predicts a possible sustained yield of 20 billion feet if all our forest acres could be brought to full growing capacity." [3]

Mr. H. D. Hagenstein, forest engineer of the Industrial Forestry Association of Portland, predicted through the columns of the Seattle Times, January 5, 1953, as follows: "Many foresters, and the writer is amongst them, believe that once all of our old growth forests have been converted to growing forests, there will be an annual growth far in excess of any past or foreseeable demands."

Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service, stated in the "Timber Resource Review" of January 1958: "Tomorrow the Nation's need for timber will be strikingly greater than today or at any time in the past. We have the potential to meet that need if we fully apply our forestry knowledge and skills promptly, with vigor and determination.

"That, in brief is the essence of our findings in this comprehensive appraisal of the timber situation in the United States."

And in conclusion he said further: "The report should convince the reader that the United States is not faced with an acute timber shortage. There is no timber famine in the offing although shortages of varying kinds and degrees may be expected. But it is equally clear that there is little danger of timber becoming a surplus crop. To meet timber demands will take earnest effort. Meeting those needs will require not only early action but *an intensity of forestry practices that will startle many of us.* What we do in the next 10 or 20 years will determine whether we shall grow enough timber to enable our children and their children to enjoy the timber abundance that we ourselves know." [Italic supplied.]

Here in the States of Washington and Oregon there are 1.4 million acres of poorly stocked seedlings and sapling stands and 2.7 million acres of nonstocked timber areas.[5] Old growth mortality exceeds the allowable cut which would result from cutting the low altitude forests presently protected in the unclassified primitive areas, and inventories of timber have been adjusted upward from 50 to 100 percent in recent resurveys.

In the State of Washington clear cutting of second growth timber is a serious shortcoming which has many foresters worried.

Approximately one-third of every log chemically treated to produce pulp is for the most part still wasted in lignin. "The U.S. pulpwood industry alone, last year processed more than 4 billion cubic feet of wood containing close to 20 million tons of lignin. Today's pulpmill lignin is little more than a nuisance. The great bulk of it is either burned or sluiced into streams, polluting the water and poisoning the fish. It is a chemical enigma and a major industrial waste." [4]

Old-fashioned cost systems are still classifying the forest management function as burden expense rather than a capital expenditure.

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[3] "Forest Resources of the Douglas-Fir Region," Burt P. Kirkland, July 1946, p. 11.
[5] "A Summary of the Timber Resources Review," Forest Resource Report No. 14, p. 35.
[4] Scientific American, October 1958, p. 104, "Lignin," F. F. Nord and Walter Schubert.

"To the investor, the simple error of accounting for wood production as a loss item leads to the most serious of misconceptions in forest finance." [5]

Good forest management must be planned on a long-term basis and the progress of the plan must not depend on short-termed cycles of profit and loss. Intensive forestry requires a confidence in the future of the industry to encourage the investment of risk capital. Good cost accounting would be an invaluable aid to foresters and will aid management in discovering and correcting defects in methods, physical facilities, manpower, capital requirements, and organization.

It would appear that there are other means of increasing the allowable cut of timber than to encroach on wilderness needs for the future.

THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

We are not thinking in big enough terms for future recreational needs. We seem to be measuring future needs in terms of the present. Whether we wish to recognize it or not, there is an overwhelming agreement by authorities in many fields, that America is entering into the initial stage of a fourth industrial revolution.

These men indicate that a profound and fast-moving modification of man's environment is already becoming manifested by the impact of automation, dynamic population increases, bold breakthroughs in many fields of science and an exciting assurance of enormous amounts of cheap nuclear energy.

George Soule, an economist with the Bureau of Economic Research, in his book, "Time for Living," says "automation, atomic power and other developments are leading to a new form of civilization, one that will be as different from the form we now call 'modern' as the Renaissance was different from the Middle Ages."

Mr. George L. Ridgeway, director of economic research for the International Business Machine Corp. predicted in the New York Times, March 27, 1955, that by 1970 there would be a 4-day workweek with a 20-percent increase in pay.

Arnold M. Ross, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota says in "Automation and the Future Society": "Technologists and economists have predicted that we are on the verge of a series of radical changes in industrial technology which will revolutionize productive processes. The consequences in terms of human relations and social institutions in such a revolution are certain to be enormous."

These are pretty strong words and I think we must take some heed and plan some of the humanities to catch up with the pace of science. These events will have a direct impact on recreation and wilderness.

Professor Ross foresees in the future certain dislocations and hardships during the transitional period but in the long run a raised standard of living and a great increase in population. Automation will become common in the factory and the office. The great rise in productivity may be expected to raise real income, raise the standard of living, reduce the hours of labor, causing a great increase of leisure time activities. Jobs will cease to dominate man's life and political, family, religious and cultural activity will become significant. But he emphasizes: "It is likely that the things that fill the leisure time of the average citizen will shape the future to a greater extent than any other set of factors."

In view of this type of thinking, I am sure that we should not be making any decisions now to reduce the areas of the present dedicated wilderness for public use.

An industrial revolution occurs when there is a sudden great increase of industrial productivity by less man hours of labor. The first two revolutions occurred in England. The third was started in the early part of the present century by Henry Ford and it was characterized by "mass production" whereby the workers became machine operators. The great increase of production was shared by the stockholders, labor, and the general public in the form of better products, more earnings and shorter hours of work. The present technological revolution is characterized by the machine, once instructed, running itself, which is automation.

The electronic computor, perhaps more than any other single invention of the past 20 years promises to revolutionize science, business, and industry. The computor is a tool which has raised man's horizon immeasurably. It is by

[5] "Washington State Forestry Proceedings," Seattle, 1957; "Forestry Aspects," D. N. Jeffers, branch forester, Longview Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., p. 16.

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means of the punched tape, of which there are several varieties, that hundreds of thousands or even millions of facts and figures can be fed to these so-called brains to be stored in their memories for future use and computations. The tape is used also to instruct the computor what to do with its stored information. When properly instructed, any one or group or these millions of facts or figures will emerge without delay or error onto tapes which type out their own answers, without human intervention. A modern brain can multiply the product of 21,365,754,479 by 19,377,304,499 in just ten millionths of a second. These machines are so versatile that they can compute complex payrolls or corporate dividends by the hundreds of thousands, write the checks and address them, maintain involved material inventory controls, sort and tabulate vast masses of data, make election return predictions, weather maps, perform automatic accounting and solve involved scientific problems. They can even do a good job of translating foreign languages. And the computor is also the means of running heavy machinery, instructing it without human aid.

The data processing burden of modern industry is tremendous and is illustrated by the fact that to produce the Ford motorcars for 1957 in their 14 various plants, it required almost 10 million different computations a month to schedule production controls for some 400,000 different parts per month. This staggering job continues to grow in volume and complexity. Now the job is turned over to a highly efficient punched card technique.

The Ford Motor Co. engine plant was opened at Cleveland in September of 1951, where rough-casted six-cylinder engine blocks were fed onto a line and came out of the end of the line completed, every operation being done automatically without human interference. The machinery was all directed by an electronic brain control; being 26 linked machines performing 530 distinct operations before the block was completed in 14.6 minutes. At the Ford River Rouge plants, where the old fashioned mass production methods were still prevailing, it took 9 man-hours to shape an engine block from its rough casting.

In the accomplishment of complicated jobs, machinists are said to use up to 40 percent of the machine's running time to translate the blue prints into actual machine work. The automatic machinery, on the other hand, controlled by punched tape instructions, can mass produce without interruption, to an accuracy of from five ten-thousandths to one ten-thousandth of an inch without stops.

These are the types of brains we will have to live with, whether we like it or not. But before we begin to assume that the electronic brain will replace our thinking, you should be reminded that they are actually "dumb." They can't think. They must be instructed how to do each operation by a programing tape prepared by people. They only know two digits, zero and one. They can make a choice by comparison, but they possess no intelligence and no other human attributes. Prof. Warren McCollach, of the University of Illinois, stated it this way in the New York Times, August 8, 1954: "To build a machine with as much intelligence as an earth worm, it would take all the electronic power generated by Niagara Falls and require all its water to cool the vacuum tubes of the machine."

And so I think it is apparent that these wonderful machines are merely new tools in the hands of man—the means to an end. They will elevate man from much of the monotonous drudgery of the increasing complexities of the modern economic routines. On the other hand, the new age will not be without its own types of great complexities, for we are assured that the automation age will demand of management and workers skills and planning heretofore unheard of, which will introduce new and baffling problems of great magnitude.

It is my feeling that wilderness will become more important as our environment becomes more complex, for it is the complete antithesis of a civilization full of worry and stress. It is an island isolation removed from the noises, smells and the sight of mechanical contrivances of all kinds. It is there that the physical and mental relaxation and inspiration restore the peace of mind, and it is there that space and bigness humble man to an understanding of himself and his interdependence on nature of which he is a part.

NUCLEAR POWER

If the picture above isn't proof of things to come, let's take a look at nuclear power. Power from nuclear fission has hardly started but is already driving submarines. It is now taking a back seat to the huge scale research

programs into thermonuclear reactions for useful purposes. Thermonuclear reactors involve the fusion of nuclei of the heavy isotopes of hydrogen, which means that man may soon look to the oceans as a source of fuel. Such a technological breakthrough would guarantee mankind a practically inexhaustible supply of energy forever.

"The Matterhorn project is now building a multimillion dollar complex of laboratories, shops, and power facilities, which would be ready for a major assault on fusion control in 1960 or 1961. It seems not unreasonable to hope that a large scale fusion powerplant might be built and running by 1975 or thereabouts."[6][7]

The potentials of the fourth industrial revolution are beyond our imagination. But far more important, is the question of how gracefully can man keep up with and adjust to these sudden changes in his environment. The humanities must become of greater importance in view of the greater leisure and more real income of the future.

I am sure that the value of wilderness will increase and become a great necessity, as our new technological advances push and prod us on to an ever increasing tempo. There appears to be one conclusion that we can depend on. We would be foolish indeed to make the decision now to reduce the wilderness we now possess. This, I think should be the decision of others who follow us and who will really know if it is worthy of saving.

Mr. OSSEWARD. Our organization reaffirms the position it took at the Bend, Oreg., hearing in favor of the wilderness bill, and we recommend its earliest possible enactment.

The wilderness bill, as Senator Humphrey explained, S. 1123, is the result of considerable modification to meet suggestions and the reasonable objections of governmental departments concerned, as well as private organizations. It has been our purpose to avoid conflicts with existing programs. At the Bend hearing we were amazed when person after person testifying against this bill indicated that "vast additional areas of public lands would be locked up." On the contrary, it should be clearly understood that the wilderness bill does not withdraw any additional area from any other uses. Let me emphasize this one point, that commercial utilization is presently not allowed in any of the areas which would become a part of the national wilderness preservation system under the wilderness bill.

The bill merely adds the recognition and protection of law to the existing wilderness of our present national parks, those wild, primitive, and wilderness areas presently dedicated under the Forest Service's existing multiple-use program, and certain wildlife refuges. Indian land would not be involved without the consent of the Indians. Under present laws and regulations the important existing wilderness areas of our national forests receive protection through administrative action only.

Units of the national wilderness preservation system would continue under the proposed law to be administered by the same agencies that now have jurisdiction over these areas. There would be no interference with the existing forest service multiple use concept or the purposes for which the national forests are established. Congressional approval would be required for additions of wilderness as well as for deletions. Grazing, motorboating, and aircraft landings would be permitted where these practices have already become well established. The Forest Service would control disease and insects and the President may authorize prospecting, mining, and the establishment of water reservoirs, including road building found essential to these

[6] Scientific American, October 1958, p. 28: "The Stellarator," Lyman Spitzer, Jr.
[7] Fortune magazine, July 1957, p. 135: "Fusion Power—The Trail Gets Hotter."

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ends. It would therefore appear that continued resistance to enactment of the wilderness bill confirms our fears that industry has further plans of appropriating to themselves the wilderness we now have.

Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, perhaps the country's No. 1 conservationist, pointed this out very forcefully earlier this month in his keynote opening address to the 24th North American Wildlife Conference held in New York City March 1 to 4, 1959. Dr. Gabrielson, who is president of the Wildlife Management Institute and chairman of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, outlined what he called "major problems whose solution will require united effort." He spoke first of the wilderness bill and called it an "important item of unfinished business."

This is needed fundamental legislation—

he said—

to establish a congressional policy and program that will preserve some of our land in its natural wildness.

He went on to say:

It affects only about 2½ percent of our land and as now drafted and introduced avoids interference with other programs and existing interests. There is no sound public reason why the present bill, S. 1123, and companion measures in the House, should not be enacted.

Nevertheless, we have a fight on our hands. We may as well recognize it. The fight is not against any interests who will be damaged by the proposed bill but rather it is against interests who have hopes of raiding the few remaining areas of wilderness for their own purposes whenever the future may offer them a chance.

The very fact that livestock, lumber, and other commercial interests are so ruthlessly fighting this bill is evidence that they are actually opposed to reasonable safeguards for any public areas. Their pious words for wilderness are forgotten when they face a practical program to preserve it.

I know that some of the chief proponents of this wilderness bill have hoped to avoid controversy and have done everything possible to design a measure that meets valid objections. This is a good way to plan and develop a sound public program. But I have said from the beginning that we need not kid ourselves. The same interests that have been trying to raid public lands for their purposes are going to fight any program for more effective protection.

I am glad that such a hearing as this can help make these issues clear and speed the day for enactment of this much-needed legislation. I am glad, gentlemen, that there is such a hearing that helps to clarify these issues and I hope for the enactment of the bill at the next legislature.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Osseward. It is a very fine statement and you have set a good example for all the witnesses to follow on time, very good.

The next witness, Mr. R. J. Brooks, of Seattle. I want to point out that the way in which they are being called is not according to any design or plan. I think it is the way that they arrived in the office requesting to be heard.

You may be seated. State your name and whom you represent.

STATEMENT OF R. J. BROOKS, REPRESENTING THE CHEMITHON CORP.

Mr. BROOKS. My name is R. J. Brooks; I am here to represent the Chemithon Corp.

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The Chemithon Corp. was organized in Seattle in 1953. It is not a large company, yet a significant portion of the detergent manufactured in the United States is made using a process developed by this company. More recently, we have been looking to expanded sales of chemicals that find their way into the pulp and plywood industries as an increasing source of income. Measures that improve the vigor of the industry in this area will eventually trickle down to us. Our company is on record, however, as objecting to the cult of various chambers of commerce, certain industries, and individuals, that are perennially preaching that expansion of our lumber industry depends upon the logging of all of our so-called overripe, virgin forests.

If the people of the State of Washington are incapable of creating a high standard of living from the 94 percent of our land area dedicated to purposes of physical survival, then it is doubtful that the other 6 percent will be of much additional benefit. We believe that our ceaseless pressure for physical possession must be intermixed with things having purely esthetic value, if we are to achieve a mature society.

Our company has started a new industry in an area less favorable to our survival than other parts of the country for the simple reason that its members enjoy living here. After experiencing the difficulties of establishing a new business in the face of 14 types of tax reports, inspectors of every description, regulations beyond comprehension, together with the regular problems of shortage of working capital and help, one can state with certainty that the experience of occasional relaxation periods in areas of wilderness is of far greater benefit to us than the increased business their destruction might create.

We feel that intensive research on improved methods of growing forests and utilizing its products will lead to far denser industrial background than we now have. If we can temper this industry with esthetic values that also contribute to our peace of mind, then we will indeed have an outstanding community. It is our belief that we must not fail to have both.

The increasing complexity of our society seems to have made it necessary for thousands of people to be employed for the sole purpose of passing laws. If you look at our position objectively, you find that during the past 20 years we have lost many of the freedoms we once enjoyed. However, some laws protect our freedom, and the wilderness bill is such a law. The management and employees of our company wonder why this law has not already been passed. Failure to do so would result in a most tragic loss.

Senator JACKSON. How large a company do you have, Mr. Brooks? I mean how many?

Mr. BROOKS. Senator, we employ directly 10 people, but because we farm out a larger volume of work than we do ourselves, I would guess that we are responsible for the direct employment of approximately 25.

Senator JACKSON. Did you come out here from the east, or lived here all your life?

Mr. BROOKS. I have lived here all my life.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much; a fine statement. The next witness is Mrs. Jack Yearout, of Wapato, chairman of the department of conservation, Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, with Mrs. Frank Pozarich and Mrs. Jack Morley. Will there be just one statement?

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STATEMENT OF MRS. JACK YEAROUT, WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. YEAROUT. Well, I have the one from the lady from Yakima, so I just thought I would turn it in for her.

Senator JACKSON. All right, fine.

Mrs. YEAROUT. This is the statement from the Yakima Valley District Federation chairman.

Senator JACKSON. All right. You want their statement in the record?

Mrs. YEAROUT. Yes. She would like to have it in the record, but she is ill with pneumonia.

Senator JACKSON. You may proceed.

Mrs. YEAROUT. I am Mrs. Jack Yearout, conservation chairman for the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs. I live at Wapato, Wash.

The Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, at its annual fall conference and board meeting October 18, gave me, as State chairman of conservation, authority to present at this hearing our support for efforts to protect wilderness areas in this country. We have on record a resolution passed in May 1957 supporting and urging establishment of the Glacier Peak wilderness area. We have several resolutions supporting our national park policy. Our State federation purchased and presented to the State of Washington several miles of old growth timber, to be kept as a forest exhibit in a primeval state. At the present time we are using an $88,000 federation forest fund to enlarge and protect this area. I cite these to show you our interest in preserving wilderness areas.

We do not have, at this time, a specific resolution covering the wilderness bill, as our State federation passes policy determining resolutions only at spring conventions. A resolution must be submitted by someone, approved by a State department chairman, voted by the State board as to recommendation, and copies sent to all clubs a month prior to the State convention where they are presented for adoption. And only after every club in the State has studied them and sent in their votes, but we do plan to bring a resolution in favor of this bill at our spring convention in May this year.

I have found the majority of our federated clubwomen keenly interested in wilderness values, and have approved for presentation at our next convention the following resolution, which was passed recently by the Yakima Valley district federation, and submitted to me for approval:

Whereas we believe that in the conservation of natural resources wilderness preservation has a place; that wilderness areas have a spiritual, educational, and recreational value; and that continuing pressure by commercial groups is exerted toward logging, mining, or commercializing these areas; and

Whereas federated clubwomen have established precedents toward the preservation of wilderness areas, including the establishment of federation forest State park and support by resolution of the Glacier Peak wilderness area; therefore

Resolved, That the Yakima Valley District Federation of Women's Clubs endorse and strongly support the wilderness bill, S. 1123, which will make wilderness preservation a part of our public land policy, including definite protection of the wilderness preservation policies of our National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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This resolution was approved by unanimous vote October 30, 1958. The Yakima district is the largest in the State federation, with 63 clubs and a membership of 2,238 clubwomen. The present State president is from this district.

The federation that I represent has 9,000 members and as their conservation chairman I urge the passage by Congress of this wilderness bill. I favor immediate passage as wilderness values must be saved by foresight. It is possible to withdraw lands from wilderness areas if the need is vital, but after they are once logged or roads have brought in many wayside businesses, it is impossible to restore them to wilderness condition.

And there are some things I can't understand that I heard at the Bend hearing. I can't understand a cattleman grazing cattle on 20,000 acres saying, "Well, only 4,000 people have used the wilderness area," when he alone grazes cattle on 20,000 acres.

I can't understand chambers of commerce, where the immediate value of all the lumbering, or something like that, when perhaps in 15 or 20 years our greatest drawing as a tourist attraction will be our wilderness areas. Any State in the Union can build a Disneyland, but unless they have wilderness areas which have been protected by foresight they never can build a wilderness area such as we have.

And I especially can't understand the statement that only rich people or people with horses can go into a wilderness area. We paid our first income tax 3 years ago. We have five children, but we have taken them regularly into wilderness areas; and so that is personal opinion. My written testimony has been given as chairman of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Yearout. The other statement will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. FRANK POZARICH, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, YAKIMA VALLEY DISTRICT FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS; CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, WASHINGTON STATE HOMEMAKERS' COUNCIL; YAKIMA, WASH.

Official recognition by the U.S. Congress of our protected areas should not be delayed. We Americans have conquered a country in record time and by so doing have laid waste too many of our natural resources. Certain sections of our country have been laid bare. Now we must substitute long-term, wise resource exploitation for the short-term method which we have previously practiced. We must also abandon the hope that great unprobed resources in the rest of the world will always be at our command when the need arises. The long-term balance sheet challenges the best we have in intelligence and character.

The homemaker, because of budgetary limitations and circumstances within the home, has to plan far beyond a day-to-day basis. If she didn't, many families would be in a state of chaos. We women recognize the spiritual, recreational, and educational values of our wilderness areas as well as the practical need for maintaining them and thus are particularly interested in S. 1123.

The Yakima Valley District Federation of Women's Clubs, with a membership of more than 2,000 women, last fall in their convention unanimously passed a resolution favoring the principles of a wilderness bill giving congressional recognition to our present protected areas and making it necessary to have public hearings before reclassifying any of these areas. They desired their action communicated to the public hearing on the wilderness bill.

We are all aware that there always will be those who care more for "making a fast buck" than for the ultimate good. As a result, we feel that when there are conflicting interests, the question should be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number of people in the long run.

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The people look to leadership from our U.S. Congress in planning not only for the immediate needs of the country but also in planning the needs of future generations. The 21st century will come, followed by the 25th and 30th century. The future really belongs to those who plan for it.

Senator JACKSON. The next witness is Mr. Hollis M. Dole, Portland, Oreg., director, department of geology and mineral industries, State of Oregon.

STATEMENT OF HOLLIS M. DOLE, DIRECTOR, STATE OF ORGEON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Mr. DOLE. Senator Jackson, distinguished Senators, my verbal statement is going to be only in part. I have turned over the full statement for the record.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HOLLIS M. DOLE, DIRECTOR, STATE OF OREGON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

Senate bill 1123, which would establish a national wilderness preservation system, is the latest in a series of similar bills to be introduced in Congress. Like the other bills, this measure would set aside vast areas in the West for the sole purpose of keeping land in a wilderness state. Within the wilderness system, mining, oil and gas exploration, farming, logging, or any other industrial use of the land would, in effect, be prevented. Highways and roads, lodges, grazing, flood control projects, power dams, water supply development, and defense installations would be barred or restricted. Utilization of wilderness lands by man would be by visits of a temporary nature only.

The mineral industry looks on the diminishing of land open to exploration with a great deal of alarm. It recognizes that wilderness and recreation areas are desirable but believes that through the principle of multiple use there will always be large areas of land. "* * * where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man; where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." To arbitrarily set aside vast areas for single purpose use, we believe, is extremely hazardous to the national welfare and could work unwarranted hardships on the Western States.

SENATE BILL 1123 DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE AMOUNT OF LAND ALREADY LOST TO THE WESTERN STATES

There is a finite amount of land in the West—753 million acres in the 11 Western States and 365 million acres in Alaska. More than 55 percent of this land is federally owned and no Western State contains less than 30 percent federally owned or managed land. Seven of the 12 Western States (including Alaska) have more than one-half of their land in Federal ownership and control. At the present time more than 35 million acres of Federal land is reserved in these States for recreation or scenic special use. Of this amount, 13.2 million acres are in wilderness, wild, or primitive areas; 13.5 million acres in National parks, monuments, or recreation areas; 6.9 million acres in wildlife refuges; and 1.4 million acres in natural, scenic, geological, limited, or memorial areas. All this is in addition to the much larger area of Federal land reserved for military, defense, Indian, experimental, and reclamation use.

Because of the large blocks of Federal land in the West, the economy of the region is very sensitive to land utilization. Already the single purpose use of much of the Federal land has worked a hardship on the West's ability to diversify its economic base. Large-scale withdrawals, such as embodied in S. 1123, would aggravate this condition.

SENATE BILL 1123 DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THAT AVAILABLE LAND IS THE BASIC REQUIREMENT IN THE SEARCH FOR NEEDED MINERAL RESOURCES

Removing or setting aside land for special purpose use reduces the area available to other uses, thus placing a greater productive burden on the remaining

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land. It is unlikely this is a burden that can be shared. Metals and petroleum cannot continue to be indefinitely available if restricted to presently known deposits. New discoveries have to be made in areas not now considered to be "mineralized" and in areas where mineralization and oilfields are hidden by a thick cover of lavas and sediments. Advances in technology require development of large deposits of minerals heretofore used only in small quantities, and population increases[1] created demands for the staple mineral products in ever-spiraling amounts. In the discovery of mineral deposits (including oil and gas) it is axiomatic that the more land open to prospecting, the greater the possibility of finding a new deposit. Before large blocks of public land are dedicated to oblivion, it should be undeniably demonstrated that the Nation can afford this loss to its raw material potential.

SENATE BILL 1123 IS CONTRARY TO RECENT LEGISLATION ESTABLISHING THE PRINCIPLE OF MULTIPLE USE OF LAND

In the past few years the trend in legislation has been to develop and broaden the principle of multiple use. This legislation has had the backing of all segments of industry and the responsible organizations concerned with recreation, conservation, and wilderness preservation. Senate bill 1123 and others like it are contrary to multiple use. If pressed, this type of legislation could destroy the cooperation developed by diverse interests to share the land and once again plunge legislative efforts into partisan battles to set aside public land for single-purpose use. Recent legislation expanding the multiple use principle is as follows:

(1) Public Law 585, 83d Congress: Amends the mineral leasing laws and the mining laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of public lands.

(2) Public Law 167, 84th Congress: Amends the act of July 31, 1947, and the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of mining claims.

(3) Public Law 359, 84th Congress: Permits the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development.

(4) Public Law 337, 85th Congress: Provides (1) withdrawals of public lands exceeding 5,000 acres for one Defense Department facility may be made only by act of Congress, and (2) minerals in public lands withdrawn or reserved for military purposes may be disposed of only under the applicable mining and mineral leasing laws, except where the Secretary of Defense determines that such disposal would be inconsistent with the military use of the lands.

SENATE BILL 1123 IS PREMATURE AND SHOULD AWAIT COMPLETION OF STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES NOW IN PROGRESS BY EXISTING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

A recent law, Public Law 470 (85th Cong.), created a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to investigate the recreation resource potential of the public land and water areas of the country. The U.S. Park Service and U.S. Forest Service have embarked on an ambitious recreational improvement program and reevaluation of lands needed for wilderness, wild, and primitive areas. The findings of these agencies should be available before trying to expand present wilderness areas.

In most States it is nearly impossible to get a clear picture of how lands may be used and the restrictions now in effect. To remedy this situation, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management is in the process of modernizing its records so that land status and ownership can be better determined. To date, records on Utah, Oklahoma, and parts of New Mexico have been completed. The other Western States and Alaska will follow as quickly as funds are available.

The basic work of the Recreation Resources Review Commission, the U.S. Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management should be available before acting on S. 1123 in order that an enlightened Congress and public can judge the merits of this legislation.

[1] The U.S. Bureau of Census (Population estimates, Aug. 9, 1957) predicts a 49.5 percent increase in population for the 11 Western States over the period 1955 to 1970.

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SUMMARY

In summary, the mineral industry of Oregon believes that S. 1123 and similar bills are not in the public interest as they—

(1) Resist diversification of the economy of the West by restricting use of lands within the States.

(2) Do not recognize that unfettered access to land is a basic requirements in the search for new mineral deposits and oil and gas fields.

(3) Destroy the principle of multiple use of land.

(4) Are premature and should await completion of studies now underway.

[From the Ore.-Bin, Portland, Oreg., November 1958]

STATE OF OREGON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

MINING LANDS ARE MULTIPLE-USE LANDS

"Our expanding economy is creating added demands for the use and development of the public lands and their resources. Not so long ago public land could be dedicated to a single purpose or use—it could be used exclusively for mining, grazing, logging, or for recreation. Now, however, the demand for public lands and resources is so great by individuals and corporations that single-purpose use is no longer generally satisfactory." So said Director Edward Woozley, whose Bureau of Land Management exclusively administers approximately 468 million acres of Federal land and has the responsibility for the administration of mineral resources on some 800 million acres. The occasion for the statement was a speech before the 1958 meeting of the American Mining Congress in San Francisco, September 24, 1958.

Mr. Woozley's statement caused very little comment at the meeting, for mining people are accepting as a fact that mining lands are multiple-use lands. In 1954 Public Law 585 cleared the way for developing locatable minerals in some 60 million acres of public land then under oil and gas leases and, conversely, permitted oil and gas development on land under mining location. In 1955 Public Laws 167 and 359 were passed. Public Law 359 restored to mining location about 7.2 million acres of land that had been previously set aside as water- and power-site withdrawals. Public Law 167 limited the use of a mining claim to prospecting, mining, and processing operations only. Under this law the Government manages the timber resources just as if there were no mining claim location. Access can be had on and across the claim for timber, grazing, hunting, fishing, and recreation as long as it does not interfere with the actual mining operation. Public Law 167 also set forth a procedure whereby claims located prior to passage of the law could be examined and if certain requirements were not met by the claim holder the surface rights would be managed by the Government.

Since enactment of Public Law 167 the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have examined and requested publication on approximately 33 million acres of land. Within this 33 million acres, mining claimants filed answers (verified statements to the effect that mining was the highest use of the land) covering approximately 9,300 claims, but subsequently, either by waiver or stipulation, about 650 claims were withdrawn by the claimants. In 1958, 11 hearings involving 35 claims were held to determine if the Government was to manage the surface of claims. As of June 30, 1958, 18 hearings involving 55 claims were pending. This number is much less than had been anticipated by the Federal agencies.

In Oregon in the past 2½ years, the Forest Service has examined more than a million acres and made preparations for examining another 1¾ million acres. The Bureau of Land Management has examined parts or all of 102 townships, or an amount nearly the same as the Forest Service. (See following pages for progress report.) In addition to the examinations under Public Law 167, it should be noted that all mining locations in Oregon's Mount Hood National Forest (1,115,505 acres) have been on a multiple-use basis since 1934. The law establishing this even reserved the title to the surface of the lands and its products to the United States after patent.

Mining is not the only land user that has been forced to recognize the principle of multiple use. Public Law 337, passed in 1958, put a limitation (5,000 acres) on the amount of land that can be withdrawn by a Defense Department facility with-

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out an act of Congress and opened public land withdrawn or reserved for military purposes to mining. Owners of large blocks of private timber and grazing land open their lands to hunters and fishermen. Power and timber companies are doing an excellent job in developing recreational sites for public use. Mining companies have embarked upon reforestation programs, land-reclamation projects, and recreational-site development.

Increasing pressure from all sides has caused industry to recognize and accept the principle of multiple use of land. The cooperation shown in furthering the principle indicates that a major problem of an expanding population and industry can be successfully met. But this encouraging trend is not without inharmonious elements. Proposed contradictory legislation does crop up. The most publicized in recent weeks has been the wilderness system bill. Hearings on this bill have brought out that a minimum of 50 million acres of public land would be set aside for single-purpose use. Advocates of this type legislation should take a long hard look to determine if this legislation will not jeopardize the multiple-use principle.

HOLLIS M. DOLE, *Director.*

Mr. DOLE. The mineral industry looks on the diminishing of land open to exploration with a great deal of alarm. It recognizes that wilderness and recreation areas are desirable but believes that through the principle of multiple use there will always be large areas of land "where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." To arbitrarily set aside vast areas for single purpose use, we believe, is extremely hazardous to the national welfare and could work unwarranted hardships on the Western States.

Senate bill 1123 does not recognize the amount of land already lost to the Western States.

There is a finite amount of land in the West—753 million acres in the 11 Western States and 365 million acres in Alaska. More than 55 percent of this land is federally owned and no Western State contains less than 30 percent federally owned or managed land.

Because of the large blocks of Federal land in the West, the economy of the region is very sensitive to land utilization. Already the single purpose use of much of the Federal land has worked a hardship on the West's ability to diversify its economic base. Large-scale withdrawals, such as embodied in S. 1123, would aggravate this condition.

Senate bill 1123 does not recognize that available land is the basic requirement in the search for needed mineral resources.

Removing or setting aside land for special purpose use reduces the area available to other uses, thus placing a greater productive burden on the remaining land. It is unlikely this is a burden that can be shared. Metals and petroleum cannot continue to be indefinitely available if restricted to presently known deposits. New discoveries have to be made in areas not now considered to be "mineralized" and in areas where mineralization and oilfields are hidden by a thick cover of lavas and sediments. Advances in technology require development of large deposits of minerals heretofore used only in small quantities, and population increases create demands for the staple mineral products in ever-spiraling amounts. In the discovery of mineral deposits, including oil and gas, it is axiomatic that the more land open to prospecting, the greater the possibility of finding a new deposit. Before large blocks of public land are dedicated to ob-

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livion, it should be undeniably demonstrated that the Nation can afford this loss to its raw material potential.

Senate bill 1123 is contrary to recent legislation establishing the principle of multiple use of land.

In the past few years the trend in legislation has been to develop and broaden the principle of multiple use. This legislation has had the backing of all segments of industry and the responsible organizations concerned with recreation, conservation, and wilderness preservation. Senate bill 1123 and others like it are contrary to multiple use. If pressed, this type of legislation could destroy the cooperation developed by diverse interests to share the land and once again plunge legislative efforts into partisan battles to set aside public land for single purpose use. Recent legislation expanding the multiple use principle is as follows: Public Law 585, 83d Congress; Public Law 167, 84th Congress; Public Law 359, 84th Congress; Public Law 337, 85th Congress.

Senate bill 1123 is premature and should await completion of studies and activities now in progress by existing Government agencies.

A recent law, Public Law 470, 85th Congress, created a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to investigate the recreation resource potential of the public land and water areas of the country.

In summary, the mineral industry of Oregon believes that Senate bill 1123 and similar bills are not in the public interest, as they: (1) Resist diversification of the economy of the West by restricting use of lands within the States; (2) do not recognize that unfettered access to land is a basic requirement in the search for new mineral deposits and oil and gas fields; (3) destroy the principle of multiple use of land; (4) are premature and should await completion of studies now underway. Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator JACKSON. Might I ask you a question? What about the provision, starting on page 13 of the bill, the bottom of the page, where an exception is made, the President may open for development or authorize prospecting, mining, or the establishment or maintenance of reservoirs, water conservation works, and so on, within a wilderness area?

Mr. DOLE. Senator, we have had similar provisions——

Senator JACKSON. That is not even possible in a national park.

Mr. DOLE. That's right.

Senator JACKSON. What about that provision?

Mr. DOLE. I believe that even though that may be a possibility that it does not allow for the mineral industry to recognize it can definitely go in there. We have had in the State of Oregon similar pieces of land that could be opened up by State edict and we find that the prospectors do not go into that land because of the difficulty of getting clearance.

Now, one of the things I am looking forward to and trying to help is the small prospector. Perhaps the large company could see his way clear to get in onto land, going through the procedures, through the President, to get access, but I don't think that the small prospector would, and I think that it would curtail his activities; and it is the small man who discovers mineral deposits.

Senator JACKSON. The other question is: We already have these areas set up. I think the argument is whether there should be statutory protection.

Mr. DOLE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. It is all by executive order; I mean so they already exist; don't they?

Mr. DOLE. Yes; they exist at the present time, but as I understand it, a person can go into the wilderness areas to investigate for minerals at the present time.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I presume they could do it under this section if the President made a decision that such should occur.

Mr. DOLE. It is very unwieldy, Senator.

Senator MAGNUSON. When you refer to another study, what study are you thinking of?

Mr. DOLE. You're referring to my——

Senator MAGNUSON. In your statement you refer that the matter should await this other study. What study?

Mr. DOLE. Recent law, Public Law 470, 85th Congress, created a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to investigate the recreation resource potential of the public lands.

Senator MAGNUSON. I wanted the record to be clear that that is the one you are referring to.

Mr. DOLE. Yes. I necessarily cut down my statement for time.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Dole, very much.

John R. Hazle, Seattle, president, Mountaineers. Mr. Cole will follow Mr. Hazle. Mr. Hazle, if you will summarize your remarks, then, within the usual limits.

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. HAZLE, REPRESENTING THE MOUNTAINEERS

Mr. HAZLE. Yes. This is a digest of my statement, which I respectfully submit.

Senator JACKSON. The entire statement will be in the record under the rules.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE MOUNTAINEERS CONCERNING S. 1123

I am Jack Hazle, president of the Mountaineers, the third largest outdoors club in the United States. Our membership is about 3,800. Nearly all of our members live in Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Olympia, and the nearby sections of Washington.

The Mountaineers have favored passage of the wilderness bill since its initial introduction into Congress, and have presented statements at hearings in the past. We wish to commend Senators Jackson and Magnuson for arranging this additional hearing so that we may point out exactly what parts of our State would be protected by this bill, and also to point out the strong public support which the wilderness bill enjoys in Washington.

We have recently had somewhat similar hearings in the Washington State Legislature. These were on a memorial which originally expressed opposition to the wilderness bill. It urged postponement of any action on it until the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission will be complete. But as a result of the strong public sentiment for the wilderness bill expressed at these hearings by outdoors clubs, nature groups, sportsmen, and labor spokesmen, this memorial was completely altered. These groups were especially opposed to the proposed delay. In its final form, this memorial merely asked for today's hearing before any additional areas of wilderness were des-

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ignated. This change is dramatic evidence of the popular support of the wilderness bill in the State of Washington.

The areas which would be protected by the wilderness bill in the State of Washington are the following:

(1) Mount Rainier National Park.
(2) Olympic National Park.
(3) The tiny Mount Adams Wild Area.
(4) The tinier Goat Rocks Wild Area.
(5) Whatever portion of the North Cascades Primitive Area the Forest Service wishes to designate a wilderness area 10, 15, or 20 years from now.
(6) Three small sections of Indian reservations if the Indians concerned so desire.

This is all. This bill would not affect a single acre of our State outside these areas dedicated to preservation and public enjoyment. Any additional areas would be given such protection in the future only if they are established in accordance with the careful procedure set up by the bill itself, including public hearings, and subject to congressional consent or veto. Furthermore, this bill would authorize multiple use of the national forests for the first time, including wilderness areas. Our opponents to the contrary, multiple use of the national forests is not now authorized by law. We have heard many examples of commercial interests, and the small but vocal citizens groups which they promote, constantly proclaiming their support for the concept of multiple use of our Federal lands—but really meaning that maybe the land can be used for something else after its primeval virgin forest has been logged, and its wilderness ecology exchanged for slash piles. For example, if we had a Forest Service wilderness area in Washington, as we now do not have and would not have even with the passage of the wilderness bill, all the following could or would be authorized under certain terms of the bill: Fishing, hunting, mining, prospecting, soil conservation, watershed protection, water storage and development, grazing, game refuge maintenance, ecological study, hiking, camping and other recreation, insect and disease control, fire control, and under some circumstances, even motorboat use and airplane landing fields. Only logging, highway and home construction and commercial development would be wholly excluded, since these are totally incompatible with wilderness. This is true multiple use.

The wilderness bill does not apply to the Glacier Peak Limited Area. If, however, the Glacier Peak Limited Area becomes a wilderness area through Forest Service administrative action, or a national park by law, it would then be protected by the wilderness bill.

We in Washington are acutely aware of a need for added legislative protection of these, our notable areas. We have seen the wilderness shrink before our very eyes, and have seen covetous attempts made to breach even the supposedly sacrosanct boundaries of these designated areas. For example, Goodell Creek Valley, in the North Cascade Primitive Area, has been logged for no reason that we can see except expediency. On the Olympic Peninsula, where the pressure has been particularly heavy, a little logging has been allowed even in Olympic National Park. Pressure to permit logging in Mount Rainier National Park also is heavy. And now, strong forces have been brought to bear to destroy the primeval nature of the coastal strip of Olympic National Park—the longest stretch of virgin coast in the United States still uncommercialized and undeveloped. We need this legislation to strengthen our protection against these inroads and threats.

We are also opposed to the concept, implied by timber companies and local newspapers which oppose this bill, that all of our national forests should be regarded only as lumber, and that every tree should be regarded as a crop and can be cut on a sustained yield basis—no matter whether the redwoods of Sequoia National Park, the rain forests of Olympic National Park or the age-old Douglas-firs of Mount Rainier National Park, to name only a few. Such views are not those of most persons who live in our Evergreen State. Washingtonians know how ridiculous is the idea of sustained yield of the redwoods, which take thousands of years to reach their full magnificence at maturity, and know quite well that virgin forest cannot be replaced for centuries or millenia even if the individual trees of the Northwest have a life span of mere hundreds, rather than thousands of years.

At the hearing on the wilderness bill at Bend, Oreg., last autumn, spokesmen for a considerable number of corporations and organizations spoke against the bill. In nearly every case, their arguments concerned opposition to new wilderness areas which they claimed this bill would create: "an additional 52 million acre empire" they claimed.

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This, of course, is sheer nonsense. Anyone reading the bill can see immediately that it would not establish a single new preserve of any kind—it would merely strengthen the protection of those we already have. The chairman of the Bend hearing, clearly aware of this, repeatedly asked these speakers whether they concurred with continued preservation of the areas already in existence. Almost without exception, the general answer was that they were opposing only new wilderness areas.

This would be humorous were it not tragic. It appears that some of these opponents of the bill had never read it—in the Mountaineer statement at that hearing, we mentioned how one of these speakers had been forced to admit, a short time before the Bend hearing, that he never had read the bill. But the real motives of some opponents have been stated quite frankly by H. DeWayne Kreager, State commerce director. On January 10, 1959, Mr. Kreager called for pushing back the boundaries of wilderness areas within the State. To quote a local newspaper: "The director said he is sympathetic with the State's sportsmen who want to preserve wilderness areas, but he predicted that the State will have to draw more and more on its wilderness areas, particularly in the 1960's." We understand why Mr. Kreager, and those who feel as he does, oppose the wilderness bill. The bill would indeed make it difficult for their planned commercial invasion of these areas. That is its purpose. The great need for wilderness in the 1960's, 1970's, and centuries to come will be human use, not commercial use. Even in the 1950's, human use of these areas is increasing enormously.

Consider just one of these areas—Olympic National Park. National Park Service figures show that last year, 200,000 persons used the trail system of this one park. Forty-five thousand three hundred of these hikers were in the back country overnight or longer—almost as many people as the total number of visitors to the park immediately after World War II. One hundred forty-one thousand five hundred campers used the facilities of the park, and 20,000 more were turned away because of lack of facilities. We need more wilderness, not less. Fifty years from now, the short-sighted opponents of this bill will seem as ridiculous as the 1897 memorial of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, assailing the establishment of the first national forests in words surprisingly similar to those used by it 60 years later, in opposing the wilderness bill. "The reservations are of no benefit to any legitimate object or policy," the memorial declared in part, "and are of incalculable damage to the present inhabitants of this State." The chamber foresaw not only that the logging and mining industries would be wiped out if the national forests were not abolished, but that no railroad would ever reach Seattle. Perhaps the chamber of commerce should consider how this memorial appears today before making similar statements about the wilderness bill.

In conclusion, we again wish to express our appreciation for this opportunity for the people of Washington to be heard, even on a working day—and most of us are working men and women. The wilderness bill means more to the people of Washington than to those of any other State. Its popular support is greater here than anywhere else, and our need for it is greater. We urge immediate enactment of this bill with one change.

The ultimate decision of the Forest Service in establishing a wilderness area from a primitive area and possibly excluding various sections from primitive areas, must be subject to the review and possible veto of Congress, just as in the case of the other units of the wilderness system. In order to emphasize this and remove any possible doubt, we urge the insertion in section 2(a) on page 5 in line 15, of the following words, following the word "made", "in accordance with subsection (f) below, and". This will make the sentence read as follows: "Determinations regarding national forest areas classified as primitive shall be made in accordance with subsection (f) below, and within twenty years after the date of this Act."

In the Northwest, we have been faced with a dismaying series of distressingly unappealable decisions under similar circumstances which were not reviewable even by Congress, and this is of great importance to us. We have been distressed by the elimination of 50,000 acres of the Three Sisters Primitive Area in our sister State of Oregon, and now the shocking transaction of the Glacier Peak Limited Area proposed by the Forest Service. We know all too well that this provision must be secure for the primitive areas, or the wilderness bill will become a mockery of its lofty ideals.

With this modification, we urge the immediate adoption of S. 1123.

Thank you.

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Mr. HAZLE. I am John R. Hazle, president of the Mountaineers, the third largest outdoors club in the United States. Nearly all of our members live in Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, and the nearby sections of Washington.

The Mountaineers have favored passage of the wilderness bill since its initial introduction in Congress, and have presented statements at hearings in the past. We have recently had somewhat similar hearings in the Washington State Legislature on a memorial which originally expressed opposition to the wilderness bill and urged postponement of any action on it until the recommendations of the Outdoors Recreation Resources Review Commission are completed, a nebulous suggestion since the two bills have almost nothing in common. But, as a result of strong public sentiment for the wilderness bill expressed at these hearings by outdoor clubs, nature groups, sportsmen and labor spokesmen, the memorial was vastly altered. These groups were especially opposed to the proposed delay of action on the wilderness bill. In its final form, the memorial merely requested that today's hearing be held before any additional areas of wilderness were designated. This change is dramatic evidence of popular support of the wilderness bill in the State of Washington.

The bill gives protection by law to areas already set aside, and would not affect a single additional acre. Any additional areas would be given such protection in the future only if they are established in accordance with the careful procedure set up by the bill itself, including public hearings and, in turn, congressional action. Furthermore, this bill would authorize multiple use of the national forests, including the wilderness areas. Multiple use of the national forests is not now authorized by law.

We in Washington are acutely aware of a need for added legislative protection of these notable regions. We have seen the wilderness shrink before our very eyes, and have seen covetous attempts to breach even supposedly sacrosanct boundaries. For example Goodell Creek Valley, in the North Cascade Primitive Area, has been logged for no reason that we can see except expediency. Some logging has even taken place in Olympic National Park itself, and pressure is heavy to permit logging in Mount Rainier National Park. Currently, strong forces have been brought to bear to destroy the primeval nature of the coastal strip of Olympic National Park. We need this legislation to strengthen our protection against these constant inroads and threats.

The bill will not establish a single new preserve; it will merely strengthen the protection of those we already have. The chairman of the Bend, Oreg., hearing, apparently aware of this, repeatedly asked these speakers whether they concurred with the continued preservation of the regions already in existence. Almost without exception, the general answer was that they were opposing only new wilderness areas. We feel that no further comment is necessary.

The wilderness bill probably means more to the people of Washington than to those of any other State. Its popular support is evidence our need for it is great. The wilderness for which we are asking this protection is far from excessive. Arizona, for example, has more than three times as much land in this category, California two and a half times as much; Alaska has six times as much, and even Nevada has

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more than we. Of the Far Western States, only Oregon and Utah have less than Washington.

We urge this legislation with only one change: that the ultimate decision of the Forest Service in establishing a wilderness area from a primitive area, and possibly excluding various sections from primitive areas, must be subject to the review and possible veto of Congress, just as in the case of the other units of the wilderness system. In order to emphasize this and to remove any possible doubt, we urge the following insertion in section 2(a), on page 5, line 15, following the word "made", "in accordance with subsection (f) below, and". This would make the sentence read as follows:

Determinations regarding national forest areas classified as primitive shall be made in accordance with subsection (f) below, and within twenty years after the date of this Act.

In the Northwest we have been faced with a dismaying series of distressingly unappealable decisions not reviewable even by Congress, and this is of great importance to us. We have been distressed by the elimination of 50,000 acres from the Oregon Three Sisters Primitive Area, and now the shocking transection of the Glacier Peak Limited Area proposed by the Forest Service. Limited areas such as Glacier Peak, of course, would not be protected even under the wilderness bill, but this provision must be secure for the primitive areas or the wilderness bill will become a mockery of its lofty ideals. With this modification we urge the immediate adoption of the wilderness bill. Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Hazle. I wanted to announce that we have representatives of the Park Service, I believe, from the regional office, and from the Forest Service here, is that right, Mr. Stong?

Mr. STONG. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. At least we have Mr. Bates here from the Forest Service and Mr. Criswell, supervisor of Mount Baker National Forest. Do we have anyone from the Park Service?

Mr. GEORGE COLLINS. Yes, Mr. Chairman, George Collins from the San Francisco regional office.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. I make this announcement so that if any of the witnesses have questions regarding the boundary lines of existing parks and existing primitive areas we can have those technical questions answered. I make that announcement for that purpose in order to be helpful.

Mr. Bert Cole, commissioner of public lands, State of Washington. Now, following Mr. Cole we have two doctors who requested to be heard, Dr. Halliday and Dr. Paxon, and they will follow Mr. Cole out of order, if there is no objection.

STATEMENT OF BERT COLE, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, Senator Magnuson, Senator Moss, I am Bert Cole, commissioner of public lands in the State of Washington and administrator of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

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First, I want to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to express my views on S. 1123.

The department of natural resources is charged with the responsibility of managing some 2 million acres of State-owned forest land and a million acres of agricultural and grazing land. We also provide fire protection for 12¼ million acres of public and private forest land.

In the management of our State-owned lands, we are dedicated to the philosophy of multiple usage. This is the same philosophy that has been developed and practiced by the U.S. Forest Service, an agency for which I have the greatest admiration.

Let me make it clear that I do not oppose setting aside certain limited territories as wilderness areas, forever protected against encroachment by machine or modern development. However, we must make sure that the size of these areas is kept within reasonable limitations. We must remember that we are dealing with a public trust, and that the interests of the majority should be the guiding principle. The establishment of a huge wilderness area system is catering to a minority group consisting only of those with the inclination, time, money, and physical stamina necessary to spend their vacations in the wilderness back country.

Of necessity, most people must take their outdoor recreation in established parks and campgrounds easily accessible by auto. It is these areas that are becoming wholly inadequate to meet the demand, certainly not the wilderness type areas which only the select few can possibly enjoy.

In my own State of Washington, some of the ultraconservationists have been heard to remark that the entire backbone of the Cascade Mountain Range, from the Columbia River Gorge to the Canadian border, should be designated as a wilderness area. This is indicative of an insatiable demand for more and more territory to be forever locked up for one single selfish purpose.

On page 2 of S. 1123, as printed, under (c) it states:

> It is accordingly declared to be the policy of Congress (1) to secure the dedication of an adequate system of areas of wilderness to serve the recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical needs of the people.

In my opinion the terminology "adequate system" is a loosely constructed definition which has no bounds.

Established last year, the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission is well on its way to study national recreational needs and potentials. This commission is adequately equipped to come up with an answer to the question of how much wilderness area do we really need. Any legislation to create a wilderness preservation system should be held in abeyance until after the Commisison reports its findings to Congress in 1961.

Furthermore, on page 2 of S. 1123, as printed, and declared to be the policy of Congress, it states:

> (2) to provide for the protection of these areas and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness.

However, on page 17, section 4(c), lines 8 through 12, a directive appears which far exceeds in scope the intent of Congress as stated on page 2 of S. 1123 under (2). I want to bring to your attention that within these few lines I detect a built-in directive and authority to

actively promote a single selfish interest. I say it is selfish in intent and vicious in character. I doubt the wisdom of giving, through a directive by Congress, any single-purpose interest group such broad persuasive powers.

I seriously object to the blanket inclusion of all existing wilderness areas within national forests classified on June 1, 1958, as stated under section 2(a). I admit that some safeguards are stipulated in (a); however, they are entirely inadequate. I am not certain that there is evidence in S. 1123 to support the fact that a public notice will be posted in the State of Washington. I am not certain that there is evidence in S. 1123 to support the fact that a public hearing will be held in the State of Washington should areas within our State be designated for inclusion in the wilderness system.

Furthermore, in section 2(f) lines 21 to 24 of S. 1123 as printed, another pitfall of no small consequence is evident. I am confident that the lines referred to place a tremendous burden on Congress and, in fact, would tend to effectively blockade any atempt to modify the decisions of the Secretary of Agriculture or Secretary of Interior.

In S. 1123 I see a grave threat to the idea of multiple usage management. I also see it as carrying a strong implication that the Forest Service has not done its job properly, although the multiple-use policies of this organization have made adequate provision for setting aside certain wilderness-type areas. This has been going on for more than 30 years, but apparently it is not enough to satisfy the ever increasing demands of untraconservationists.

I contend that the U.S. Forest Service has proven its stewardship over wilderness-type areas, and I doubt the necessity of a wilderness bill at all.

The areas in question have endured for centuries, and it would seem extremely unwise to hit the panic switch at this time and enact special legislation seting aside wilderness reserves without preponderant evidence of the need.

I want to say in conclusion that consideration of legislation such as that proposed in S. 1123 seems entirely premature and unwarranted at this time.

Senator JACKSON. I want to say that we do not permit expressions of approval or disapproval in a hearing. We do that by statements that come before the committee. I am sure you agree that we must follow orderly procedure. I make that announcement without casting any personal opinion one way or the other, because we all have very high regard for Mr. Cole, but we don't want to turn this into an applauding contest because I don't think that is in keeping with our concept of trying to get the facts objectively.

Mr. COLE. Senators, if you will look at the map of the State of Washington, you will observe that the large proportion of the State of Washington is now federally owned, and we in the State of Washington who live here are concerned about the management of the federally owned lands, and my statement was based around that fear. Thank you kindly.

Senator JACKSON. We appreciate your statement. Any questions of Mr. Cole?

Senator MAGNUSON. I want to ask Mr. Cole: You have apparently analyzed this bill to some great extent. What have you to say about

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whether the bill prohibits—I'm quite concerned, and all of us are—roadbuilding, necessary roadbuilding in through an area, such as a cross range, like the northern route.

Mr. COLE. We are interested in having a north cross State highway developed in our State for the fullest economic development and for protection of our lives in case of emergency, and under wilderness set-aside areas it is almost impossible to construct such a road. We feel, as I stated in my statement, that it is premature as far as the State of Washington is concerned at this time to be enacting special legislation. We feel there are laws presently available that we can manage the areas within our State adequately for the time being.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Cole, I think on that point, however, it should be stated that the Forest Service—may I hear from the regional man on that?—have announced that the so-called north State highway is exempted from that wilderness area.

Mr. COLE. That is under the Forest Service present legislation, but under this legislation——

Senator JACKSON. No, under this proposal. That is in writing. I have a letter to that effect. Could we hear from the regional—I just want to clarify this point because there is no point in getting off on collateral matters.

Mr. W. E. BATES. I am W. E. Bates from the Division of Recreation and Lands in the Department. The Cross Cascades Highway that is referred to lies to the south of the North Cascade Primitive Area and would cross terrain that is not included in any proposed wilderness proposal. It would be outside of the area.

Senator JACKSON. So that it would not come within the terms of this bill, the pending bill, is that right?

Mr. BATES. That's right.

Senator JACKSON. I just wanted to clarify that. Now, it is true that in existing wilderness areas that are set up, or any that may be added, that a road could not be provided for. I think that is what you had in mind, wasn't it?

Mr. COLE. That's right.

Senator MAGNUSON. I wanted that cleared up. See that pile of letters there? I have been getting a lot of mail and I wanted to know how to answer it and I'm glad it is cleared up on that one point.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER. That hasn't cleared it up.

Senator JACKSON. In order to keep the continuity of the record here, when the witness comes and any questions that he wants to raise on that point, we can have that accomplished at that time, because otherwise we will be completely—we will have our record so mixed up that the reporter will not be able to know who is making the statement.

Senator MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if Mr. Cole would put in the record the percentage of federally owned land as compared to private and State owned lands, just for the record.

Mr. COLE. I don't know the exact——

Senator MAGNUSON. Your office would have that.

Mr. COLE. That's right. We can provide it for you exactly as to the percentages.

Senator MAGNUSON. For the State of Washington.

Mr. COLE. It is a little less than 50 percent.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Cole, we appreciate your statement. We know you have been active in multiple-use matters for a long, long time, and you live next door to one of the largest parks, Olympic National Park, and we appreciate your statement.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Chairman, Mr. William McGregor, president of the Washington Wool Growers Association, has filed his statement and will not appear.

Senator JACKSON. It will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM MCGREGOR, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am William McGregor, a sheep rancher from Hooper, Wash., and president of the Washington Wool Growers Association. I am making this statement on behalf of the Washington Wool Growers.

The range sheep industry makes extensive use of national forest lands in the production of meat and wool. We are, therefore, deeply concerned with the use and administration of these lands. We strongly endorse the policy of multiple-use which has guided the Forest Service in their management of these lands for the continuing benefit of the entire community, basic producer, wage earner and recreationist alike.

We are opposed to Senate bill 1123 because, while it gives lip service to the principle of multiple use, its effect is to set aside permanently vast areas of the national forest exclusively for a very limited type of recreational use. The maintainence of a reasonable area of national forest in a primitive condition for the enjoyment of those people who have the time and stamina to enter it is, certainly, desirable and the Forest Service today maintains millions of acres in this condition. To freeze vast areas permanently in an inpenetrable condition, however, can hardly be of any benefit to the general public and the cost in lost employment and production would be very high, particularly in those States where the wilderness areas are located.

We are aware that Senate bill 1123 provides that grazing may be permitted in those areas of the proposed wilderness system where the practice is well-established. This provision can hardly be a source of satisfaction to the livestock industry, however, as the position of the stockman in these areas would be extremely precarious when grazing is regarded as a second rate use and one which is not approved in the basic philosophy of the wilderness system.

The Forest Service has demonstrated its ability and desire to manage and conserve the national forests for the benefit of the whole Nation. We are opposed to any legislation that dedicates great areas of the national forests to any single use and takes the authority to make management decisions away from the people that we feel are best qualified to make them, the Forest Service.

We appreciate this opportunity to express our views to you.

Senator JACKSON. Now Dr. Halliday, from Seattle; then we will hear from Dr. Paxson, from Mercer Island.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM R. HALLIDAY, SEATTLE, WASH.

Dr. HALLIDAY. I am Dr. William R. Halliday, a chest surgeon residing and practicing in Seattle. I have no formal prepared statement, but appreciate the privilege of saying a few words on this crucial bill which, I believe, has the overwhelming support of the people of Washington.

We of the Northwest know better than anyone else how vital it is that we cherish these last fleeting remnants of the wilderness which only 100 years ago was everywhere around us. To the State of Washington, passage of the wilderness bill would mean greater protection for Mount Rainier National Park, Olympic National Park, two small

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areas around Goat Rocks and Mount Adams—neither large enough to qualify as wilderness areas under Forest Service terminology—part of the North Cascade Primitive Area, I hope. Even under this bill the Forest Service might be able to exclude every single square foot of this superlative area, the American Alps. And finally, three areas in Indian reservations, if the Indians desire. This is not very much.

Like a great many other Washingtonians, I sincerely hope that the Glacier Peak-Cascade Pass area will soon be protected as a national park or a wilderness area, but even this cannot be accomplished by the wilderness bill.

When I was growing up in Seattle, I remember well my surprise when I looked out our window and saw that a road had suddenly become visible across Lake Washington in the wilderness which is now the city of Bellevue. Mercer Island was even more largely a wilderness in those days, and this was not many years ago. I am not yet 33.

Time rolled on in its usual way and I was exiled in the East for more years than I care to remember getting my college and professional education. Occasionally I came home for short visits, and vaguely realized the tremendous impact of a mushrooming local economy, with trees coming down and houses going up in the most remarkable places. But these were short visits, and I seemed never to have enough time to get out into the mountains. I was unaware of what was happening to some of our most superb country, which draws tourists from all over America.

Finally my training was complete and I came home to open my practice. There is no shortage of chest surgeons in Seattle, and I finally had plenty of time to get out into our matchless mountains. What I saw shocked me.

Baker Lake, perhaps the most scenic mountain lake that ever existed, is an ugly aquatic stump ranch like Lake Keechelus, even while the State still uses its old photograph to lure visitors into the State. The magnificent forest setting of Snoqualmie Pass, the forested valley between Guye and Denny Peaks, has been logged. When the snow comes, patches of white scars stand out like festering infections all along the ridges which not long ago were magnificent and green.

I supposed that this was the price of progress, and thanked God that we had set aside our national parks and monuments, and the protected areas under Forest Service administration so that we would always have a small remnant of our once great virgin wilderness for our children and our children's children to enjoy, study and wonder, and to calm troubled minds, sick of too much civilization.

But as I read some of the local newspapers, I became more and more concerned. Several of these newspapers, and many commercial pressure groups, were subtly advocating invasion of these last retreats of our national heritage, on the excuse that the economy of our State depended on wiping out their forested magnificence and eventually replanting them. I ran across statements describing the magnificent rain forests as bug-infested wastes of rotting, post-mature timber which should be cut while a few hundred or thousand dollars could still be made from each perfect, century-old giant. Tree farms have their place, but our national parks and wilderness areas should be more, vastly more, than tree farms.

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Before I came home I had helped with a few specific conservation problems in cities where I happened to be at the time. I had heard of the wilderness bill, and the idea that it would create a new 52-million acre empire of protected wilderness, widely publicized by the opponents of the bill, sounded enticing.

I obtained a copy of the bill and read it. Of course, I found that the bill would no nothing of the kind, but merely give better protection to the specifically designated areas already in existence, and those which are designated in the future by specific law or regulations. It would work no hardship on present users of these areas, but it would certainly make it extremely difficult for those who want to exploit these areas for their individual gain rather than that of the American people.

Since that time I have read and reread a number of successive versions of the wilderness bill. All contrast most remarkably with the claims of its opponents. To me it appears that most of them either have not read the bill or are inventing objections to it for their own purposes.

It is my personal opinion that the present bill can be strengthened in two ways. I can see no reason why the Forest Service should require 20 years instead of 10 to decide what part of their primitive areas merit wilderness area status. Furthermore, it must be absolutely clear that this decision must be subject to the review of Congress in all its details. The tragedy of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area in Oregon, where 50,000 acres were removed unwisely, is still fresh in our minds. Had this decision been subject to review by Congress, the overwhelming popular and congressional opposition to this deplorable decision would have forced a just reconsideration. I have the impression that this is the intent of S. 1123, but the wording does not seem sufficiently explicit. We in Washington know from the even more recent Forest Service proposal to cut the heart out of the Glacier Peak Limited Area that this is no isolated exception.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, doctor.

Dr. HALLIDAY. I also have a statement here from a Seattle attorney, Mr. Frisbie; it is only four sentences.

Senator JACKSON. It will be included.

Dr. HALLIDAY. Mr. Frisbie is president of the Western Motor Association, with 35,000 members. He favors this bill.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Frisbie's statement will follow yours in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

WESTERN MOTOR ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Seattle, Wash., March 29, 1959.

Re Senate bill 1123, National Wilderness Preservation Act.

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE,
Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: As management of the Western Motor Association, Inc., with over 35,000 members in the State of Washington, we have not had sufficient notice of this hearing to prepare a total analysis and statement on S. 1123. However, we believe in the principle of maximum protection of our presently desinated national parks and the wilderness areas.

We are sure that tourists will not come halfway across America to vacation at the foot of logged-off slopes or overcommercialized areas. This bill should

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be given every consideration from the standpoint of preserving our natural wildlife areas that are fast disappearing from our American scene.

Sincerely yours,

D. C. FRISBIE, *President.*

Senator JACKSON. The next witness is Dr. Paxson, and then we will take a 5 or 10 minute break. Dr. Chauncey Paxson, Mercer Island. You may be seated.

STATEMENT OF DR. CHAUNCEY G. PAXSON, MERCER ISLAND, WASH.

Dr. PAXSON. I am Dr. C. G. Paxson, residing and practicing on Mercer Island. I appreciate the privilege of saying a few words on this important issue.

Until 1956 my family and I were residing in New Hampshire. During the late spring of 1956, we embarked on a sojourn westward, which was designed to savor the satisfaction of camping as a family unit. Having myself experienced considerable pleasure elsewhere with this method of living, it was no surprise, and a great source of satisfaction, to note the response of my family to this new experience. It soon became apparent that the value of the experience was primarily a function of the remoteness of the location. We camped in many locations. Sometimes we were in little fringes of trees at the foot of ugly slopes stripped of every tree and shrub. Others were in areas so overrun with gaudy commercialism that we left as quickly as possible. Only in the areas where the backdrop of our camp was untouched and we knew that we could hike for miles along crystal clear streams did our enjoyment reach its peak. As a consequence of the direction in which we were headed, the trip became progressively more rewarding as we moved north and west. To bear out our enthusiasm, it should be noted that immediately upon arrival in Seattle after 4 weeks of camping, we embarked on a postman's holiday to the Olympic Peninsula, camping, of course.

The basic purpose of the trip was in part inexpensive transportation to the Northwest, where further medical training had been planned, and the oportunity to peruse the the area as a potential place in which to live permanently.

Over the ensuing 2 years it became apparent that the experimental trip westward established precedent and what was precedent became a cult. The University of Washington provided the planned additional medical training, and as our familiarity with the area increased, the ingredients for a more than desirable place in which to live emerged.

Important among these last has been the geography of the area. The satisfactions inherent in the initial trip from east to west inculcated a desire to continue living here. We have availed ourselves of every opportunity to penetrate this lovely area, enjoying it after the fashion of the original trip. This enjoyment has as its basis a worship and respect for the natural beauty of the area. It is of sufficient magnitude largely to determine our decision to remain nearby. Consequently, it is quite consistent that we are strongly in favor of any measures which would perpetuate the natural beauty of the area.

The National Wilderness Preservation Act would appear to accomplish just that. Basing one's argument on these premises, I cannot think of a cogent rebuttal to refute the basic thesis of the bill which is

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expressed in its title. It is axiomatic that we strongly support the bill and resent any measures which would detract from the incalculable value of the ever-decreasing wilderness in this region. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Doctor. I want to compliment all of the witnesses in adhering to our 5-minute rule. I think we can accomplish a lot more by giving them all an opportunity to be heard. We will take a 5-minute break and the first witness after we resume will be Mr. Kreager, then Mr. Zalesky.

(Short recess.)

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order. The chair has had a request from some people that are from out of town that must return today to their respective homes. It is a little hard to try to be fair to everyone when you are dealing with 104 witnesses. I would be very pleased if the people who are from out of town and who must of necessity be heard today, if they would sign their name on a piece of paper that we will have available over here. Then the Chair will make every effort to hear from them today, either this morning or this afternoon. I hope the people who can stay that are from out of town will try to accommodate the Chair. This is only in the interest of trying to make it possible for everyone to be heard, and if you can't stay—now there may be some people in town here that are caught and if they are in that situation and they must be heard today, let us have your name and then we will see what we can do about it. If it is humanly possible to handle it today, we will do that. Please sign your name if you must be heard today. If you will come up very quietly we will proceed with the next witness, Mr. Kreager.

In addition, the Chair would like to announce that if we can't get to you and you must leave, we will, of course be pleased to have your statement and it will be included in the record.

Mr. Kreager.

STATEMENT OF H. DEWAYNE KREAGER, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mr. KREAGER. Mr. Chairman, my name is H. Dewayne Kreager; I am the director of commerce and economic development for the State of Washington. I wish to speak very briefly in opposition to Senate bill 1123 in my official capacity for the State.

I would state at the outset that the opposition to the bill does not grow out of any opposition on the part of the State to the justified wilderness program for preserving some of our natural beauties and natural recreation opportunities for posterity. However, this is a raw material State. This is a State in which we make our living and our people are employed on the basis of what we do to our raw materials in the processing before we sell them elsewhere.

Now, I am a sportsman myself in the sense that I would like everybody to know that I know the Olympic Peninsula like the palm of my hand. I have spent 4 years in the interior of that area. I am familiar with the North Cascades area. I love these areas dearly, but I would submit for your consideration that in terms of the millions of sportsmen that we have in the United States of America, recreation people and so on, that these millions of people must have jobs before they can enjoy their sport.

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Now, here in the State of Washington, we have a population increase that is 10 percent higher than that for the Nation as a whole. Within the next 10 years, 800,000 new people, 200,000 new jobs in the State of Washington. Of this 200,000, allowing for normal attrition—that is replacement of retired people, and so forth—we will need 125,000 new jobs at a minimum, or 12,500 per year.

Where do these kind of new jobs come from in the State of Washington? They come from our use of our raw materials.

Our objection to S. 1123 is based essentially on the conviction that the bill, carefully couched as it is, would facilitate, would expedite the inclusion of additional areas in the restricted wilderness or primitive program.

The needs of the State of Washington are in the opposite direction. We need greater access to these raw materials rather than less.

One or two particular points, not to duplicate the testimony of my colleague from Olympia, Bert Cole, one of my responsibilities has to do with the tourist industry in the State of Washington, now our fourth largest. In terms of our tourist industry, $330 million a year comes into this State from the outside. We think that in the due course of the next 10 years this will be a billion dollar industry. We are already short of the facilities to take care of these people from around the country that want to enjoy the beauties of our State. We need more camping areas; we need more access to our natural beauties rather than less.

Within the State of Washington at the present time, 30 percent of our land area is federally controlled; 17 percent of this land area is in primitive or wilderness state. This compares with 4 percent of Federal land in the State of Oregon and 9 percent in Idaho. We submit that within this State perhaps we have already made as much of a contribution as we can possibly afford in terms of the job, the employment needs of our people of the future.

We have already have the example in the Olympic Peninsula in which the excessive withdrawal—and I say that deliberately—of certain timber areas, particularly on the west side and the southwest side, has by estimate of the industry itself, deprived the Aberdeen-Hoquiam area of at least 10,000 jobs in the postwar period. Now, this is the kind of thing that we have to guard against.

I have a full statement for the record, Mr. Chairman. One final point that perhaps casts this somewhat in the light of the demands of the Nation as a whole. I would submit for your consideration that in this country of ours we have a population increase of 18 per thousand per year. This is 3,200,000 new people who need new recreation areas every year. Now, if you hypothetically put this population increase over the next hundred years and had it constantly on a downward scale for 100 years, and I submit that this does not happen, but even on a downward scale for 100 years, in the year 2059, the 178 million people we have in this country today will have become 385 million people. I submit this is a great demand for housing; this is a great demand for the comforts of life if we are to maintain the standard of living of our people. We are going to have to make greater rather than less use of our raw materials.

Therefore, reiterating our opposition to S. 1123 because it would place the premium on the business of facilitating additional areas in

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our judgment and we feel the need of this State and perhaps the needs of the country as a whole are for restudy of some existing areas, even to the extent of better economic utilization of some of those areas. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Kreager. Your statement will be included in the record in its entirety at this point.

Mr. KREAGER. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF H. DEWAYNE KREAGER, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Perhaps no other State in the Nation is more affected by this proposed bill than the State of Washington. The foundation of the economy of the State lies in its natural resources: timber, minerals, and natural scenic attractions. Large-scale withdrawal of public lands for wilderness preservation purposes could seriously impede the economic growth of the State by making needed timber and mineral resources unavailable for managed development, and, by restricting access to major scenic attractions of the State, make them available only to the limited few who prefer recreation on a primitive basis.

The greatest economic need of the State of Washington in a long-term sense is the economic growth that can provide new and increased payrolls, to meet the expanding employment needs arising from our population growth, and in addition, new jobs that must be provided to take up the slack as employment in our largest single industry, defense manufacturing, begins to taper off.

POPULATION GROWTH CREATES JOB NEEDS

Population in Washington is increasing at a rate of 2 percent per year, a rate of increase 10 percent higher than that for the Nation as a whole. At this rate it is estimated that 800,000 persons will be added to our present 2,750,000 persons in the next 10 years. This growth will require 200,000 new jobs.

In addition, at least 20,000 jobs in manufacturing alone will have to be provided over the next 4 years to meet the needs of those who will be released from our defense industries. Defense production, particularly aircraft and missiles, is our largest single industry. One-third of all manufacturing workers in the State are employed by the Boeing Airplane Co. alone. We are duly appreciative of the effective management of the company that has made this possible, and for the splendid service that our Senators and Congressmen have provided this State in their efforts on behalf of our defense industry. Nevertheless, changes in technology alone, the shift from mass use of men and materials in traditional aircraft production to fewer higher cost employees in missile manufacturing, means a serious drop in defense employment in this State regardless of the level of Federal expenditures made for this purpose in the future.

Where will these new jobs come from in Washington State? Allowing for normal replacement through retirement and death, at least 125,000 entirely new jobs must be created in this State over the next 10 years.

We live in a raw materials economy. Our wealth, on a continuing basis, comes from what we produce in the form of raw materials, what we do to process these materials, and then our success in selling such products in our own markets and in national and international markets. We are too far from mass national consumer markets to be able, for some decades to come, to produce and compete in those markets through production of final manufactured items in the form of consumer end products. Some consumer goods can be processed and sold in regional and west coast markets, but not nearly enough to take up the slack on our employment needs.

Our new jobs, at least 125,000 of them, must come from greater use of our raw materials, and from the steps in manufacturing processing that can be added in this State.

FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY COULD SUFFER FROM S. 1123

Greatest of our raw materials industries in Washington is forest products, a resource profoundly affected by S. 1123. Evidence of the effect of the withdrawal of public lands containing forest areas essential for community payrolls

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is demonstrated in the great decline in forest product manufacture in the Grays Harbor cities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam after the creation of Olympic National Park. Many areas of the western portion of the park contain the fastest growing timber in the United States. Growth of Aberdeen and Hoquiam, lumber centers primarily, denied access to these raw materials, has not kept pace with growth of other cities in the State. Forest industry officials estimate that elimination of the great Olympic stands of timber has prevented creation of 10,000 jobs in the timber industry in the Grays Harbor area. This does not argue against Olympic National Park or the need to preserve some of its magnificent virgin fir and hemlock stands for posterity, but it does suggest that withdrawals have been excessive enough to wreak economic hardship on communities dependent on resources of the Olympic Peninsula for their livelihood.

In addition to our efficiently managed perpetual-yield private and public forest holdings (including National and State forests) we need to make full economic use of new timber sources before they are wasted through overage. In fact, projected national housing demands of only 8 to 10 years from now, when national housing starts in excess of 1.6 million per year will be required to meet the demands of the Nation's growing population, will force the managed use of timber stands not now utilized.

MINERALS ALSO IMPORTANT

A second resource group for this State, that would be restricted by enlargement of wilderness areas, lies in our minerals. Washington has a great variety of mineral resources, both metallic and nonmetallic, although few, if any, exist in sufficient quantity to suggest that they could ever be an important factor in national or international metal and mineral markets. This latter factor, combined with the cost of bringing metals to Washington from distant sources, dictates that we must have continuing access to all of our mineral resources so that in due course of time they can be developed and programed into our own manufacturing businesses to meet the needs of regional and west coast markets. This suggests that before additional wilderness areas are created adequate study must be made of metallic and nonmetallic resources of the area in order that expansion of wilderness areas will not permanently deny access to such potential economic wealth.

TOURIST INDUSTRY NEEDS GROWING ROOM

This does not mean to imply that the State of Washington is opposed to wilderness areas as such. Since our tourist industry, grossing $330 million annually in this State, is our fourth largest and most rapidly growing source of income, we have a full appreciation of the economic value of our scenic attractions. To give them further economic value we need to be sure that most of these scenic attractions can be made available to the public as a whole through development of well-planned access roads, camping facilities, and high-type tourist accommodations. To leave all these areas in a strictly primitive state would be to make them available only to the few, with the resulting detriment to the growing economy of the State.

Considering what Washington has to offer in the way of scenic beauty, natural advantages of a varied and moderate climate, and potential recreation activities, we regard our 1958 tourist business of $330 million as being very modest in the face of estimates by the National Association of Travel Organizations that $22 billion was spent nationally for travel and vacations last year. Within 10 years we expect our tourist industry to gross $1 billion annually. This will not happen if we continue to fence off more and more of our scenic resources from access by the average tourist.

Appended to this statement is a summary report on our 1958 tourist season by the Tourist Promotion Division of the Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development. We are already bursting our seams as far as available campsites and tourist accommodations are concerned. The new highway program will bring greater volumes of vacation travelers to our State this year than ever before. The fastest growing source of tourist travel for Washington is now the Midwest and the East. Registrations last year at Olympic National Park were up 36.5 percent over 1957. Mount Rainier National Park up 19 percent, State parks up 24 percent, Mount Baker National Forest

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up 6 percent. We need more supervised public campsites and out-of-door recreation facilities in more places, not less of such facilities. Large-scale expansion of the wilderness area program would restrict this expansion because wilderness areas do not permit this type of development. We were so short of such facilities last year (1958) that thousands of visitors were turned away in disappointment. Many of these, for this reason, will not come back. With this in mind it is important to remember that research data prepared by the American Automobile Association and the National Association of Travel Organizations shows that the average traveling family spends $35 per day for food, gas, and oil, accommodations, and incidentals. When vacationers do not come back we lose this business. An average of 100 families nightly over a 90-day vacation season in any single area is the same as having a new industrial plant with an annual payroll in excess of $300,000.

We estimate that the 10 percent increase ($30 million) in our tourist industry last year provided jobs for 2,000 persons. We are not going to put 2,000 people to work each year in this State by growth in our tourist industry if we restrict access to many of our natural attractions to the few rather than making them available to the many.

WASHINGTON'S WILDERNESS CONTRIBUTION HIGH

Thirty percent of the land area of the State of Washington is now under Federal ownership. Of this federally owned area, 2.1 million acres, or 17 percent is already being held in one primitive area (North Cascade), two wild areas and two great national parks (Olympic and Mount Rainier). This 17 percent contrasts with 9 percent of federally owned land in Idaho and 4 percent in Oregon being held in primitive state. Allowing for the possibility that there may be very limited additional areas that deserve wilderness area supervision in the State, we feel that Washington's contribution to the national wilderness preserve program is already as much as can be economically justified. The virtues of setting aside certain natural areas to be preserved in perpetuity as wilderness areas for the benefit of future generations is not to be denied. There may even be additional limited areas in this State (not including the large scale proposal to enlarge the North Cascade wilderness area to reach out to include the Glacier Peak area) that should be considered for wilderness area designation. Perhaps Glacier Peak and its immediate environs should be a wilderness area, but not on the mass basis that would have it include the whole North Cascade area of the State of Washington, an area in which some of our most promising new timber and mineral resource prospects lie.

We seriously recommend to this Senate committee, that as additional new areas may be added to wilderness supervision, careful study be made of existing wilderness areas in order that portions thereof, as needed and as justified, may be returned to economic use in terms of raw material availability and development for recreational purposes.

INTERIOR, AGRICULTURE DOING GOOD JOB

Finally, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Forest Service) and the Department of the Interior (National Parks) have demonstrated that they are fully capable of carrying on sound and desirable administration of wilderness areas and concepts. The creation of a special interest Federal agency, the Wilderness Preservation Council, as proposed in S. 1123, to administer all wilderness areas, and to have overriding authority to designate additions to such areas would work to the disadvantage of the needs of this State, and of the Nation. These needs require that we utilize the economic benefit to be derived from well-managed use of our natural resources. With present administration of these areas in capable hands there is no justification for creation of a new administrative agency whose operating motivation necessarily would be conditioned by the demands of special interests of limited size.

S. 1123 CONFLICTS WITH NATIONAL ECONOMIC NEEDS

One final economic point that applies to the Nation as a whole: At its present rate of population increase, 18 per thousand per year, the 178 million persons now residing in the United States promise to become over 380 million persons within 100 years. If we are to assume that we will maintain our present standard of living over that period of time, and that the demands for economic

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security of future citizens are to be met in this free society of ours, it becomes obvious that many resources not now in use in this country will have to be tapped over the years to meet the economic requirements of our people. The very pressure of this population potential suggests the importance of taking steps now to preserve certain of our natural scenic beauty spots for future posterity; but at the same time it also guarantees that excessive expansion of present wilderness areas in the long run can work only to the detriment of the economic welfare of our people.

May I express, on behalf of Gov. Albert D. Rosellini of the State of Washington and myself, our appreciation for this opportunity to be heard before this committee. We are indebted to the chairman of this committee, to our two Senators from the State of Washington, and to the members of the subcommittee, for their understanding of the need to hold hearings on the wilderness bill, S. 1123, in the State of Washington, before final action is taken by the committee.

I conclude this testimony, by reiterating my opposition, as director of commerce and economic development for the State of Washington, to S. 1123.

WASHINGTON STATE'S 1958 TOURIST INDUSTRY

Tourist Promotion Division, Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development

The tourist industry is perhaps the fastest growing income producer for Washington State. An estimated 4 million tourist visitors to the State spent an estimated $330 million in 1958—10 percent more than the $300 million in 1957. This yielded some $13,500,000 in taxes paid to the State. The industry now stands fourth in importance, following defense, lumbering, and agriculture in that order.

In the 5 years since 1953, inquiries from potential tourists to the State increased 119 percent—from 57,852 to 127,000 in 1958.

Sources of inquires to the tourist promotion division during 1958:

	Percent
Western States	28.0
Mountain States	3.4
Southwestern States	5.0
Midwestern States	35.6
Eastern States	17.0
Southern States	11.0
Total	100.0

Leading sources for tourist inquiries were these States, listed in order: California, New York, Washington, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Texas, New Jersey, and Canada.

The tourist dollar is spent and respent seven or more times by the citizens of a community after it is first spent there by the visitor. Hence, all businesses and their employees benefit from the tourist business. According to the American Automobile Association, the 1958 tourist to Washington State spent his dollars in these proportions:

Food	$0.28
Lodging	.22
Transportation	.22
Retail purchases	.20
Entertainment	.08
Total	1.00

Tourist increases for Washington State, for 1958

	1958	1957	Percent increase
Inquiries to tourist promotion division from potential tourists	127,000	102,842	23.5
State parks visitors	7,782,890	6,212,616	24.0
Olympic National Park visitors	1,181,523	864,849	36.5
Mount Rainier National Park visitors	1,115,815	935,829	19.0
Mount Baker National Forest visitors	477,300	437,000	6.0
Grand Coulee Dam visitors on guided tours	99,322	113,577	[1] 12.0
Estimated stateside touwist income	$330,000,000	$300,000,000	10.0

[1] Total visitors to area and evening visitors to see lighted spillway (new 1958) not counted. Local businesses reported considerable increase in tourist trade in 1958 at eating places and motels.

Senator JACKSON. Any questions? Thank you very much. We appreciate having your statement.

The next witness, Mr. Philip H. Zalesky, of Everett. Mr. Zalesky, will you state your name for the record and whom you represent?

STATEMENT OF PHILIP H. ZALESKY, REPRESENTING THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. ZALESKY. My name is Philip H. Zalesky; I am here today on behalf of the North Cascades Conservation Council. The president is ill and is unable to make it, and I am going to substitute for him.

Before I start I would like to enter into the record a thesis by a student from Mount Holyoke, who has done a thesis on the wilderness bill and has transmitted a letter to you, Senator Jackson. This is from Miss Sharon Fairley.

Senator JACKSON. I think we had better include that as an exhibit. How long is the thesis?

Mr. STONG. Ninety-four pages.

Senator JACKSON. That will be an exhibit. I think you will agree that we couldn't very well put that in the record, because it, of course, will take up too much space, but the letter will be included in the record and the thesis will be referred to by reference as an exhibit.

Now, would you like your statement included in the record at this point, and could you summarize it?

Mr. ZALESKY. Yes, I would like to have my statement in the record, and I am not going to read from the statement.

(The letter and thesis referred to are contained in the committee files. The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF PHILIP H. ZALESKY, VICE PRESIDENT, NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

INTRODUCTION

The North Cascades Conservation Council appreciates the opportunity to publicly express its views on Senate bill 1123, the wilderness bill. We have observed the progress of this proposed legislation over the past 3 years. We have observed the numerous attempts of Senator Hubert Humphrey to compromise with all factions so as to make the bill acceptable to all parties. And although some of the compromises from our point of view have made the bill less effective, we, nevertheless, feel that this is extremely worthy legislation which should be adopted into law by the Congress of the United States. The North Cascades Conservation Council feels that when the public knows the real story of the wilderness bill, not just the propaganda, that the public, too, will unanimously agree that there is need for such legislation.

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The North Cascades Conservation Council is a nonprofit corporation dedicated to preserving the natural scenic beauties of the Pacific Northwest. We are incorporated in the State of Washington. Although we are celebrating only our second anniversary this month, we show a membership of 500.

OUR INTEREST IN A SOUND ECONOMIC SYSTEM

It must be pointed out that we are also vitally interested as citizens of the State of Washington, in Washington's economic stability, as assurance of the continued prosperity so vital to the people of this State. We would not knowingly or willingly sacrifice that well-being. "A sound economic system is one that is operated in such a way that it can be expected to go on being productive in future years, or even future thousands of years. That is the technical core of the doctrine of conservation."[1] We adhere to this doctrine by a noted conservationist.

WILDERNESS TRANSCENDS ECONOMIC VALUES

There are all kinds of difficulties one runs into when he tries to determine the economic values of Forest Service wilderness areas, national parks, and wildlife reservations. These areas transcend any market value placed upon them. They have intangible benefits for which the economics of recreation has no easily accepted unit of value. We cannot measure the values of wilderness as those who oppose the wilderness bill would do in board feet, acres, or kilowatts. We do know, however, that there are indirect benefits that can be measured in our wilderness. These indirect economic benefits we will discuss later in this statement.

IRRESPONSIBLE OPPOSITION

No State in the United States has raised such a hue and cry against the wilderness bill as the State of Washington. This we hope to show your committee is without sufficient justification. The protests against the wilderness bill have come from members of the forest industries who feel that the wilderness bill jeopardizes their livelihood. This is just not so. One bit of this irresponsible talk came in the last senatorial campaign in the State of Washington when Senator Henry Jackson's opponent made the statement that if the wilderness bill passed, thousands of loggers would be out of work immediately.[2] It is the purpose of showing that such talk is irresponsible that we dedicate our comments.

It is our thesis that neither the forest economy of the Nation nor the State of Washington will be jeopardized by the wilderness bill.

I know of no industry on which so much misinformation has been spread than on forestry and lumbering. In fact, the forest industry appears to suffer a split personality. When they are convincing the public and their own members on what a good job of intensive forestry they are doing, the optimism flows ebulliently; without a gasp for breath they flip to a posture of pessimism when talking about their condition and its relationship to recreation lands.

WHAT TIMBER FAMINE?

Members of the Pacific Northwest forest industries have generated an hysteria about a possible timber famine if the wilderness bill goes through. They have tried to convince communities that the wilderness bill means bankruptcy; they have convinced most of their workers that they will lose their livelihood if we create new wilderness areas. This irresponsibility does a disservice to the American public. In contrast to this, one of their noted members has stated:

"The confounding of all such statements is in publications of the timber industry itself. Tree farming, we are assured, insures the production of all the wood needed by the Nation. There are claims this goal has been reached. If most of the 358,269,000 acres of privately owned commercial forest land is 'farmed' as productively as the 41,827,683 acres in certified tree farms, this could be.

[1] "Conservation: An American Story of Conflict and Accomplishment," David Cushman Coyle. Rutgers University Press, 1957.
[2] Spokesman Review, Oct. 17, 1958.

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"The official of any timber company who proposes logging be allowed within national parks, monuments and dedicated wilderness areas, is out to make a fast and easy dollar." [3]

There is no crisis or timber famine in America. There never has been nor is there likely to be one in the forseeable future. We can afford both forest recreation areas and intensive integrated forestry. On this we base our justification for urging the passage of Senate bill 1123.

THE TIMBER RESOURCES REVIEW

Let us analyze the timber situation in America more minutely.

Those who would deny the American public dedicated outdoor areas, use, primarily, the findings of the U.S. Forest Service "Timber Resources Review" to prove their case.[4] However, it must be pointed out that while the lumber and forestry organizations find the "Timber Resources Review" to be a valuable report, they deservedly repudiate the final projections of growth and cut by the Forest Service. The Forest Industries Council stated:

"Thus, an impartial and scholarly study of 'Timber Resources Review' leads to the conclusion that not only is there no timber shortage in prospect but, under continuing good management, the forests can grow enough wood to meet the increasing needs of a rising population and permit an expansion in the use of timber in our national life." [5]

The American Forest Products Industries, Inc., summed up their findings, which are contrary to the "Timber Resources Review," in this way:

WE CAN MEET OUR FUTURE WOOD NEEDS

"We know our forests are growing wood faster than we are using it.

"We know, too, we are making steady progress in reducing wood losses resulting from forest fires.

"We have started to attack the forest insect and disease problems in earnest.

"We are learning how to grow the maximum amount of quality wood.

"We are developing ways to use nearly all of each tree harvested.

"Private owners are rapidly bringing their forests under good management.

"We have enough forest land to meet our needs.

"Forest lands not fully stocked are being built up as wood needs mount.

"There are still large areas of productive forest that have not yet been opened to commercial operations because access roads have not been built.

"The know-how and initiative of our wood-using industries are now turned toward the practice of forestry as part of their regular operations." [6]

MAIN CRITICISM OF "TIMBER RESOURCES REVIEW"

There are two chief areas under which the findings of the "Timber Resources Review" are criticized. First, the Forest Service has used the assumption that there will not be any net reduction in industrial uses of wood by the year 2000.[7] Secondly, as table 1 shows, they have arbitrarily allowed an average margin of 6.5 percent above their mathematical projection. This allows for contingencies that might arise from catastrophes.

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[3] "Paul Bunyan's Heirs," Arthur H. Carhart; American Forests, February 1958.

[4] "Timber Resources for America's Future," Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Resource Report No. 14, January 1958. In its preliminary form it was referred to as the Timber Resources Review.

[5] "More Timber Today—and Tomorrow" (pamphlet), Forest Industries Council. An analysis of the "Timber Resources Review" prepared for the Forest Industries Council from a report by Dr. John A. Zivnuska, University of California.

[6] "Our Growing Wood Supply" (pamphlet), American Forest Products Industries, Inc. 1957.

[7] See footnote 5 above.

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TABLE 1.—*Margins for contingencies*[1]

	Projected demand by percent
1953	0
1953–64	1.0
1965–74	4.0
1975	5.0
1975–84	7.0
1985–99	12.0
2000	15.0
Average	6.5

The Forest Industries Council finds this margin for contingencies unrealistic. Under the direction of Dr. John A. Zivnuska, University of California, they have figured sawtimber and growing stock without margins (tables 2 and 3):[8]

TABLE 2.—*Sawtimber*

[Billions of board feet]

	1975		2000	
	Timber Resources Review	No margin	Timber Resources Review	No margin
Inventory	2,041.0	2,083.0	2,002.0	2,236.6
Net growth	61.1	62.3	66.7	77.5
Required cut	58.8	56.0	79.3	69.0
Excess growth	+2.3	+6.3	−12.6	+8.5

TABLE 3.—*Growing stock*

[Billion cubic feet]

	1975		2000	
	Timber Resources Review	No margin	Timber Resources Review	No margin
Inventory	604	614	709	777
Net growth	18.2	18.5	19.1	20.9
Required cut	13.0	12.4	18.0	15.7
Excess growth	+5.2	+6.1	+1.1	+5.2

Dr. Zivnuska in his comprehensive study found the allowances made by the Forest Service inconsistent with past experiences and future possibilities for such imports. Also, the projection the Forest Service made for future utilization did not coincide with other studies. "The result of these assumptions is to show a greater board-foot cut from domestic timber than is likely to be required to support the projected volume of products output."[9] The conclusion reached by the Forest Industries Council was that "the projection of the current forest situation into the future indicates that the opportunity exists for a considerable expansion of industrial forest products output while simultaneously achieving an increase in the growth and inventory volume of the Nation's forests."[10]

REDUCTION OF WOOD USES

Let us now look at the second area of the Timber Resources Review which has come under much criticism. This is the Forest Service assumption that there will be no net reduction in industrial uses of wood by the year 2000.

[8] See footnote 5 above.
[9] See footnote 5 above.
[10] See footnote 5 above.

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STABLE LUMBER CONSUMPTION

There has been no great increase in consumption of lumber since the year 1900. If anything, there is a slight downward trend in consumption of lumber from 41 billion board feet in the year 1900 to 33.3 billion board feet in 1958.[11] There is great reason to believe that this figure will remain stable in the future in spite of the growing population and the Forest Services projection of a sawtimber cut of 58.8 billion board feet in 1975 and 79.3 billion board feet in the year 2000 (table 2).

DANGER TO THE INDUSTRY IS OVERSUPPLY

This is emphasized in a recent speech by Robert M. Ingram, a high official of one of the Nation's large organizations in the forest industries:

"Those who have analyzed the situation closely suggest that our danger is more an oversupply, rather than an undersupply of timber. I suggest the situation demands a comprehensive, carefully considered 10-year plan to cover the entire era during which our industry will be called upon to prove its worth or be prepared to accept the role of a second-class power in the building products field."[12]

MORE THAN ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF WOOD

Recent studies, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association stated in their press release of Ingram's address, show that the industry has "adequate supplies of timber to meet all present needs. Every indication points to more than adequate supplies for all future requirements."[13]

"The traditional acceptance and use of lumber has been weakened in many of its major markets. For a number of reasons—supply, prices, and changes in consumer preference—competitive materials have made significant inroads. By any standard—industrial production, construction activity or population growth—lumber consumption has not kept pace with our expanding economy."[14]

"What has happened since then (1955 when McKinsey consultants made an exhaustive study of lumber trends)? More than enough to confirm the McKinsey warning that our past market losses are only an indication of things to come."[15]

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LUMBER DROPPING

One of the reasons why the consumption of lumber in America may remain relatively stable can be seen in table 5, page 8. This is an index rating based on the year 1926 as average. This shows the per capita consumption of lumber going from an above average index of 163 in the year 1900 to a below average index of 80 in 1952. In terms of board feet, this was an average use per person in 1900 of 539 board feet; in 1952, a drop to 264 board feet per person.[16]

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALL PHYSICAL-STRUCTURE MATERIAL ON THE RISE

At the same time that we see this drop in per capita consumption of lumber, we see a rise in per capita consumption of all physical-structure material. The index goes from 89 in 1900 to 130 in 1952.[17]

"Lumber consumption has declined steadily from 18,900 board feet per dwelling unit in 1920 to 10,520 board feet in 1953, a 44 percent drop. By 1975 lumber consumption per dwelling unit will probably decline to about 8,700 board feet, or about 17 percent below 1953 levels."[18]

SHALL WE GLUT THE MARKET WITH WILDERNESS FORESTS?

The facts point toward a more than adequate supply of wood, in fact a possibility of oversupply being the real danger to the forest industry because of a lack of markets. But the real danger to all America is that we shall proceed

[11] See footnote 4 above, p. 419.
[12] National Lumber Manufacturers' Association address by Robert M. Ingram, president, Mar. 9, 1959, Mobile, Ala.
[13] National Lumber Manufactures' Association press release, Mar. 9, 1959, Mobile, Ala.
[14] See footnote 12 above. Quoting McKinsey & Co., a consulting firm who did an exhaustive study of lumber trends.
[15] See footnote 12 above.
[16] Timber Resources for America's Future, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Resource Report No. 14, Jan. 1958, p. 419.
[17] See footnote 16 above, p. 419.
[18] America's Demand for Wood, 1929–75, Stanford Research Institute, 1954.

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in haste toward our remaining primitive forest lands. Shall we glut the market further with timber that should remain in wilderness? How much better a policy of wait and see would be, for a wilderness once destroyed cannot be replaced for hundreds of years.

REASONS FOR DOWNWARD CONSUMPTION OF WOOD

There are many contributing factors to the downward trend in per capita consumption. Tied in closely with consumption is the price of the lumber product. A decreased lumber consumption is a natural consequence of rising prices.[19] Logging costs are likely to bring the price up as logging becomes more expensive because logging continues to shift to more rugged terrain, involving more difficult operations and higher log transportation costs.[20]

MARKET FAMINE

But more dramatic than the rise in the cost of logging and the consequent rise in prices, will be the competition the forest industries meet at the market price Steel and concrete have made great dents in the per capita consumption of lumber in the 20th century. However, the worst is yet to come—aluminum and plastics are on their way.

ALUMINUM

Kaiser, Alcoa, and Reynolds Aluminum companies have all introduced aluminum siding for houses recently. National Homes has introduced its aluminum-sided Viking line with the prediction that these homes will account for at least half its total sales of 1959.[21] One of the marked trends at the National Home show in 1959 was the increased use of aluminum. The Reynolds "House of Ease" featured aluminum siding, shingles, doors, gutters, window frames, shutters and many other aluminum features traditionally made of wood. The selling features of aluminum are its graceful look, its low maintenance costs, its permanent colors which need no further painting, its ease of cleaning, its built-in insulation, its resistance to fire and rot, and its high strength to weight ratio. In the case of the economy of the State of Washington, it is a case of robbing Peter (Washington lumber) to pay Paul (Washington aluminum industries).

PLASTICS

Apparently, displacing lumber is fair game in the scramble to enter the building business. Plastics manufacturers are planning to dominate the building trade. Already 15 percent of the plastic output goes into the building industry. This amounts to about $1.2 billion of a $40 billion per year building industry. Plastic makers feel that they are really only at the beginning.[22] Already complete experimental plastic houses have been built like the one at Disneyland.[23]

HOW FAR WILL LUMBER CONSUMPTION PER DWELLING DROP?

One can only question the experts when they say, "By 1975 lumber consumption per dwelling unit will probably decline to about 8,700 board feet, or about 17 percent below 1953."[24] Present indications are that this decrease in lumber consumption per dwelling unit will come much sooner that 1975. Aluminum is moving just too fast.

MORE GROWTH THAN CUT TREND

In addition to the lower consumption rate for lumber, many tree farmers berate the fact that the rate of growth over cut is preceding at an "alarming" rate. Much faster than predicted by the U.S. Forest Service and the Forest Industries Council.

"In 1942 the growth of timber—all timber—in the South was about equal to removal.

"But in 1952—only 8 years later—growth has surpassed removal by a whopping 31 percent.

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[19] See footnote 16, p. 418.
[20] See footnote 18.
[21] See footnote 12 above.
[22] "Plastics Prove Their Building Potential," Chemical Engineering News, Oct. 28, 1959.
[23] "Plastic House," Ernest Behrendt, Popular Science, April 1956.
[24] See footnote 18 above.

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"What of the future?
"Can this trend be expected to continue?
"Apparently it can and will continue—probably at an accelerated pace." [25]

THE CASE FOR THE WILDERNESS BILL

What does this mean for S. B. 1123, the wilderness bill? On the basis of the evidence, I cannot see how the forest industries can argue against the passage of this bill, nor do they have a case against future establishment of new areas which would fall within the provisions of the wilderness bill. There is no timber famine; only a market famine due to increased competition. The neanderthal economic theories of the forest industries in their attitude toward the wilderness bill fits well into the thesis presented by Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith in his book "The Affluent Society." Professor Galbraith argues that although we can now make and distribute goods faster than we can use them, our ideas and social attitudes are still derived from the long, bitter experience our ancestors had with scarcity.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST SITUATION

What is the situation in northwest forests? Is there enough second growth and virgin forests to meet the economic needs of the industry and to still provide us with the opportunity to dedicate some of these lands to the American public? Does the local industry have a legitimate reason for opposing S. B. 1123, the wilderness bill?

There is no timber famine in the Pacific Northwest. Washington and Oregon are faced with the same problems as the rest of the Nation's forest industry, but possibly more so. Increased competition from lumber substitutes, increased competition from the rapidly growing southern forests, and the rise in prices of lumber products are all problems faced by the Northwest.

INTENSIVE INTEGRATED FORESTRY NOT STANDARD PRACTICE

Intensive integrated forestry has not become standard practice in this region. In this respect, we lag behind the South. Some of the large companies, who own their own land, find it pays to practice integrated forestry. Most of the small operators do not practice much integrated forestry beyond reseeding their lands. Unhappily we must add that here and there some executives of major companies seem to be indifferent to any conservation that does not fatten company earnings. They are today's old-style barons.[26] As far as the Forest Service is concerned, the biggest step toward intensive management has been the increased fire protection given their lands. Otherwise, they appear to be lagging behind the intensively managed lands of Weyerhaeuser, Scott, Simpson, and Crown Zellerbach. This may be due to lack of adequate funds, lack of adequate personnel, or the fact that it is easier just to rely on the overmature forests.

Prof. Burt P. Kirkland, in his study of forest resources of the Douglas-fir region, summed the situation up in this way:

"Some phases of intensive management such as fire protection are underway. When the forest owners progress through the present period of overabundance in the overmature age classes of timber, intensive forest management will become a reality." [27]

Dr. George Marra of Washington State College has pointed out that more wood is wasted in the Northwest than is turned into marketable products. The 60 percent of timber potential we are failing to utilize must be processed to meet changing economic conditions. One can only conclude from such studies as these that in order for the Northwest to compete with the South we need to get rid of wasteful sawmills and encourage further pulpmills, which encourage the use of the wastes.

THE NORTHWEST CAN DO BETTER

There is still too much of a laissez faire attitude toward growing trees in the Northwest. We are too content to let nature take its course. We know that

[25] National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; address by Robert M. Ingram, president; Mar. 9, 1959, Mobile, Ala.
[26] See footnote 3 above.
[27] "Forest Resources of the Douglas-fir Region," Burt P. Kirkland, Joint Committee of Forest Conservation, West Coast Lumbermen's Association and the Pacific Northwest Loggers Association, July 1946, p. 25.

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we can do better though. The Danes have taken our Douglas-fir and received far better results in an exotic surrounding than we do in the Douglas-fir's natural environment. Danish foresters are producing under management more total cubic volume on site III land than is found in natural unthinned stands on site I in the Pacific Northwest.[28] Thinning forests allows for utilization of most of the forest. Wood yield, according to studies has increased 70 percent during a complete life cycle of a forest.[29] "Salvage logging under old-growth timber and prelogging of small trees as separate operations ahead of main cut gives a 10-percent higher wood yield than a combined single operation." [30] Fertilizers applied to poletimbers on poor site lands showed a 65-percent increase in growth over similar unfertilized lands during a 5-year period in the State of Washington.[31] Our industry has room for improvement, and this we encourage, for the better job they do makes possible additional forest recreation areas so vitally needed in America.

FUTURE OF FORESTRY COMPATIBLE WITH WILDERNESS NEEDS

As Washington and Oregon's regrowth comes, we can only conclude that there will be a need to expand the pulp industry. Table 4 gives ample evidence of this. This evidence gathered by the now Chief of the Forest Service indicates the intense need to integrate our second-growth growing stock. It shows how great our waste can be. Use of this waste will make possible future pulpmills.

TABLE 4.—*Site III mortality* [31]

Number of trees per acre at 30th year	900
Number of trees per acre at 100th year	200
Number of trees lost to mortality	700

If the consumption of lumber remains stable and does not expand with the economy, Washington must turn more and more to new products derived from pulp. We may expect to see more examples of the substitution of fiber products for lumber products. If these can occur in just a few years due to research and technology, how can we be sure it is wise to wait through a very long cycle for saw logs, and bear the heavy burden over these years, when some new technology may make the final log less desirable than it is now? [32]

MORE FORESTRY AND MORE WILDERNESS

This is just one further reason why the future of forestry is compatible with the creation of new outdoor recreation lands and the wilderness bill. There will be a sufficient supply of trees for pulp needs without having to overburden the market with trees from what should be our wilderness forests. The responsibility for better land use and forest utilization rests with the industry itself. The future of the public's forest recreation lands rests with their attitude, too.

FUTURE OF NORTHWEST WOOD SUPPLY

What is the future of wood supply in the Northwest? Most competent foresters are predicting a healthy future for supply. F. K. Weyerhaeuser at the 50th anniversary of the University of Washington College of Forestry predicted "that the harvest of old-growth timber would be extended well into the 21st century, and that beginning about 1970 the rise in Washington sawtimber would more than offset the decline in use of old-growth timber." [33] Weyerhaeuser went on to point out, "If the demands for wood warrant it, we may sometime be able to grow two crops during the period it now takes to grow one."

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[28] "Better Douglas-Fir Forests From Better Seeds," Leo Isaac, University of Washington Press, 1949.

[29] "Integrated Utilization at Crown Zellerbach," E. P. Stamm, American Forests, November 1957.

[30] See footnote 29 above.

[31] "What About Fertilizing Forests?" H. A. Howells, American Forests, December 1957.

[31] "The Yield of Douglas Fir in the Pacific Northwest," Richard McArdle, Walter H. Meyer, Donald Bruce, Technical Bulletin 201, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[32] "Better Timber Management Through Pulp and Paper Research," Robert J. Seidl (director, Central Research Laboratory, Simpson Timber Co.), American Forests, November 1957.

[33] "Weyerhaeuser President Predicts Healthy Future for Forest Products in University Address," Everett Daily Herald, Everett, Wash., Nov. 12, 1957.

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SNOHOMISH COUNTY GROWTH ALREADY EXCEEDS CUT

If studies for Snohomish County, Wash., are any indication, the year 1970 may be too far distant for our second-growth sawtimber to catch up with cut in the Northwest. As table 5 shows we have grown more timber than we have cut in Snohomish County by 474 million board-feet. One factor that increased the board-foot volume of sawtimber during the periods of inventory was forest growth. Both net growth in sawtimber trees and the ingrowth of poletimber trees into the sawtimber class contributed to this increase.[34]

TABLE 5.—*Comparison of sawtimber volumes, initial inventory, and reinventories,*[1] *Snohomish County, Wash.*

[Scribner rule, million board-feet]

1932	[2] 20,098
1955	20,572
Change	+474

[1] See footnote 34 below.
[2] Adjusted to present d.b.h. and top diameters.

TREMENDOUS INCREASES IN NORTHWEST TIMBER INVENTORIES

Another healthy aspect of timber prospects in the Pacific Northwest, has come with the first reinventory of our national forest lands since the 1930's. This has meant tremendous increases in timber volume where the surveys have thus far taken place. Figures that were not accounted for in the Timber Resources Review. For example, the timber volumes of the Suislaw National Forest in Oregon jumped nearly 100 percent. Not all inventories on the Pacific Northwest region have been computed. Nevertheless, there can be an expected marked increase. For example, on the Mount Baker National Forest of Washington, where the inventory is only partially completed, they have changed the annual allowable cut estimated in the 1930's from 145 million board-feet to 222 million board-feet in 1958.[35] The interesting point on the Mount Baker National Forest is that at the same time the annual allowable cut has gone up 77 million board-feet, the Forest Service has chosen to reduce the size of its proposed wilderness areas.

HAVE WE ENOUGH FORESTS FOR OUR RECREATION LANDS AND THE FOREST INDUSTRY

The North Cascade Conservation Council believes that there is no timber famine in the region nor is there likely to be one. There is sufficient supply for our desired outdoor recreation lands and an ample supply for sustained-yield logging. For this reason we support the wilderness bill without qualms. Any informed person who argues against wilderness areas and national parks does so from purely selfish motives and does not have the best interest of the Washington community at heart.

THE ECONOMIC MEASURE OF WILDERNESS

As we indicated earlier in this statement, wilderness has no easily applied economic measure. We cannot measure that which is intangible by the board-foot. Unfortunately, money has become the means by which Americans try to measure everything today. It would seem we are progressing from "I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills," to "I love thy stocks and mills, thy goods and crumpled bills." But there are those who see a need for the intangible qualities in our way of life such as one of our former Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt.

"All of us ought to want to see nature preserved. Take a big tree whose architect has been the ages. Anything man does toward it may hurt it and cannot help it. Remember that we have to contend not merely with knavery, but with folly; and see to it that you by your actions create the kind of public opinion which will put a stop to any destruction of, or any marring of the

[34] "Forest Statistics for Snohomish County, Wash.," U.S. Forest Service. Report No. 128; Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, USDA, May 1957.
[35] "Progress in 1958: Plans for 1959." Mount Baker National Forest, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 9, 1959.

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wonderful and beautiful gifts that you have received from nature, that you ought to hand on as a precious heritage to your children and your children's children." [36]

INDIRECT BENEFITS OF OUTDOOR RECREATION LANDS

The opponents of the wilderness bill would say it was fine to have all the sentiments expressed by Teddy Roosevelt, but can you sell sentiment? Of course you can. Capitalizing on America's beauty is big business. Let us look in the direction of the indirect benefits of outdoor recreation land.

(1) As a result of our higher standard of living, we find that outdoor recreation lands stimulate vacation travel.

(2) Supply and service businesses develop near recreation areas.

(3) Manufacture of recreational equipment is stimulated.

(4) Property evaluations are increased.

(5) Miscellaneous tax revenues are increased.

(6) Diversified business and private businesses are encouraged near recreation areas.

A NEW SOURCE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

With the forest industries lagging behind in the economic growth, we need to turn to new sources of economic rejuvenation. One of the major assets remaining to us in Washington is our scenic areas. This can stimulate an inflow of money into our State. The four top industries in our State are defense, forestry, farming, and tourism. The Department of Commerce and Economic Development, State of Washington, figures that if we could keep each tourist in our State just one more day, tourism could be larger than all but defense. A study in 1955 by the State College of Washington estimated that tourists spent $271 million in the State. The department of commerce and economic development estimates that the figure may be $330 million in 1958 with $13 million going to State taxes.[37] Several studies have shown in this State and around several national parks in the Nation that each tourist spends about 23 cents per hour on an average.[38] [39]

TOURISM REVENUES FROM OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

One of the reasons for the interest in the State of Washington has been the upsurge of interest in Olympic National Park. In 1945 about 50,000 people visited this park. In 1958 the number who visited Olympic National Park was 1,181,523. The National Park Service estimates that 34 percent of these were out-of-State visitors who spent an average of 4 to 6 days in our State.[40] Taking the stay at the lower level of 4 days, this means revenues to the State by out-of-State tourists visiting Olympic National Park of $8,869,000.[41] The higher level would be $14,304,000.[42]

CASCADE NATIONAL PARK

As members of the Washington congressional delegation know, the North Cascades Conservation Council has been urging the creation of a Cascade National Park in Washington. It has all the potentiality of being our Nation's greatest national park. It is a unique region with unsurpassed character—rugged peaks averaging from their base over 5,000 feet in height; high sloping alpine meadows luxuriant with verdant growth; two to three times the volume of glaciers as exist in the rest of the United States; unique ice fields existing nowhere else in the United States and rare at this latitude in the world; the fjordlike beauty of the 55-mile-long Lake Chelan; and complementing this unique scene, valleys with virgin forest, some of rain forest proportions. We know that it is not within the province of this wilderness bill to create new dedicated areas. However, when this national park is created, much of the park should then fall within the direction of Senate bill 1123, the wilderness bill.

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[36] President Theodore Roosevelt in a speech delivered at Big Tree Grove, Santa Clara, Calif., 1903.

[37] "1959 May Set Tourist Mark," editorial, the Seattle Times, Mar. 5, 1959.

[38] "The Washington Tourist Survey, 1952," R. F. Lanzillotti. Bulletin No. 23, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Mar. 1953.

[39] "Glacier National Park Visitors in Montana," H. J. Hoflich and M. E. Beatty, Regional Study No. 1, Montana State University, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Missoula, Mont., May 1950.

[40] Letter to Philip H. Zalesky from Olympic National Park, Mar. 16, 1959.

[41] $0.23 × 96 (hours) × 401,717 = $8,869,000.

[42] $0.23 × 144 (hours) × 401,717 = $14,304,000.

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ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF A CASCADE NATIONAL PARK

The economic benefit to the State from such a Cascade National Park is, of course, unknown. The best guide we have is what has happened with Olympic National Park. Such a park would utilize the full economic capacity of what is known as the Mount Baker Forests. Such indirect economic benefits derived from such a park would contribute greatly to the economic growth of such communities as Wenatchee, Chelan, Everett, Darrington, Mount Vernon, Burlington, Arlington, and Bellingham. All of Washington would benefit, however. Estimations have been made on the conservative side. For example, the receipts from the Mount Baker National Forest which are higher than the average for the past 5 years. The price for cut logs in 1957 was higher than in 1958. The average cut price for 1957 was $20.15.[43]

An estimate shows that such a national park would subtract 40 million board-feet of allowable cut from Mount Baker Forest's annual cut of 225 million board-feet. This writer actually feels that the total might be closer to half this amount. Nevertheless, even with this larger subtraction, it would be possible to make a full allowable cut larger than at present and add an additional $800,000 to Mount Baker receipts.

The average visitor stay is 48 hours, which is conservative when we view the average stay for Olympic National Park as 96 to 144 hours.

EQUIVALENTS IN ANNUAL PAYROLLS

The U.S. Department of Commerce calculates that 24 tourists per day per year is the economic equivalent to an industry with an annual payroll of $100,000.[44] For Olympic National Park under these figures, this means that tourism amounts to the equivalent of over 183 industries with payrolls of $100,000 per year.[45] A Cascade National Park would have a similar potential to that of Olympic National Park.

This is a dormant source of revenue not yet exploited. The spreading of such payrolls would do a great deal for the progressive economic development of the cities around such a park—Wenatchee, Chelan, Everett, Bellingham, Darrington, etc. The possibility is one which should stimulate the thinking of Washingtonians greatly.

And thus, too, do we have our proof that sentiment can be capitalized on profitably. This plus the other facts we have presented seems to us to prove that there is no economic justification to oppose Senate bill 1123.

SUMMARY

In summation, the North Cascades Conservation Council would desire to state its point of view in this way:

(1) No timber crisis exists in America or the Pacific Northwest.

(2) The demand for lumber should continue stable.

(3) The lumber market will face increasing competition from substitutes such as aluminum.

(4) Recent timber inventories in the Pacific Northwest indicate increased volumes not previously known to exist.

(5) The problem for the forest industry is not undersupply of timber but oversupply.

(6) There is no need to glut the wood market with wood from our wilderness areas, present and potential.

(7) More forestry and more wilderness are compatible ideas.

(8) The indirect benefits of outdoor recreation areas can do much to stimulate the economic growth of the Pacific Northwest.

(9) There is no economic justification to oppose the wilderness bill.

Mr. ZALESKY. I just want to say this: that the North Cascades Conservation Council is a corporation within the State of Washington. We organized about 2 years ago and we now have about 500 members. And as a conservation organization we would not do any-

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[43] See footnote 35 above.

[44] "Washington State's 1958 Tourist Industry," (mimeograph) Tourist Promotion Division, Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development

[45] $\frac{401{,}717 \text{ (tourists)} \times 4 \text{ (days in State)}}{24 \times 365} = 183$ industries with equivalent of $100,000 payrolls.

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thing willingly to jeopardize the economy of the State of Washington. We are just as concerned about this as the other gentlemen are.

But I have heard statements, not only in the past but today, speaking about the serious effect that this, the wilderness bill, would have on the future economy and that we must have jobs, with the implication that this is going to take jobs away.

I would like to refer, Senator Jackson, to a statement made by your opponent in the last election when he said that if the wilderness bill was to pass, thousands of people would lose their jobs immediately. Well, frankly, I haven't heard so much nonsense since the wolf told Red Riding Hood he was grandma.

Now, on the other hand, we constantly hear when the forest industries are speaking to their own members about what a bright future is predicted for the industry, or a lumber company president who predicts the healthy future of the company. They certainly have their ups and downs when it comes to outdoor recreation areas.

The North Cascades Conservation Council feels that this bill merely perpetuates the status quo.

Now, there was reference made here to the North Cascades Highway, and I would like the committee to know that our council, the North Cascades Conservation Council, is on record as favoring a North Cascades Highway that would go over Hart's Pass in that particular region.

I would like to summarize what I have in my statement and then possibly give some elaboration on this. First of all, no timber crisis exists in America or in the Pacific Northwest. The demand for lumber should continue stable. The lumber market will face increasing competition from such substitutes as aluminum. Recent timber inventories in the Pacific Northwest indicate increased volumes not previously known to exist, and the problem for the forest industries, according to their own spokesman, is not undersupply of timber, but it is an oversupply of timber. There is no need to glut the wood market with wood from our wilderness areas, present and potential. More forestry and more wilderness are compatible ideas. The indirect benefits of outdoor recreation areas can do much to stimulate the economic growth of the Pacific Northwest, and there is no economic justification to oppose the wilderness bill.

Now, first of all, the fact is that there is no timber famine in the United States; there has never been a timber famine, and all indications are that there will not be a timber famine in the future.

Now, I would like to indicate to you gentlemen the fact that in 1900 that we used 41 billion board feet of timber in the United States, of lumber. In 1958, that total is now 33 billion board feet. Now, I would say that even with the increasing population that this trend has gone down over the years, and why has it gone down? Well, first of all, there are market problems. That is where the real famine is, the market famine, in that aluminum and plastics are both making increased competition for lumber industries. The per capita consumption of lumber has gone down from 1900. People are using, per capita, about half of what they used in 1900. Other construction materials, however, have gone up.

Now, I made the statement that the problem was not undersupply of timber but the problem was oversupply of timber. And I refer

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to a speech made by the president of the National Lumbermen's Manufacturers Association, in which he made just that statement, in which he said that the real problem was oversupply and a lack of markets. Add to this, too, the trend that is developing in the United States where we have more growth of timber than we have cut. For example, in 1952 the indications were that in the south that there was 31 percent more growth than there was cut.

I would also like to refer to my own home county, Snohomish County, and say that recent statistics there show that in the past 25 years, from one inventory to another, that we have shown a larger growth than we have cut, at the rate of 474 million board-feet. This is for Snohomish County. This is from the Forest Service statistics on Snohomish County, a little pamphlet that the Forest Service put out back in 1955.

Not only that, but in the Mount Baker National Forest we have seen tremendous increases in the timber volumes. Now, these come about through many factors, but nevertheless, this is a great increase.

For example, a few years ago the Mount Baker National Forest was allowed, had an annual allowable cut of, 145 million board-feet. Today that is increased to 222 million board-feet per year.

These just were new inventories, and yet we know that the industry has not really begun to intensively manage their forests.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Zalesky, we are over the 5 minutes now. One last word and then we will include your entire statement in the record.

Mr. ZALESKY. All right. I would just like to make this one further statement, that Olympic National Park, and this is an example of, say, how our outdoor recreation can stimulate our industry here in the State, has grown in, say, people visiting it, from 500,000 in 1946, to 1,192,000 in 1958. Now, by U.S. Department of Commerce statistics where they say that 24 people per day per year is equal to an annual payroll of $100,000, this means that in this State alone from out-of-State tourist money that we have the equal of 183 such industries and such payrolls.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement, and the formal statement will be included in the record.

Now we are going to call some of these people out of order, some due to illness in the family and others that are out of the city. The next witness will be Mr. Jesse H. Petrich of the Western Washington Farm Forestry Association, and then we will hear from Mrs. Mathews.

STATEMENT OF JESSE H. PETRICH, PRESIDENT, WESTERN WASHINGTON FARM FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. PETRICH. Senator Jackson, that item you wanted on the Federal ownership in Washington, 33.9 percent, in acreage.

Senator JACKSON. All right. You may have a chair and proceed.

Mr. PETRICH. My name is Jesse H. Petrich, and I reside in Langley, Wash. I am a nontechnical forester. I am president of the Western Washington Farm Forestry Association, an incorporated association of private and small woodland owners. We have no commercial ties, nor are we subservient to or captives of any State, Federal, or private agencies or institutions, or organizations. We are organized for the purpose of advancing the cause of, and the dissemination of, infor-

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mation on good farm-forest practices. We have no selfish aims regarding this legislation. Our only concern in this matter is that of being taxpayers, landowners, and as such, owners of this Government land along with our fellow Americans.

One would think, to hear the wails and protestations of "save us a piece of woods as God made it" that there are no activities along those lines at the present time. The committee's attention is directed to the following wilderness area regulations now in effect, regulation U–1 and wild areas U–2.

Under regulation U–1, upon recommendation of the Chief, Forest Service, the Secretary may designate as wilderness areas, single tracts of not less than one hundred thousand acres, within which there shall be no roads, or other provisions for motorized transportation, no commercial timber cutting, and no occupancy under special use permits for hotels, stores, resorts, summer homes, organization camps, hunting and fishing lodges, or other similar uses. These wilderness areas cannot be set aside without properly advertised hearings such as this, if they are requested. Under wild areas U–2—and here I want to throw a spike at the gentlemen who say that they couldn't cut down on the size of some of these areas that could be set up. Under U–2 they can take less than one hundred thousand acres and more than 5,000, and surely within that acreage limitation we shouldn't have any difficulty in setting up little remote peak areas if they so desired them. Five thousand acres isn't much. He wasn't sticking very close to the truth. These can be set up as wild areas by the Chief and shall be administered in the same manner and with the same restrictions applied as on the wilderness areas.

We also have our primitive areas under an earlier act, now being operated under the regulations applying to U–1 and U–2. These areas are approximately three-fifths of our total wild areas.

So, the Western Washington Farm Forestry Association wants to know, what is all this sound and fury about? The machinery is already set up. And if it is determined necessary by the proper authorities, they can set up wilderness areas till they run out our ears. Do the proponents of this legislation accuse the Forest Service and the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture of mismanaging our lands under their control? Will this bill make for more or less confusion in the determination of single or multiple use? The Western Washington Farm Forestry Association feels the local administrators on the grounds are better able to direct the use of these lands than another added commission, with the divided authority and resultant confusion. From observation of practices on our Federal lands and our Glacier Peak area in particular, we feel that multiple use as we have seen it is the greatest good for the greatest number, and until it is proven otherwise we must oppose the single purpose concept.

Do you people here in Washington realize that this bill will withdraw 17 percent of our Federal lands and lower our economic base that much? And further, that by maintaining over 2 million acres in a roadless condition, the average person will never get a chance to see, use or enjoy them. If this bill is passed, this will be a common occurrence, this little thing that's coming up here. Mr. Average Touring Citizen will be driving along the highway; he will stop, look up at the mountains and say to his wife, "I hear we have a wilderness

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area back there. It sure must be nice, just like God made it, full of pests and disease and fire hazards, with no way to control them. I'd like to see it but there are no roads in there, but we do have a wilderness area, dear."

The Western Washington Farm Forestry Association wants the proponents of this legislation to come out with something realistic in the way of propoundments for it. Just forget the baloney of "we have a cause here, let's make a big holler." Just come out and tell us in plain words, what is wrong with the present laws and regulations, and what will be the benefits to the greatest number over our present wilderness acts as now set up.

Until that time, this association is opposed to the enactment of any legislation that will take away from any of us any of the rights and privileges we now have, in and on our Federal lands.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Petrich; appreciate having your statement. Mrs. Mathews.

We have been a little lenient on this 5 minute rule but we are going to treat everyone the same now; we automatically end it at 5 minutes, because we have people who are anxious. They have family problems and everything else and they want to leave town. We are going to be absolutely judicious about this. This is not to pick on you.

STATEMENT OF ALISON MURPHY MATHEWS, REPRESENTING THE OLYMPIA, WASH., AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mrs. MATHEWS. I already have my watch off, Senator.

I am Alison Murphy Mathews, Route 6, Box 308, Olympia, representing the Olympia Audubon Society.

I think a great many of the misconceptions of this bill come from the fact that people don't think in terms of proportions. I wonder if the actual areas of Olympic National Forest, which is a museum for the country, is proportionately so different from the area of the Seattle Art Museum, which belongs to the city of Seattle. We have a heritage in wilderness which can never be reproduced. When it's gone, it's gone forever.

As for the argument that setting wilderness aside now is premature because it has existed for centuries and presumably will exist for longer, there are many sections of our country, notably in the East, where wilderness was not set aside and now there is none to set aside. If wilderness is not set aside prematurely, it cannot be set aside postmaturely because it will not be there.

Granted, we need jobs, and granted we can't do much of anything until we have a place to sleep and enough to eat and a job which provides this. We need raw materials, but what the opponents of this bill don't stop to realize when they talk about the 30 percent of the State of Washington being federally owned, and some people wanting all the Cascades set aside, and so on, what they don't stop to realize is that this bill would set aside more efficiently land which is already set aside, which is about 6 percent of the State of Washington. When we have a city that is all business, it is an unpleasant city. If we have a house that is all bedrooms and all kitchen, it is a slum area. If we have a State that is all available for development of all kinds, we will have a slum State.

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The wilderness that we have here attracts people to the State; our tourism has gotten to the point where—the value of it has already been brought out, but again I mention proportion. I understand that our tourist industry is almost as valuable to the State in terms of dollars now as our entire lumber industry. Many of these tourists come here because of the wilderness areas. I would say most of them. This does not mean that all tourists get out of their cars and hike into the wilderness areas, but would they come if the areas were not there? And when highways are put through wilderness areas, they are no longer wilderness. I do not refer to well-planned roads and roads and trails, roads that take people in for camping, which are certainly desirable in some situations, not in all, but wilderness is spoiled if it is made too easily available.

We are a Nation with an increasingly high standard of living and increasing leisure. We need to turn to more and more outdoor recreation. We need it not only for our souls; we need it for our health. We have to keep fit in spite of our standard of living, and it is something we have to bring up our children to recognize the value of. We have been accused as a nation of becoming soft, and I think that wilderness areas will help to work against this increasing softness.

There is one factor that has not been mentioned, and that is the incalculable value of wilderness areas for the scientist. These areas are museums of the natural history of the past, and before anyone dismisses pure science, stop to think about what pure science—that is, science for the sake of research, for the sake of knowledge—stop to think what this has led to. There are many men who have spent their lives in pure scientific research with no ideas of gain or of actual inventions or discoveries that would benefit mankind, but their discoveries have led to benefits for mankind. Unfortunately, in many cases they have also led to things that are not beneficial. But we need these museums and I have heard pure scientists talk about the value of wilderness areas for this purpose. A piece of land that is as it has always been can teach us a tremendous amount about the evolution of the world, of the environment that we live in, and as science becomes even more important it is even more important to guard these areas against increasing population pressure. If we don't fix them now so that they can't be gotten at easily, the tremendous population pressure that has already been mentioned is going to swamp them and we will never regain them.

(A statement filed by the witness follows:)

STATEMENT OF ALISON MURPHY MATHEWS, OLYMPIA, REPRESENTING OLYMPIA AUDUBON SOCIETY

We urge passage of S. 1123 which will protect our tiny percentage of remaining area.

Because in the face of increasing population pressure and resultant land hunger, protection solely by good will of the various Federal agencies is not enough. Our past history shows that we cannot be expected to leave any such existing areas untouched "by accident"; we need law.

Because the conservation, preservation, and use "in such manner * * * as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" is vital if our grandchildren are to have any idea of what our country once was like. Many commercial interests and others uninformed about the wilderness bill would allow this original aim for the national parks and wilderness areas to be subverted by gradual attrition.

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Because these museums of the natural history of this continent are vital for further study and understanding of man's environment. As untouched area becomes smaller and science becomes even more important, these islands of completely natural evolution will become even more important.

Because more and more with increased leisure we are turning to healthful outdoor recreation. As a Nation we need all opportunities which will encourage this and to help us keep fit in spite of the ease of our high standard of living.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Mathews, for your very fine statement. Mr. Paul Wiseman.

STATEMENT OF PAUL W. WISEMAN, OLYMPIA, WASH.

Mr. WISEMAN. My name is Paul W. Wiseman, 115 East 18th Street, Olympia, Wash. I am a native of this State, and I strongly favor immediate passage of this bill. The bill is for the Nation as a whole, as well as for those millions of people who are fortunate enough to live within a few hours' drive of the heart of our Washington wilderness. I say "heart" because today there is not a spot in this State more than 20 miles from a road.

S. 1123, which merely gives some degree of legal protection to areas already set aside as wilderness, adding not a single acre to the total, has been described as the greatest piece of conservation legislation since the National Park Act of 1916. Fine as it is, it also has been severely criticized in its present form as not strong enough. Nevertheless, in view of the well-established physical and character-building values of recreation in a natural environment, of the ever-rising population, the steadily rising standard of living, with increased leisure time, I think it is imperative that we look ahead a century or more.

Spokesmen for some private economic groups have stated as an objection to the bill that it would prevent the maintenance or expansion of employment. Yet, when the Washington State Legislature considered a memorial to the Congress of the United States requesting a long delay in action on the bill, organized labor for all of the State—the State Federation of Labor, AFL–CIO, the Teamsters, Miners, Logging and Sawmill workers, all groups—went on record opposing the memorial. I think the representatives of labor are well qualified to analyze the effects of S. 1123 on the standard of living of America.

Little lumber and mining towns have come and gone in Washington over many decades. They sprang up, served their purpose, and were abandoned. It is estimated by forest industry officials that America's growth of new timber is running well ahead of consumption. These officials also estimate that this will be just as true in the year 2000 as it is now. In Washington there has been a long-range downward trend in forest products employment, and passage or lack of passage of the wilderness bill will not change it.

It has been said that the mining industry would suffer by this bill. Last year, out of total Washington State labor force exceeding 1 million, only 1,800 persons altogether were employed in mining. The effect, if any, of this bill on these industries is negligible.

A current economic fallacy is the belief that a rapid increase in population is necessary to a rising living standard. Sweden and the United States are examples of nations where living standards have risen considerably in recent years. Yet since 1946, Sweden's popula-

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tion has risen only 10 percent, compared with our 23 percent. The inevitable result of an always increasing population is a decline in living standards. It is the economically developed countries that need the most space, not the poor ones, like India or China. Great Britain is already known as the first nation on earth to run out of space.

Some people have objected to wilderness preservation on grounds that all people cannot penetrate the wilderness. All people cannot play golf, tennis, or football, enjoy a symphony, great paintings, or a classic book, or find pleasure in rock-and-roll. But we permit and encourage these things for those who do. We are proud to maintain public playgrounds, golf links, tennis courts, art galleries, and museums. There is a period of at least 20 or 30 years in the lives of most of us when we can hike, climb, canoe, or loaf in the wilderness, if we wish. I have met persons of all ages on the trails and in the meadows.

Seattle's Boy Scout camp was established 40 years ago on Hood Canal, on the edge of wilderness, and tens of thousands of Scouts have since hiked in the Olympic Mountains. Seattle is recognized nationally for a low crime rate, and I believe a healthy outdoor program for youngsters is a factor in it. Should I become unable to walk, I shall be quite content to leave the wilderness to the younger generation, knowing that their opportunity to enjoy it and gain its benefits is as great as mine was.

A primeval forest can be logged but once. The areas in question can be mined but once. The same wood, the same minerals, are available in abundance in less beautiful, less attractive parts of the earth. It is always possible to do away with wilderness in any of its forms, but once gone, nothing will bring it back.

I took a day off from work to attend this hearing. There are many of us in this country who are willing to devote our time and energies to protecting our wilderness heritage, which has meant so much to us, and will mean much to those who come after us. I hope the Congress will pass this bill quickly, and without delay will give our wilderness the adequate protection it deserves and needs. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Wiseman. Any questions? Thank you very much. The next witness, Keith Petrie, Portland, Oreg.; then Mrs. Harlan Jackson will follow Mr. Petrie. State your name and whom you represent.

STATEMENT OF KEITH PETRIE

Mr. PETRIE. My name is Keith Petrie and I come to the committee as an individual. The reason I do this is because I am one of those few people who do sit on both sides of the fence on this issue.

I am a devoted believer in wilderness areas and I am a devoted user of them, and I dare say that I probably spend more, or as much time as anyone, in the mountain areas in recreation. I am also a private forester employed by a private company that has absolutely no interest in Government timber sales, so this bill in no ways affects my job.

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From the standpoint of wilderness, I would like to see more, only I would like to see it true wilderness. This point I will bring out later. That is from my own selfish viewpoint.

Actually, I go along that this bill does not accomplish anything that can't be done. I feel that the bill does, if passed, cast the reflection that the Forest Service isn't doing their job. I feel that they are. I have very close association with the Forest Service in some of my capacities in the mountaineering.

Senator JACKSON. Of course, it does include the other departments, too, the Department of the Interior.

Mr. PETRIE. Yes; but I would say this: that I think it reflects more against the Forest Service than any, and that is my opinion. I could well be wrong. Actually, I feel that if the change would be needed, if this opinion prevailed, that the change would be in personnel, not in the law.

I feel that too great emphasis is put on the acreage rather than on the quality of the area.

In light of the Outdoor Recreation Review efforts, I feel that the bill is premature. An architect determines the needs and the facilities and then builds his structure, rather than design it first and then finding out what the needs are.

When setting aside large areas such as this, there are two problems: number of people and access. And access will control the number of people, and I think the number of people should control the acreage and the type set aside. Actually, some, at least one of the member clubs of the Western Federation of Outdoor Clubs now finds the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area too unaccessible for practical use without using mechanical means.

Actually, it is not clear to me just what the proponents of this bill mean by wilderness; and this is a point where I get into what I believe is true wilderness. It is my opinion that true wilderness would certainly exclude the use of horses as a means of travel. This idea would be inconceivable to most as it would exclude many from using the areas. Yet horses are not native to these areas. I like to walk and am not a user of horses, and get no enjoyment out of hiking along a trail heavily used by horses. You know, it is a point for us trail-beaters. Heavy horse use will make the trails unusable or at least undesirable for foot travel. This is a condition existing in some of our parks and areas today. Heavy horse use will make the trails unusable, and also their presence on the trail and around the campsite is certainly not conducive to an alpine atmosphere. In spite of this they are a necessity for many to use these areas because of the remoteness and the rugged access. Some of these same groups who would not favor the elimination of horses are in favor of regulations to eliminate the use of expansion bolts by the rock climbers in Yosemite National Park, an item so small that it can't be seen from more than a few feet, and usually they are a couple thousand feet off the ground. This, I believe, is getting quite extreme, as regulations against the use of pitons and bolts would eliminate many of their own members from climbing in these areas. To what extent are there groups going to push this wilderness concept?

I do not use bolts myself except for rescue work. However, I would not want to get into a bad position someday where I had to use one

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and would not be able to because there is a regulation against it. I think I'd go ahead and use it and get fined, from a practical standpoint. It is not for me to try to deny everyone else the right to climb the way that they want to climb. Also, I don't think it is for me to try and deny the right for people to use horses in these areas, if that is the way they—what they must use to use the areas. At the same time I believe that no one should have the right to deny the others the use of all the wilderness areas because they do not like mechanical means of transportation that might be used in the areas.

This bill would do just that, and this is where it falls down. A vast acreage will be set aside for one special group. Wouldn't it be more logical to set aside smaller areas and maintain a true wilderness status along with some other areas where horses could be used, and other areas where mechanical transportation can be used? The entire public should be able to use at least some part of this highly esthetic mountain country. Some of our most remote areas, roads could be built into with not too much difficulty and the people could see the real alpine country.

It is quite possible and logical that with proper planning some of the wilderness areas can be made to serve a much larger portion of the public and still maintain the aspects of wilderness. In areas in Canada this condition exists. To decide how and which ones will take time to determine. I believe that the time to consider this bill would be after the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission makes its report.

If this bill passes, I visualize a great pressure of people building up on all sides of the wilderness areas and some day the pressure will be too great and all the protection afforded these areas will collapse. It will be like a dam breaking and the flood of uncontrollable water engulfing everything in its path; in the same way this sudden flood of people will engulf and destroy all the wilderness.

I will say that I believe that wilderness can be managed, and the problem is managing the people, and I believe that there should be a clearer definition of what we are talking about by when we say wilderness areas.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Petrie. Your statement will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF KEITH PETRIE

I come before this committee as an individual. I represent no organization or special-interest groups. My position to evaluate this bill and other action affecting wilderness areas is unique by the fact that I am on both sides of the controversy centered around wilderness legislation. I am a devoted believer and user of wilderness areas. I am a past president of the Wy'east Climbers, a member club of the Western Federation of Outdoor Clubs; a former member of the Mazamas; patrol chief of the Mount Hood Ski Patrol, and also rescue chairman of the Oregon Mountain Rescue & Safety Council of Oregon. I have climbed in almost every area in Oregon and Washington which will be affected by this bill. I mention this to establish my interest and use of the mountains as my way of life. I am also a graduate and professional forester employed by a private company—one that is not a user of Federal timber nor will have any need for it. By my association with the industry I have knowledge of the terrific impact this legislation will have on the economy of the wood-using industry, especially in the localities close to the potential wilderness areas. However, I would like to make it clear that this legislation will have no effect on my company nor my

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job. My personal interest in this bill is how it will affect: (1) my use of the areas; (2) the overall wilderness concept; (3) the overall recreation needs of the country; (4) the economy of the regions dependent on the raw materials that will be locked up in the wilderness areas.

From a personal standpoint, I would like to have more true wilderness areas without trails, and that would have regulations that would prohibit as many people as possible from using the areas. This is not possible and one must understand other people's desires and rights to enjoy these areas.

In spite of the temporary benefit that I might benefit from this bill, I am opposed to its passage.

This bill does not accomplish anything that cannot be done now under present laws. Actually this bill will impede the orderly development and management of wilderness areas. If the Congress passes S. 1123, it will be an indication that the personnel of the agencies involved are not competently administering their jobs. The solution to this is a change in personnel, not a change in the law But this I could not agree with, especially in regard to the U.S. Forest Service's program.

This bill is putting too great an emphasis on the need for a vast acreage of wilderness areas rather than on the quality of the areas and the best use of the land.

In light of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission's efforts, this legislation is unquestionably premature, if needed at all. An architect determines the needs of a building and relates them to the limitations of the site and the available facilities in material, labor, and services before he designs the actual structure. It would only be good business for Congress to know the needs and the available areas needed for each category of outdoor recreation before any laws are passed on any part of this vast field. Special legislation on this one phase will only set the precedent for such special legislation on other phases, and the result will be complete chaos in the overall recreation field.

When setting aside such areas for this one purpose, basically there are two problems to its use: (1) Number of people, and (2) accessibility. The areas cannot be so remote as to prohibit its use. Even under present conditions some of the ardent outdoor groups are finding these areas too inaccessible for practical use under present regulations. The number of users will be governed by the accessibility; the number of people who use an area should be a determining factor in the amount of areas that can be justifiably set aside for one use. Not all of these areas should be set aside for those who can either walk or ride horses.

Actually it is not clear to me just what the proponents of this bill mean by "wilderness." To me their idea at present seems to be one that would give them the use of the areas within the limits of their present physical and financial means, and available free time, still maintaining certain esthetic qualities.

In my opinion, true wilderness would certainly exclude the use of horses as a means of travel. This idea would be inconceivable to most as it would exclude many from using the areas. Yet horses are not native to these areas. I like to walk and am not a user of horses, and get no enjoyment out of hiking along a trail heavily used by horses. Heavy horse use will make the trails unusable or at least undesirable for foot travel. Their presence on the trail and around the campsite is certainly not conducive to an alpine atmosphere. In spite of this they are a necessity for many to use these areas because of the remoteness and the rugged access. Some of these same groups who would not favor the elimination of horses are in favor of regulations to eliminate the use of expansion bolts by the rock climbers in Yosemite National Park. An item so small that it can't be seen from more than a few feet. This I believe is getting quite extreme as regulations against the use of pitons and bolts would eliminate many of their own members from climbing in these areas. To what extent are these groups going to push this wilderness concept?

I do not use bolts myself except for rescue work. However, I would not want to get into a bad position someday where I had to use one and would not be able to because of a regulation. It is not for me to try and deny everyone else the right to use bolts while climbing in these areas any more than it is for me to try and deny the right for others to use horses in the same areas. Also, no one should have the right to deny others the use of all the wilderness areas because they don't like the mechanical means of transportation being used in the areas.

This bill would do just that, and this is where it falls down. A vast acreage will be set aside for one special group. Wouldn't it be more logical to set aside

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smaller areas and maintain a true wilderness status along with some other areas where horses could be used, and other areas where mechanical transportation can be used? The entire public should be able to use some part of this highly esthetic mountain country.

It is quite possible and logical that with proper planning some of the wilderness areas can be made to serve a much larger portion of the public and still maintain the aspects of wilderness. To decide how and which ones will take time to determine. I believe that the time to reconsider this bill would be after the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission makes its report.

If the bill passes, I visualize a great pressure of people building up on all sides of the wilderness areas, and someday the pressure will be too great and all the protection afforded these areas will collapse. It will be like a dam breaking and the flood of uncontrollable water engulfing everything its path; in the same way this sudden flood of people will engulf and destroy all the wilderness.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Harlan Jackson, Bellingham, for the Edgemoor Garden Club and Ivy League Garden Club. Following her we will hear from Mr. Hutton and Mr. Truax from Bellingham. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF GRACE JACKSON, REPRESENTING THE IVY LEAGUE AND EDGEMOOR GARDEN CLUBS

Mrs. JACKSON. My name is Grace Jackson; I represent two garden clubs of Bellingham, Wash.—the Ivy League, of 36 members, and the Edgemoor Garden Club, of 38 members, both of which wish to state that they are unanimously opposed to the passage of a National Wilderness Preservation Act.

As gardeners and lovers of the outdoors, we are opposed to any bill which virtually locks the gate to millions of acres of land from 99 percent of the people, as well as completely disregarding its future protection. We are far better gardeners than Mother Nature, and know only too well the destructive forces that take over at the slightest laxity in care. Any walk through an unkept garden or a disease-ridden forest proves this point. Why, then, is so little consideration given to the protection of this land from such destructive forces as fires and insect epidemics?

Any area that prohibits roads, motor vehicles, motorized equipment, aircraft, mechanical transport, or delivery of persons or supplies cannot adequately control such forces, and all adjacent property is thereby endangered to the extent that there would be serious question as to the advisability of investing great sums in protection of forests adjacent to wilderness areas and running the risk of having fires or insect epidemics spill out and consume them also. We are therefore opposed to isolating great portions of our State for natural preservation through the ages, knowing full well that a forest cannot be preserved, and that this is a tricky statement welcomed by the idealists. In reality, we would be setting aside billions of board feet of merchantable timber in remote areas to decay, become infected with blight, and be forever a fire hazard.

How much more sensible, when the economy of our Western States is so dependent on timber, to continue selective logging now adequately managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Forest Service, who, through their intelligent planning, have also done an exceptional job of developing the tourist and recreational use of the forests.

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Private industry, through timber sale contracts, has built roads that the public uses to reach their favorite campsite, fishing ground, ski area, and so on. These areas would otherwise not be accessible to 99 percent of the people.

The passage of a bill that locks up our timber also seriously handicaps our school system and, consequently, affects every person living in the State of Washington. The school districts of Whatcom County alone received close to $800,000 during the past 5 years from sales in the Mount Baker National Forest, which includes one of the proposed areas to be isolated if this bill passes.

With timber and tourist industries so vital to the economy of our State, we cannot possibly stand behind a bill that jeopardizes both. Many have been misled into thinking the passage of such a bill will increase recreation and the tourist industry. This is not the case. Instead, it will be hindered with a "no exception" archaic law prohibiting roads and improvements. Young families with small children can't very well walk 15 or 20 miles into a wilderness. Older people don't have the stamina. Working men and women usually do not have the time or money to explore areas whose vastness or impenetrability requires so much time or expense by pack trip.

It is our belief that a forest, well managed, can provide a never-ending crop of wood; a permanent source of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use; a continuing habitat for fish and game; and provide opportunities for picnicking, hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, and noise-free solitude for those who wish to get away from it all. I, myself, love the outdoors and I have hiked 16 miles in 1 day, so I am most anxious to preserve areas of beauty, but I also have noted that some of the most beautiful and lonely spots that I have ever visited were only 3 or 4 miles from a road's end.

The various acts of Congress that established our national parks, national monuments, and national forests stated specifically that they should be preserved for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of all people for all time, and accessible to all. Many of these acres would automatically be closed to normal recreational use by the passage of this bill, as is clearly shown on page 8.

We believe it is possible to manage our natural resources in such a manner that we can provide a reasonable amount of wilderness without damage to important industries, and that it is undemocratic to lock up such large areas containing some of the most scenic parts of our country for less than the 1 percent who could ever hope to see and enjoy them. We know it is possible to more sensibly provide access to these areas for the 99 percent without eliminating wilderness space for the hikers with their bedrolls.

Since the proposed wilderness bill, S. 1123, makes none of these provisions, we sincerely hope it or other similar legislation is defeated. Thank you for your time.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Jackson. Mr. Robert W. Hutton, president of the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce, to be followed by Archie Truax, also from Bellingham. Mr. Robert W. Hutton, who is president of the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce, is the next witness.

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STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. HUTTON, REPRESENTING THE BELLINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. HUTTON. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Robert W. Hutton, president of the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce, Bellingham, Wash. In private business I am the manager and copartner of Bellingham Builders Supply Co., a firm dealing in concrete products.

The principle of wilderness legislation is not in keeping with the principles which brought our Nation into being, or which caused its growth to a leading world power. The freedoms for which Americans fought allowed this growth over a space of just a few years by comparison with other nations in history. It is hard for us to see why the power, incentive, or freedom to live and make a living should be limited in any way. Further, we question decisions brought about by people living in other areas which affect the economy of this area; such decisions should also carry the responsibility to suffer the economic consequences.

This can be stated in another way: We should be primarily considered in decisions that have anything to do with the protection and disposition of the natural resources that lie within our county limits. The State of Washington and the citizens thereof should be primarily considered in decisions having anything to do with the natural resources within its State boundaries. Then, as it is related to the entire United States, the Federal Government should consider the development of these natural resources based on the principle of the most good for the greatest number of people. Thirty percent of the area within Whatcom County is already designated a primitive area and would come under the jurisdiction of this bill, S. 1123.

Only 900 persons in 1958 used the 420,000-acre primitive area of Whatcom County. The accessible recreational areas of our county were used by over 500,000 persons during the same year. It is quite obvious which does the most good for the greatest number of people.

We are in complete agreementwith the statements of the Bellingham School Board as to their revenue requirements and the uses being made of money received by the development of natural resources. We are also in complete agreement, and in sympathy with, the problem stated by the county as the need for finances to build roads and furnish such other services as the citizens of the area require.

We do not believe, in addition to legislation limiting our freedom, that there is a need for the establishment of another Government agency such as the proposed council, which can only create another growing demand for money on which it would operate. If it is the committee's belief that regulation is needed, leave this regulation in the hands of an already existing agency, such as the Forest Service.

As our population continues to grow, it doesn't seem reasonable to take land out of the development stage. This can only crowd more and more people into less and less area. We don't believe 30 percent of our land, by such legislation, can be taken out of circulation now without presenting serious problems in the future. The use of our natural resources, their development, and the revenues received from the development gives employment to our citizens. This type of legislative program would be a detriment to this requirement.

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If there is waste or misuse of these resources, and in your opinion there results a need for regulation, that is quite another problem, but the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce cannot support legislation in any form which limits our freedom to live, grow, work, and play.

Thank you for the opportunity to state our feelings.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Hutton, for a fine statement. The next witness, Mr. Archie Truax, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Whatcom County. Mr. Truax, you go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF ARCHIE TRUAX, REPRESENTING THE WHATCOM COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mr. TRUAX. Thank you. Gentlemen, my name is Archie Truax and I reside in Bellingham, Wash. I am at present a county commissioner of Whatcom County, Wash., and am here today to represent the entire board of county commissioners.

I would first like to commend this committee for scheduling this hearing in the State of Washington because I feel it only appropriate that the people of our State be given a chance to express their views on this issue, since Senate bill 1123 will involve about 20 percent of the public lands in this State.

Our primary responsibility as county commissioners is to represent the people of our county. Therefore, we are vitally interested in any legislation that could presently or in the future affect their welfare and well-being. About 50 percent of Whatcom County's economy is based upon the forest and forest products industries, exclusive of forest recreation, and in the last 5 years, Whatcom County has received over $1,600,000 as its share of national forest receipts to be used in the county for schools and roads. Our national forests have brought thousands of people to the county seeking outdoor recreation, and is another source of income important to our economy.

Approximately 70 percent of the land area in Whatcom County is in public ownership, and 44 percent of these public lands would be under the jurisdiction of this proposed wilderness bill. Because of our dependence upon the land, and as 70 percent of it is public ownership, the administration and use of these lands is of primary importance to the people of Whatcom County. As our population grows, and it will grow, our need for forest products and forest recreation will grow with it, and we will become more dependent upon these public lands and their natural resources.

We are presenting this today in opposition to Senate bill 1123. This bill, if passed, would include 420,000 acres, or 30 percent, of Whatcom County. While we feel wilderness use is a very desirable use of the forest, it is also a very restrictive use. Forest Service statistics show that over one-half million people visited the Mount Baker National Forest in 1958. Of this number, over 109,000 used the relatively small but highly developed Mount Baker Recreation Area, and only 900 persons visited the 420,000 acres of the North Cascade Primitive Area. It is not fair to the citizens of Whatcom County to dedicate this area, comprising 30 percent of their county, to the very limited use by so few people.

The potential for mass recreation in this area cannot be evaluated but should be given first and highest consideration, especially when

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we see the popularity of the Mount Baker Recreation Area. This type of recreation means the future to Whatcom County and we have to oppose any legislation that will hinder its development. This area also contains an estimated 1¾ billion board feet of merchantable timber that could help support present industries and attract new industries.

Congress has authorized the Outdoor Recreation Resource Commission to study the present and future needs for outdoor recreation, and they will report to the President by September 1961. Any wilderness legislation at this time presupposes what those needs will be, and it seems particularly unwise to adopt any wilderness legislation without the benefit of that study.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Truax, for your statement; appreciate it very much. The next witness, Mr. Jess Sapp, representing the Sedro Woolley Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF JESS SAPP, REPRESENTING THE SEDRO WOOLLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. SAPP. Senator, I shall have to speak for a few moments, because I left my notes.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. If you desire to file a statement afterwards, you may do so.

Mr. SAPP. I am ex-Senator Jess Sapp, of Sedro Woolley; I am representing the North Cross State Highway Association and also the Sedro Woolley Chamber of Commerce. I had my memos to bring and I left them at home, I'm sorry.

Senator JACKSON. You forward them to us and we will be glad to see to it they are included in the record.

Mr. SAPP. Particularly are we in Skagit County and Whatcom County, from whom you have already heard, interested in this wilderness area and opposed, a majority of us up in our district, I'm sure, to the enactment of this wilderness bill. There comes a time when one has to evaluate exactly what he is going to get from a natural resource of his district.

I want to take a few moments and go back just a little bit in the past history. When the Ross Dam was built in the Forest Service there, we flooded a number of million feet of timber. We have actual photographs of that timber still standing when the water is down; it was never taken out. The timber that was taken out was sold for 50 cents per thousand and went out through Canada and down that way. We did not get it in our district.

Now, you have heard them mention the fact that there is a percentage of this money goes to the school districts. In fact, 25 percent of all moneys derived from the sale of Forest Service timber. At a time like now when we are crying for more taxation, when we are crying for more money for schools, I would hate to see another case come up where we would again sell timber for 50 cents or 60 cents a thousand with no roads to take it out.

Now, recently we sold timber—I say we, timber was sold rather, in the Mount Baker Forest where the present dam is going in out of concrete. That timber averaged around $50 per thousand, not 50 cents per thousand. It averaged that because adequate roads in there to get that timber out with.

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And very soon the city of Seattle is going to build another dam up on Thunder Creek. They are going to flood that Thunder Creek Basin, and by the actual report of the Forest Service, as I have been told, and others, there is approximately 1,700-some million feet of timber of the finest stand of forest growth today anywhere lying up in that Thunder Creek and Granite Creek area. Now, some of that timber will go under this water. We want that timber out for the purpose of making jobs for our people in Skagit and Whatcom Counties. We want it out for the economy of our State and for the jobs that will come from the manufacture of raw products. We want that timber out for more reasons than that.

We want the north cross-State highway to open up this northern territory. We know we aren't going to build that north cross-State highway by State funds at the present time for a long time, because the resource is not there. We feel sure that that highway will eventually be built by forest funds from the sale of forest timber. And we know if that road is put through we can block off that timber through the Forest Service and realize a sale that will primarily pay for that cross-State highway.

There are many things to think about when you bottle up a section of land such as that; you are doing more harm than good. I have heard talk of conservation around this table today. Let me ask you: You people have been up in that territory. How many of you have packed through there, seen those stands of timber rotting and no place to get to them in case of fire or to fight the beetle and bug infestation? Some of the finest timber there is.

Talking again about conservation, how many of you realize that Douglas-firs are not the trees that really propagate? There has to be a clean cut, fire, or a clearing before they will come back in satisfactorily. But you do have your other scrub timber come in. If we are going to have those kinds of timber, we have to log those timbers properly by selective logging and then reforest those same areas there to bring back the growth, and that is what can be done in this territory.

I only speak for a small segment of our country, and the State of Washington, that will be taken in this wilderness area, but I speak for one of the finest stands of timber that is going to waste in the whole Northwest or in the United States, for that matter.

It has been a pleasure to be here. I hope the few words I have had to say will be of some benefit toward the formation of suitable legislation to protect us in this Northwest.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Sapp. We appreciate the statement and you may file an additional statement if you so dsire.

Irving Clark, Jr.

STATEMENT OF IRVING CLARK, JR.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, I have no prepared statement but would like to file one later, if I may.

Senator JACKSON. You may do so.

Mr. CLARK. May I say it is nice to see both of our Senators here at home once in a while, too.

Senator JACKSON. We'd like to be here more often.

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Mr. CLARK. I thought I would make some comments on points which opponents to S. 1123 have made, and which I was fairly sure before I came here they would make, because they are a current which runs through this type of controversy and have for a number of years.

First let me say that I am not a rich New York philanthropist and have no inherited wealth. I was born here in Seattle; I am a lawyer and real estate broker and manage a small, not Government-financed telephone company in Alaska. That's about as independent as you can get, isn't it?

Bert Cole, for whom I campaigned, and several others, for instance, have talked here in terms of a conflict with the Forest Service that we conservationists are fighting the Forest Service. I would like to say, first, that like most conservationists I have always admired the job the Forest Service does. The enabling legislation of 1899 set up the Service, and it was to preserve a supply of timber for the use of the people of the United States. Its primary purpose is to develop saw-timber. In view of that it has done a wonderful job with recreation and conservation, which are, from its point of view by statute, sidelines.

And I hate to see this kind of debate and create a conflict as though there were one between conservationists and the Forest Service.

Second point I would like to talk about is this phrase "locked up" that we always hear. The opponents of this and other measures have talked about our locking up resources. As you gentlemen well know, there is no area added to Federal holdings that is not now presently Federal holdings. It is perfectly true that U-1 and U-2 Forest Service regulations do a good job of providing some protection for wilderness areas, but they are subject to change by the Secretary of Agriculture. A statute such as this one would give some protection and perpetuity, and that is what we are looking for.

Thirdly, we talk about accessibility, that most people can't get into these remote wilderness areas. Well, now, I have had a stiff leg since I was 4 years old. I am not a mountaineer, or obviously much of a packer, but I can get into many of these wilderness areas in an hour's or a half hour's walk. In fact, if you will trade that handsome cane, Senator Magnuson, for a pair of crutches, with the cast on your foot you could go out from the road's end near these areas for half an hour on crutches at the height of the tourist season and be in an area where the chances are you wouldn't see another human being. There are all kinds of accessibility under your present national park concept.

Senator MAGNUSON. That's the best offer I've had for a long time.

Mr. CLARK. I hope you don't still have the cast this summer. Accessibility is not a problem, and most people like myself, with my handicap, can get into these areas we are trying to preserve.

Fourth point I want to make, in terms of misconception of the size of these areas as it relates to how much wilderness area do we have. We have more of the United States under pavement than we do in the entire National Park Service. Another example, the Province of British Columbia, its provincial and dominion parks in the provinces, has more area in parks than the entire National Park Service of the United States.

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Finally, I would like to make a point about protection. A number of speakers, Mr. Jackson, the last speaker, Mr. Cole, have talked about bugs and decay and rot and fire. One of the first literal observers of this part of the world was a very hardheaded man named George Vancouver, who arrived here in a boat in 1792. He died with a considerable reputation as an explorer when he was only 39 years old. He had been at sea 2 or 3 years. He was off Bainbridge Island in May of 1792 and he had time to write in his judgment of the beauties of the forests of Puget Sound. Now, I would like to know who, if the Douglas-fir doesn't naturally reproduce itself, who during the 10,000 years that forest had been standing almost untouched or unblighted by fire or decay, who had been clear cutting and who had been reseeding, who had been making the fire lanes?

The first white loggers to hit this country observed that the timber was perfect, had grown down to the water's edge all over western Washington. There were no large areas destroyed by fire or by bugs. The forest will take care of itself if the white man will let it, and with the population increase that Mr. Kreager, who I thought made an excellent statement on my behalf, pointed out to the committee that we are going to have in the next hundred years in this country, we need more wilderness area, or at least to preserve what we have now. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Irving, for your fine statement.

Mr. Robert Smith, of Los Angeles, attorney for the Western Oil & Gas Association. I understand you must leave, too.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. SMITH, REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE, WESTERN OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION

Mr. SMITH. Yes. My name is Robert A. Smith; I am a member of the public lands committee, Western Oil & Gas Association, and I am appearing today on behalf of the association, which represents over 80 percent of the oil production, refining, and marketing in the six Western States of California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.

Regarding the particular impact of wilderness legislation on our industry, I refer you to the remarks of Robert T. Patton, of Western Oil & Gas Association, made to this committee at its meeting in San Francisco, Calif., on November 10, 1958. There will be others that will talk to this committee at your meeting on April 2 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Today I wish to express the overwhelming majority opinion of the thousands of citizens comprising our western oil industry regarding the underlying philosophy of this proposed legislation, to which these citizens vigorously object.

Firstly, S. 1123 is prohibitive in nature. Within the memory of most of us, a well-meaning but poorly informed Congress, at the instigation of a small but well-organized special-interest pressure group, passed certain legislation from which developed a chaotic era known as the prohibition era. S. 1123 was likewise generated by a well-organized special-interest pressure group and its philosophy is likewise prohibitive. In wilderness areas it specifically prohibits permanent or tem-

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porary roads of any kind; prohibits the use of automobiles and trucks; prohibits any type of motorized equipment; prohibits motorboats; prohibits the landing of aircraft; prohibits the mechanical transport or delivery of persons or supplies; prohibits all structures or installation excepting those necessary for the Federal administration of the area as wilderness; prohibits commercial activity of any kind; prohibits the use of wilderness areas by the overwhelming majority of our citizens, that is, our very young children, our middle-aged and senior folks by prohibiting access except by a means beyond their physical capabilities—excepting, of course, this ½-hour's jaunt from the end of the road. And this, mind you, at a time when they have the leisure and the money to fully enjoy these areas. To these groups of "American people of present and future generations" it does not provide, it prohibits, "the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."

Secondly, S. 1123 abrogates our fundamental philosophy of equity, justice, and fairplay. It is inconceivable in the democratic system and processes as we now know them that one's adversary in a controversial matter be allowed to sit as judge and jury to determine its disposition. And yet, in creating the National Wilderness Preservation Council, section 4(a) provides—

> the citizen members shall be persons known to be informed regarding, and interested in preservation of, wilderness.

This constitutes a "built in" wilderness lobby subsidized by the Federal Government to the tune of $100,000 annually.

Thirdly, we contend that more than adequate amounts of Federal wilderness presently exist in the 11 Western States. Statistics show that over 80 percent of this Nation's wilderness lies in the Western States and Alaska. This existing wilderness was utilized by less than 1 million visitors, while our State parks in the same area, totaling only 738,000 acres, were utilized by more than 74 million citizens. If the citizens of the West only knew the overwhelming inequity between the Eastern and Western States in the contributions of land and income required of the West under the "single purpose use" provisions of S. 1123, their cries of protest would be heard all the way to the Halls of Congress.

Fourthly, S. 1123 disregards its economic consequences. I'll skip over part of this because it has been adequately covered heretofore. I would like to say that in these Western States this legislation would affect the employment of over 623,000 citizens employed in natural resources industries with an annual payroll of over $3,290 million.

As for Alaska, statehood was sought by thousands of Alaskans as a means of pushing back the wilderness. How can we deny them their rightful economic growth by perpetuating wilderness through legislation?

In conclusion, I respectfully suggest that this committee remember that the State legislatures of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, with California pending, have memorialized their strong opposition to S. 1123. We contend that the creation of additional wilderness areas is economically unsound and socially inequitable because its benefits accrue to but a small segment of our citizens. Failure to consider these economic and social principles are the most frequent causes for the mistakes and failures of legislation,

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and a law, formulated regardless of these principles which it ignores, is more likely to prove bad than good in its consequences.

On behalf of the Western Oil & Gas Association, I thank Senator Jackson and the other Senators for the time they have accorded me.

Senator JACKSON. There is an exception in here on mining by presidential approval. I assume that does not include drilling for oil.

Mr. SMITH. That would include drilling for oil.

Senator JACKSON. It would include it?

Mr. SMITH. Well, mining, since the enactment of the Mineral Leasing Act in 1920, mining has taken on a different tone, but we would rather assume that that would include oil and gas exploration. However, we feel that it is much easier to pass a law than it is to amend or retract a law, and in order to get a Presidential proclamation, we feel that instead of encouraging exploration, as Senator Seaton has just said, in putting on compulsory curbs on importation and on the other hand encouraging such a bill, that you cannot encourage oil and gas exploration by merely a presidential edict.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Smith. The next witness, Mr. James F. Henriot, assistant city attorney, city of Tacoma. The Chair is trying to accommodate the people who have urgent situations; that is why they are out of order.

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. HENRIOT, TACOMA, WASH.

Mr. HENRIOT. Senator Jackson, my name is James F. Henriot. I am an attorney from Tacoma, Wash. I am appearing at this meeting today as a private citizen and not in any official capacity. I am not a representative of any conservation organization, outdoor group, commercial association, or chamber of commerce, but rather a private citizen deeply concerned with the wilderness problem and preservation of wilderness areas.

I shall not give to your committee any facts or figures, quotes or statistics, but rather submit my own opinions, many of which I assure you are concurred in by my friends, business and professional associates.

I am a native of Washington State, wherein there abounds considerable wilderness area. I am honest to say that it was not until recent years that I began to appreciate the meaning and beauty of wilderness and to become aware of the necessity of wilderness preservation. A 3-year period as a graduate student in the eastern United States, during which I visited a majority of the States of our Union, followed by travel in Canada and, more recently, travel in 14 European countries, have enlarged my appreciation of the natural resources and beauty of our Pacific Northwest and of the necessity to preserve the wilderness of this and other areas.

I have been fortunate to visit many of the wilderness areas in this State which will be affected by S. 1123. My personal impressions of such areas have been first a thankfulness for their creation, which comes from an appreciation of their beauty and, second, a desire to preserve such areas so that they may be enjoyed by others.

Every year the population of the United States is increasing and, in addition, there is more leisure time for our people. Use and enjoyment of the outdoors is one of the best ways to occupy that leisure

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time. The preservation of wilderness areas will allow that leisure time to be put to a use not only personal but also in our country's best interests. Recently our country's leaders have become increasingly concerned about the physical fitness of not only our adults but in particular our children. Outdoor recreation that exercises our people will help to overcome this problem, and such recreation can be done in wilderness areas. For when roads are prohibited people must hike to their goal, whether it be a campsite, lake, stream, or mountaintop, and such exercise for all of us is certainly in the best interests of our Nation's health.

Many times I have hiked for miles through trails in primeval forests to reach my goal for the day, and my companions and I have enjoyed and benefited from such exercise and the beauty of the surroundings. But such exercise combined with the spiritual uplift from the surrounding beauty will not be easily attainable for all of our citizens unless enough of our remaining wilderness areas are preserved.

S. 1123 will give the protection of law to existing wilderness areas which are now subject to administrative regulation. It will preserve such areas not only for my continued use and enjoyment but for the use and enjoyment of the increasing number of citizens who every year visit such areas with the beneficial results outlined above.

I would urge your committee to imitate the courage and foresightedness of those who many years ago set aside our first national parks and wilderness areas by reporting favorably on S. 1123, and actively supporting its passage in the present Congress.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Henriot, for a very fine statement.

Mr. HENRIOT. Thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Robert L. Alverts, Seattle.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. ALVERTS, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. ALVERTS. I am Robert L. Alverts, age 15. I am proud to be a member of the Boy Scouts of America. I am also proud of my unit, Troop No. 374, Highline District, Seattle, which is a hiking one, and believes and works wholeheartedly in conservation and the preservation of wilderness areas. It is my duty as a Scout, as it is stated in my scouting books, to defend my country's wilderness areas and to protect her natural resources.

Opponents of the wilderness bill say only a privileged few use these areas, unless you consider Scouts to be among the privileged few. We don't consider our troop to be among the privileged few, for we meet many troops on the wilderness trails. Opponents say these areas will be "huge locked-up wastes." We have not found this to be the case. Every year we take a 9-day backpack trip which costs each boy approximately $1 per day for food.

In scouting books we read of the terrific struggle Dr. Wm. T. Hornaday had in saving the last of the American bison. The herd had dwindled from an estimated 6 million to less than 100 head of wild animals. Dr. Hornaday helped found the American Bison Society in 1906, and thanks to him and his associates, we have today several thousand head living in protected herds here and in Canada. The bison has been saved.

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But as the bison were being saved in the Plains States, our forests in western Washington were being slaughtered. We have the reminders today as I see 10-foot-high stumps, complete with springboard notches, rotting away on our hills and lowlands. Today the only virgin forest I can find is in areas like Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, in the high Cascades, and the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. At present some of this is in danger of being cut.

We read in our schoolbooks that some of the lumbermen say that due to scientific management our forests are growing faster than they are being cut. If that is true the problem is solved; we can have our wilderness areas and saw timber, too. The areas should be separated for all time.

Wilderness is a natural resource just as these other living birds and animals are. Indeed, without wilderness some species of wild animals and birds disappear. Here in Washington the Olympic grey wolf is gone from our beloved park. The timber wolf and wolverine have disappeared from the Cascade Mountains. Some will say this is good. Others will say and prove that Nature's balance is beneficial to the United States of America. Must we wait until wilderness almost disappears before we attempt to save it?

We in Scouting are grateful that the Congress of the United States of America has seen fit to propose legislation that will permanently insure protection to wilderness areas that are fast disappearing in busy America.

It is my ambition as a Scout to continue to defend and help protect these bits of wilderness that God has given to me and my country. My fellow Scouts and I hope that such areas will always be here to furnish the fun and adventures we have known. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. I want to compliment you. You're 15?

Mr. ALVERTS. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. You're off to quite a distinguished start here with a profound statement like that; very fine.

Mr. STRONG. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Alverts also brought a communication of S. L. Kelso for the record.

Senator JACKSON. All right; that will be, without objection, included in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE EVANGELINE RESIDENCE,
Seattle, Wash., March 25, 1959.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Federal Building, Seattle, Wash.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As one who has had many years of experience in the field of youth work, I cannot overemphasize the value of the out-of-doors experience as a character-building process.

This, of course, could be multipled several million times if leaders of youth and the persons assigned to mold the citizens of tommorrow could be permitted to speak.

May I urge your thoughtful consideration in the matter of preserving the wilderness areas—not for what today may bring, but for the strong America who are following us.

Sincerely yours,

S. L. KELSO, *Senior Major.*

Senator JACKSON. With the Bellingham group I neglected to call Mr. Hal Arnason, Jr., representing the Bellingham School Board. Mr. Arnason, if you will come up.

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STATEMENT OF HAL ARNASON, JR., REPRESENTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BELLINGHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mr. ARNASON. Thank you, Senator Jackson. Member of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, I am Hal Arnason, Jr., representing the board of directors of the Bellingham School District 501, who, in regular meeting assembled, passed a resolution opposing the passage of Senate bill 1123. I will paraphrase our entire resolution here in order not to repeat too much of what has been said by other people speaking in opposition to this measure.

Senator JACKSON. The entire statement will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BELLINGHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT, BELLINGHAAM, WASH., PRESENTED BY HAL ARNASON, JR.

The board of directors of the Bellingham School District has passed a resolution opposing the passage of S. 1123, the National Wilderness Preservation Act. This opposition is presented to you for the following reasons:

(1) The school districts of Whatcom County have received $798,100.02 during the past 5 years from sale of timber in the Mount Baker National Forest. In addition, the county road fund has also received $798,099.97, and $84,567.41 has been spent on the improvement and maintenance of the Baker Lake Road to expedite the removal of timber from the area soon to be flooded by the Baker River Dam in this county. The schools' share of this money has been used to help maintain adequate schools in the county.

(2) The board of directors of the Bellingham School District has been entirely satisfied with the management of the Mount Baker National Forest by the local representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service, except that we opposed the originally proposed boundaries for the establishment of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

As representatives of the people of this area, we believe that there has to be a proper balance maintained by the National Forest Service in providing recreational areas, wilderness areas, and allowing selective logging of ripe timber which would otherwise be lost forever.

(3) We see no reason to create another Government agency, the National Wilderness Preservation Council, to influence the control of portions of national forests which will hamper the U.S. Forest Service in its multiple-use management policy. In our opinion, the U.S. Forestry Service under the Department of Agriculture is capable of administering the forest lands for the benefit of all the various interests in our population, without tying their hands with unnecessary legislation such as the National Wilderness Preservation Act.

(4) We disagree with the principle that these wilderness areas comprising millions of acres of land should be established for a small minority of the population. The general public cannot afford the equipment and expense of trips into these areas not accessible by automobile because no roads can be built in them. This is proven in our area by the fact that the U.S. Forest Service officials estimated that 2,000 people entered the wilderness areas of Mount Baker National Forest as compared with the over 500,000 visitors in the other recreational areas of the forest. Adequate fire protection cannot be maintained for other timbered areas when fires started by lightning in wilderness areas cannot be quickly controlled.

(5) We disagree with the principle set forth in the National Wilderness Preservation Act that management of these areas should be legislated, but believe that trained foresters in an administrative capacity can best serve our national and local needs in administering these forest lands under the present U.S. Forest Service.

(6) We believe that much of the economy of the Western States is dependent on wise use of our natural resources and that good schools are also essential. The schools in Whatcom County depend on some revenue from the Mount Baker National Forest. Any further expansion of wilderness areas decreases the allowable cut within the forest based on the U.S. Forest Service formula that

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timber will replace itself over each 110-year period. Cutting of timber under this plan is not depleting the timber resources but providing wise management without wanton waste due to loss of timber which may be diseased, damaged, or overripe, but unable to be harvested because it is locked up in a wilderness area.

Mr. ARNASON. The board of directors of the Bellingham School District has been entirely satisfied with the management of the Mount Baker National Forest by the local representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service, except that we opposed the originally proposed boundaries for the establishment of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

As representatives of the people of this area, we believe that there has to be a proper balance maintained by the National Forest Service in providing recreational areas, wilderness areas, and allowing selective logging of ripe timber which would otherwise be lost forever.

We see no reason to create another Government agency, the National Wilderness Preservation Council, to influence the control of portions of national forests which will hamper the U.S. Forest Service in its multiple-use management policy. In our opinion, the U.S. Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture is capable of administering the forest lands for the benefit of all the various interests in our population without tying their hands with unnecessary legislation such as the National Wilderness Preservation Act.

We disagree with the principle that these wilderness areas comprising millions of acres of land should be established for a small minority of the population. The general public cannot afford the equipment and expense of trips into these areas not accessible by automobile because no roads can be built in them. This is proven in our area by the fact that the U.S. Forest Service officials estimated that 2,000 people entered the wilderness areas of Mount Baker National Forest as compared with the over 500,000 visitors in the other recreational areas of the forest. Adequate fire protection cannot be maintained for other timbered areas when fires started by lightning in wilderness areas cannot be quickly controlled.

We disagree with the principle set forth in the National Wilderness Preservation Act that management of these areas should be legislated, but believe that trained foresters in an administrative capacity can best serve our national and local needs in administering these forest lands under the present U.S. Forest Service.

We believe that much of the economy of the Western States is dependent on wise use of our national resources and that good schools are also essential. The schools in Whatcom County depend on some revenue from the Mount Baker National Forest. Any further expansion of wilderness areas decreased the allowable cut within the forest based on the U.S. Forest Service formula that timber will replace itself over each 110-year period. Cutting of timber under this plan is not depleting the timber resources but providing wise management without wanton waste due to loss of timber which may be diseased, damaged, or overripe but unable to be harvested because it is locked up in a wilderness area.

Now, we would like to put forth in support of these facts that there has been a claim that our wilderness areas are fast diminishing. We find in the American Forester that in 1939 there was an estimated 14

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million acres classified as either roadless, wilderness, or primitive areas. We find also that in 1959 we have more wild areas than previously, 85 as compared to 75 in 1939. And the total acreage, if we add the acreage that has been set aside as national parks, is in excess of 14 million at the present time. Wilderness areas are enjoyed by 1 percent or so of our population. The great mass of people seek recreational areas devoted to multiple use.

I think it would be well if we would all heed the words of our former President Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot when they wisely recommended a fair share for all with special privilege for none. We believe that this great principle must be maintained; and the National Forest Service has and will continue to manifest this principle of land management.

We sincerely doubt the wisdom of a bill that tends to develop a legislative history in the direction of a single use on a perpetual basis. The wilderness bill does this very thing despite the fact that wilderness use represents less than 1 percent of all recreational use of our forests, and at a time when the overall recreational development is one of the crying needs of the hour, and certainly will be one of the crying needs for the future.

Finally, we fear that the enactment of this legislation will set a precedent for and serve as a challenge to such special groups as mining, lumbering, grazing, and recreational users to demand similar special legislative preference for their interests, and who could deny that they are less worthy than wilderness people.

Finally, we think that the basic problem resides in the breeding habits of the American people, which no one can deny will create a growing pressure on all land uses.

Thank you very much for your time.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Arnason. I wanted to ask you, Did you wish to have the copy of the letter to Mr. Stone and the resolution from the board of commissioners included in the record?

Mr. ARNASON. Yes; would you please?

Senator JACKSON. All right. That will follow your statement then.

(The documents referred to follow:)

FEBRUARY 22, 1958.

Mr. J. H. STONE,
Regional Forester, Portland, Oreg.

DEAR MR. STONE: The Meridian School Board at their regular meeting went on record as being opposed to the inclusion of marketable timber being included in the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

We are not opposed to the increases in the size of the wilderness area but we are opposed to having natural resources locked up so that they cannot be used for the benefit of the citizens in this area.

Very truly yours,

VESTA CLARKSON,
Clerk, Meridian School Board.

RESOLUTION OF WHATCOM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Whereas the U.S. Congress is now conducting hearings for consideration of legislation which will increase the number and extent of wilderness areas in the national parks; and

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Whereas these wilderness areas would set aside forever, the marketable timber in the areas and much of this timber is ready for harvest and subject to loss by blowdown, insect infestation, and fire damage; and

Whereas no roads could be constructed in these areas, any salvageable timber would be lost and only a limited public use could be made of the area for recreational purposes; and

Whereas the economic stability of the forest products manufacturing industries are dependent on this natural resource; and

Whereas a considerable portion of the expenses of maintaining Whatcom County roads are provided from forest funds and the road department depends on this revenue to meet the ever-increasing maintenance costs and demands for improved roads and bridges; and

Whereas Whatcom County schools receive an almost equal amount of financial support from the national forests and depend on this revenue to meet the increasing school enrollment and school building needs; and

Whereas it is the opinion of the Whatcom County Board of County Commissioners and the Whatcom County Superintendent of Schools that the Forest Service has done a commendable job in administering the forest lands in this State, and that this management has included a sound conservation and reforestation policy for all timber, not allowing mature or damaged timber to be wasted: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the U.S. Congress be urged to consider the exclusion from all proposed wilderness areas, those areas which can best be used for multiple purposes of economic development and recreation under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service.

Senator JACKSON. We will hear from one more witness before adjournment for some lunch. Yvonne Prater, from Ellensburg.

STATEMENT OF MRS. YVONNE PRATER

Mrs. PRATER. Thank you. My name is Mrs. Yvonne Prater; I am a housewife from Ellensburg, Wash.

My husband and I are both native Washingtonians and we make our living from a family unit farm southwest of Ellensburg. Briefly, I want to tell you why I support the revised wilderness bill.

Just a few minutes ago one of the young fellows that testified said that only 1 percent of the people in this country used wilderness, but according to those that have testified this morning, I think about 50 percent of the people in this room have had wilderness experiences, and I don't think that we can go too much by percentages.

To begin with, I am very glad that your committee decided to hold a hearing in Seattle so that a sampling of opinion might be gleaned from one of the most scenic States in the Union, Hawaii and Alaska included. My husband and I have found out that being native Washingtonians has spoiled us for the beauties and wonders of Nature. What an array there is of it in this State. We have the Pacific Ocean, Puget Sound, beautiful inland and mountain lakes, several forested mountain ranges including astounding rain forests and the parklike pine forests on the eastern slopes, and even desert country, all within our State's boundaries. Our wonderful natural resources have provided us with a thriving agricultural economy, an outstanding logging industry; mining is carried on; fishing, ample electricity for an expanding industrial growth, and our State is located on a very important trade route along the Pacific, and we enjoy a very flourishing tourist industry; and wilderness. And I hope we keep it.

The picture is pretty enough for a panoramic postcard. Yet there is something wrong with that picture. Life can't be that rosy with such an exploding population boom that we are experiencing. My

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husband and I live on the eastern slope of the Cascades. The heaviest population centers are on the west side of the range and sometimes business carries us into the hub of human concentration. We are constantly amazed at the outward expansion of the Seattle-Tacoma suburbs. Every time we journey over Snoqualmie Pass, it seems as though the heavy traffic begins farther out from the city limits. On weekends, city dwellers flock to available recreation areas, and in good weather overflow easily to areas on the east side. Tents are thrown up side by side as the city family seeks relaxation from the everyday work and tensions.

I would like to cite one example. We have a recreation area above Cle Elum; local residents are complaining because Seattle residents are taking up the best campsites.

Tired of campground conditions that represent more crowded conditions than they left at home, increasing numbers of families are pursuing wilderness recreation away from the crowded highways and byways. They are finding splendid trail rewards for their efforts in the high back country of our mountain ranges where the wilderness exists. However, as my husband and I found out, protection of these remote wildernesses is something that mustn't be taken for granted. The Federal laws that protect our wilderness are filled with enough loopholes so that every once in a while a valuable chunk goes off down the drain in the form of a few dollars to line somebody's pockets and a short-term local boom. All it takes is the right amount of pressure applied in the right places and a stroke of a pen by some person in office unacquainted with the need for wilderness preservation, and it's done.

The wilderness bill is designed to make it a little bit tougher for a commercial interest to hack out pieces of wilderness from our designated areas. And so we hear the yowl of protest going up. I wonder what these same opponents to the wilderness bill would do when our land has been completely desecrated?

From our farm we can view beautiful mountains off in the distance. Near at hand, the valley all around is nearly all taken up by farming. Unless the wind is blowing, there is a thin haze over Ellensburg—population about 8,000—and a thick blanket of smoke that follows the Yakima River course when burning is going on at the dump. Sometimes the wind blows and carries it off. If you rise early in the morning, the air is calm and still. Later in the day, the air vibrates with the sound of tractors running. The sound of big trucks shifting gears on the highway 5 miles distant can be heard night or day. The trains traveling through leave their signature in sound in whistle and roar. Valuable farmland is being sold off in small lots for people who like country living; soon we are to have a relocated four-lane highway coming through on our side of the river. One farmer haunts the engineer's office in town every day hopeful that they will decide to miss his farm after all. Plans at present indicate his farm will be split in half along a limited access route. Another will lose all of his farm in a giant cloverleaf.

Across the valley, running over the Wenatchee Range, are vacant wide swaths cut through the timber for the transmission lines. In the upper country we have large lakes dammed for reclamation purposes. The fluctuating water level isn't a pretty sight as the reser-

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voirs are drained; acres of stumps are revealed at the upper ends of these lakes. Near Snoqualmie Pass, visible from the highway are extensive blocks of clear-cut timber. This is no substitute for wilderness. It isn't meant to be. However, if we aren't more careful, the whole Cascade Range will go the same way. I suppose there are some people who wouldn't mind if that happened. It is too bad we have become so acclimatized to the ring of the cash register, for there are quite a few things money can't buy.

We can buy material things so easily these days, but what meaning does it have to us if we can't associate ourselves with the elemental things of life? We need more than our bread and butter. The satisfaction we find in a wilderness experience lies over and above our basic needs. It means giving something of ourselves in challenging physical effort in order to receive fleeting moments of beauty and vistas of deeper meaning in life that cannot be found in crowded, hurried, everyday existence.

The future of our remaining wilderness areas lies imperiled as long as we delay action on the proposed wilderness bill. There is so little time left to act that my plea is that our politicians will realize the predicament we are faced with and insure passage of the wilderness bill.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Prater, for your fine statement.

We will call as our first witness after lunch—and we will resume at a quarter of 2; that is an hour and 10 minutes, and we are going to run until a quarter of 6, so if you think this is a congressional recess or vacation—the first witness after lunch will be Rev. Riley Johnson, and, I have listed here, Mr. Berentson from Anacortes, Grace Kent, Mr. Venable, Hopkins, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Singleton. Now, anyone else put your name up here, but I don't know, we will do our best to accommodate you.

Mr. STONG. Senator Jackson, I would like to include in the record a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

Senator JACKSON. It may go in.

(The document referred to follows:)

Hon. JAMES MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: It is my understanding that your committee is about to hold hearings on a bill very similar to H.R. 1929, which is designed to establish a national wilderness preservation system.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of house joint memorial 6 passed by the two houses of the Idaho Legislature, with the request that this memorial be made a part of any hearing record on any bill or bills which your committee may consider that are similar to H.R. 1929.

With kind regard, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. SMYLIE, *Governor.*

IDAHO HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 6

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill known as H.R. 1929 to establish a national wilderness preservation system; and

Whereas the economy of the State of Idaho is based upon its agriculture, min-

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ing, lumber, sheep, and cattle industries, and the use of its waters for irrigation and hydroelectric power; and

Whereas the enactment of this bill will deny to the natural resources industries of the State of Idaho the right to wisely develop the natural resources contained in the great primitive areas of this State, and further deny access to these primitive areas to millions of American citizens, all to the detriment of the said industries and to the people of the State of Idaho; and

Whereas one of the great potential industries of the State of Idaho is its tourist trade and wildlife attractions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, State of Idaho (the Senate concurring), That we most respectfully oppose the enactment of said H.R. 1929, for the reasons that the enactment of said bill prevents the normal development and utilization of the natural resources contained in such a wilderness system, that the agricultural, mining, timber, sheep, and cattle industries, and the wildlife and tourist industries will be irreparably damaged, and that the present very satisfactory and normal administration of our natural resources by the present land management agencies will be superseded and replaced by another unnecessary Federal bureau; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be authorized and he is hereby directed to immediately forward certified copies of this memorial to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

(Thereupon the hearing recessed at 12:35 p.m., reconvening at 1:45 p.m.)

Senator JACKSON. The committee will resume its sitting. Our first witness, Rev. Riley Johnson, from Chelan. Reverend Johnson, if you will go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF REV. R. RILEY JOHNSON, REPRESENTING THE LAKE CHELAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Reverend JOHNSON. I am the Reverend Father Robert Riley Johnson, a resident of Chelan, Wash., vicar of Saint Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chelan, Wash., chairman of the Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce committee in opposition to Senate bill 1123, president of the National Forest Multiple Use Association, a Washington State citizen association incorporated in the State of Washington as a nonprofit corporation, with a membership of private citizens, some chambers of commerce, farm, lumber, and business interests as members.

I am also here as a representative of the department of Christian social relations, the Protestant episcopal missionary jurisdiction of Spokane, the Protestant Episcopal Church in eastern Washington and northern Idaho, and as representative of the Right Reverend Dr. Russell Sturgis Hubbard, missionary bishop of Spokane, speaking in opposition to S. 1123.

Basically, I shall not bore you with the testimony that can be included into the record, with your permission, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, the statement will be included in the record at this point in its entirety.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF REV. RILEY JOHNSON

I am the Reverend Father Robert Riley Johnson, a resident of Chelan, Wash., vicar of Saint Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chelan, Wash., chairman of the Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce committee in opposition to Senate bill 1123, president of the National Forest Multiple Use Association, a Wash-

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ington State citizens' association, incorporated in the State of Washington as a nonprofit corporation, with a membership of private citizens, some chambers of commerce, farm, lumber, and business interests as members. I am also here as the representative of the department of Christian social relations, of which I am chairman, of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Jurisdiction of Spokane, the Protestant Episcopal Church in eastern Washington and northern Idaho, and as representative of the Right Reverend Dr. Russell Sturgis Hubbard, missionary bishop of Spokane, speaking in opposition to S. 1123.

My written comments are simply as follows on Senate bill 1123, as representing the above named organizations and individuals. Senate bill 1123 is simply a rehashing of the major portions of last year's wilderness bill 4028. The changes are of such a nature and of such minor impact as to have no effect on our absolute and complete opposition to Senate bill 1123.

By my own observation and feeling Senate bill 1123 is unwise and unsound land management that would prove to be of considerable damage to the economy and the economic welfare of eastern Washington and northern Idaho.

There is effective and judicious administration of public lands by existing Federal agencies, including the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service, and wilderness and wild areas now established under the Forest Service regulations clearly state an intent to preserve such areas in their primitive state. We feel that this bill simply is a mark of distrust in the present administration of these areas and a slap in the face of the present program of conservation and development of the multiple use program of the existing agencies and programs.

This bill would permit the Chief of the Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture to sit in Washington, D.C., and at will and whim raise or lower the economy of north-central Washington, eastern Washington, and northern Idaho, in whatever manner they might please, through their discretionary powers regarding our natural resources that are on Federal lands, one of the basic elements in our economic life and welfare.

It would appear to us that the proposed wilderness bill is contrary to the best interests of national defense and the economic welfare of our areas. Our economic health is dependent on the multiple use concept of development of Federal lands in Washington and Idaho. We do not feel and know that such wilderness legislation as S. 1123 is not the fullest utilization of our natural resources and is thus injurious to the economic welfare of our areas.

There has been established a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which has been directed to report no later than the year 1961 its recommendations, if any, for additional recreational areas, including wilderness. Thus it would seem premature to now introduce S. 1123 in the light of the pending report by the above named Commission.

Let me say in conclusion we of the north-central Washington chambers of commerce, the National Forest Multiple Use Association, the Missionary District of Spokane, the Right Reverend R. S. Hubbard, and myself, as are a majority of the residents of eastern Washington, are in absolute and complete opposition to this bill. Thank you.

Reverend JOHNSON. I would make only a few comments as the multiplicity of events has been carried on here and ask with your permission as we listened to this wilderness legislation pros and cons that I am struck as we have, through the last several years, gone through a maze of this kind of legislation and small communities such as Chelan have found themselves in the position of being spoken of as lumber towns and mining towns that could be deserted and their particular existence of no great importance. But I might assure both the distinguished Senators from Washington and from Utah that the people of Chelan do not feel that way about it, that we think we are important and that we would like to protect our payrolls and our livelihoods. We would not care to trample down the things spiritual, but we do like to have a payroll; we like to live.

I think that can sum up basically our philosophy from a chamber of commerce point of view.

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We are somewhat, as private citizens, extremely alarmed however, at the rather radical fringe attitude that so often seems to have popped up in this type of legislation and in certain groups that have helped sponsor and foster it, and with the permission of this committee, I would read an Associated Press news release of about three paragraphs to enter into the record. That in San Francisco on March 23, taken from the Seattle Times of the 23d, a UCLA geologist who wanted wilderness areas preserved suggested taxes to slow down the population growth of the United States. Dr. Raymond B. Cowells, speaking at the Wilderness Conference sponsored by the Sierra Club, asked for tax relief for couples with few or no children, and a big tax deduction for bachelors. The two distinguished Senators from Washington, I'm worried at this point.

Dr. Cowells warned that wilderness areas in this Nation and elsewhere could be wiped out by a population explosion. Cowells said the Government should increase a family's taxes after the birth of each child. He explained that it costs about $5,000 to educate a high school graduate and said that it is only fair that families pay extra. The resolution endorsing his views was opposed by only 3 of the 300 delegates, all of them women, the 3 voting against it, incidentally.

Now, I am for motherhood and against sin and all for sex, and it is this type of thing that we object to, where the welfare of small communities, independent businesses, the best interests of a large number of people who are perhaps not too articulate, who are like myself with no private means to come here, having been to a number of these things, seeing added agencies for this type of thing proposed, more money spent when some of us have to go to the bank to borrow to pay our taxes now, we just sort of wonder about it.

We have seen in the State of Washington a taxpayers' revolt during the last session of the legislature. A rather grassroots thing, and I think I am safe in saying that private citizens, that while we certainly want to protect our heritage and our resources, that at the same time most of us really prefer children to wilderness areas. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Reverend Johnson; appreciate your statement.

Mr. George C. Wall, of Chelan. Mr. Wall, you may proceed. Just identify yourself.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE C. WALL, PRESIDENT, CHELAN BOX & MANUFACTURING CO.

Mr. WALL. I am George C. Wall, president, operator, and manager of the Chelan Box & Manufacturing Co., a limited partnership of Chelan, Wash. I am not only representing myself, but I am representing six other independent local sawmills there.

No use reiterating most of this, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Suppose we include your entire statement in the record and then you can just comment in your own way, what you want to emphasize.

Mr. WALL. After going all over all this and listening to this as it has been presented, there are a few things that hit me and our group that are not conclusive, and they are things that we would like to,

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if possible, when this new bill is written, if it is going to be, put in the form it is, we would like to have these answered.

This legislation defines a wilderness "as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a member of the natural community who visits and does not remain and whose travels leave only trails." It is difficult to understand how a wilderness area could be untrammeled by man and at the same time visited by man. There appears to be an intent here to hold almost inviolate large areas for the enjoyment of persons so limited in number as to assure the continued untrammeled character of these areas.

This legislation provides for all areas to be blanketed into the national wilderness preservation sytsem despite the fact that the Forest Service—I'm talking about the U.S. Forest, not State Forest Service—has studies underway to ascertain current need for boundary and other changes. This legislation, therefore, is untimely and would adversely affect proper administrative discretion in this field of operation.

Again, regarding wilderness areas in the national forest, current Forest Service policy and procedure as contained in the manual of the Forest Service relative to their establishment, modification and elimination, show a full recognition of the objectives and standards set forth in the legislation under consideration. The manual instructions undoubtedly reflect Forest Service experience of many years and a synthesis of public viewpoint. For example, they provide for public hearings and expression of local viewpoint which is so important.

If it appears reasonable to establish a national wilderness preservation system as proposed in this legislation, then it would appear equally reasonable that Congress also establish with similar councils a national timber production area system, a national grazing area system, a national mineral area development system, and so on, for water, fish, game, campgrounds, and other resources for uses of Federal lands. The final result might then be the elimination or complete regimentation of existing land administrating agencies. Such an outcome may be considered as unlikely, yet is there not as much justification for the establishment of these systems as there is a national wilderness preservation system?

I wish to emphasize that we, as a group, are in favor of a well planned wilderness. Poorly planned wilderness areas are something else. They run contrary to American public land policy of multiple use for the best interest of the most people for the longest time. When wilderness area boundaries go beyond the limits of true wilderness calibre land to freeze lands that should be devoted to sustained management, they become matters of extraordinary public interest. Such projects carry a profound significance in planning for the future of the small communities of our State. Our generation's duty is to make the right decisions and to insist on logic and reason in setting up these areas so that future generations will be able to say, "We chose well the lands we wish to preserve in wilderness status, and the lands for sustained yield management under multiple use."

I want to thank this committee for the privilege of appearing before you.

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Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Wall; appreciate your statement. Your statement will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEORGE C. WALL, PRESIDENT, CHELAN BOX & MANUFACTURING CO. CHELAN, WASH.

I am Mr. George C. Wall, president, operator, and manager of the Chelan Box & Manufacturing Co., a limited partnership of Chelan, Wash. The Chelan Box & Manufacturing Co. is typical of the local independent sawmills of which we comprise one of a group of six in the watersheds of north-central Washington.

We as a group object to Senate bill 1123, because of the broad intent of the bill and the objectives which are set forth in it.

No one could reasonably deny that these vast wilderness areas contain valuable water, minerals, timber, and forage, as well as scenic and recreational resources. It must be remembered, that when commercial resources are locked up the economy of the State of Washington is deprived of additional tax dollars, pay envelopes, and needed consumer products. You must remember, gentlemen, that the lands within the boundaries of the State of Washington are still an asset of the State of Washington although owned by the Federal Government. With the withdrawal of these lands the people of the State of Washington are deprived of economic sustenance so as to provide a very limited number of individuals with wildernes pleasures. This is not to suggest that wilderness areas be abolished, but simply to plead for reasonableness and objectivity in developing a balance whereby a few will not gain unduly at the expense of many. We can agree that certain carefully delimited areas of outstanding wilderness attractions within the public lands in the State of Washington should receive primary use management for wilderness purposes. The establishment and tenure of such limited areas, however, under responsibility already accorded the U.S. Forest Service, should continue to be discretionary, flexible, and dependent upon circumstances and conditions prevailing in each locality.

This legislation defines a wilderness "as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a member of the natural community who visits and does not remain and whose travels leave only trails." It is difficult to understand how a wilderness area could be untrammeled by man and at the same time visited by man. There appears to be an intent here to hold almost inviolate large areas for the enjoyment of persons so limited in number as to assure the continued untrammeled character of these areas.

This legislation provides for all areas to be blanketed into the national wilderness preservation system despite the fact that the Forest Service has studies underway to ascertain current need for boundary and other changes. This legislation, therefore, is untimely and would adversely affect proper administrative discretion in this field of operation.

Again, regarding wilderness areas of the national forest, current Forest Service policy and procedure as contained in the manual of the Forest Service relative to their establishment, modification, and elimination, shows a full recognition of the objectives and standards set forth in the legislation under consideration. The manual instructions undoubtedly reflect Forest Service experience of many years and a synthesis of public viewpoint. For example, they provide for public hearings and expression of local viewpoint which is so important.

If it appears reasonable to establish a national wilderness preservation system as proposed in this legislation, then it would appear equally reasonable that Congress also establish with similar councils a national timber production area system, a national grazing area system, a national mineral area development system, etc., for water, fish, game, campgrounds and other resources for uses of Federal lands. The final result might then be the elimination or complete regimentation of existing land administrating agencies. Such an outcome may be considered as unlikely, yet is there not as much justification for the establishment of these systems as there is a National Wilderness Preservation System?

The economy of the State of Washington is a "raw material" economy. Certainly we can all agree that the area's growth and development were made possible by the utilization of the area's natural resources. Their utilization has brought about the great agriculture, lumbering, and mining industries in our State. Without their full development this State would not have been able

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to grow and to make the substantial contribution to the national economy that it has made. Even though service industries and manufacturing industries expand in the State to meet the growing needs of the increasing population, the natural resources of the State of Washington will never lose their major importance. The State prosperity will continue to be dependent upon them.

I wish to emphasize that we, as a group, are in favor of a well planned wilderness. Poorly planned wilderness areas are something else. They run contrary to American public land policy of multiple use for the best interest of the most people for the longest time. When wilderness area boundaries go beyond the limits of true wilderness calibre land to freeze lands that should be devoted to sustained management, they become matters of extraordinary public interest. Such projects carry a profound significance in planning for the future of the small communities of our State. Our generation's duty is to make the right decisions and to insist on logic and reason in setting up these areas so that future generations will be able to say, "we chose well the lands we wish to preserve in wilderness status, and the lands for sustained-yield management under multiple use."

I want to thank this committee for the privilege of appearing before you.

Senator JACKSON. Grace Kent. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF GRACE KENT, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. KENT. I am Grace Kent, a resident of Seattle, representing only myself. I appreciate this opportunity to express my hopes for passage of Senate bill 1123, as well as your kind permission, Senator Jackson, to speak out of turn so I can go back to work tomorrow.

Perhaps I feel so strongly about the necessity for preserving wilderness because I grew up in a Kentucky area where there was virtually no woodland—our early settlers didn't recognize the need for conservation. My grandfather's tiny 10-acre stand of virgin timber was such a rarity that people came from miles around to see it, and to picnic by the stream that bordered it. It is hard to realize, out here where the forests still seem limitless, how easy it would be to denude much of Washington unless steps are taken now to protect a little of our great wilderness riches while we still have them.

The bill under consideration today does not add a single square foot to the wilderness area already set aside. It does not cancel grazing privileges already granted in national forest areas, nor does it close any areas currently open for lumbering. Where a landing field or motorboating facility has been established, it will be continued. Mining and prospecting, reservoir and dam construction may be carried on where desirable. Needed insect and disease control are not prohibited.

The wilderness bill seeks only to protect a small portion of our land from uses which would destroy its character as a natural development, to preserve some places where we and those who will live here a hundred years from now may go not only for revitalization of spirit and relaxation of body, but also may see and study the marvelously intricate and elaborate arrangements of nature operating without man's interference.

Others can tell better than I about the practical benefits to be gained from these areas. I will mention only one or two.

It is estimated by the Census Bureau that the population of the State of Washington alone will increase by more than 26 percent in just the 10 years between 1960 and 1970. And as the population of the State and of neighboring States continues to increase, so will the

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need for these protected areas, and even greater benefits may be expected to accrue.

Who among us can put a dollar value on mental health and emotional stability promoted by even short periods spent in these serene wilderness surroundings? Last year some million and a quarter people received psychiatric care in hospitals throughout this country—to say nothing of those who were treated privately or needed but did not get care. 17 million, or 1 in every 10 of our friends and neighbors, suffer from some degree of mental disturbance. We can be pretty sure that very few of these unhappy souls are persons accustomed to seeking recreation in areas where Nature is the great psychiatrist. Which of us wants to deny such opportunities to those who will be living in the beautiful State of Washington—to keep it close to home—in 2059? And that won't be such a long time hence, when you stop to think about it—those people walking through the Olympic Rain Forest a hundred years from now will be our great, great grandchildren.

Speaking of children, how many juvenile delinquents will we find among boys who spend some of their time hiking, camping, fishing, climbing in our wilderness areas? Do you know a single one?

I don't believe anybody who opposes this bill does so because he is selfish or because he is greedy, or because he dislikes clear mountain lakes and rushing streams and majestic trees. But have most of those who oppose the bill, for whatever reason, spent any time in areas it would protect? Do they really know what it is they are so willing to allow to be destroyed? Those of us who do now earnestly urge this committee and the entire Congress of these United States to see that the wilderness bill is passed at the present session. Its protection already has been over long delayed, and wilderness once destroyed is gone forever. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you so much, Mrs. Kent, for your statement.

The next witness is Mr. Beuhl Berenston, for the Anacortes Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF BEUHL BERENTSON, REPRESENTING THE ANACORTES, WASH., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. BERENTSON. Having been rescheduled here three or four times, Mr. Chairman, I have been wondering if it would help to change my politics.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I think we have been pretty fair, Mr. Berentson. I am catching the dickens up here. You know we are taking you out of order, and I am trying to be fair with you about it. Everybody wants to be heard, and it is kind of hard to be chairman under those circumstances.

Mr. BERENTSON. Just a little joshing.

To the extent that I am sure you are familiar with Anacortes and the surrounding area, I am sure commonsense will tell you what our stand certainly would be. This statement is strictly for the record; there is nothing new here. Everything has been said, in that we have a lot of company, but for the record we would like to present this statement from the Anacortes Chamber of Commerce. My name is Beuhl Berentson.

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It would remove technical management of large areas of public lands from flexible administration by the existing agencies.

In spite of proponents' claims, large areas would be added to the system, further reducing the land available for multiple use in its true sense of "use" rather than static preservation.

It is designed to permit elimination of existing—so-called conflicting—uses as rapidly as possible and would not allow adequate protection of forests from fire, insects and diseases.

It would impede and in many places actually prevent good fish and game management.

It would exclude from extensive regions a great majority of recreationists and sportsmen and severely reduce potential income from tourists by prohibiting easy access and eliminating all service facilities, thus turning these groups away from wilderness areas.

It could seriously affect the economy of nearby communities which will depend upon the available resources, such as water, minerals, gas and oil, timber, grazing, or recreational opportunities, normally available within the areas but which would be set aside in a wilderness classification. This last point perhaps in a sense is not any more important than others, but in a very real sense we feel it is.

It would establish an unnecessary council which would duplicate the functions of existing agencies in information, land use planning and research, and reporting activities. The council would be a pressure and propaganda group promoting new wilderness areas and special privileges.

The claims that a wilderness system is needed are not supported by facts. No definitive research has been conducted to determine sound bases for the need or the scope of wilderness areas. It would be unwise to establish additional wilderness areas or to alter radically the present excellent administrative provisions for managing or establishing such areas, especially before careful and unbiased research has provided evidence of a definite need. Such facts may be available when the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission makes its final report in 1961.

And in closing, we would like to observe, in agreement with speakers like Pastor Riley, that it is very much our opinion that it seems that an ever increasing monstrous trend in this country is that every time a group wants something they want a new bureau or something created which is costing a lot of man-hours here today, is taking the valuable time of our elected congressional representatives, which could be spent to much better advantage, perhaps taking a close look at saving instead of spending more money. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Berentson. The next witness, Mr. R. W. Wine, representing the Everett Chamber of Commerce. Would you like this statement in the record at this point and summarize it?

STATEMENT OF R. W. WINE, REPRESENTING THE EVERETT, WASH., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. WINE. That statement is presented for the record and will stand as the formal statement of the chamber of commerce.

Senator JACKSON. All right, fine.

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(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE EVERETT (WASH.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Everett Chamber of Commerce opposes enactment of present bills seeking the establishment of wilderness areas and a new Federal bureau.

However, we wish to make it clear that we believe there is a need for limited wilderness areas and would oppose with equal vigor any proposal to open all public lands to indiscriminate exploitation, either industrially or recreationally.

In our opinion, the Forest Service, National Park Service, and other existing agencies administering Federal public lands are capably and wisely managing the lands under their respective jurisdictions. A new Federal agency, superimposed, would be both unnecessary and unwise in view of the resultant administrative complications and conflicts.

The Everett Chamber of Commerce is particularly interested in the Glacier Peak area in our region. While basic problems undoubtedly would hold true in other areas, we are more familiar with the big Glacier Peak area. Removal of this land area from normal recreation and economic use would result in considerable damage and impairment of payrolls as well as taxes for the State of Washington and for our Snohomish County. We are firm believers in the multiple use idea of the Forest Service. Most of this area is already set aside by the Forest Service to be maintained in its virgin condition, but diseased and fallen trees and other natural hazards may be removed under the Forest Service plan.

It will be scores of years before this area could be opened up to the general public and new regulatory legislation now is not needed. Hikers and horse riders have gone through the areas numerous times, but always crossing east to west or west to east. Only twice have parties penetrated the heart of the area in a northerly-southerly direction. It appears this will continue as a wilderness area for many years to come—without the aid of legislation.

Under existing Forest Service controls a citizen exercises his rights; under the proposed new bureau, sought mainly by those from the eastern States, which would not be so damaged, a citizen would become a supplicant to the whims of bureaucracy.

There is a vast difference between a Forest Service wilderness area under existing laws and a wilderness area under the proposed system, which would place severe limitations on prospecting, the use of water, and other such things vital to the area and to the Nation.

The loss of tourist travel, highly important to Snohomish County, would be great under the proposals since it has been proven that the big majority of people prefer to travel by automobile to see the sights. Those who walk into wilderness area are a very small minority. In 1956, a count by the Forest Service clearly showed that only one-half of 1 percent of visitors to our national forests entered those portions considered as wilderness areas.

It is admitted that the proposed legislation would be for a favored minority, and it would also be for certain favored classes. A wilderness area is for a special type of recreation, catering to special classes, possessing either the physical energy to hike or climb over rugged terrain, or the financial ability to hire pack and saddle animals.

Scenery certainly has an esthetic value. Hundreds of thousands of people have been amazed and thrilled by the view of Mount Rainier as it is suddenly disclosed at Chinook Pass. But how many would have seen this magnificent sight if there were no roads, if the only access were by foot or horseback? Actually, to clarify the real purpose of this legislation, it would be useful to insert three small words in the preamble so that it would read "for * * * use and enjoyment of a few of the people."

The proposed wilderness bills would remove technical management of large areas of public lands from the flexible administration of the existing agencies. In spite of the proponents' claims that the areas affected will be but a small part of the entire Federal holdings, large additional areas could be added to the wilderness system, further reducing lands available for multiple use.

The legislation is designed to permit elimination of existing (so-called conflicting) uses as rapidly as possible and would not allow protection of forests from fires, insects, and diseases. It would impede, and in many instances, actually prevent good fish and game management. It would exclude from extensive regions a great many recreationists and severely reduce potential tourist income by prohibiting easy access and eliminating all service facilities, thus turning many from the areas.

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It would seriously affect the economy of nearby communities which depend upon the available resources such as water, minerals, gas and oil, timber, grazing, and normal recreation. It would establish an unnecessary council at added Government expense, duplicating the functions of existing agencies in information, land-use planning, and research and reporting activities. The council would be a pressure and propaganda group promoting new wilderness areas and special privileges.

The claims that a wilderness system is needed are not supported by facts. No definite research has been conducted to determine sound bases for the need or scope of wilderness areas.

Basic facts for action may be available when the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission makes its report to the Congress in 1961. We urge that no action be taken until at least this Commission report is heard.

Mr. WINE. I am Ross Wine, president of the Everett Chamber of Commerce. We oppose the proposed legislation seeking to establish wilderness areas as another Federal Bureau. In our opinion, this legislation is not only premature but out of order at this time.

The President of the United States has appointed the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to look into this general field along with some others and report to the Congress in 1961. We urge that no action be taken on this legislation until at least this Commission report is heard.

We want to make it amply clear that we believe limited wilderness areas are needed and we would as strongly oppose any proposal to open all public lands to indiscriminate exploitation, either industrial or recreationally.

We question the need or desirability of such a superbureau now or at any time, because we feel the Forest Service, National Park Service, and other existing agencies administering Federal public lands are capably and wisely managing the lands under their jurisdiction.

The Everett Chamber of Commerce is particularly interested in the Glacier Peak area in our county. Removal of this large land area from all normal recreational and economic use would result in real damage to the payrolls and taxes of this section and State. These losses become eloquently evident when you realize there could be no tourist travel, no development of water resources, harvesting of natural products such as minerals, mature timber, and so forth. Ponder the gross damage that could be done in this inaccessible area by fire, insect infestation, or the possible loss of particular minerals from this area in our national defense or survival in this technological age.

Parts of the Glacier Peak area should and probably would be maintained as a wilderness area because of the natural terrain. However, we do not believe useful recreational and economic areas should be preserved in their dormant state for the exclusive use of one-half of 1 percent of the taxpayers who have the physical or financial ability to go native and rough it. Accordingly, we do say we believe that such a wilderness area should be administered according to the Forest Service concept, not that proposed by this legislation.

If, after hearing the report of the National Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission in 1961 it is deemed desirable to present wilderness area legislation, we ask that such a group as yourselves give definitive consideration to proposed areas such as Glacier Peak so the greatest number of the taxpayers will derive the most good from public lands.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

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Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Wine.

Mr. L. V. Venable, representing the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Venable? Anyone here from the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce? When he comes in, if you will, have him notify me.

Mr. C. J. Hopkins? I imagine they are together. Mr. Hopkins?

STATEMENT OF C. J. HOPKINS, REPRESENTING THE PENINSULA PLYWOOD CORP.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: My name is C. J. Hopkins and I am making this statement as a representative for Peninsula Plywood Corp. at Port Angeles, Wash.

This statement is being made to your committee supporting opposition to wilderness area Senate bill 1123 as an expression of vital interest and concern in this proposed law by working people who are personally affected and concerned by this type of legislation. The ownership of our company, Peninsula Plywood Corp. at Port Angeles, is vested in some 260 common stockholders, of which approximately 240 work in their own plant and live in the Port Angeles community, plus approximately 100 nonstockholder employees. These people form a definite segment of that community's economic and cultural pattern by enabling that more than $2 million per year are earned and spent locally through the payroll alone of the plywood plant operation which they conduct. The company owned and operated by these solid community citizens is a State of Washington corporation that pays its full share of all applicable local, State and Federal taxes.

The principal source of raw material to supply this 17-year-old local industry comes from public lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Creation and expansion of the Olympic National Park adjacent to the Port Angeles area has already locked up some 18 billion board feet of merchantable timber within its 896,000 acres, and is a constant reminder to us of the tremendous waste and losses in public resource potential that maintain in areas dedicated to single use purpose. Our people are absolutely opposed to any other type of public land administration than that being followed by the U.S. Forest Service where good multiple-use policy and practice create earning power, funds for support of public schools and roads, stability of community industries, and a general concern for the individual needs of all American citizens and still leaves the areas fully productive. We are opposed to any line of thought, as encompassed in Senate bill 1123, which sets aside considerable portions of public domain for the single purpose of catering to a small minority of American citizenry when those same areas could, through proper multiple-use practices, be much more completely enjoyed and appreciated by a far greater percentage of our fellow citizens. We are completely confident that a much more broadminded administration, suitable to the average American, can and will result from following multiple-use procedures currently available. The following of sensible multiple-use practice in administering all areas of public land ownership will greatly enhance the basic principle of handling these lands in the manner that will be most acceptable in doing the greatest good for the greatest number.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Hopkins. You don't happen to have the statement of Mr. Venable.

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Mr. HOPKINS. No, I do not, but I know that he is here and will be back shortly.

Senator JACKSON. All right. He desires to be heard?

Mr. HOPKINS. He does.

Senator JACKSON. You have him let me know when he comes, if you will please. Thank you very much.

Dr. Murray Johnson, Tacoma. You may proceed, Doctor.

STATEMENT OF DR. MURRAY L. JOHNSON, TACOMA, WASH.

Dr. JOHNSON. Senator Jackson, ladies and gentlemen, I testify today only as a private citizen who was born and raised in the State of Washington and who has personal knowledge of the areas involved in the National Wilderness Preservation Act. I testify, I believe, also for a number of my friends with whom I have talked this situation over in the last number of years.

I have only three points to make beyond the aims that are admirably stated in the act.

First, during the past 30 years my friends and I have seen innumerable primitive areas opened up by roads and commercial enterprises. We realize that this is necessary progress and that it will continue. We accept this as inevitable in the face of expanding population. There are tremendous areas in our State now available by road; these areas become larger each year. Thus we are providing increased outlets for our people as part of the natural progression of events. It is, however, a false premise that these areas maintain all their desirable properties. The same roads that allow access to the interested forest user also attract a few undesirable persons. Trash along our highways and vandalism in roadside parks eloquently attest to this.

Second, I must refute the often repeated argument against the Wilderness Act that it sets aside these wild areas only for the few who can afford it. As all of us know, walking and/or camping in wilderness is one of the least expensive and most rewarding of experiences. It is only when commercial enterprises appear that the price may go into the range of the favored few. Even horse packing as is done by many groups is within the price range of even the lowest paid wage earner.

Third, in the past several years I have personally talked with a great number of our responsible Washington citizens regarding the principles of the wilderness system. These have been from all walks of life and in many categories of business. I can only state what appears to be a great unanimity of opinion that this system is a necessity. We in the Northwest are a population of outdoor lovers. We want some wilderness left for our children.

In summary, I wish to state a self-evident but basic fact that has been mentioned before: A wilderness area can always be opened up if it can be demonstrated in the future that it is in the public interest. We cannot, however, create this unique type of area once it is invaded. Thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Doctor, for your fine statement. The next witness, Mr. Hugh Russell, Jr., of Seattle. Would you like to summarize your statement and have the statement included in the record at this point?

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STATEMENT OF HUGH H. RUSSELL, JR., SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I would like that whole statement in the record.

Senator JACKSON. All right, and then go ahead with your 5-minute statement in any way you want.

Mr. RUSSELL. These maps I wanted to give you so you would know the area better. This is an index to topographic mapping in Washington, which has the Olympic Peninsula. It gives the dates it was mapped and the dates it was surveyed, and explored.

I wish to also quote for the record that in the last session of the Washington State Legislature there was pressure put on the city of Seattle Water Department, for which I work, to open up their watershed lands for public use and pleasure, and we objected to this primarily because we felt that it would raise the cost of water and destroy the pure mountain quality of our water.

In the salute to our flag there are the words "with liberty and justice for all." This is intended to mean special interest groups, majority and particularly minority groups or interests.

A nation's people have a successful democracy only to the extent that they are mature enough to defend and practice democracy for the other person or group as well as for themselves. To possess sufficient vision so as to consider the long-term objectives and benefits that a minority group may possess and be dedicated to protect. Over and above what the majority of people may consider immediate short term gains for only their immediate generation's benefit.

True, the wilderness is used by the minority of our people, but so are the libraries, blood banks, night schools, YMCA, and YWCA, art and historical museums. All of these things and many more are made available for the majority of our people's use, but are they used to maximum benefit? No. If they were, life would be fascinatingly more interesting to the majority of people in this city and every other community in the land. The irony of what has been said is that all of these things are free economically, or very nominal in cost, to the pocketbook so that everyone can afford them.

I wish to make a few quotations here from the Bend, Oreg., hearing. For example, Harry S. Mosebrook of the pulpwood industries objects to the wilderness bill because, as he states, "a National Wilderness Preservation System would unnecessarily freeze large areas of land and resources for a single use for a small number of people, thereby eliminating the multiple-use management of the lands in the wilderness system."

The answers I have numbered below. No. 1, if that is the case the lumber industry should have started practicing timber conservation 50 years earlier than they claim they have. No. 2, it means that Weyerhaeuser series of timber regrowth and conservation projects are just a lot of bunk and that they haven't been so successful as their ads in the Saturday Evening Post claim they have. No. 3, the total available cutable timber in the Olympic Forest would, with today's mechanical chain saws and logging equipment, last, at the very most, 10 years. At the end of that time the lumber industry would be right back where they are today, only they would have postponed their ailment for approximately 10 years and during that time curtailed further development of what conservation programs they may have

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already started. No. 4, I have yet to see a second growth or thinned-out area still suitable as a national park or recreation area. No. 5, Governor Langlie stated once before, on the same issue, that the forests have been getting along for hundreds of years before man came here and will continue to do if left alone.

Germany as a nation did not come into existence until 1873, but by the 1880's they had achieved great success in their reforestation and conservation program, and continued to progress in this field until the advent of World War II.

Denmark for years had produced Douglas-fir trees with three times the yield that our American forests produce today, and their soil never has been as good as ours. By the way, the Douglas-fir was obtained from this country originally.

Executive Vice President W. D. Hagenstein, of the Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oreg., quoted: "Wilderness areas are generally remote and hence accessible to relatively few." (*a*) Young families with small children can't very well walk 15 to 20 miles into a wilderness if they want to take the youngsters along; (*b*) older people on the average haven't the stamina to invade these areas very far; (*c*) workingmen don't often have the time or money to explore these areas whose vastness requires either considerable time by foot or an expensive pack trip which few can afford; (*d*) these areas also provide a real worry to the Federal forest managers who must protect them against fire and in some instances have been up against it when serious insect epidemics have broken out.

The answers I have numbered below. No. 1: If that is the case, any young family who tries to hike into a forest 15 or 20 miles the first time with or without kids should have their heads examined. That would be like skiing off of a skijump the first time you had skis on or trying to set a swimming record when you could hardly dogpaddle.

No. 2 answer to (*b*): Of course, older persons don't have the stamina. How many hunters every year die of heart attacks during hunting season because they sit in an office all the rest of the year and don't take care of themselves physically?

No. 3 answer to (*c*): I would like to know what Mr. Hagenstein means by "workingmen." Doctors work harder with their hands and minds than grave diggers do with their backs. The average man with the 40-hour week has more time than the doctor. It is just a matter of using time most efficiently, and here people are hollering for a 30-hour week. And where do they all already spend most of their leisure time? Improving their minds to make a better living? No; that takes too much effort. It is spent making mountains out of molehills in routine household tasks, such as watching TV on sunny days and gaining unnecessary weight. As far as the pack trip is concerned, sure, if you put as much planning into it as going down to the corner tavern to buy a beer, of course it is going to cost money, but if you split the cost between several persons, put in a month of work planning the trip, there is no reason whatsoever why a pack trip shouldn't be very successful and comparatively inexpensive, about $10 a day for everything. But, a so-called workingman also has to be a thinking one and do some careful advance planning for the trip.

No. 4 answer to (*d*): It has definitely been proven that 90 percent of all forest fires are man caused, and with reasonable caution and

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commonsense can be entirely eliminated. There is adequate literature available telling how to build and extinguish campfires. As for the insect epidemics, it is the same old story of man upsetting the balance of nature by killing off predatory animals, thus winding up with too many deer who eventually starve to death. More domestic trees and animals are subject to diseases than are the wild ones.

Senator JACKSON. I am sorry; we are trying to adhere to the rules. You have gone 7 minutes. The entire statement will be included in the record. I don't want to be unfair, but the only question is, I am pressed here by people from out of town who have to leave. I am sure you understand; we are just trying to be equitable. Very fine statement. The entire statement will be in the record at this point.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. HUGH H. RUSSELL, JR.

In the salute to our flag, there are the words "with liberty and justice for all." This is intended to mean special interests groups, majority and particularly minority groups or interests.

A nation's people have a successful democracy only to the extent that they are mature enough to defend and practice democracy for the other person or group as well as for themselves. To possess sufficient vision so as to consider the long-term objectives and benefits that a minority group may possess, and be dedicated to protect.

Over and above what the majority of people may consider immediate short-term gains for only their immediate generation's benefit. True, the wilderness is used by the minority of our people, but so are the libraries, blood banks, night schools, YMCA's and YWCA's, art and historical museums. All of these things and many more are made available for the majority of our people's use, but are they used to maximum benefit? No; if they were, life would be fascinatingly more interesting to the majority of people in this city and every other community in the land.

The irony of what has been said is that all of these things are free economically or very nominal in cost to the pocketbook so that everyone can afford them. The majority of people are just too lazy and negative thinking to get up and get out and see what is available. The majority would rather take the course of least resistance because the things that the minority take the effort to stand up and fight for, just take too much effort on the part of the majority to chip in and help out, they with all of their timesaving gadgets would rather go from home to work and back again with their heads stuck in TV between times.

Sure, the minority use the wilderness, but they also represent all financial strata of our society, occupations, and emotions, and for that matter, the minority study at correspondence coures, are too busy trying to do a good job in their livelihood to complain or gripe about it. They furnish leadership in Congress, know how to make love to their wives and/or to their husbands, and know how to do a good job washing and taking care of their cars and homes.

The persons who rest on the oars of life are going backward and criticize the minority who do the rowing of the ship of state and/or wilderness. Any person who takes the reins of leadership will always be criticized; you can't be a leader in wilderness preservation or anything else and expect to win a popularity contest and have any backbone left.

Harry S. Mosebrook of the pulpwood industries objects to the wilderness bill because, as he states, "A national wilderness preservation system would unnecessarily freeze large areas of land and resources for a single use for a small number of people, thereby eliminating the multiple-use management of the lands in the wilderness system."

(1) If that is the case, the lumber industry should have started practicing timber conservation 50 years earlier than they claim they have.

(2) It means that Weyerhauser's series of timber regrowth and conservations projects are just a lot of bunk and that they haven't been as successful as their ads in the Saturday Evening Post claim they have.

(3) The total available cutable timber in the Olympic Forest would with today's mechanical chain saws and logging equipment last, at the very most, 10

years. At the end of that time, the lumber industry would be right back where they are today, only they would have postponed their ailment for approximately 10 years and during that time curtailed further development of what conservation programs they may have already started.

(4) I have yet to see a second-growth or thinned-out area still suitable as a national park or recreation area.

(5) Governor Langlie stated once before, on the same issue, that the forests have been getting along for hundreds of years before man came here and will continue to do so if left alone.

Germany as a nation did not come into existence until 1873, but by the 1880's they had achieved great success in their reforestation and conservation program, and continued to progress in this field until the advent of World War II. Denmark for years had produced Douglas-fir trees with three times the yield that our American forests produce today, and their soil never has been as good as ours. By the way, the Douglas-fir was obtained from this country originally.

If further graphic examples are needed, look at China. It has been proven that 2,500 years ago, 80 percent of its barren hills were covered by thriving forests and they provided adequate flood control and water tables at the time. Italy is another example. Most buildings are made of stone, which means, for all practical purposes, their houses are overbuilt and their use is less flexible to changing living conditions. Italy's land at one time had ample timber resources and a thriving shipbuilding industry serving the Mediterranean Sea area. Now with their forests expended, their economy is that much less flexible.

Teddy Roosevelt was instrumental in getting protection for our wilderness areas. This wilderness bill will reinforce the policies that were originally laid down by Teddy Roosevelt.

"It is accordingly declared to be the policy of Congress (1) to secure the dedication of an adequate system of areas of wilderness to serve the recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical needs of the people; and (2) to provide for the protection of these areas and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness. Pursuant to this policy the Congress gives sanction to the continued preservation as wilderness of those areas federally owned or controlled that are within national parks, national forests, national wildlife refuges, or other public lands, and that have so far retained under their Federal administration the principal attributes of their primeval character. It is pursuant to this policy and sanction that the national wilderness preservation system is established.

"The units of this system designated for inclusion by this act, and those that may later be designated in accordance with its provisions, shall be so protected and administered as to preserve their wilderness character" (wilderness bill from p. 2, line 19, to p. 3, line 12).

These lines sum up the whole bill in a nutshell.

Executive Vice President W. D. Hagenstein of the Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oreg., quoted, "Wilderness areas are generally remote and hence accessible to relatively few.

"(*a*) Young families with small children can't very well walk 15 to 20 miles into a wilderness if they want to take the youngsters along.

"(*b*) Older people on the average haven't the stamina to invade these areas very far.

"(*c*) Workingmen don't often have the time or money to explore these areas whose vastness requires either considerable time by foot or an expensive pack trip which few can afford.

"(*d*) These areas also provide a real worry to the Federal forest managers who must protect them against fire, and in some instances, have been up against it when serious insect epidemics have broken out."

In answer to the statements, I will break them down into letters (*a*) through (*d*) and answer by corresponding numbers of (1) through (4), or as many as I need.

(1) Answer to (*a*): Any young family who tries to hike into a forest 15 or 20 miles the first time with or without kids, should have their heads examined. That would be like skiing off of a skijump the first time you had skis on or trying to set a swimming record when you could hardly dogpaddle.

(2) Answer to (*b*): Of course, older persons don't have the stamina—how many hunters every year die of heart attacks during hunting season because they sit in an office all the rest of the year and don't take care of themselves physically.

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(3) Answer to (*c*): I would like to know what Mr. Hagenstein means by "workingmen." Doctors work harder with their hands and minds than gravediggers do with their backs. The average man with the 40-hour week has more time than the doctor. It is just a matter of using time most efficiently, and here people are hollering for a 30-hour week. And where do they already spend most of their leisure time? Improving their minds to make a better living. No. That takes too much effort. It is spent making mountains out of molehills in routine household tasks, such as watching TV on sunny days and gaining unnecessary weight. As far as the pack trip is concerned, sure, if you put as much planning into it as going down to the corner tavern to buy a beer, of course it is going to cost money, but if you split the cost between several persons, put in a month of work planning the trip, there is no reason whatsoever why a pack trip shouldn't be very successful and comparatively inexpensive, about $10 a day for everything. But, a so-called workingman also has to be a thinking one and do some careful advance planning for the trip.

(4) Answer to (*d*): It has definitely been proven that 90 percent of all forest fires are man caused, and with reasonable caution and commonsense can be entirely eliminated. There is adequate literature available telling how to build and extinguish campfires. As for the insect epidemics, it is the same old story of man upsetting the balance of nature by killing off predatory animals, thus winding up with too many deer who eventually starve to death. More domestic trees and animals are subject to diseases than are the wild ones.

It is earnestly hoped that this wilderness bill is sucessfully passed and that the Olympic National Park can take its rightful place along with Yosemite, Yellowstone, and our other great national parks. We need to educate the visiting public to appreciate the unhurried greatness and craftsmanship of Mother Nature, and the many indirect benefits that wilderness areas furnish manmade superficial civilization.

We need wild areas as a comparison of man's progress, his grace, gentleness, creativeness, and harshness, and, for that matter, where he has slipped backward in his philosophy of and on life in general.

Humans need a place where they can experience and exercise their vision, meditation, and planning without economic limitations or being judged as a person by how well he keeps up with the Joneses or pays the mortgage—where a person can acquire and add to his native ability and show he has what it takes to show leadership in planning a trip and laying out plans and working with persons as a member of a team unhampered by redtape, but propelled by determination to see a trip through rain or shine.

Wilderness areas will serve as outlets for man's leadership abilities that he can't always express on his job of earning a living.

Wilderness is a symbol. Hope for those who can't always be on the sport pages or prominent in civic affairs. Wilderness is something to cherish and look forward to during the hours of civilized toil of making a living.

A man may never have run in a track event or race in any sports, but if he fights on behalf of this wilderness bill, he will have participated in the biggest race of all time—to protect the race of mankind.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Burr Singleton, of Manson.

STATEMENT OF BURR SINGLETON, LAKE CHELAN, WASH.

Mr. SINGLETON. Thanks, gentlemen, for the privilege of permitting me to air my views and frustrations.

My name is Burr Singleton of Lake Chelan, and I represent Singleton alone.

Senator JACKSON. Would you like to have your entire statement in the record and just hit the highlights? Why don't you do that? Is that all right? You may be seated.

Mr. SINGLETON. I'd rather stand up.

Senator JACKSON. Anyway that is helpful to you.

Mr. SINGLETON. This petitioner is duly appreciative of the privilege of addressing this hearing on the revised wilderness bill, S. 1123, by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the U.S. Senate.

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For consideration by this committee are submitted, most respectfully, the following observations and conclusions:

S. 1123, the revised wilderness bill, is urgently needed, and needed immediately. But with these amendments; a clause under "Provided" of section 2, subhead (*a*), should read: "Determinations regarding national forest areas classified as primitive shall not be made within 2, nor later than 20 years after the date of passage of this act." This change should be made for the following reasons:

(1) It is fairly obvious that the Forest Service, while giving lip service to multiple use and sustained yield, is in fact committed to logging as the dominant use.

(2) Whereas the dominant use should be water resource. The need for water is doubling every 30 years. The bottom of the barrel is now being dipped. The Province of British Columbia can and may divert into the Fraser part of the flow of the Columbia. The increasing population of California may in time have sufficient political leverage to divert more. Before authorizing cutting of the sustaining forest cover in the watersheds of the public domains, the Forest Service should avail itself of the study of the reports of the President's Water Resource Policy Commission.

(3) Logging of dedicated wilderness, wild, and primitive areas, should not be permitted pending the scheduled report, in 1961, by the Outdoors Recreation Resources Review Commission.

(4) It should be kept in mind that logging and grazing, on one hand, are incompatible to the uses of water resource and recreation, on the other.

As to the relative importance of these uses to the Nation, Sanderson states: "In 1948 the Federal receipts from water use was $255 million; from recreation, $20 million; logging, $19 million; grazing, $2 million." Since 1948 the values of water and recreation have greatly increased. Logging and grazing have diminished.

The adverse attitude of the Forest Service toward uses other than logging is evidenced by the nearly complete exclusion of the forest cover from the projected Glacier Park Wilderness Area in its most scenic streams.

Pertinent to the consideration of the need of S. 1123 is this summary by the President's Water Resource Policy Commission:

> We have destroyed forests, leaving barren mountainsides, from which rainwater and melting snow pour unchecked; we have overplowed and overgrazed our lands; we have dangerously increased soil erosion, allowing precious soil to be carried to the sea, muddying our streams, filling our reservoirs and increasing the damage from floods.
>
> If these wastes continue unchecked, they will impoverish us and our children. In conservation, as in use, water is the key resource.

Recreational use is compatible and complementary to water resource use. Logging and grazing are adverse to both. Grazing by sheep leaves the soil impervious to runoff infiltration.

Your petitioner has had 50 years' familiarity with the projected Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Here forests cover precipitous mountainsides that approach 45°. The Forest Service intends to clear-cut, burning all remaining plant cover, and the accumulated humus of centuries, that the virgin soil may be exposed for restocking. This folly will leave the mountain open to erosion, to avalanche, to fire, to windthrow of adjacent standing cover, causing early run-

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offs and frequent floods. Streams will silt; pollution of air and water ensue. Silting of the reservoirs back of the dams on the Columbia will follow, resulting in impaired power potential.

The Nation's finest scenery faces desecration. For these reasons the immediate passage of the wilderness bill is urged.

The prime resources of our inland empire are (1) a bright sun, (2) pure air, (3) crystal-clear water. The high Cascades and their forest cover have served as air and water conditioners, maintaining both free of pollution. Denuding the slopes and burning the cover will forever end these blessings.

And without justification. Lumber is now surplus, 45,000 woodworkers were without employment the spring of 1958. This number is not far less this spring of 1959. There is timber available to supply full employment outside of dedicated areas, wilderness, wild and primitive. One hundred million board feet of windthrow fell in 1958 in the Randal Forest alone, resulting largely from exposure through clear cutting.

Wisdom dictates that a protective corridor be created, say, 40 miles wide extending from Adams and St. Helens to the British Columbia boundary; including all the headwaters of all the watersheds on both sides of the Cascades, with the uses of logging and grazing forbidden. Those of water resource and recreation encouraged.

This would insure the continuation of the blessings of bright sun, clean air, and pure water for those in the whole of eastern Washington. Give sanctuary, where the Nation's smog-filled lungs could be refreshed. Where throats have surcease from sewerage. Wilderness is for the multitude, not for the few.

The Forest Service has left the appraisal of water needs out of the equation. But this from the bulletin of the Regional Researcher:

> There is enough soil precariously perched on our hillsides to fill all the lakes and reservoirs in existence or yet to be built. We manage water largely by managing the land on which it falls, over which it flows, and through which it percolates.

To this end logging and grazing are mismanagement.

Again from the bulletin:

> Reservoir life has no value after 80 percent of the storage space is lost.

The power and reservoir potential of the Columbia is thus being threatened. All streams flowing from the Cascades should be kept free from silt and pollution.

Unacceptable before revision, the current Glacier Peak proposal that is now presented by the Forest Service looks like a desiccated hookworm and just as nauseous.

Accompanying this map are these statements under the signature of the regional forester to which this petitioner has taken the liberty to make running comment:

> This water resource will not be affected by the proposal.

Untrue.

> Harvesting of commercial timber in the valleys will be done in such a way as to protect the scenic and recreational values.

Nonsense; it's all mountainside and the end will be a debacle.

> Full protection has been given to the uses of the area as well as coordinating wilderness values with existing and forthcoming developments.

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Scant protection forsooth.

About 3,200 people have visited this area in 1958.

This number must have been drawn from a hat—no count was made.

Establishment of the Glacier Peak wilderness area is in harmony with the multiple-use concept of the national forest management.

In harmony with logging and grazing only.

The Chief Forester is credited by the regional forester for responsibility of having determined the boundaries of the currently revised projected Glacier Peak wilderness. One is inclined to assume that this determination was accomplished not by the Chief Forester but by his superior, the Secretary of Agriculture. And is in keeping with the stupid political philosophy that lost irreparably the 5 million acre-feet of water storage in Hells Canyon. Grave and irreparable loss to the Nation is here threatened to its wilderness areas.

This consideration prompts this petitioner to urge again the amendment of subhead (*a*) of section 2 of S. 1123 to delay the determination of boundaries for 2 years.

To urge also amendment of section 3(*c*)(1), to forbid the grazing of livestock except for pack animals in the headwaters of watersheds.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Singleton, I want to compliment you on all the trouble you have gone to. You are your own researcher.

Mr. SINGLETON. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. How long have you been interested in this water resource problem?

Mr. SINGLETON. Two years at least.

Senator JACKSON. Two years?

Mr. SINGLETON. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Sounds like it is longer than that.

Mr. SINGLETON. I think the loggers were rather stupid not to have accepted the wilderness proposal of 2 years ago. Then the Secretary of Agriculture would have been free to do just as he wants. Now he can't.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement.

Mr. L. V. Venable, representing the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF L. V. VENABLE, REPRESENTING THE PORT ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FORKS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND THE OLYMPIC DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. VENABLE. Gentlemen, in opposing Senate bill 1123, we state that this bill is not in the public interest under the definition of public interest being the greatest good for the greatest number. We are better qualified to speak on this subject than persons from the Eastern or Midwestern States, or even from the metropolitan areas of the West, because we live in the shadow of a tremendous wilderness. To us it is not just a place we might consider going for weekends or vacations. It is with us every day.

We live by the harvest of trees from State, Federal, and private lands and by their processing into pulp, plywood, paper, and many other products. We also live by the tourist dollar. We study the

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tourist. His habits and preferences and travel patterns are as important to us as books to a school or wheels to an automobile. The growth of the tourist industry here proves we are giving the tourists what they want. Furthermore, we can state positively that the average tourist is not interested in more wilderness unless he can see it from his automobile or from a viewpoint not more than a mile walk from his car.

We ask that you leave this room and travel mentally with us to a typical wilderness area. Incidentally, this hearing should be held in the wilderness, not in the courtroom.

Senator JACKSON. You mean today?

Mr. VENABLE. Any day. First, look at the lowlands that are now preserved for all time against logging, roads, or commercial developments. Much of the 3,400,000 acres in Oregon and Washington now set aside for this purpose will serve as an example, although there are more millions of acres in State and Federal holdings here that are identical. The trees are tall and the brush is thick. Dead timber lies heaped and tangled in many places. Canyons, gullies, and rock faces make penetration impossible to all but the most physically fit. Being lost 100 yards from a trail or road is not uncommon. Now let us look at a map and we see miles and miles of this through which there are no trails and no access. Why are there no trails? That is the question we ask of the wilderness advocates and receive no answer other than demands for more wilderness.

Now, let us travel to the high country, the snow peaks, the breathtaking views, the alpine meadows ablaze with flowers. Much of our preserved acreage in the two States is here, and since much of the terrain is open, the few trails are no handicap to the experienced climber and hiker. This is his country. It is so dedicated. Why then a new commission to administer it? What can a new commission do for a 10,000-foot chunk of rock and snow?

We have no confidence in statements of wilderness advocates who ask for more when they only use a small portion of what is now reserved for them. Many of us have climbed and walked and fished in these preserves and we favor them, but we are no more in favor of giving more land to a small, special privilege, one-purpose group than we would favor handing a 3-year-old child 75 hotcakes for breakfast. One is as ridiculous as the other.

Stop a hundred or a thousand persons at random on the streets of your own State. Ask them if they have ever hiked into a wilderness with a pack on their back to camp overnight. Ask them if they ever intend to. As a final question, ask them if they plan at any time to shoulder a pack and hike to an overnight camp in the State of Washington, and you will see how very few of our citizens are demanding more wilderness for their own use. Unfortunately, the small but vocal group backing Senate bill 1123 has gained the support of garden clubs, women's organizations, and nonrelated groups. This is understandable, because the concept of wilderness preservation is an attractive one. "Woodsman, spare that tree" is still recited in many American parlors even though they are furnished with wooden chairs and tables and walled with plywood supported by two-by-fours. To these people, being on record in favor of a bill labeled "wilderness preservation" is like being on record as opposed to sin and tuberculosis. It is difficult for them to understand why there should be any opposition.

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However, if we could show these sincere, well-meaning people the vast reserves now set aside, the lack of trails and access for their hiking and camping friends, the importance to the national economy of balanced multiple use of public lands, and what the administration of the present National Forest Service means to our school and road funds, to our futures and to our jobs, their support of this bill would vanish.

It is significant that the demands for creating more wilderness and wilderness commissions is much like the requests every Senator receives for cutting taxes. "Do it in the other fellow's State or district but don't stop the Federal benefits flowing here." The demand for more wilderness increases in direct proportion to the distance one lives from the area involved.

We say that the present Federal agencies handling public lands, and especially the Forest Service, are performing their jobs well. Recreation and resources are balanced. Change of multiple-use lands to one-purpose wilderness areas is not needed and is not in the public interest. Creating a commission with the broad powers and lack of limitations provided in this bill is dangerous and a luxury we cannot afford.

In 1961 the report of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Committee will be available and will serve as a factual, effective guide toward the need, if any, toward changing present recreation and resources handling. We ask that it be studied before any such far-reaching bill as 1123 is acted on. We ask, further, that you ignore the emotional cries of "timber baron," "crass commercialism," and, yes, even "bird watcher," and bear in mind that the advocates of this bill are seeking only more potential recreation. We who oppose it are fighting for our jobs, our homes, and our families, as well as for our recreation. Whose is the greater need?

Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Venable. The next witness, Dr. Fager, from Wenatchee.

STATEMENT OF DR. DONALD B. FAGER, WENATCHEE, WASH.

Dr. FAGER. Senator Jackson, ladies and gentlemen, I am Dr. Donald B. Fager, a practicing pediatrician in Wenatchee, Wash. The only way in which I agree with Reverend Johnson, who talked, is that I therefore believe in sex and children.

This talk is not going to be emotional, but I hope Mr. Venable, who talked before me, will listen carefully.

Opponents of wilderness bill S. 1123 state many vague half-truths concerning multiple-use restrictions of this bill. I would like first to comment on how this wilderness bill affects multiple-use land management.

Let's talk about timber. Timber harvest is excluded. Opponents of this bill state that this exclusion locks up vast timber resources. Closer scrutiny of facts and figures presented in "Timber Resources for America's Future," Forest Resource Report No. 14, U.S. Department of Agriculture, published January 1958, reveals the following:

(1) Over 98.5 percent of Washington State's timber volume is unaffected by the bill.

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(2) Over 99 percent of Washington State's commercial forest land is unaffected by the bill.

(3) Further evidence of the insignificance of these vast locked up timber resources is indicated by the fact that the annual allowable cut of proposed Glacier Peak wilderness area would sustain the State's forest industries for only 3 hours and 17 minutes. In fact, the total timber volume on all the State's wilderness and wild area would sustain this forest industry for less than 6 months, if they were turned loose on it.

Water, mineral, grazing: Use of water, mineral, and grazing resources is provided for in this bill in section 3, paragraph (c), parts 1 and 2, which states that domestic grazing will be allowed and continued in its present form. Prospecting, mining, and the establishment of reservoirs, water conservation works and road construction are authorized when they will serve the best interests of the United States.

Recreation. Opponents of the wilderness bill have made misleading statements concerning the effects of this bill on popular recreational uses. Major criticism is voiced on the basis that it would eliminate many miles of potential roadside recreation. Would not the 64,500 miles of planned Forest Service road in region 6 be adequate for future roadside recreation? Hiking in these wilderness areas is a rapidly expanding form of recreation. Evidence indicates that this family type of recreation is being received with the same enthusiasm as skiing has enjoyed for the past 10 years. Hiking requires no more physical endurance than skiing, hunting, or fishing. This gentleman climbed Mount Ranier with me last year. He is over 70 years of age. One can hardly believe that hunting and fishing will be improved in these wild areas by road development.

In summary of the multiple use features of this bill, timber harvest will be rightly excluded in keeping with wilderness preservation. Water, mineral, grazing, and recreational uses are provided by the authors.

Considerable opposition has been expressed to section 4 of the bill which creates a six member preservation council. The duties of this council are clearly stated. This council is very necessary in light of the recent appeasement of forest industries by the new Forest Service Glacier Peak wilderness proposal. In this proposal, deletion of forested valley corridors is not a compromise, but complete surrender by the Forest Service to industry pressure.

Further need of this council is indicated by the lack of recognition given by the Forest Service to the unique character of the Northern Cascades. This is evidenced by continued reduction in size from their original consideration in 1939 of over 600,000 acres, to the present proposal of 422,925 acres. Why this reduction in size when the following facts are considered:

These facts again are taken from their manual.

(1) The State's forest industries have available for use of over 1 billion board feet of annual mortality which lies unsalvaged in the forest.

(2) The State's forest industries have available for use 2.94 million acres of nonstocked or poorly stocked commercial forest land which in essence represents an area 3.2 times larger than all Forest Service wild and wilderness recreational areas in the State.

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(3) The annual growth impact losses are 1.8 times greater than the total commercial timber volume in the recently proposed Glacier Peak wilderness area.

In summary, the above facts clearly indicate a dire need for a farsighted wilderness planning council.

I would also like to defend this Wilderness Preservation bill against misleading comments recently released by the Natural Resources Department of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. They bluntly state that the bill "removes technical management of large areas of public land from administration by the existing agencies." They also state that large areas would be added to static preservation. These claims are entirely false according to provisions in section 2, paragraph (a) of the wilderness bill. Wilderness, wild, primitive and roadless areas have been established by Regulations L–20, U–1, and U–2 for dedication to wilderness recreation use. These regulations make no provision for flexible administration or technical management. This bill does not add to, or delete from any areas already established as wilderness, wild, primitive or roadless. The chamber of commerce release also states that the bill "would not allow adequate protection of our forests from fire, insects and disease." To the contrary, section 3, paragraph (c), part 1, provides for control of insects and disease. This same section also permits use of aircraft. Nothing in these two provisions would alter present protection against fire, insects, or disease control.

This testimony has defended the wilderness bill against false claims of vast resource lock up and single use management. It has advocated the great need for a farsighted wilderness preservation council to guide and plan for the future wilderness needs. Wilderness is a valuable natural resource belonging to the people; when once destroyed it can never be replaced. Its preservation for educational, scientific, and recreational use is part of a balanced conservation program essential in the survival of our civilized culture.

Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Doctor. Mr. Don Schmechel please.

STATEMENT OF DONALD A. SCHMECHEL, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. SCHMECHEL. Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, with the thought, which I hope is not naive, that there may be some in the audience who have an open mind on this subject, I will read my very brief statement.

As a resident of Seattle for more than 10 years, I wish to indicate my personal support for the wilderness bill in its present revised form.

Almost everyone will agree that protection similar to that afforded by the bill is desirable for some areas in the United States. The only real questions are where and how much. We are fortunate that our country is large enough in area and sufficiently rich in resources to afford some such protection for the foreseeable future. We are even more fortunate that the issue has been raised now while there is still time to do something.

Like many others who have come to Seattle and the Northwest area from other parts of the United States, I came in part because of the lure of the unique and magnificent mountain and wilderness

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areas which can be enjoyed in their original natural condition. I might add, I haven't climbed Mount Rainier, but I am glad to see I have a few years left in which to do it. I am reminded that my native State points with pride to a mountain 2,000 feet high as a scenic attraction. I won't identify the State, so we won't lose any votes, Senator Jackson.

Senator JACKSON. Most of those people are out here, I'm sure, living in the State.

Mr. SCHMECHEL. To those who say that there is already sufficient protection for the areas now included in the bill, I would suggest that the extent of the opposition to the bill even in its present rather limited form would indicate the need for more protection.

The risk that this bill will create a framework and a precedent for the inclusion of other areas which should not be included is a risk faced in most desirable legislation. Future problems will have to be dealt with on their own merits. Similarly, if in the future the public interest requires the deletion of some of the areas now included in the bill, this should and will be done.

I am impressed that the bill in its present form is very modest both as to the timing and the extent of areas included, and should answer most, if not all, of the fears expressed by critics of the earlier versions of the bill. I hope that this session of Congress will enact the bill and preserve for all of us and posterity the opportunity to enjoy the areas protected by the bill in as close to their original natural condition as possible.

I might add only one thing on this point, which others, too, have mentioned, that somehow this is being locked up for sole or exclusive use. There is no use, as I see it, of the State of Washington at least, whether it be for mining or for skiing or for water resources, almost any use you can mention, which is not in some sense exclusive and only for the use of some particular group, and this is not a bad thing.

It is equally true here, however, that there is a significant group of people who will and can enjoy the preservation of these wilderness areas for themselves and others and they are entitled just as much to that opportunity as is the person who wishes to develop a mine, or ski hill, or whatever else he may be interested in doing, and I feel that in that respect this is not a sole or exclusive use, but it is in the same sense as other uses, a magnificent use of one of our resources for the particular use which is a benefit to those who use it, and others as well.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for a very fine statement.

Mr. SCHMECHEL. Mr. Chairman, I also have here a statement on behalf of Mr. Alan F. Black, who was not able to stay but asked me to submit his for the record.

Senator JACKSON. All right. His statement will be included at this point in the record. Would you be good enough to identify Mr. Black for the record and indicate what his business is and what his position is on it?

Mr. SCHMECHEL. Yes, Mr. Chairman. He is associated with the saw mill industry as secretary-treasurer of the Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Co. I believe he is writing this letter primarily as an individual.

Senator JACKSON. He is writing it as an individual?

Mr. SCHMECHEL. Yes; that is correct.

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Senator JACKSON. In support of the bill?

Mr. SCHMECHEL. In support of the bill, that is correct.

(The letter referred to follows:)

SEATTLE CEDAR LUMBER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Seattle, Wash., March 30, 1959.

Re the wilderness bill, S. 1123.

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: I was born and raised in the Pacific Northwest. I have been in the lumber business for 8 years. I cannot see where the wilderness bill S. 1123 would jeopardize or handicap present industry, and in particular the forest-products industry, in this area. No timberlands would be removed from stands now already available to the forest products industry since this bill simply gives protection to presently protected areas. It does not protect additional land not now already protected under existing conditions. For this reason, this bill does not appear to me to endanger commercial interests. As a businessman, I strongly support this piece of legislation.

I feel this bill will do much for the long-range development of the Pacific Northwest and other parts of the country in better defining those areas which are to be left available for recreation and enjoyment by the public. Certainly, from the tourist industry standpoint, this bill has long-range favorable implications which are important.

From a personal point of view, I strongly favor recognizing and defining those areas now protected but whose status is vague and indefinite without this bill. Through school and college I spent a part of each summer hiking and camping in the national parks, national forests, and wild and wilderness areas of this State. Today my wife and children, along with an increasing number of other families, are making use of the areas which this bill protects and defines. There is an increasing awareness that, in today's fast-moving and mechanized society, it is of real value to seek refuge occasionally in an atmosphere of quiet which is removed from the roadside streams of traffic and commercialism. Certainly my children and the youth of future generations deserve to have areas clearly laid aside for their use as places in which to grow physically and spiritually, and in which to develop those traits of individuality which are so important to the future of this Nation. I plead that the passage of the wilderness bill S. 1123 would be an important step forward in achieving these goals.

Very truly yours,

ALAN F. BLACK, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Senator JACKSON. All right; fine. I am trying to follow this list of urgent requests up here. Mr. Greathouse from the Arlington Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF EARL E. GREATHOUSE, REPRESENTING THE ARLINGTON (WASH.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. GREATHOUSE. This is a statement in opposition to Senate bill 1123.

Senator JACKSON. State your name for the record just so the reporter will have it.

Mr. GREATHOUSE. I am Earl E. Greathouse; I am from Arlington, Wash.

The Arlington Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the wilderness bill which would create another governmental agency having jurisdiction over wilderness areas within the national forests. We acknowledge that there is need for the preservation, in their natural state, of certain recreational areas.

We believe that preservation requires wise management. The U.S. Forest Service is the agency which has developed and has proved

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itself capable of administering the multiple-use policy regarding all of the natural resources within the national forests.

We believe that the creation of a new Federal agency dealing with areas within the national forests would only complicate the administration of these forests.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Greathouse; we appreciate your statement. Did you have anything else you wanted in the record?

Mr. GREATHOUSE. No; just that statement.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. The next witness, Mr. J. D. Bronson, representing the Western Pine Association. Mr. Bronson, you may proceed; just identify yourself.

STATEMENT OF JAMES D. BRONSON, REPRESENTING THE WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION

Mr. BRONSON. Senator, my name is James D. Bronson; I am not going to read this statement. I will just submit it.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, the statement will be included in the record at this point. You may summarize your statement.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. D. BRONSON, PRESIDENT OF WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION

My name is James D. Bronson. I appear before you today in my capacity as president of the Western Pine Association. I have been associated with the lumber industry for over 30 years. I was president of Cascade Lumber Co. of Yakima, Wash., prior to its merger with Boise Cascade Corp., and am now assistant to the president, lumber production, of the Boise Cascade Corp. In my lumber career I have been educated in forestry at Yale University and have worked in forests and am familiar with the technical aspects of forests and their management. As president of the Western Pine Association, I am pleased to appear before you today on Senate bill 1123. Last year the association gave testimony on Senate bill 4028.

I wish it to be clearly understood that I am not here to criticize wilderness areas. The statements which I am making with reference to them are put in to explain the conclusions.

First, we are not here to oppose the principle of wilderness-area use. We favor a system of wilderness use, provided areas set aside meet certain standards. We would recommend that areas set aside contain representative tracts of commercial timberland but not an overbalance of such lands, especially at lower elevations or bordering lands managed for timber production. We already do have a vast wilderness system, and to the best of our knowledge there is no threat whatever to this wilderness. Specialists in the Federal service have seen the need for wilderness-type management as part of the multiple-use concept of management. Today the wilderness areas that have been set aside are in their original wild form.

I wish to emphasize that by the very nature of our forest growth, highly productive land will fall within wilderness areas. Billions of feet of commercial timber is now so included. For example, in the Olympic National Park and Rainier National Park there are some of the most beautiful virgin forests in the world. They are already within the wilderness-area concept of management. These parks extend from sea level to 14.000 feet in elevation.

Wilderness areas by their very nature will often include large amounts of strategic natural resources, such as timber, which we know may be needed for national defense or needed to be developed to maintain our country's economic position in world affairs. Forest management is a continuing process and we should be working now on forest production for the future from all lands needed for future crop use.

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Recently the Forest Service of the United States presented an analysis of our timber resources. I quote from a portion of this analysis as follows:

"The area available for timber growing is being steadily reduced by urban and industrial development * * *. Rights-of-way for highways, including timber access roads, pipelines, powerlines, and communication lines also encroach upon the area available for timber growing * * * further significant reductions in the acreage of land devoted to growing trees should be avoided in general or should be made with full realization that such withdrawals may adversely affect future timber supplies * * *. Forestry is not a short time proposition * * *. Where the Nation stands in timber supply in the year 2000 will depend upon actions taken during the next 2 decades."

Proponents point out that we will have the timber included in wilderness areas for use when we need it. However, a wilderness area is not necessarily in the best public interest as a means of growing timber and providing multiple use of forest land for the general public. Intensive forestry must be practiced on more and more timber growing lands if we are to have an adequate supply of timber to meet the basic needs of our growing population in the future.

Forests in wilderness areas, especially where they border managed timberlands, hold the threat of fire and insect and disease outbreaks that can imperil managed lands as well as wilderness. Although there is provision for insect control in the proposed bill, the very inaccessibility of wilderness stands makes prompt and efficient control of forest enemies difficult. Forest insects and disease go from an endemic to an epidemic stage of development in short periods of time, and require prompt action for effective control.

Most people, I am sure, believe the wilderness area would naturally be one where wildlife of all sorts, such as deer, elk, bear, and birds, would thrive. This, however, is not necessarily so. Wilderness areas in some type forests of the West are really areas that are barren insofar as game is concerned. When timber stands have been logged selectively, the undercover of the forests have improved and additional feed has been provided for deer and elk. Wildlife has increased rapidly in numbers after the area was opened up. Game department authorities would point out that where there is not sufficient feed for the wild game available the size of the game herd is automatically reduced. With the provision of additional food by opening up the forest, the game crop is rapidly increased.

We do not endorse the concept that preservation of an extensive wilderness system without access thereto is in the public interest. On the contrary, our day-to-day dealings with the public searching outdoor recreation clearly indicates that accessible, roaded areas are those used mostly heavily by outdoor enthusiasts. Existing wilderness areas, especially in the West, are ones which require physical stamina that most people do not possess in order to get into and enjoy the beauty of the wilderness itself. For example, in Yakima County the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area provides several thousand acres of the most scenic country imaginable. In the 30-plus years that I have lived in the Yakima area, I do not believe an average of 20 people a year have been able to visit the Goat Rocks area. The terrain and characteristics of the country are so rugged that only a few hardy people are able to make the trip and enjoy it.

Wilderness area boundary placement should be entrusted to qualified, professionally trained land management experts. We have found the Forest Service management and administration of wilderness areas to be of high caliber and urge their continuation. In this we address ourselves not only to the wilderness bill but also to statements we have heard that the Forest Service authority over such areas could be in jeopardy.

In conclusion, we would like to state that we do not believe this legislation is timely. The detailed study of the country's recreational needs being made by the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission should be taken into account in developing a wilderness program. We look to this Commission to determine the proportion of land that should be set aside for wilderness, and that proportion that should be devoted to multiple use. We especially see no need for a Wilderness Council as proposed in the bill. We believe the wilderness system is secure in the hands of the present administrative authority. We fear the precedent set by creation of one special-use council might be the forerunner of, as the Forest Service says, "statutory establishment of similar single-interest councils to be concerned with other individual national forest uses." We concur with the Forest Service view that the Council woud serve no really useful purpose, but might hamper multiple-use administration of national forests.

We understand one of the primary purposes of the proposed Council is to

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disseminate information. We have found no problems in seeking out wilderness information. We seriously doubt funds are needed to establish a new information vehicle. However, if the Congress feels that information is lacking, we suggest that it direct existing agencies to coordinate their information on wilderness matters.

One of our basic objections to the bill is the time limits set up to establish or disestablish wilderness areas. Frankly, we can see no reason why time limits are needed. Past experience has shown that wilderness areas already set aside have been well maintained. Why should we today make our judgment binding on future conditions. In retrospect, our opinions in 1929 on areas that were properly suitable for wilderness areas have been modified by changing conditions. The necessity for road development today might not be the same as necessity for road development, for example, 50 years from now.

Finally, we believe it is untimely and unnecessary to enact the type of legislation proposed in Senate bill 1123. We believe more thoughtful consideration can be given to wilderness planning as part of the whole recreational picture after the report of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission is completed. For those who fear catastrophe if they must wait until the report is ready, we again point out that the wilderness system is safe under the administration of existing agencies. The western pine lumber industry wants the wilderness system to be strong, sound, wise, and permanent.

Mr. BRONSON. I would like to, if possible, just make a brief summary of some of the things concerned in the statement.

Senator JACKSON. The statement will be included in its entirety.

Mr. BRONSON. This statement says nothing that hasn't already been said here, and I think for brevity it can be shortened by just my telling you that the Western Pine Association is an association of lumber manufacturers covering the 12 Western States. Included in that is the Black Hills of South Dakota. We have 12 districts; we elect our representatives to the standing committees that formulate the policies of our association from all of the small mills and others who are members of our association, and we do represent over 80 percent of the production of lumber that is maintained in the western pine region. So we do represent the majority of the lumber producers in the area.

I have been extremely interested in hearing the testimony that has been presented here today and to see what is apparently a conflict of interests, and I certainly don't relish the responsibility that you men have in trying to weed out the two particular points of view.

I think our points of view are somewhat similar if we could each understand each other just a little bit more closely. I think there is a little tolerance on the part of both of us that could help us in improving our understandings and relationships.

The more we are educated in the field of forestry, the more concerned we are with the responsibility which we have to the general public in administering forests and seeing that forests are properly administered for all uses, including wilderness use. And you will find in this statement that we do not oppose the principle of wilderness, in its normal form.

Senator JACKSON. Let me ask you this question: What is wrong with the concept of statutory protection to the wilderness areas? If you go along on the wilderness, and the wilderness is set up, what is wrong with having statutory protection rather than just an Executive order?

Mr. BRONSON. I think it is primarily the form of the statutory protection, in that it sets up a specific wilderness council that we are concerned with.

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Senator JACKSON. Let's forget about the council for a moment, but what is wrong with the idea? I think certainly the audience and people listening here must wonder, as you listen to both sides, in trying to be objective, as some of us are trying to be on this, I just——

Mr. BRONSON. Can I take just a minute to explain that position? I have heard testimony here about the withdrawal of areas from the wilderness system and the deep concern of the people involved in this room because those areas have been withdrawn under the present system. I think we are just as much concerned in our industry with the setup and setting up of what we consider to be essentially a propaganda council that can influence legislation to increase the size of wilderness areas. If the thing is frozen in somewhat of a status quo, if there is no particular period of exact determination, because I don't believe that we have the wisdom today to make the judgment for people 50 years from now, where roads go, but I think we should somehow incorporate the idea of a protection of a wilderness system for the general use of the public, and somehow if we can do it in the field of good practicing forest management, I don't believe that, in general, the members of our association would object to that, although there are many of them who are on the other extreme side of the position and who probably would say that isn't their point of view, because we do represent the average grassroots of the lumber-producing industry. We don't want to be held up as the black wolf of the industries.

Senator JACKSON. I commend you for your attitude. I don't think any of us are infallible about these things. I don't think that this is all a matter of black or white; sometimes a concept of gray comes into these things, and I think certainly most of the people who like the out-of-doors, and I think the people in the wood products industry by and large would like to see a solution to this problem.

Mr. BRONSON. We would. I think all of us love the outdoors, too.

Senator JACKSON. I think the lumber people realize the mistakes that have been made in the past, and the best evidence of it is their practice of conservation now to protect their own assets, and I think it certainly is paying out for them. But I noted in the bill, on page 5, it does, as far as the Forest Service is concerned, in effect freeze the wilderness system as of June 1, 1958. That is last June. It is true that the Secretary of Agriculture has 20 years in which to go over the matter, but I am wondering if there isn't some area here before these hearings are over where there can be some community of agreement, because I think that there is a general attitude on the part of witnesses to protect wilderness areas. I gather or get the impression, that it may be some of the difficulty over procedure, and maybe some comments in that area during the course of our hearings would be helpful.

I know that I am trying to review this as objectively as I can, listening very carefully to all the testimony, and maybe there is an area here where some agreement can be reached. I realize there are areas where you are not going to get opposing sides in agreement, but I want to commend you for your attitude.

Mr. BRONSON. Well, I just wanted to state that I can see that there are some very close agreements, and there are some very difficult areas of disagreement. The average persons, not having had forestry edu-

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cation or experience, it is very difficult for them to understand some of the things that lumber industries try to do for the benefit of forest conservation and the protection of the wilderness concept, as well as other problems involved in management.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Bronson.

Mr. H. O. Puhn, of Shelton, representing the Simpson Logging Co.

STATEMENT OF H. O. PUHN, REPRESENTING THE SIMPSON LOGGING CO.

Mr. PUHN. My name is H. O. Puhn; I am timber and land manager of the Simpson Logging Co. at Shelton, Wash. The Simpson Co. maintains forest lands and wood product operations in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California.

Our company opposes the enactment of S. 1123 on the grounds that multiple-use management of Federal lands as practiced by the agencies within the Departments of Agriculture and Interior would be materially weakened by the single-purpose effects of this legislation.

We are for constructive administration of public lands in the interest of wilderness, economic stability of communities, water resource conservation, and the maintenance of wildlife.

The withdrawal of large areas of public land for the single purpose of wilderness will not serve the general interests of the people residing in the West, nor of the public as a whole. Rather, the best public interests will be served by broadening the recreational and economic uses of land.

I notice that several of the proponents of this bill state that logging diminishes or completely destroys recreational value of the forest. We find that in our area that the reverse is actually true. An area that is opened up by logging roads will immediately open up that area to recreational uses. We find that more people will go in over a weekend into a basin that has had a logging road put into that area than formerly went in there during the entire season. So we believe that logging and recreation are completely compatible with each other.

Therefore, we oppose S. 1123 as restrictive and unnecessary.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Puhn; we appreciate having your statement.

Dr. Ogilvie, Seattle. Doctor, you go right ahead. Just state your name.

STATEMENT OF DR. ALFRED L. OGILVIE, SEATTLE, WASH.

Dr. OGILVIE. Senator Jackson, my name is A. L. Ogilvie; I am a Seattle dentist and a member of the teaching staff of the University of Washington. I speak as an individual.

Like many another professional man, I am, by temperament and early training, a conservationist. Therefore, I welcome this opportunity to testify in strong support of the wilderness bill for which hearings are now in progress. Although there can be little in the way of original thought unexpressed at this stage in the history of wilderness legislation, I intend at the very least to acquaint you with my firm conviction.

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Preservation of wilderness is not a simple matter, I realize, and the stakes are almost always high. In the State of Washington, extensive sectors of the northern Cascade Range have remained as they were before our time. This is only because of a peculiar combination of circumstances, among them being (1) the extent and nature of the U.S. Forest Service supervision, (2) the ready availability of resources shared by the mountain zone far nearer to tidewater and all transportation, (3) the physical character of the range and its approaches, (4) the relatively low population density of the State and the West in general, (5) the urban-rural ratio within this population, and (6) the heretofore neutral attitude of the urban component of the population to outdoor activity in general and to wilderness conservation in particular.

There are strong reasons to be found for the passage of the wilderness bill in a consideration of these very factors just mentioned. Population levels within the Nation, and the Western States particularly, are moving constantly upward. The population is younger in its average age than hitherto. Its members include a growing number of the young and the not so young who value the existence of wilderness. The majority of the inhabitants of our cities will never reach the remote meadows of Glacier Park or even its forested approach valleys on foot, but already an increasing number do seek out these regions each year.

Those who treasure both the valleys of forested approach, and the altitudes beyond are many. These individuals are never fully represented in a hearing. They belong, in fact, to every component group in the society. Our concern in preservation should include representative valleys if we are to serve the younger children and the many older men and women unable to reach higher altitudes on foot.

To many a parent the opportunity of transmitting an appreciation of balance in nature and the challenge of nature such as can be experienced in the remote and extensive Cascade wilderness is a priceless heritage. We can predict with assurance that this opportunity will be treasured even more in the years ahead.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your fine statement, Doctor. The next witness, Mr. Pete Gray, Camano Islanders, Inc.

STATEMENT OF PETE GRAY, REPRESENTING THE CAMANO ISLANDERS, INC.

Mr. GRAY. My name is Gray, Pete Gray; I reside on Camano Island. Occupation: Stump rancher. Education: None. I represent an organization from Camano Island, very unusual. It is neither mercenary nor on the conservation side of this issue. It is social. We have 213 members and they are all smart people. My number is 213. The other 212 are the smart ones.

Now, friends, I have heard people here mention about being a resident of the State for 5 and 10 years and climbing Mount Rainier, and so forth. Well, they named rivers, harbors, and counties after my ancestors. It's always been a puzzle to me ever since why they did that. And 70-year-old men climbing Mount Rainier. Well, I was past 70 when a construction crew that I was working on built Mount Rainier. Still got callouses.

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Senator JACKSON. Mr. Gray, we just want to interrupt a minute. I want to say that we want you to stay here for the full duration of the hearings. We are going to need you. As a matter of fact, we are going to have you on the staff here. We'll take you back to Washington.

Mr. GRAY. Haven't got a cent, Senator. Friends, this organization known as the Camano Islanders just meet and have potluck lunch. We are not acquainted with Eisenhower personally. We are not acquainted with any of the body politic. We are nonpartisan. I am not a member of any outdoor organization, but I was especially amused in trying to keep up with the instrumentality of this bill, because there have been some revisions. When it was first introduced, in the Senate, it just isn't that nationality today.

It was, as I dubbed it, the untouchable. Thou shalt not. We wanted that preserved for all the people so all of them could use it and still remain primitive. I couldn't figure that one out. Now they have amended that and the amendments have altered it to such ways that I think if we wait a little while they will amend it so that all the conservationists will be tickled to death to go out and go to work in the woods.

This 1123 today was news to old man Gray, and I have been reading and studying 1276, 846, and, by the way, what became of 846 and that Commission? Is that still in the service, Senator Jackson?

Senator JACKSON. It passed.

Mr. GRAY. But is the Commission serving?

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Laurance Rockefeller, I believe, is heading it right at the present time.

Mr. GRAY. This Commission on the 846 Senate bill was a commission of 15 men, 4 from the Senate, 4 from the House, 2 from the minority, and 2 from the majority party, plus 7 civilians selected by the President. They were to turn in a report not later than September 1, 1961. They were appropriated $2½ million. I wish I was on the committee. And I don't know yet; I'm still lost why the 4028 that superseded 846, and now it's amended again, when we are supposed to be waiting to see how the boys spent the $2½ million on this commission.

Senator JACKSON. Understand Mr. Rockefeller, who is the chairman of it, has received only $150,000.

Mr. GRAY. And the name of this organization—had to write it down because no one could remember it, the National Outdoor Recreational Reserve Commission. They'll report by September. Now we are debating whether we are going to have a limited use of these forests.

Friends, I am not of the woods; I never worked in the mills; I don't even own a handsaw, much less a chain saw, but I have been active in outdoor organizations. A past president of the Seattle Sportsmen's Association. Put on the sportsmen's show at Green Lake. The first elk was brought in, so that you know who's speaking, was brought in by Pete Gray. We love the woods, yet we try to be a realist. And when I look at this picture and hear these percentages and figures used—I'm not much on figures; I do not hail from the party that talks in decimal points, like 6 percent unemployed, 60-percent parity, 7 percent—I'm getting so I hardly believe the baseball scores. I'm against the bill.

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Senator JACKSON. Thank you; we appreciate your statement. We may need you again; the hearings aren't over.

(Chairman James E. Murray subsequently directed the following communication be placed in the record:)

CAMANO ISLAND, STANWOOD, WASH.,
March 27, 1959.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: We protest the recently stated opposition of the American Automobile Association and of the Camano Islanders to the wilderness bill, S. 1123.

The AAA opposition was a decision of the directors, with the membership given no chance to vote. A great many AAA members have expressed approval of the wilderness bill and resent the decision by the directors to oppose it.

The Camano Islanders is a group largely made up of real estate promoters, loggers, resort owners, who are interested in commercial development and tourist attraction to the exclusion of everything else and not representative of the whole population of Camano Island.

We strongly urge your support of the wilderness bill, S. 1123, and request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. LEBLOND.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Michael Lazara, for the Washington State Forestry Conference, is the next witness.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL P. LAZARA, REPRESENTING THE WASHINGTON STATE FORESTRY CONFERENCE

Mr. LAZARA. I can tell you one thing, Senator: After Mr. Gray's material, my material will be an anticlimax.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir. We went a little overboard for Mr. Gray; he provided extra service here, but we will get back to the 5-minute rule.

Mr. LAZARA. Senators of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I wish to comment on S. 1123. I am a professional forester, graduate of the University of Washington, and I hold bachelor's and master's degree in forestry. As a forester, I have served in Federal service and am now manager of a firm of private consulting foresters. Incidentally, we never buy Federal timber.

Senator JACKSON. How do you get by?

Mr. LAZARA. There are a few tree farms around. I have also worked somewhat midway between State and private employment as the director of the Keep Washington Green Association.

Today, being a trustee of the Washington State Forestry Conference, I represent that group. The Washington State Forestry Conference was formed some 38 years ago. Throughout its life, the conference has provided a forum for forestry matters of importance to the entire State. Enlightened legislation, improved forest fire prevention and control, coordination of attacks on forest insects and diseases, and reorganization of natural resource management within the State of Washington are all developments in which the conference has provided leadership.

Hundreds of professionally qualified foresters, naturalists, and other career land managers serving the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and various State and private employers have held membership in the conference. I would estimate that at least 75

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percent of the members of the conference are professionally trained conservationists.

At the Washington State Forestry Conference held on December 5, 1958, the following resolution was adopted:

Be it resolved, That the Washington State Forestry Conference opposes Senate bill 4028 and similar legislation.

The Washington State Forestry Conference believes that the following principles should apply in the management of Federal lands:

(*a*) Public land use and resolution of conflict in this use must be recognized as an administrative problem of the responsible agency.

(*b*) Public land must be dedicated to the guiding principle of multiple use, including motorized, wilderness, and other recreation along with watershed, timber, range, and wildlife management.

As an aside, I would say I believe the vote in favor of this resolution was about nine to one.

The conference opposes the concert, or the foot-in-the-door technique which can establish the principle of any single group setting up a council charged with furthering the exclusive or even selfish desires of that group.

We feel that the professionally and technically trained land administrators in the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior and the legislators in the Congress of the United States can be trusted to continue to handle our public lands with wisdom and justice. They have done an excellent job of meeting the needs and payrolls of our local communities, while benefiting the maximum number of recreationists.

As indicated in the resolution itself, we believe that career land managers, backed up by the Congress, have struck an excellent balance between the often narrow specialized recreational desires of archers, rockhounds, camera bugs, wilderness lovers, dry fly fishermen, and other ardent hobbyists, on the one hand, and the broader needs of the tens of millions of average citizens and family groups who are entitled to share in the use of our public lands.

We oppose the entire concept of a wilderness council, or any other single natural resource interest propaganda body within the Government.

Further, we feel that no bill even similar to S. 1123 should be under consideration until after the report of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has been completed and studied.

Senator JACKSON. Do I understand two things: one, you oppose any action until the so-called Rockefeller committee, we'll call it, submits their report, and, two, you do not—and that you object to the council provision but you do not necessarily object to other statutory consideration in the bill? I was a little confused by your statement.

Mr. LAZARA. From here on I will have to speak for myself, more or less. The statement so far has been approved by the officers of the Washington State Forestry Conference. My own feeling is that the council would be undesirable under any circumstances, whether it was in favor of recreation, or any other single specialized use.

Now, the idea of a wilderness preservation system is a different situation. I think it should not be viewed by itself. I think it should be viewed as a part of the overall picture, as far as the management of our natural resources, and I don't believe it can be considered

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properly by Congress until such time as the report of the Review Commission is in the hands of the Congress.

Senator JACKSON. Wel, then, would you favor maintaining the wilderness system as it is until the Rockefeller commission reports?

Mr. LAZARA. Well, that is more difficult to answer because the wilderness system, or the designation primitive areas, and so forth, as applied by the Forest Service, was in itself in most cases a temporary situation set up by the Forest Service, because 30 years ago they didn't know what was on the land. They didn't know what the best use of that land was, so in effect they put this land in the icebox until they had time to examine it.

Now, we are at the point where decisions must be made as to whether that land is to be permanent wilderness area or otherwise.

Senator JACKSON. Well, the bill, this proposed bill, gives them 20 years to review it.

Mr. LAZARA. I do not question that. Although that is a long span of time, I think that span of time could well be used. I merely would not feel it desirable in my own opinion to tie the hands of the Department of Agriculture and its land managers in this management until after even the report of the Recreation Resources Review Commission is in.

Senator JACKSON. How would their hands be tied if they have 20 years in which to tie them?

Mr. LAZARA. No; I misunderstood your question then, sir. I thought that you meant that no action could be taken to segregate lands or desegregate it until the report——

Senator JACKSON. That's your proposal, I believe. I mean you suggest that no action be taken until the so-called Rockefeller commission reports, but what I was getting at, whether or not you felt that in the meantime the status quo should be mainained by statute.

Mr. LAZARA. Well, I don't think there would be any harm—my own opinion is, I believe that it would be desirable to maintain the status quo. Now, I am not speaking for the Forestry Conference.

Senator JACKSON. I understand. Nothing that has occurred outside of your formal statement will be considered necessarily the views of the conference. Mr. Stong?

Mr. STONG. You have opposed the Wilderness Council, but would you likewise oppose user groups in relation to the forests, or the grazing lands, on the same basis that they would be a special influence?

Mr. LAZARA. I would. I might say, if I might digress a moment, I differ a bit with one bit of comment expressed earlier today as to, for example, the use of the Seattle watershed. I believe that that land could support far more people and give us just as pure water as it does at the present time. That is simply my philosophy of life.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. The next witness, Mr. Robert Bibb, of Arlington.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. BIBB, REPRESENTING VARIOUS BUSINESS INTERESTS OF ARLINGTON, WASH.

Mr. BIBB. Mr. Chairman, my name is Robert Bibb, from Arlington, Wash., and I am speaking at the attorney for a group of small mills, loggers, businessmen, and residents of the town who have asked me to

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express their views in opposition to the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Rather than reading my entire statement, which I have handed the committee, I will hit the salient points.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, the statement will be included at this point in its entirety. Go ahead.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. BIBB ON BEHALF OF CERTAIN RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE ARLINGTON, WASH., AREA

A substantial number of unorganized residents and businessmen in the area of the town of Arlington, Wash., have requested me, as a local attorney, to present their views in opposition to the creation of the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Arlington is a small town located approximately 45 miles west of the proposed boundaries of the wilderness area. Logging and lumber products are the primary industries of the town, and all of the local logging and mill concerns would be classified as very small businesses, employing less than 100. Being small businesses, most are required to rely, in substantial part, on national forest timber rather than their own holdings for logs. The volume of Forest Service sales directly affects the market price of standing timber, the smaller the volume the higher the price. Any reduction in the potential timber on which the Forest Service bases its sustained yield for the districts in which the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area lies will tend to raise the market price of timber and place the small loggers and mills at a competitive disadvantage with the large enterprises which own much of their own timber. Thus, the economic interests of the persons for whom I speak will tend to be adversely affected by the wilderness area proposal, and this adverse effect will accentuate the already depressing influences on small businesses prevalent everywhere.

Not only will we in Arlington be adversely affected, but so will the Federal Treasury and local governments. The timber proposed to be locked up is a depreciating asset. Much of this timber is mature, and in future years will depreciate, rather than appreciate. Some timber is now, and more in the future will be, infested with disease, and subject to blow down and fires.

To deliberately turn our backs on this timber as a national asset will be an expensive luxury, one that requires a high degree of justification in view of the precarious financial condition our Federal and local Governments and small businesses perpetually face.

What is this justification? It appears that it is the understandable desire of a certain relatively small number of persons to enjoy the rugged nature of the area without the slightest intrusion of civilization. But, this is indeed a luxury, for how many of us are in a position to take advantage of the opportunity even if the Government made it available? The residents of Arlington are outdoors oriented to as high a degree as any community in the Nation. Almost every man and boy and a substantial number of the women and girls fish and hunt. Skiing and mountain climbing are popular, as are the water sports. Yet very few in our own community, close as it is, have the time to get into the heart of the Glacier Peak area, spend any amount of time, and get back. Perhaps the main reason is that taking a week or so off for a trip ordinarily is a family affair. Rare indeed is the family in which all of the members are constitutionally capable of a prolonged trip in the rugged Glacier Peak region on foot, or even on horseback, assuming horses are procurable, which is often not the case except at considerable expense.

It is submitted that for every person who would visit the Glacier Peak district because it was a wilderness area, there are at least 100 who would not visit it for the same reason. But, those few who insist on a wilderness area will not be without a place to go. Only a few miles to the north is the vast 800,000-acre North Cascade wilderness area, approximately 100 miles to the southeast is the 80,000-acre Goat Rocks wild area. In Washington and Oregon there are over 1,200,000 acres of already dedicated wilderness areas and over 460,000 acres of dedicated wild areas.

We do not advocate building a road to the top of every peak and ridge. An inspection of the rugged terrain makes it obvious that such would be as impracticable as it would be undesirable. We do foresee that roads into the water-

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sheds of the Glacier Peak district will make it available to the vast majority of us who have 1 to 3 days to spend in fishing, climbing, skiing, camping, etc. We are not just speaking for the people who are too lazy to get out of their cars. There are millions; elderly people, small children, persons with physical infirmities, and persons in sedentary occupations who should not attempt a wilderness area trip without months of physical training, who could enjoy the region up to their physical capabilities, given access by road and Forest Service campgrounds. It is earnestly believed that the existence of some roads and facilities in the region will have the end result of providing more physical, spiritual, and aesthetic stimulation and satisfaction by far, than will result without such improvements.

To those who argue that logging in the area will ruin much of its beauty we say this. The Forest Service, in its program of timber sales, can and undoubtedly will minimize this danger. Further, nature has and will continue to take its toll by way of fire, blowdowns, slides, and disease, creating its own unsightly conditions. Proper reforestation, as carried on by the Forest Service can make such nature-blighted areas, as well as the logged-off ones new forests in a generation.

The people of Arlington for whom I speak love and are proud of the Glacier Peak region, at their back door. They do not want to see the entire area denuded of trees and a popcorn stand on every mountaintop. But they do want to see its timber, recreational features, and other resources subject to a sensible multiple-use program, rather than have these values completely wasted for the benefit of the few with the time, money, and physical strength to utilize it as a dedicated wilderness area.

(The foregoing statement is subscribed to by 100 of Arlington, Wash., and vicinity.)

Mr. BIBB. Thank you. When I refer to small business, I am reminded of one of the congressional definitions of small business as being any business employing less than 500 persons. In the circles that I represent, a small business is one man with a chain saw. Actually, I would say the average payroll of the mills and loggers in the Arlington area would be about 20 men apiece.

Now, these are small businesses, and as such are plagued with the eternal problem in the logging industry of supply of logs, and that is notwithstanding the testimony that we have heard before to the effect that we have an oversupply of timber. Actually, I think that any small mill will assure the committee that there are times when it is very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain sufficient logs to operate their mills.

The price of logs also is a matter which is completely out of the hands of the small logger and adversely affects his ability to compete with the larger timber companies. One of the factors directly affecting both the cost and the supply of logs in the Arlington area, which is 45 miles, approximately, from the proposed boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, is the number of thousand board feet that the Forest Service sells each year in the Ranger district in that neighborhood.

Now, it is true that for many years the Forest Service has not, in any particular district in that area, cut up to its own sustained yield estimate. However, each year the districts are getting closer to their sustained yield figures for annual cut. We believe that in the future the Forest Service will, through improved operations, be cutting close to their sustained yield figures and, of course, those figures are based upon the timber situated in the areas in which they intend to cut.

Glacier Peak wilderness area is one such area which has been withdrawn from their plans for cutting and their sustained yield figures for the district in which the Glacier Peak area lies have not con-

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sidered the sustained yield of that area. In the future, maybe 10, 15 years from now, the sustained yield cut for those districts will be, if this bill does not go through, presumably that will be available if the Secretary of Agriculture sees fit to remove that withdrawal or part of it, it will be available for sustained yield cutting.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Bibb, right at that point, though, of course I believe they have set hearings for this fall; as far as Glacier Peak is concerned, the Secretary, regardless of this bill, can approve that as a wilderness area, isn't that correct?

Mr. BIBB. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. So that independent of this proposal——

Mr. BIBB. That is right. It is our position, however, that this proposal would make any such designation more irrevocable.

Senator JACKSON. It would confirm any action the Secretary might take as a matter of law.

Mr. BIBB. That is true. The other aspect which we believe certainly bears looking into and consideration is this question of the use of the Glacier Peak area for recreation. Now, the persons who have spoken to the committee on behalf of the bill have stated, and I am inclined to agree with them, that certainly it would be to the benefit of our Nation as a whole that more people get out and get the physical and moral and spiritual benefits that can be derived from this area. The very people, however, that are in favor of this bill are not the ones who are holding back from using the area for these purposes.

I have no doubt that regardless of whether this bill goes through or not, or whether or not Glacier Peak becomes a confirmed wilderness area, that the people that are members of the groups that are in favor of this and want to go up there and climb and ski, or do whatever they wish, are going to do so. It is the people who we have a hard time getting them out of their cars that from a nationwide standpoint we must consider the more available this area is to them the more likely they and their famiiles are going to participate in it.

Very often nowadays people take vacations as families. As a matter of fact, in many instances it is difficult not to take a vacation as a family. In a family you may have grandparents; you may have the mother and father; you may have infants. If it is going to require that the entire family make a pack trip of up to 5 to 10 days through this wilderness area, it is highly unlikely that they will be going up there. They will be someplace else. But if through the use of logging roads to typical Forest Service camps and facilities, those families can go in there with their automobiles and trailers, the older people, the kids, will be able to play and use the areas in the watersheds, in the rivers, in the areas that are built up by the Forest Service and those that are physically capable can go up further, do the climbing, perhaps even go in for 2 or 3 days and then come out.

We submit, and we are from a country that is outdoor oriented; almost everyone in my town, almost all the boys and men hunt and fish and enjoy getting up in the wilds, and I think that is true of the men that are in the logging industry generally. They are outdoors men almost to the man. They certainly are not against people getting outdoors and they feel it is a desirable thing, but they feel that it should be encouraged for all the persons and not those only who are enjoying the Cascades wilderness area as it is now constituted.

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Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Bibb, for your statement; appreciate it very much.

Mr. A. E. Harrison, Seattle.

STATEMENT OF A. E. HARRISON

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to present this statement to be included as a part of the record and spend perhaps less than my full 5 minutes.

Senator JACKSON. All right, that's very fine. Without objection your statement will be included in full at this point. You may ad lib, or whatever way you want to proceed.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF A. E. HARRISON, SEATTLE, WASH.

The need for a carefully coordinated program for wilderness preservation in this country has been recognized for some time. The fragile nature of wilderness areas, the ease with which they can be destroyed and the irreparable nature of the damage make wilderness regions peculiarly susceptible to piecemeal disintegration. The frequently proposed argument that a little loss here can do no harm is insidious because the accumulation of numerous insignificant losses over a series of years could destroy the small amount of wilderness remaining in this country.

A wilderness bill which would safeguard the wilderness areas already set aside is now under consideration. It is excellent legislation. Considerable effort has been spent in the last few years to revise the bill in such a way that a satisfactory compromise between conflicting viewpoints has been achieved. It is now in a form acceptable to all groups except those who wish to forestall the permanent reservation of any wilderness area and would prefer to have such areas vulnerable to withdrawal in parcels.

Minor objections to phrasing of the legislation may still exist but these difficulties can be overcome by our normal legislative processes. It is important that these minor problems should not be allowed to be used as an excuse to prevent the adoption of the highly essential wilderness bill in this session of Congress.

Opposition to the bill in the State of Washington has fostered a number of erroneous conceptions about the bill. It does not change any existing allocation of lands available at this time for commercial use. The controversial Glacier Peak wilderness area will not be included until that controversy is resolved. The present economy of this State will not be altered by the bill as claimed by some of its opponents.

There are two philosophies which can be fatal to wilderness areas. One is the shortsighted attitude that the loss of small areas is justified by reasons of local necessity. The other attitude considers wilderness an undesirable state and prefers that every inch of our land should be devoted to management by man. Both of these philosophies would lead eventually to a situation similar to that in central Europe, where all forests have been managed for centuries. We do not need to reach that state in this country. Very little additional area of forest cultivation would be gained, the considerable contribution of wilderness areas as scientific museums and sources of recreational and esthetic inspiration would be lost.

The State of Washington has a unique opportunity to make a contribution to the rest of the country and to the world. The amount of wilderness area in this country is small, most of our land was improved by man years ago. Much of the area that remains in its wilderness state is here in the West. We should be proud that we can preserve it and make it available, instead of seeking its destruction for transitory gain.

Mr. HARRISON. That is what I had in mind, thank you. Words I would have put in my own mouth.

I first want to thank you for the opportunity of being heard. When the announcement was made that the only hearing in this vicinity last

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year would be in Bend, I was probably as disappointed as the timber interests in this State, and so if I may be permitted to put tongue in cheek for a minute, I will be very grateful to them for the clamor that they put up that made it possible for me to speak here today in favor of the wilderness bill.

The points that I would like to discuss are points in addition to the statement, ideas that I have obtained today. One has to do with what I consider a conflict of minds on what we are trying to do here. It has to do with the need for mass recreation, in the forest and in the country, and the need for wilderness preservation, and the two problems are not separate. They are interconnected, but they are still two different problems, because the need to care for mass recreation is partly responsible for the need to preserve wilderness.

It is this very need which we must provide or they will destroy the wilderness, if no other form of recreation for these groups is provided, so there is a real problem here in addition to the wilderness problem of taking care of the people who have been described by others here as being so anxious to see a wilderness from an automobile.

Some people called for a definition, redefinition of wilderness. I would define wilderness as something that can't be seen from an automobile, period, and I think that this is probably the general definition, or comes closer to it than this need for the mass public to see wilderness from an automobile.

The other point that impressed me in listening to the statements at the hearing today is that with notable exceptions the organizations have been against the wilderness bill, in spite of all the work that has been done to perfect it over a series of years in working it over back in Congress, the organizations are against a wilderness bill and individuals are for it. And this I think is highly significant.

The one more point, if I have some of my 5 minutes left, is this conflict between who is the one purpose group here, and by now I guess everyone recognizes me as a self-styled conservationist, and I would think that one of the most single-minded purposes in the forest that I ever ran into was trying to get into Mount Baker to do a little scientific research at one time when there was some logging going on in the area. I was politely told to stay out. This is, oh, perhaps this is unkind of me to bring this up, but as far as single purpose groups are concerned, I think you would probably find that the individuals who are interested in conservation and wilderness areas are probably as broadly interested in a lot of different things as a lot of multiple use advocates here in this room in the ordinary definition of the word.

I have enjoyed very much, in my interest in measuring the amount of ice on mount Baker, and so forth, the fact that it has been necessary for me to learn considerable about trees and forestry in order to study some of the other aspects.

Senator JACKSON. Are you a glaciologist?

Mr. HARRISON. I am an electrical engineer. I am, perhaps, even better known, though, for glacier——

Senator JACKSON. For a sense of curiosity?

Mr. HARRISON. The curiosity is there; I think the curiosity is essential to any engineer.

Senator JACKSON. Couldn't agree with you more. It is essential to other things, too. Thank you for your fine statement.

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Mr. G. E. Leader, for the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. Would you like to have your statement included at this point in the record? Can you summarize it?

STATEMENT OF G. E. LEADER, REPRESENTING THE SPOKANE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. LEADER. Yes, and I will summarize it here.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF SPOKANE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The board of trustees of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce has instructed me to explain the chamber's apprehension of the eventual results of such legislation as Senate bill 1123, the National Wilderness Preservation Act.

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce has, on several occasions in the past, opposed the designation of wilderness areas. It did so at the time the Glacier Peak wilderness region in the Chelan area of the Cascade Mountains was proposed, and also at the time the withdrawal of public lands for the Arctic Wildlife Range was proposed. The Spokane Chamber of Commerce appeared in opposition to Senate bill 4028 at a public hearing conducted by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at Bend, Oreg., November 7, 1958. In opposing legislation such as Senate bill 1123, the Spokane chamber is being entirely consistent.

The concern over the legislation is general in the West, and the reasons for this concern apply to all Western States which will be most affected by the wilderness program.

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce opposes the legislation because it is a departure from the multiple-use policy which has so successfully stimulated the growth and development of the West. This multiple-use policy must be continued to assure the continued development of the West, and at the same time to provide minerals and materials essential to national welfare. Multiple-use contrasts with single usage as proposed in the wilderness legislation which would lock up and waste natural resources which have great economic value. As an example, the proposed Glacier Peak wilderness area in central Washington includes 3¼ billion board feet of commercially valuable timber which would support an estimated allowable cut of 16 million board feet a year.

The concern of the West can best be understood by those who know the great proportion of the land areas of the 11 Western States that is federally owned. The total land area is 753,367,000 acres. Of this total, 366,004,000 acres are federally owned; 31,649,250 acres, or 8.6 percent of the total federally owned land in the Western States, is subject to commitment for single-purpose use by Senate bill 4028. This 31,649,250 acres is 4.2 percent of the total land area of the 11 Western States. It is only natural that the citizens of the West should resist the possible locking up of one-twentyfifth of its land area.

The members I represent are aware of the necessity of conserving certain isolated areas as wilderness areas for the benefit of future generations. They believe, however, that areas already officially designated as wilderness and primitive areas are adequate for this purpose.

The economy of the West has often been called a raw material economy. Certainly we can all agree that the area's early growth and development were made possible by the utilization of the area's natural resources. These resources were and are land, trees, minerals, and water. Their utilization has brought about the great agriculture, lumbering, and mining industries of the West. Without their full development the West would not have been able to grow and to make the substantial contribution to the national economy that it has made.

Fortunately those engaged in agriculture have learned how to handle their lands so they are not deteriorating in productivity * * * and our lumber industry has learned how to handle the forests so that a perpetual value will be assured. Most of our national forests are now being managed on a sustained-yield basis, which joins utilization with conservation.

A far greater threat to the continuance of our valuable forests than the saws of the lumbermen is pest and insect damage. Foresters agree that there is great need for the extension of forest roads into remote national forest areas—rather

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than the closing of these regions as wilderness areas and leaving the forests a prey to insect and disease damage.

Although the population of the West has increased tremendously in the last 40 years, the economic use of the region's resources still plays a major part in supporting the area's economy. The total employment and wages in natural resources industries in the Western States in 1957 were 623,438 persons and $3,294,348,260. This, of course, did not include agriculture.

Even though service industries and manufacturing industries expand in the region to meet the growing needs of an increasing population, the natural resources of the West will never lose their major importance. The West's prosperity will continue to be dependent upon them. Consequently, many western citizens have a grave concern over any proposals to set aside major areas for single-purpose use. They believe that present areas so designated are sufficiently large to perpetuate the wilderness state, and to provide adequate opportunities for future generations to reexplore and study the West as it was prior to the coming of the early trappers and settlers.

The citizens do not believe that well-controlled, selective use of the public lands is incompatible with the recreational use of the lands. They believe that practices of the past 30 years in the national forests and on public lands have demonstrated that the forest resources can be selectively harvested without impairing the wildlife, water storage, and recreational values of these lands. The storage of water on public land areas of the West is especially important because of the great dependence of much of western agriculture upon irrigation. More than 22,045,000 acres are irrigated.

They believe that the present control by the Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture, and the Public Lands and National Parks within the Department of the Interior, is efficient and fair both to the interests making use of the lands as well as all of the other citizens of the United States, who have a natural interest in the protection of these great natural resources.

Consequently the Trustees of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, following studies by the chamber's timber products bureau and its mining bureau, have instructed me to present the chamber's opposition to legislation similar to S. 1123 at this hearing. The Spokane Chamber's opposition (and this opposition has been concurred in by other chambers of commerce of the West) is based on the following reasons:

(1) Single usage of large areas of public domain and forest land is not in the national interest and will retard the development of the West.

(2) Single usage, when it becomes a wilderness use, locks up resources and makes them unavailable. Among these resources are minerals, oil, and gas, and commercial timber. We believe that Congress has consistently favored the exploration and development of these public land resources. Increasing public demand and the need for national protection in view of the world situation, require a continuous search for new reserves.

(3) There is no necessity for the creation of a national wilderness preservation council as proposed in this legislation to make, sponsor, and coordinate surveys of wilderness needs. Present administrative agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are competent to administer designated wilderness and primitive areas.

(4) Present procedures of establishing wilderness areas following public hearings should be continued. They have given local people, vitally affected, an opportunity to review proposals for dedicated areas, and at the same time have permitted the designation of 14 million acres, primarily in the West, as wilderness and primitive areas.

(5) Present agencies are conducting an effective program of disease and pest control, which must be extended to all regions of forested public lands to be successful.

(6) No broad legislation should be adopted, pending the conclusion of the studies of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The Commission is empowered by Congress to inventory the Nation's recreational resources, including wilderness, and to report, not later than 1961. Broad legislation prior to the completion of this study is premature.

Because of the great need of the West for maximum utilization of its natural resources, and because of the great importance of these resources to the national welfare, broad legislation expanding wilderness areas should not be enacted into law.

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Mr. LEADER. My name is G. E. Leader; I am a resident of Spokane, Wash., and a trustee for the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, which has 2,400 members.

The board of trustees of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce has instructed me to explain the chamber's apprehension of the eventual results of such legislation as Senate bill 1123, the National Wilderness Preservation Act.

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce has, on several occasions in the past, opposed the designation of wilderness areas. It did so at the time the Glacier Peak wilderness region in the Chelan area of the Cascade Mountains was proposed, and also at the time the withdrawal of public lands for the Arctic Wildlife Range was proposed. The Spokane Chamber of Commerce appeared in opposition to Senate bill 4028 at a public hearing conducted by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at Bend, Oreg., November 7, 1958. In opposing legislation such as Senate bill 1123, the Spokane chamber is being entirely consistent.

Mr. Chairman, at this point I would like to respectfully suggest that inasmuch as the detailed remarks I might make are a matter of record with your committee, as they are along the same line as the hearing held by your committee on Senate bill 4028 at Bend, Oreg., I believe in the interest of brevity the principal objections we have to Senate bill 1123 can be brought out in a summary I shall give also as a part of these remarks.

Consequently, the trustees of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, following studies by the chamber's timber products bureau and its mining bureau, have instructed me to present the chamber's opposition to legislation similar to S. 1123 at this hearing. The Spokane chamber's opposition—and this opposition has been concurred in by other chambers of commerce of the West—is based on the following reasons:

(1) Single usage of large areas of public domain and forest land is not in the national interest and will retard the development of the West.

(2) Single usage, when it becomes a wilderness use, locks up resources and makes them unavailable. Among these resources are minerals, oil and gas, and commercial timber. We believe that Congress has consistently favored the exploration and development of these public land resources. Increasing public demand and the need of national protection in view of the world situation require a continuous search for new reserves.

(3) There is no necessity for the creation of a national wilderness preservation council as proposed in this legislation to "make, sponsor, and coordinate surveys of wilderness needs." Present administrative agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are competent to administer designated wilderness and primitive areas.

(4) Present procedures of establishing wilderness areas following public hearings should be continued. They have given local people, vitally affected, an opportunity to review proposals for dedicated areas, and at the same time have permitted the designation of 14 million acres, primarily in the West, as wilderness and primitive areas.

(5) Present agencies are conducting an effective program of disease and pest control, which must be extended to all regions of forested public lands to be successful.

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(6) No broad legislation should be adopted pending the conclusion of the studies of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The Commission is empowered by Congress to inventory the Nation's recreational resources, including wilderness, and to report not later than 1961. Broad legislation prior to the completion of this study is premature.

Because of the great need of the West for maximum utilization of its natural resources, and because of the great importance of these resources to the national welfare, broad legislation expanding wilderness areas should not be enacted into law.

On behalf of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce I wish to thank the committee for the opportunity to be heard.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much for your statement. I certainly agree with your point here—I believe it was point four—about present procedures on public hearings, before any action is taken. Have you had a chance to look at the provision on page 11 of Senate bill 1123? It says: "Any proposed addition to, modification of, or elimination from any area of wilderness established in accordance with this act, and any proposed addition or elimination of any unit to or from the wilderness system, shall be made only after not less than 90 days' public notice and the holding of a public hearing, if there is a demand for such a hearing, and shall be reported with map and description to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior," and so forth. It might be better defined by requiring that such a hearing be held locally, but if that were done, that part of it you feel, is it in conformity with your point four?

Mr. LEADER. That's right.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much for your statement.

The next witness, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald from Longview. May we have the Longview group come up please? Then we will take a recess. That is Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Gerald. Now, do each of you desire to be heard?

Mrs. GERALD. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. You go ahead and lead off. You are Mrs. Gerald?

STATEMENT OF MRS. WARREN C. GERALD, LONGVIEW, WASH.

Mrs. GERALD. Yes. Senator Jackson, I am Mrs. Warren C. Gerald, of Longview, Wash. I am giving my personal testimony in favor of Senate wilderness bill, S. 1123, because I feel it is necessary to give better protection to our present wilderness areas throughout the United States.

With our increasing population, more and more people are using our outdoor camping and picnicking areas to full capacity. My husband and I have camped in crowded forests, national and State parks all across the United States. In Indiana we were turned away from one State park, while in New York we were allowed to camp in the picnic area if we had our tent down by 9 a.m. We saw many others turned away for lack of space.

Last week at a parent-teachers association meeting, I saw a movie, "Washington State Parks." What impressed me most was the overcrowded conditions in many of them. In 1940 I spent the Fourth of

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July at Lake Samamish near Seattle. Then it was a quiet country lake with few people around. In the movie this same lake looked as crowded as Coney Island. If this overcrowding continues, and statistics lead us to believe it will, we must protect now the areas we already have in wilderness for future recreational uses.

I am a member of an outdoor club, the Mount St. Helens Club of Longview, Wash., and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. Summer outings take our members into remote parts of the country, but even there we meet other people. Last summer in the roadless area around Mount St. Helens, a Forest Service trail crew reported 80 persons passing by in one day.

In closing, I would like to repeat my belief of the need to protect our present wilderness areas for use by future generations. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Gerald. Mr. Gerald.

STATEMENT OF WARREN C. GERALD, LONGVIEW, WASH.

Mr. GERALD. I am Warren C. Gerald, of 2742 Dover Street, Longview, Wash.

Every 12 seconds our population increases by one person, and as a schoolteacher in Longview, Wash., I am well aware of this. It is as a teacher and a citizen of the United States that I want to do what I can to preserve our wilderness areas so that the children now in school and their children's children will be able to see what some of our country looked like when it was first settled. They should have the opportunity to experience living in such an environment.

I should like to see the recognition of wilderness areas accepted on a national level and to have any future additions or withdrawals of land from established wilderness areas be subject to public scrutiny in the legislative chambers of the Congress of the United States. I realize our need for timber, grazing lands, and mining, but I also believe that checks and balances are needed under our democratic form of government so that the greatest good will be received by the greatest number of our people.

Because the Longview school children and teachers have a spring vacation, I am able to be here today. I want to thank you for this opportunity to testify in favor of wilderness bill S. 1123, and to state that I am proud to live in a country where it is possible to be heard in this manner.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Now, who is your next witness from Longview?

Mr. GERALD. Mrs. McCune.

Senator JACKSON. If you can summarize your statement, because we had understood there was only a 5-minute request and we are trying desperately to listen to all these people.

STATEMENT OF MRS. J. K. McCUNE, REPRESENTING THE MOUNT ST. HELENS CLUB

Mrs. McCUNE. I am Mrs. J. K. McCune, I represent the Mount St. Helens Club, a group of just plain folks in Longview that are busy working hard for a living, but we think that our opinion as citizens

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is worth just as much as those of the well heeled representatives of large corporations. There are millions like us in this State.

We believe it is absolutely necessary to give Federal protection to our existing wilderness areas, and we reaffirm our support of the wilderness bill. If future generations want to give up, to open up these areas to commercial development, they can do so, but let us save some of it for them to decide on in the future. We can't let go of it now.

We do not believe that passage of the wilderness bill would be in any way detrimental to the economy of the State of Washington. We do not believe that commercial interests have ever suffered any severe loss from the establishment of any of our national parks or forests or wilderness areas, though they have fought every one of these every step of the way.

Since wilderness is fast disappearing in other parts of the country, we in Washington should be proud and happy that we still have some wilderness to preserve.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for the way you summarized your statement, and we will include the entire statement in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE MOUNT ST. HELENS CLUB PRESENTED BY MRS. J. K. MCCUNE, LONGVIEW, WASH.

I represent a group of just plain folks in Longview and Kelso who are busy working hard for a living. We think that our opinions as citizens are just as important as those of the well-heeled representatives of large corporations. There are millions like us in this State, though not many can appear here because they are at work. Perhaps many of them right now are thinking, as they work, of the 2-weeks' vacation next summer when they will be free to get out of the mill or shop to enjoy the fresh air and sunshine walking, riding, and camping in the green groves and mountains with which Washington is blessed. Many who are thinking of it now will not get there, but their children and grandchildren will, as more leisure time is allowed them, and as the pressures of modern-day living cause greater need for going back to Mother Nature for recreation.

Contrary to the statements of our opponents, it is not a few, but many, who use our wilderness areas. You would be surprised how the idea of hiking and camping has grown in the last few years. Last summer, 50,000 people stayed overnight in the roadless areas of the Olympic Peninsula. It has been said that the time will come when one must register and wait one's turn for the privilege of going into a wilderness area, because we have so few of such areas, and the number of people wanting this experience will have increased.

In other States, also, as the fame of the natural beauties of Washington spread, people are vowing to spend their next vacation in the Northwest. These people will stop in our towns on their way to the forests and mountains, and will leave their dollars which are necessary to our livelihood. Needless to say, these people are not coming to look at stumps and commercial developments.

When one visits other States in the East and the Midwest, one realizes what a penalty is paid for the destruction of forests and with them the watersheds and wildlife habitat. In the Kettle Moraine area of Wisconsin the State is buying large acreages of land and planting forests on it, after many years of unsuccessful efforts to farm this land. This is taking a vast amount of time and effort and public money, but the people are united in favor of it. It is a pity that their grandfathers did not have the foresight to conserve these resources. Let us in Washington not be guilty of the same error.

We do not believe that passage of the wilderness bill would in any way be detrimental to the economy of the State of Washington. We do not believe that commercial interests have ever suffered any severe loss from the establishment of any of our national parks or forests or wilderness or wild areas, though they have fought every one of these every step of the way.

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Since wilderness is fast disappearing in other parts of the country, we in Washington should be proud and happy that we still have some wilderness to preserve for recreation, scientific, watershed, and wildlife purposes. If future generations wish to open up these areas to commercial interests, they may do so through their representatives in Congress. Let us not take it away from them now. Let us leave something for them to decide.

Senator JACKSON. Miss Leonard.

STATEMENT OF HELEN M. LEONARD, LONGVIEW, WASH.

Miss LEONARD. I am Helen Leonard, 104 West Maple Terrace, Longview, Wash. I am speaking for myself in support of the wilderness bill.

For several years I have spent my summers as clerk and telephone operator for the U.S. Forest Service at ranger stations in Washington and Oregon adjacent to existing wilderness areas. Part of my work consisted in giving out information on roads, trails, camps, picnic spots, fishing areas, etc. One desire common to everyone who came was to get away from crowds, and on many weekends our forests were as crowded with people as Main Street on Saturday afternoon. These people came seeking areas farther away from roads, for quietness, for strength to be re-created in their recreation.

There were lumber workers, loggers, tradesmen, professional people, laborers and businessmen, teen-agers and oldsters. From them came statements like these: "My first vacation in years; I had to get away from people." "This is a wonderful country; I feel better already." "I came here as a boy; I just had to come back and bring my son." Another one—and chamber of commerce representatives please take notice—people from the East remarked time after time: "You people in the Northwest have something here that you don't appreciate." I think we need to work on that a little bit.

For the increasingly large number of these people we need the protection the proposed wilderness bill will afford.

The following incident is one that I shall never forget. One day a young war veteran came in asking about campsites along the Pacific Crest Trail. I supplied him with maps and helped him mark campsites in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area, or primitive area, as it is now called. As he was leaving I wished him a good trip. He stopped and shyly blurted out: "I just got back from Korea. All the time I was over there I dreamed about this trip; now I'm really going." I swallowed the lump in my throat and was devoutly thankful that there was still an answer to his dream.

The wilderness represents a pioneer heritage in which the individual, not machines and things, is valued.

In looking after these areas, I feel they need the backing and the protection that a commission would give them from local pressure groups. Wilderness does not belong to the local communities; it belongs to everyone in the 50 States.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your fine statement, Miss Leonard. We appreciate it. Does that conclude your group? I want to thank you folks for digesting that, summarizing it the way you did. Thank you very much.

Before taking a 5-minute break, the next witness after we resume will be Mrs. James Pies, of Bellevue; then Ellen Brooker, John Warth,

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Harry Schrader, and R. D. Watson. Those are the people that have requested that they be heard today, and then we will resume our regular list.

(Short recess.)

Senator JACKSON. The committee will resume. The first witness, Mrs. James Pies, Sr., Bellevue, Wash.

Mrs. Pies, before your testimony, I want to include in the record at this point a resolution adopted by the Okanogan County Board of County Commissioners. It is self-explanatory and the resolution will be included at this point in the record.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION OF THE OKANOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

This resolution is concerning the wilderness preservation Senate bill No. 1123.

Whereas this bill would remove technical management of large areas of public lands from the present flexible administration by existing agencies; and

Whereas the bill would add large areas to the (system) further reducing the land available for use in it's true sense; and

Whereas it would not allow adequate protection of forests from fire, insects, and diseases; and

Whereas in many instances it would prevent good fish and game management; and

Whereas it would seriously affect the economy of nearby communities which depend upon its available resources such as water, minerals, timber, grazing, or recreational opportunities which are normally available within the areas but which have been set aside in a wilderness classification; and

Whereas no definite research has been conducted to determine sound basis for the need of the scope of wilderness areas, and as such facts will be available when the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission makes the final report in 1961: Therefore,

We earnestly request that no action be taken on this bill until this report is available.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Pies, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES PIES, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION CORPS COMMITTEE

Mrs. PIES. First of all, I would like to say that 2 years ago, while living in another State, I was allowed to present testimony by mail in behalf of the Wilderness Preservation Act, and I was quite thrilled, so needless to say I am doubly thrilled today to be able to be heard in person. This is all very interesting to me.

I am Mrs. James Pies and I am representing the National Conservation Corps Committee, a group of citizens interested in furthering conservation programs in the United States and particularly the reestablishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Today, however, I should like to speak in favor of the wilderness bill.

We have left in America today a very small bit of our frontier heritage in the form of national forest wilderness areas. This tiny area of 13 million acres still represents the great frontier which challenged our pioneer ancestors for the first 250 years of our history. Because of the great impact of the wilderness on our national character, it is as essential that it be preserved as some of our great works of art and our historical sites.

Yet these wilderness areas are set aside only by a regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture which can be swept away at any time under pressure from special groups which may want to exploit the timber,

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waterpower, minerals, or other priceless assets. It is essential that we keep faith with our future generations who follow us by reserving for all time this small sample of the great frontier by enacting in the present session of Congress the wilderness bill now being considered by your committee.

Some doubters are saying that few people use these wilderness areas and, therefore, they cannot be important. Would they say the same about our art museums, our symphony orchestras, our best universities, which attract only a small part of our total population? Other opponents use the argument that the wilderness bill would lock up these lands from multiple use. They are performing highly useful noncommodity functions as a source of water, for recreation, and for wildlife. They can be managed for these uses but not for the commodities which can be cut, mined, or dammed. They can be given all the fire and insect protection they are now getting if the wilderness bill is passed, except that they need to be protected from the depradations of man. Let us guard carefully these last bits of the old frontier so precious in our history by showing the courage needed to pass the wilderness bill now.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. What was your home State before?

Mrs. PIES. Wisconsin. There is not very much wilderness left there.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. The next witness, Ellen Brooker, of Seattle.

STATEMENT OF ELLEN BROOKER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Miss BROOKER. I realize I will probably be repeating some of the other testimony.

Mr. Chairman, my name is Ellen Brooker. I consider myself a typical Seattleite, and thus have a wide variety of outdoor interests. However, this does not mean that I am against motherhood and for sin. Like all true Seattleites, I love our verdantly forested mountains, whether looking to them from our unmatched city viewpoints, or straight up their precipices from the bank of a clear stream in a grove of soft-scented virgin timber, or from a lofty rockbound summit. All these are part of my life, and thus are part of the life of a great number of Washingtonians. And I would like to say that more and more of our people are to be found on the summits and on the shores of remote wilderness lakes. Whoever started the silly phrase that the wilderness is only for the hardy few hasn't been out in our mountains in the last few years.

Or, as Howard Zahniser wrote:

> It is not for the sake of any privileged few that we are thus working so strenuously for wilderness preservation, but rather for all Americans. We are indeed trying to keep out buildings, roads, mechanical vehicles, and all the things that make the wilderness not the wilderness. That often makes it look as though we are trying to keep out people because these things would all bring people. We believe the United States can have its wilderness areas and at the same time its outdoor recreation with conveniences, and we hope earnestly to perpetuate the choice.

I object very much to the attempt of certain self-appointed spokesmen, representing organizations controlled completely by commercial interests, to insinuate that passage of the wilderness bill would not be

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in the best interests of the people of our State, or that it is not favored by our people. A recent hearing before the State legislature on SJM 3, attacking the wilderness bill, disposed of that idea. SJM 3 passed, but it was not recognizable as the same resolution. All condemnation of the wilderness bill was stricken from its final version.

Some of the questions asked today by opponents of this bill bring to mind the tourists I have met in some of our national parks, who have asked me, "Why don't they clean up all the fallen trees, the brush, the litter, and so forth, and plant lawns and plant flowerbeds?" Those questions are asked by people in our national parks.

I have read the wilderness bill, and, by the way, I wonder if this is true of all those opposing it here today. Certainly some of today's testimony causes one to question this. As I read it, this 50 million acres began to shrink very rapidly.

I calculated the absolute maximum acreage of these areas so included, our national parks, wilderness areas, wild areas, roadless areas, game refuge areas, Indian reservation areas, and primitive areas—actually, the protection for these primitive areas stated in S. 1123 seems too weak to me and should be strengthened—then I subtracted from the total number of acres of all the areas involved by this bill the number of acres already "locked up." This calculation, which gives the number of acres which would be locked up by this bill, is simple, but it seems to have been missed by a surprising number of people. Fifty million subtracted from 50 million equals exactly none.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the immediate enactment of this bill and an end to the demagoguery. I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement. Mr. John Warth, Seattle. You may proceed; state your name.

STATEMENT OF JOHN WARTH

Mr. WARTH. My name is John Warth; I was born in Washington. I have made a hobby of exploring the Cascades, which 20 years ago had scarcely known the woodsman's ax. To one familiar with the ruggedness and beauty of the range, it seems strange that outdoor lovers need come here today to defend the small remnants of wilderness dedicated to the recreational, educational, and scientific needs of man.

"Five Cities," by George R. Leighton, tells the story of how we in Washington got into this situation; how in a century we logged off, or committed to future logging, the greatest conifer forests on earth, until today we must quarrel over even the fringes of timber ringing our highest peaks. The book describes probably the greatest giveaway of the people's resources in history; how the great timber holdings were blocked out under an act ostensibly designed to aid the poor settler. An estimated three-fourths of the timber claims were fraudulent. We can thank these rugged individualists for a heritage of nonproductive, poorly stocked forest lands, which after decades of replanting still exceed the combined acreage of all our Washington preserves; national and State parks; wild, primitive, and limited areas.

The public has largely forgotten these unsavory events, for the timber industry itself has initiated reforms. The tree farm movement and the "Keep Washington Green" campaigns are milestones in the progress of forestry.

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The public relations value of these is great. It seems incredible that lumbermen would oppose the wilderness bill and thus risk destroying the goodwill, and markets, won so laboriously. There are still antagonisms, too. The popular Pacific Northwest Fishing Guide presents logging through the eyes of fishermen. The guide repeatedly tells of trout streams ruined by logging, some going dry by midsummer.

Apparently timbermen are opposing the wilderness bill chiefly to block new reserves. But surely they must have noted that the same congressional safeguards tending to prevent eliminations apply to additions as well.

Specifically, how much will the wilderness bill affect the economy of Washington? Parks are already protected by law from commodity utilization. This leaves only the small Mount Adams and Goat Rocks Wild Areas. These are mountaintop preserves, mostly above commercial timberline.

The 42 primitive areas in the United States, including the sizable North Cascade Primitive Area, are not really protected under the bill. It will all depend on what portions, if any, of these 8 million acres the Secretary of Agriculture deems predominantly of wilderness value. Even if our North Cascade Primitive Area survives unchanged, the bill will give less than 1 percent of the State's poorest commercial timber a somewhat stronger protection than it now enjoys, and this isn't very much, I would think. Much of this timber is most valuable to industry for watershed protection, even to the pulp industry with its fantastic water requirements. Everett, for instance, uses more water than San Francisco, according to one Government report.

But do enough people use national forest wilderness to contribute to the State's economy? True, they're not now so popular as similar wild lands in our much publicized national parks. Moreover, a large proportion of the recreationists are using the still wild scenic lands surrounding dedicated wildernesses. Limited areas attract thousands more. Really, our wildernesses are remarkably popular, for development-minded State publicity agencies, chambers of commerce, newspapers, and even the Forest Service commonly ignore these areas as though they didn't even exist.

And the wilderness bill is rapidly putting dedicated areas on the map. People from all over are rushing in to see what all the quarreling is over. I fear that the tourist whose love for the Washington countryside has been nurtured by tree farm ads receives a severe shock. In place of those green, artistically landscaped parks with wildlife posing so graciously, he sees mountainsides pockmarked in brown, the little Christmas trees lost in the charred rubble or smothered by alder weeds. Can such scenes appear to the unprofessional eye as anything but scorched-earth warfare on the primeval forests? True, both bomb-scathed cities and patch-cut forests come back in a few decades, though never the same. But what consolation is this to the seeker of unspoiled scenery? Rather he visualizes similar treatment applied to the park-caliber heart of the Cascades, and no number of picnic tables can appease him.

In conclusion, a few statistics. Washington's fastest growing major industry is the tourist industry. Rainier and Olympic Parks,

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with their rotting, unmanaged forests, gained in visitors last year by 19.2 and 36.5 percent respectively, to total over a million visitors each. In a year when travel in general was down, Washington received some 25 percent more tourists. It is believed that the State's still unparalleled opportunities for camping amid unspoiled scenery is largely responsible for this phenomenal increase, a most welcome buffer to the lumber slump. Our commerce department sees a billion dollar tourist industry in the next 10 years.

We can't afford not to protect wilderness in Washington. The wilderness bill, with a few changes, should be enacted.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Warth. Harry Schrader, representing the United States Plywood Corp.

STATEMENT OF DR. O. HARRY SCHRADER, JR., REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORP.

Dr. SCHRADER. Mr. Chairman, my name is Dr. O. Harry Schrader, Jr., and I want to pause here and tell you that while I have the usual interest in sex that we all have, I do not make my living from sex. Mine is a Ph. D.

Senator JACKSON. You're an egghead?

Dr. SCHRADER. Precisely. I am appearing here as general manager for United States Plywood Corp., in charge of the Washington division. I am by education a professional forester and prior to entering private industry was a member of the faculty of the College of Forestry, University of Washington, for approximately 13 years. I am a registered professional engineer in the State of Washington.

I am not here to oppose the general idea of wilderness areas per se, since my technical background as well as my personal inclinations strongly favor limited preservations of scenic and wilderness areas for the residents of Washington and the tourists from other parts of the United States who visit the Northwest. Regardless of the fundamental feeling I have, I am duty bound to express strong opposition to the proposed Senate bill 1123. Today you will be hearing from many well-qualified people on this subject, and I will, therefore, confine my remarks to bare essentials.

It is impossible for proper land use and administration to be handled by other than local officers who are qualified to achieve the present concept of multiple use.

The manner in which the administration of this bill is set up makes it extremely clear that the governing body which includes four members whose qualifications are merely "known to be informed regarding, and interested in the preservation of, wildnerness" will not be properly qualified or acquainted with local conditions. They will, therefore, not be in a position to make wise decisions furthering the concept of the "greatest good for the greatest number."

There is already in being sufficient legislative and administrative machinery to serve the needs of the populace in setting aside preserves as natural wilderness areas.

The National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has undertaken a study of the Nation's recreational needs which we understand is to be completed in 1961, and prior to that time it does

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not make good sense to set up machinery that may become completely superfluous.

The Western States are already in the position of having tremendous land areas removed from the tax rolls and, of more concern, removed from a position of supporting our local population and our industry. To lock up usable timber resources at this time is not in concert with our major national policies of full employment and the encouragement of industry expansion in all lines to support a rapidly increasing population.

It is our strong recommendation that current machinery and legislation are sufficient to provide protection for our population in the preservation of wilderness areas, and there is no justification for a polyglot bill such as Senate bill 1123 with a completely free hand in political guidance to expand the present system.

In view of my statements, I strongly recommend that Senate bill 1123 be defeated.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Schrader. Mr. R. D. Watson, Seattle.

STATEMENT OF R. D. WATSON, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Chairman, my name is R. D. Watson.

In presenting my testimony regarding the proposed wilderness bill, I should like to mention that I hold a college degree in forestry, have been identified with the lumber industry for nearly 20 years, and am engaged in the occupation of lumber wholesaling. Furthermore, my wife and I hold a substantial interest in a good-sized sawmilling operation. Therefore, I am directly dependent upon the timber resources of our western forests as a means of livelihood.

As one who is vitally concerned, for these reasons, with the continued availability of commercial timber, I wish to state my personal opinion that the preservation for their wilderness values of the timber stands in all of those areas which would fall within the jurisdiction of the wilderness bill will have a relatively minor effect upon our national wood requirements in the foreseeable future.

Of course, many of the areas contain little or no commercial timber. Some of them do hold sizable stands, however, and these stands are beginning to appear as riper and riper plums for the picking as other stands of virgin timber are eliminated. Thus the enactment of the wilderness bill will mean that a few advantageously located private firms or individuals will be denied the opportunity to exploit these resources at an especially large and easy margin of profit as their commercial value increases. The spokesmen of our industry who question the bill because it is "locking up" valuable timber are actually speaking in favor of these limited gains to certain operators, no matter how strongly they may concentrate on the theme, "our dwindling national timber supply."

Despite the fact that official views expressed by organizations within our industry still may be largely against relinquishing what can be described as a self-granted prior claim to all commercial stands within the national forests, increasing numbers of individuals within the industry are becoming aware that improved forestry practice on past and current producing areas can more than adequately provide

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our requirements. This does not readily come to light simply because most of these individuals are not actively concerned with other values of our forests. But if the situation could be thoroughly explained to them, I feel convinced that a great many would be in sympathy with the wilderness bill, at least to the extent of not opposing it.

So I say not all of us in the forest industries, by any means, feel that we cannot afford forested wilderness areas.

I would also like to ask those opponents of the bill who state that there are only a handful of rugged individuals using wilderness areas how they know this? Obviously, they don't visit the areas themselves, and hence have no concept of the rapid increase in use there has been in the postwar years. In order to protect the future, and I mean the near future, all one need do is consider the few areas of this sort we have in the East. One I happen to be familiar with through personal experience is the Quetico-Superior, on the Minnesota-Ontario border. There people of all ages come each year by the thousands, yet are still able to camp and travel in relative solitude.

As a Nation we are experiencing consistently faster and cheaper forms of transportation and a steady increase in leisure time for the average man. This means that a person of modest means from Cleveland or Philadelphia will be able, in the years to come, to vacation, for example, in the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area here in our own State of Washington, something he could only dream of doing a few years ago. Wilderness areas throughout the West will eventually serve as magnets for the tourist industry.

Most people who have the desire to use these areas will be able to do so, and the numbers desiring to are increasing rapidly under the increasing pressures of our mechanized way of life.

I would like to add a point to demonstrate that I am not just hit through personal experience on one type of recreational use of public lands. I am actively involved in the promotion of a new ski area on national forest land which will eventually be the largest, and we like to think the finest, here in the Pacific Northwest. This area, with thousands of people intensively using a relatively small acreage and approaching it via a good access road, will be a far cry from wilderness. I feel very strongly that both forms of recreational use have their place. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Watson, have you talked with other people in the industry and do you find that they are not sympathetic with your position?

Mr. WATSON. Well, as I attempted to bring out here, this happens to be a personal interest of mine and so I do make a point of bringing it up with associates in the industry and I find a considerable number of people in the industry who, from a personal point of view, have no argument that the wilderness bill, when they have it explained to them on a thorough basis, do not question the fact that it is going to lock up a relatively small amount of timber. Now, I am not armed with statistics at the moment, but I feel that there are too many people in the industry who throw up their hands, are scared at the thought. When the analysis of the bill is presented to them, they feel that they have no objection to it.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

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Senator Moss. Mr. Watson, I have noticed you, and a number of the other witnesses, have indicated that you favored the wilderness bill because of the tourist attraction. Now, I wonder about this man that drives out here from Cleveland, as you have said, and he gets to the wilderness area and there are no roads in there, no way to get into it; he has driven out here in his car. How is that wilderness going to serve his recreational purposes when the access is denied him with his vehicle?

Mr. WATSON. I think that is a very good question. I feel that people in the East, and I made that point to illustrate easterners coming out here, I feel that there are, year by year, more people seeking a wilderness type of vacation and are willing to spend—they are having improved methods of transportation; they are able to get out here. I really had in mind by plane, or some rapid form of transportation. I think this is coming in the next few decades; there will be countless people coming out here, having made their plans in advance, and will go in for a pack trip either by horse or foot for a week, we'll say, in some of our western areas. I sincerely believe that that type of vacation is becoming more and more prevalent.

Senator Moss. Well, how would it be better in a wilderness area where you have no roads in there than a forest area now, for instance, where we do have roads into the area and people can get back into the forests?

Mr. WATSON. Well, I think undoubtedly thousands of people will like to travel with their families via car and camp at a designated Forest Service campsite. Certainly I would say there will always be perhaps a preponderance of people who will like that type of vacation; but we have hundreds of those campsites already and will continue to have. I think the Forest Service has a magnificent network of roads, and I have used many of the camps.

Senator Moss. Then really wouldn't that type of development of the forest be more of a tourist attraction than would your wilderness area?

Mr. WATSON. Well, I think that this particular area I mentioned, which happens to be on the northern boundary of Minnesota, has proven a tremendous tourist attraction. It is the core of an area which will attract tourists. The perimeters around it are accessible by road, draw hunters and fishermen, but the mere fact that there is this wilderness in the center which has been reserved is a big drawing card, and I think, I know from personal experience—I keep in touch with it even though I live out here—there are thousands of people drawn there that I don't think would be if it hadn't been preserved that way. It would be just like hundreds of other square miles of lake country in Michigan and Wisconsin, if it hadn't had this wilderness designation. It is a roadless area right now.

Senator Moss. Well, in my State we have a large so-called primitive area in the high Uinta Range and, of course, I have known it since boyhood and I have packed in there many times, but within the past 10 years a road has gone through one section of it, one corner of it, over an end, comes out there, and I would say the use of that primitive area must have increased fivefold, or tenfold, immediately on the road just crossing one corner of it, and I just wonder if what we are talking about tourist attraction doesn't apply really, if you keep it as a wilder-

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ness area, nearly so much as it would if you kept it within a forest boundary, but had some access in there so people with their cars——

Mr. WATSON. That is certainly a debatable point. I still feel that—I am trying to look into the future a bit, that there will be a certain uniqueness created by the wilderness areas that will set them apart from the vastly greater acreage of forest lands that are not wilderness, and that uniqueness will, I think, in the next century or quarter century be a valid tourist attraction.

Senator MOSS. Well, I can understand many of the arguments for the wilderness area, but this tourist attraction argument doesn't seem to me to fit with the wilderness concept, because it doesn't attract people in large numbers to come to a wilderness area. They want to come some place where they can drive in and camp fairly near to their car and maybe they can hike off a few miles from there, but they want to come back to their car and their camp and be able to move on to Minnesota or Cleveland, or wherever it is.

Thank you very much.

Mr. WATSON. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Moss, and thank you, Mr. Watson; appreciate your statement.

(Subsequently Mr. Watson submitted also the following letter:)

LETTER OF R. D. WATSON, SEATTLE, WASH.

1642 FEDERAL AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH., *April 3, 1959.*

Hon. FRANK E. MOSS,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MOSS: The hearings which were conducted recently in Seattle by Senator Jackson, Senator Magnuson, and yourself on S. 1123 impressed me because of the obviously sincere and earnest attempt that was made to draw out facts basic to the issue.

I was privileged to give testimony in favor of the bill, and, at the end of my allotted time, was challenged by you on a statement I had made that "Wilderness areas throughout the West will eventually serve as magnets for the tourist industry." My answer was hastily contrived and did not reflect my complete thoughts on the matter. Thus I would like to clarify the above statement a bit further.

I think there are really two approaches to use in attempting to justify the assertion that wilderness areas are, or will be, an asset to the tourist industry. The first of these assumes that unless the bill is passed, our present national forest wilderness areas will eventually be opened to commercial exploitation. This assumption may appear to be extreme and unlikely, and yet this is exactly what much of the opposition testimony indicates.

For instance, at the Seattle hearing, H. O. Puhn, of the Simpson Logging Co., stated: "We find logging the woods opens up an area to recreation use. We believe logging and recreation are compatible." And L. V. Venable, of the Olympic Development League, said, "Bear in mind that the advocates of this bill are seeking only more potential recreation. We who oppose it are fighting for our jobs, our homes, and our families, as well as for our recreation. Whose need is greatest?" I feel sure you will agree with me that a well-preserved wilderness area with a few good walking or riding trails will, as far as tourists are concerned, outdraw a similar area that has been logged or otherwise exploited commercially. We have thousands of acres of logged-off lands in the Pacific Northwest which, it is true, offer good deer hunting to the local inhabitants, but which are passed through as rapidly as possible by the tourists. I think many of the statements upholding wilderness as a tourist attraction are prompted by thinking on the part of the opposition such as that cited above.

The second approach attempts to show wilderness as a recreational and tourist trade asset in comparison, not to exploited areas, but to basically natural areas

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which have been opened up with a network of improved roads and the facilities which would automatically go along with them, such as resorts, hotels, restaurants, and organized campgrounds. It is more difficult to be convincing in this approach, and yet it is the one you undoubtedly had in mind when you questioned me.

To sympathize with this concept requires endorsing a wise and careful land use planning policy, and a look into the future, as well. A short quotation from the Quetico Foundation of Canada's statement of policy illustrates the point better than I can:

"Over considerable areas of Ontario, recreational values are likely to prove a greater economic asset than the produce of the forests * * *. The wilderness core of a region acts as a magnet for all types of visitors. While it may be the preserve of the venturesome, it is soon surrounded by concentric rings of facilities catering to all tastes and budgets of those seeking recreation away from urban centers, each facility contributing to the region's economy * * *.

"The foundation and the Government should both look to the future, not only 5 to 15 years away, but for the next 200 years. The recent prediction of 26 million Canadians in the early 1980's underlines the speed with which pressures on wilderness are growing. The current estimate of 172 million people in the United States as of January 1958, with a possible growth to 227 million by 1980, cannot be ignored, either. Let us reserve much more for our immediate needs now so that the needs of future generations for wilderness will not be frustrated."

The High Uintas Primitive Area, mentioned at the hearing by you, and the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, cited as an example by me, would undoubtedly both draw more out-of-State visitors today if they were made more accessible by road systems. But if their wilderness character is preserved through lack of roads, they will grow steadily more unique during the next several decades. Gradually, perimeter zones of tourist facilities, including resorts, lodges, outfitters, guides, and campgrounds, will build up around each of them. Ultimately they will draw fully as well as similar areas which have been cut up by highways, and at the same time they will serve much better the varied tastes of the entire visitor population.

Thank you for your interest in my testimony. I hope that this attempt at clarification will fulfill its purpose.

The next witness, Dr. E. F. Cook, Boise, Idaho, State Bureau of Mines, to be followed by Mr. Alex Coleman, president, Idaho Reclamation Association.

STATEMENT OF E. F. COOK, DIRECTOR, IDAHO BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

Mr. COOK. Senator, I would like to have that statement entered.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, it will be included at this point in the record. Will you summarize your statement?

Mr. COOK. Yes; I'd be happy to.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF E. F. COOK, DIRECTOR OF THE IDAHO BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

My name is E. F. Cook and I reside in Moscow, Idaho. I am a mining engineer and economic geologist. I am director of the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology. Today I speak not only for my State organization but for the mining industry of Idaho.

Idaho has over one-eighth (12.6 percent) of all national land administered by the Forest Service. We have over 3 million (21 percent) of the 14 million acres of wild, primitive, or wilderness areas already set apart in the national forest domain; 65 percent of Idaho's total land area is owned by the Federal Government. Many of our people earn their living either wholly or in part from the public lands. Consequently, we have a deep concern for any legislation which proposes to bar large areas of the public domain in productive use.

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I am concerned not only with the welfare of the citizens of Idaho who derive income from our mineral commodities but with the larger question of the mineral resource security of the United States. The immediate, relatively short-term, military or defense importance of mineral resources has been adequately presented elsewhere and discussed by others. However, the long-range relationship between our national economy and our mineral raw materials situation has not been sufficiently stressed. The proposed wilderness bill (S. 1123) would, by extending the area now withdrawn from prospecting and mining and by making present withdrawals inviolate, directly affect our country's mineral resources situation.

History has shown that loss of ready access to mineral raw materials causes a nation to lose political and military power and lowers the living standard of its citizens. While the United States had abundant high-grade mineral deposits, access was a minor problem and our industrial growth was unprecedented in history. In recent years, however, with depletion of our high-grade deposits, we have been importing from foreign sources increasing amounts of the mineral raw materials essential to our industrial civilization.

Barring a war, we can count on a continuing supply of minerals from foreign sources for the next several years at what might be called reasonable market rates.

But skyrocketing worldwide demand for minerals means that the high-grade foreign deposits which we are now relying upon will be exhausted in less time than it took for our own bonanza deposits of a century ago to disappear. Increasing industrialization of the producing countries will require an ever-increasing percentage of their production to be used at home and will leave smaller and smaller surpluses to be exported to us. The long-range picture is one of worldwide mineral shortage. As Dr. Thomas Nolan, Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, has pointed out, it is only temporarily cheaper to seek foreign sources of supply than to search with modern techniques for the mineral deposits that we have every reason to believe lie buried within our own borders. Within a few years, the United States will be forced to seek domestic sources for much of the mineral raw material now being imported—or pay much higher prices for foreign minerals.

In logical preparation for the rapidly approaching time of worldwide metal shortage, we should be doing everything we can to find out what our domestic mineral resources are. No area should be withdrawn from prospecting and mining until a reasonably complete picture of its mineral resources and potential has been obtained and until mining activities have been fairly and competently appraised as being injurious to a higher use for that area. No intelligent appraisal of the best use (from the standpoint of the greatest good for the greatest number of people) of a tract of land can be made without adequate knowledge of all its resources. In the case of minerals, such knowledge requires intensive and comprehensive prospecting using modern techniques and equipment. Under our economic system, such effort can be stimulated only by the prospect of reward in the form of permission to mine any economic deposits found in a manner consistent with other uses and values the surface may have.

Very few withdrawn areas—national parks, military reservations, or primitive areas, for examples—have had adequate surveys of their mineral resources and potential before being withdrawn. After withdrawal, there's virtually no chance of such a study ever being made.

An interesting contrast exists between the Russians, who are actively exploring every square meter of their vast land to find minerals with which to support their growing industrial might and their rising living standard, and us Americans who complacently close off large areas from mineral exploration, saying, usually without adequate knowledge, that the best and sole use of each area shall be for recreation, for atom bomb tests, or as a wildlife refuge or wilderness area.

We should remember that the mineral resources of a country have fixed locations and must be exploited where they occur. On the other hand, mining affects relatively small areas. The molybdenum deposits at Climax, Colo., is included within less than one square mile, but for many years has produced 85 percent of the world's molybdenum. A similar proportion of the world's nickel originates in the Sudbury district of Canada and most of the world's sulfur is produced from a few small areas in Louisiana and Texas. Even such abundant and widespread substances as coal and oil underlie only a very small fraction of the world's land area. Consequently, it is reasonable to assume that mining will never affect much of our land surface even if unrestricted.

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From the coupling of prospecting and mining in the wording of S. 1123, and the provision to allow mining in certain wilderness areas upon authorization of the President, I infer that the thought is to allow prospecting for, and mining of, a mineral when and if, it becomes of vital importance to the Nation to have all of that particular mineral it can get. If this be the thought behind that provision, I submit that it is based upon lack of knowledge of the relationship of prospecting to mining. A recent statement by Roger McConnel, chief geologist of the Bunker Hill Co., is pertinent: "Successful discoveries result only from careful and unrelenting exploration." Modern mineral exploration is an expensive, time-consuming process, simply because our remaining mineral deposits are hidden from view by soil, sediment, or volcanic rock cover. There is an inevitable time lag, measured in years, between the inception of exploration and the production of the mineral commodity. We can't turn mineral production on and off in a particular area or for a particular commodity. Exploration must be continuous and "unrelenting." Because years of exploration and development work must precede additions to mineral production, we cannot wait until an emergency arises to start looking for extra supplies.

There may also be in this provision of S. 1123 the "stockpile in the ground" philosophy, wherein some persons advocate conservation of our own mineral resources while spending those of others, apparently on the theory that a mineral deposit is something like a bone buried in the backyard which may be dug up easily whenever wanted. Not only do such persons confuse conservation (wise use) with hoarding (nonuse), but they do not realize or will not recognize that continuous exploration and research, as well as training of mineral engineers and earth scientists, is essential to maintenance of an adequate national mineral resource position.

Mineral exploration, because of its cost in time, equipment, and men, must be concentrated in relatively small areas. It cannot be done, at least successfully, by a scattergun pattern. Consequently, it seems to me there would be small probability of successful exploration for a vital mineral in a withdrawn area suddenly opened by Presidential authorization unless factors favorable to the occurrence of that mineral had been noted during prior exploration. But, under the terms of withdrawal, there could have been no prior exploration.

Turning briefly to Idaho to illustrate my proposition that we need continuing mineral exploration on all our lands in order to be prepared for changing mineral requirements, I wish to point out that the millions of acres of Idaho land now withdrawn from entry are almost entirely underlain by granite of the great Idaho batholith. Any extension of these tracts under terms of S. 1123 would also comprise land mostly underlain by granite. We are now mining minerals derived from this Idaho granite which are vital to our defense, minerals containing columbium, tantalum, uranium, thorium, and the rare earth metals. Not only will our national needs in these strategic materials vastly increase in the coming years, but granite contains other valuable minerals. Strange as the thought may seem, even to mining men, I agree with the phophecy of Dr. Ian Campbell of the California Institute of Technology that the ultimate ore bodies, the ultimate sources of our metals, will be sea water and granite. When that day arrives, we in Idaho will be able to serve the Nation well and maintain our local mineral economy only if we have in the meantime been allowed to freely explore and prospect our large granite terrain and to develop our discoveries within reasonable safeguards imposed by consideration for the rights of other users of the same area.

Mr. COOK. My name is Earl Cook, I am director of the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology and I do represent a couple of organizations. I infer from some of the previous testimony that representing one's self is to be preferred. Let me say I represent myself first and the organizations second. The organizations are the Idaho Resource Development Council in general, and the Idaho Mining Association in particular.

In my prepared statement just handed to the committee I have pointed out my belief that our long range, national self-interest demands that before we set aside any area for a single use that we know what its actual and potential other uses are, and as far as mineral resources go, very few if any areas which are now withdrawn as

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primitive, wild, wilderness areas, national parks, military reservations, have had adequate mineral resource surveys. And I don't think under the provisions of the proposed bill that they would have that, the existing areas or that new areas which might be classified as wilderness would enjoy any comprehensive resource survey.

Now, we are going to need minerals in this country. Right at the moment we are getting increasing amounts of foreign mineral products into the United States at prices in general cheaper than we can afford to produce them here. That situation will change very rapidly as foreign high grade mineral deposits are depleted. They will be depleted at a rate even faster than our own bonanza deposits of a hundreds years ago have gone, and we will have to look back to our own resources.

The provision in the proposed bill which would allow prospecting and mining in wilderness areas by authority of the President of the United States is, as I have tried to point out in my prepared statement, essentially meaningless, because you can't turn on mining of a mineral resource when you suddenly realize you need it. There is a long time lapse between the recognition of the need and the ability to produce something from the ground. It isn't like a bone buried in the backyard which you can go out and dig up whenever you need it.

I would like to point out in addition why we in Idaho have such an interest in this bill. We have one-eighth of all of the national forest lands in the United States in our State. We have over one-fifth of all the national forest land presently set aside in wild, primitive, and wilderness areas, about 3 million acres. This has been there, by the way, for about 20 years and in those 20 years, the juvenile delinquency and mental illness which the lady this morning spoke about has been increasing. We would like to see people who have such tendencies come and enjoy our wilderness and get cured, but they haven't been doing it in any large numbers.

We think we have enough wilderness area at the present time. Sixty-five percent of Idaho's total land area is owned by the Federal Government, and many of our people earn their living either wholly or in part from the public lands. The Idaho Legislature at its recently completed session passed a memorial to the Congress of the United States opposing this wilderness bill.

The Idaho Resource Development Council opposes it and that, of course, is one of these organizations dominated by commercial interests. I would prefer to say dominated by people who like to eat.

As a State official concerned with the needs of this country in mineral resources in the next 50 or 100 years, I oppose it in its present form. We believe that existing land management agencies are doing an adequate job; that the existing laws do protect it and provide for the establishment of wilderness areas.

Now, I think in closing that as long as all of us here are in favor of sex and children and in favor of conservation of everything except people, we are going to have a conflict.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Cook, for your statement. The next witness is Mr. Alex Coleman. I take it that you are speaking for Mr. Cooper, too.

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STATEMENT OF ALEX COLEMAN, REPRESENTING THE IDAHO STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. COLEMAN. Well, I have Mr. Cooper's statement here.

Senator JACKSON. Are you president of the association?

Mr. COLEMAN. No, I'm not. I am one of the directors. And I am also Idaho representative to the national association.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Does Mr. Cooper desire to have his statement included in the record?

Mr. COLEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, Mr. Cooper's, who is president of the Idaho State Reclamation Association, will follow your remarks.

Mr. COLEMAN. I have others I would like to include at this point.

Senator JACKSON. Other statements?

Mr. COLEMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What are they?

Mr. COLEMAN. I have a statement from the Idaho Resource Development Council and a resolution from the Idaho Chamber of Commerce. I have a statement from the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation, L. B. Martin, its president; a resolution from the Payette River Cattlemen's Association; a statement from the Orofino Chamber of Commerce; a statement from the Idaho-Canadian Dredging Co.; a statement from the Idaho Cattlemen's Association; and a statement from the Salmon Chamber of Commerce.

Senator JACKSON. The statements will be included in the record following your remarks.

Mr. COLEMAN. Then, Senator, I have a short statement, about 5 minutes, I would like to present at this time.

Senator JACKSON. All right, Mr. Coleman.

Mr. COLEMAN. I want to say that I appreciate this opportunity of getting this step-up because I have come from a long way. I live just south of West Yellowstone, Mont., over the Idaho boundary. My reservations have been made to leave in the morning early to go back and again I appreciate this very much.

Senator JACKSON. We are very happy to accommodate you. You can thank the other people who are going to be heard tomorrow.

Mr. COLEMAN. My name is Alex O. Coleman; I live in St. Anthony, Idaho, where I am engaged in farming and stock raising. I have been a resident of Idaho since I was 6 years old.

At the present time I am a commissioner for Idaho on the Columbia River Interstate Compact Commission. I represent my State as national director of the National Reclamation Association. I am also a State director on the board of the Idaho State Reclamation Association. I represent the irrigation and reclamation interests on the Targhee National Forest Advisory Council.

I am appearing here today as a representative of the Idaho State Reclamation Association. This organization represents approximately 2½ million acres of irrigated land, which is 90 percent of the total irrigated land in the State of Idaho. The association has been the spokesman for the irrigationists since its inception in 1937. It is truly a grassroot organization of farmers and reclamationists.

The Idaho State Reclamation Association is unalterably opposed to any legislation such as S. 1123, for these reasons:

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First, all of our water originates in the national forests, and under such a bill preferential treatment would be given to only one purpose, primitive area use, thus interfering with orderly programs of land and watershed management and development. This type of control would impair the present public land uses for grazing, lumbering, or mining, and it would prohibit the use of such lands for transportation or transmission lines.

Because of these objections it is easily seen that the citizens of Idaho have legitimate reasons for opposing any legislation of this type.

All statistics point to an enormous increase of population in the foreseeable future. This means that greater demands will be made for the production of food and fiber for human consumption. It further indicates that every acre of land will be taxed to its utmost to provide the essentials of life. When the time comes for the acceleration in this field, Idaho has a potential of 1 million acres which will be accessible depending upon the available water supply to develop it. Farmers know that under such bills as S. 1123, it would be impossible to secure water storage in forest lands and wilderness areas for future reclamation development.

It has been our experience in the past that for reclamation, irrigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, navigation, and recreation purposes, dams should be built on the upper reaches of the rivers where multipurpose use can be made of the water. None of these advantages would be possible under a bill such as S. 1123.

Second, reclamationists feel that this bill is premature. There is no immediate need for additional wilderness areas for recreational use. A committee, the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, has been appointed to study the overall need for recreational development throughout the United States. This committee has been instructed to give a comprehensive report with recommendations to Congress in 1961. We feel that at that time Congress and the people of the country will be better able to survey the recreational needs.

The U.S. Forest Service estimates that in 1956, 55 million people visited the national forests and were adequately cared for by their Department. The most accurate estimate we have been able to obtain is that less than one-half of 1 percent of this total number visited the primitive areas. If my calculations are correct, that is about 2,500 people. We already have in excess of 15 million acres of wilderness area set aside for these enthusiasts, or 6,000 acres each; approximately 10 sections.

Now, gentlemen, visualize with me the absurdity of one man seeking recreation on foot or horseback over 6,000 acres of wilderness area in the period of one season. How reasonable is it then to consider adding an additional 55 million acres to this present figure? We have 3.1 million acres of wilderness in Idaho under today's setup. Surely this should be adequate.

Third, most areas of forest land are capable of supporting more than one use. Almost all forest use and protection problems are best served with some form of development if only access. This is true of family recreation, most scientific and educational uses, watershed management, grazing, mining, timber, and protection against fire, insects, and diseases.

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An important phase of our agricultural economy is the livestock industry. This segment of agriculture depends greatly upon grazing privileges on the national forests. Under such legislation as S. 1123 these privileges would be usurped in the interest of recreation for a small minority of our citizens.

Wilderness use, where roads are prohibited, is largely incompatible with the necessary development for other uses. It is, nevertheless, an important use and legitimate conflicts between it and other public land uses are bound to arise. But conflicts in public land use must not be decided by a balance of pressures or by preferential treatment. To do so is poor public policy. Wilderness use, accounting for less than one-half of 1 percent of recreational visits to the public forests, will itself suffer ultimately from such poor public policy when the motoring recreationist finally organizes and makes himself felt.

Gentlemen, we can see that S. 1123 would strike at the heart of the multiple-use policy of national forest administration. It would tend to hamper free and effective application of administrative judgment which now determines and should continue to determine the use or combination of uses to which particular national forest areas should be devoted.

In conclusion let me quote from a great statesman of our day, a man whom you revere as one of the great Presidents of the United States, whose thinking is world renowned, the late President Woodrow Wilson. I think it would be well on this day for the Members of Congress and our Senators to abide by his philosophy. I quote: "The history of liberty is the history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it.'

Gentlemen, it has been a pleasure for me to represent the reclamation people of Idaho before this group. I thank you.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Coleman, the bill says that grazing may be continued where it is an established practice. Does that threaten the cattleman?

Mr. COLEMAN. I think that is only a come along to get a sanction on the bill. The bill also says they can build reservoirs, too, for storing of water for reclamation and other uses. I think that is only a come along. I don't think it means a thing. I have in mind——

Senator JACKSON. What would you put in there then? How would you word it?

Mr. COLEMAN. I don't know how I would word it, but let me say this: That for the grazing, I have been in the cattle or sheep and cattle business all my life and I remember when they put in the AEC at Arco. They went out onto our winter range there and they said, "Now you can graze your cattle here without any restrictions." Today they have been practically eliminated. I think this year they are taking out another couple of thousand acres. They have to, the stockman has to use some other resource to get his winter——

Senator JACKSON. Yes, but I think it is slightly different, though, isn't it? You have a radiation problem, I think, that could be——

Mr. COLEMAN. That's just one of the things that could happen. Now I have another example. I remember when the Teton National Monument was established by Executive order. They were going to be able to graze their cattle in there for a time. They have been practically all eliminated since it has gone into a national park. Of course, that is another possible justification.

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Senator JACKSON. It is a national monument, I think.

Mr. COLEMAN. Isn't it a park now; Teton National Park?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. COLEMAN. Then as to the reservoirs, I remember very definitely when they had the Echo Park legislation up for a reservoir. Even though it was written into the legislation in establishing that monument where they said they could build reservoirs there, you know, Senator, what happened when that legislation came up. You know the pressure that was put on. It was denied even though it was written into the legislation.

And last October 3d, in Denver, at a birthday party given at the 100th anniversary of President Theodore Roosevelt, one David R. Brower of San Francisco, executive director of the Sierra Club, had this to say:

We don't approve—

I'd like this to go into the record—

We don't approve of dams in parks or dedicated wildernesses. We don't approve of wiping out scenic resources in favor of power or storage that can be provided in other ways, even if at a greater cost in dollars.

He said:

The Sierra Club opposed the Echo Park dam in northwestern Colorado and would oppose other dams that would destroy wilderness areas.

So you see, as far as reclamation is concerned, we are very concerned about this. I think that food and fiber and the production of the necessities of life are just as essential as recreation, and I don't think those statements even though they were put into the bill really mean too much. I think they are just a sort of a come along.

Senator JACKSON. Any other questions?

Senator MOSS. No.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Coleman.

(The statements presented by the witness follow:)

STATEMENT OF FRED M. COOPER, GRACE, IDAHO, PRESIDFNT, IDAHO STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

My name is Fred M. Cooper and I live at Grace, Idaho, where I am engaged in farming and livestock raising. I have resided in southeastern Idaho for 41 years. I am State Senator from Caribou County, chairman of the Irrigation and Water Resources Committee of the Idaho Senate, and a member of the Bear River Compact Commission. I make this statement as president of the Idaho State Reclamation Association and on behalf of that association's officers and members.

The Idaho State Reclamation Association was organized in 1937 and has an active membership of more than 200 irrigation districts and canal companies which all together operate the irrigation works on approximately 2,250,000 acres of irrigated land in Idaho which is more than 90 percent of the total. For years the association has been the spokesmen for the irrigators of the great Snake River Basin of southern Idaho. The Idaho State Reclamation Association is a truly grass-roots organization of farmers and irrigators. The association selects its officers at annual meetings, and all officers are men directly connected with irrigation, either as individual farmers or as officers of irrigation districts and canal companies. The board of directors of the association is representative of the different geographic sections of the State's irrigated acreage. The association is also affiliated with the National Reclamation Association.

The Idaho State Reclamation Association is unalterably opposed to this proposed legislation for a number of reasons. Idaho has a greater concern than

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most Western States. The total area of Idaho amounts to 52,972,000 acres of which 34,547,000 acres are federally owned lands or 65 percent of the total area of the State is owned by the Federal Government. Over 20 million acres of these federally owned lands are administered by the Forest Service and approximately 12 million acres by the Bureau of Land Management. It is obvious that the citizens of Idaho have a major stake in any legislation of this type that is proposed.

The real purpose of this legislation is not only set forth in the declaration of policy but it is interwoven throughout the bill, often in the strongest of language. No one can doubt that the fundamental purpose of this legislation is to make the preservation of the wilderness areas paramount to all other uses and any other use is purely incidental.

The fundamental frailty of this legislation is that it is single-purpose, whereas the proper development and utilization of the natural resources of these wilderness areas must be multipurpose. Other purposes must be safeguarded and they are not in this proposed legislation. Since the preservation of wilderness areas is paramount it would prevail if there was any conflict with any other.

It is this aspect of this proposed legislation that causes the irrigation interests of Idaho most concern. Substantially every acre of land that raises crops in southern Idaho is irrigated. The water that is used for irrigation is the runoff in the spring from the water sheds of these wilderness areas stored in reservoirs for use during the irrigation season. Existing practices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management in these areas which are designed to promote optimum and controlled water runoff could be seriously impaired if this legislation is passed.

Of greater significance is the impact of this legislation on the future development of reclamation. Our increasing population, estimated another 1 million in 40 years, means increasing pressure on the land. Every acre susceptible of irrigation must eventually contribute to the food supply for this increasing population. Agriculture is basic to Idaho's economy. It is now and it will be in the future. There are over a million acres in southern Idaho alone that are susceptible to irrigation not now being irrigated. The land is there—all that is needed is the water. The only way that water can be made available for this land is by the construction of upstream reservoirs on the tributaries of the Snake River which rise in this so-called wilderness area. Thousands of acre-feet of water annually go to waste through lack of adequate storage on the upstream tributaries.

The construction of upstream storage on the tributaries is also imperative to prevent the flood damage in the spring caused by uncontrolled runoff. Thousands of dollars of damage are incurred each year in the upper regions of the Snake and the flood problem is even more critical in the Columbia River caused by uncontrolled runoff through lack of upstream storage on tributaries other than the Snake. Efforts to construct upstream storage on tributaries of the Columbia in the Northwest have already been thwarted by nature lovers. It is obvious that there is a conflict between the preservation of wilderness areas and the construction of upstream storage projects for irrigation and flood control. Under the provisions of this bill there is no doubt in my mind which would prevail.

Also, I believe that this bill if passed would also have a very serious impact on the livestock industry. The livestock industry is also an integral part of Idaho's economy and is one that I know since I have been in the sheep business for many years. The livestock industry to survive must use Federal lands for grazing purposes—the Federal range under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management and the national forests under the supervision of the Forest Service. The livestock industry has grazed these Federal lands under rules and regulations of these agencies which have been tested for many years and found feasible and workable. Yet by the very terms of this bill the administration of these areas by such agencies must be such as to conform with the paramount purpose of this bill to preserve the wilderness areas inviolate. Again there would be a conflict. My opinion is if this bill should become law it would have a very substantial prejudicial effect on the livestock industry in the Western States.

It would seem inevitable that these wilderness areas, once they are created, would be regarded by the general public as being similar to and in the same category as national parks and national monuments, the resources within the boundaries of which are never to be utilized or in any way molested.

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There is another reason why we are opposed to this proposed legislation. It would create a new Federal agency, a national wilderness preservation council, where there is no need for creating still another Federal body. This would only lead to administrative complications and conflicts with present programs of the Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and other Federal agencies administering public lands. We feel that these lands are properly supervised and administered at this time by these agencies. No additional laws or regulations are considered desirable or essential for good lands administration. It would simply be another layer of authority which would hamper existing agencies, increase Government expenses, and take the place of properly authorized agencies who are doing a sound job. One would think by the fervor by which this legislation is being urged that there are no current efforts being made to preserve such areas. I am advised that the wilderness and wild areas are now under Forest Service supervision and that these are established under rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

Finally, no legislation of this kind should be considered until after the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has had time to complete its study and report. The legislation authorizing this Commission was passed last summer. The Commission is authorized to set in motion a nationwide inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreational resources and opportunities and compile such data as to determine the amount, kind, quality, and location of such outdoor recreational resources and opportunities and as will be required by the year 1976 and the year 2000 and to recommend what policies and what programs should be adopted to meet such future requirements. The subject matter of the legislation involves extremely long-range considerations and there is no need whatever for hasty action.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the Idaho State Reclamation is in hearty accord with the position taken by the National Reclamation Association at its convention last fall that it is opposed to any legislation establishing wilderness areas which does not provide for the reasonable use of such areas for reclamation and water resource development. The agricultural and livestock industries are having enough difficulty as it is without Congress passing legislation to further hamper and add to the troubles with which they are now confronted. It would seem, therefore, quite fitting and proper that they be left alone for a while until such time as this type of legislation might be acceptable.

RESOLUTION OF THE IDAHO STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas there has been introduced in Congress S. 1123, the so-called wilderness bill; and

Whereas the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is conducting a hearing on S. 1123 in Seattle, Wash., March 30, 1959; and

Whereas the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce, on October 16, 1958, did set forth by resolution its opposition to S. 4028, also known as the wilderness bill; and

Whereas S. 1123, in its intent and language, does not differ substantially from the provisions of S. 4028: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce does herewith affirm its opposition to S. 1123 for the following reasons:

1. Existing Federal agencies, including the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service, now maintain effective and judicious administration of public lands.

2. Forest Service regulations now clearly state an intent to preserve wilderness and wild areas in their primitive state, and these regulations also enable the Secretary of Agriculture or Chief of the Forest Service to designate new wilderness areas.

3. S. 1123, like S. 4028, is contrary to the interests of national defense in that it contemplates additional restrictions on mineral resource exploration and development. Idaho contains the only known deposits of certain strategic minerals now in use, and continued exploration and development, therefore, is in the national interest.

4. The economy of Idaho is based upon the multiple-use concept of development of its diverse natural resources to their full potential for the benefit of agriculture, livestock, mining and lumber industries, and recreation.

5. The Idaho State Chamber of Commerce recognizes the value of established wilderness areas, where such areas are not inconsistent with the multiple-use concept of resource development.

6. Any legislation such as S. 1123 is premature in view of the creation of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, which has been directed to report no later than 1961 on any recommendations it may have for the establishment of additional recreational areas, including wilderness; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be included in the record of hearings on S. 1123 and, further, that copies of this resolution be delivered to the respective Members of the congressional delegation from Idaho.

STATEMENT OF L. B. MARTIN, PRESIDENT, IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

The Idaho Farm Bureau is happy to join many other groups in presenting our views on Senate bill 1123, the wilderness bill. We wish to call to the attention of the committee our testimony as given November 12, 1958, in Salt Lake City, Utah, setting forth our views, which remain the same despite the few minor changes made in S. 1123 over the original bill S. 4028.

The encouragement for growth and development this Nation was given by the Federal Government in its earlier years provided the people with the inspiration they needed to make the United States of America the greatest power on earth. The Federal Government assumed that its duty was to offer every green light possible for progress by the States and the people. In recent years a new attitude of discouragement to the people has been adopted by our Government, a change in the age-old policy of guaranteeing States' rights.

Regretfully, this new attitude on the part of Government and some Members of Congress has caused the people to look with some misgiving on many measures proposed for the good of all the people. Until recently the people seldom feared that the Government might wield its hidden powers to control development of the States or to strangle classes or phases of society.

Now come the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Department of Justice interpreting the Constitution in a new light, virtually saying that the States have few rights on the rivers and streams or the land adjacent thereto within their own boundaries. From the beginning of this Nation everyone agreed that the rights of the States to their own water was as unchangeable as the Rock of Gibraltar. Is it any wonder today the people see reason to fear the hidden meaning of much legislation pertaining to the States? We believe we have reason to fear that a little power given the Federal Government and its agencies may result in restrictive orders from administrators in later years.

Particularly in the West, where the bulk of the wilderness potential remains today, we fear such legislation as S. 1123 which might well place our States at the mercy, or lack of it, of some Secretary of Agriculture with a background of unfriendliness for the West and our natural resources. Any such proposals giving implied powers to nonelective officials will continue to be opposed in the West. At the moment certain sections of the West are suffering under administrative orders from nonelected officials in the Justice Department, and we must guard against any further opportunity for such officials to rule against our States rights and the individual privileges of a free people.

Freedom of opportunity is still very much a part of the life and philosophy of every individual in the West. We inherited such philosophy from the pioneer who trod the prairies and scaled the mountains to reach this area where freedom was the word. It is still much the same today, and what freedom is left we shall fight to retain. Where there is a possibility of losing an ounce of that freedom—as there is in S. 1123—we shall raise our voices against it. We are a venturing people. We take chances with everything in life but our freedom. On that we shall not gamble.

We view S. 1123 as a possible strangle hold on the progress of our State. We still seek every opportunity for development. We see S. 1123 as the antithesis of development. The very essence of the bill is opposed to development, and indeed, this essence may well turn into a drive for retrogression by adding to the acres to be placed in wilderness. This is a foot-in-the-door scheme not only to retain the wilderness we have—with which we are in hearty agreement—but to add potential producing acres to the wilderness in permanent state.

We want the present wilderness areas preserved as they are—and present laws are being administered for this assurance by the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. Under the careful guidance of these Services the parks and forests have been preserved for multiple usage—not just for the benefit of the few who seek to add to the wilderness for their own selfish ends.

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There have been few legitimate complaints concerning the administration of the wilderness. The whole people have been able to enjoy the parks and other wilderness areas. But now under this bill come those who would turn over these areas to the uninitiated and the untrained in wilderness preservation. We have every reason to fear that proponents of this bill have not stated all their ambitions for it. It is not strange that those who favor other proposals working toward an all-powerful central Government, of course, favor this bill. They have not seen the threat in an all-powerful central Government, and do not now see it. We in the West insist we have a right to be fearful, for already we have been the victims of rulings intended to strengthen the central Government at the expense of the States and the people. This bill is another link in the chain of events usurping States rights.

Today the hunter may envision the so-called preserved wilderness as his permanent happy hunting ground. Later he may find it closed to shooting by some well-meaning Secretary of Agriculture or Interior. The hunter will then say, as we have often said in recent years, "This is not what we voted for. It is not what we intended." The American people are getting a number of things they did not vote for. We have placed so much power in the hands of individual Government agents that today they can walk onto your farm and accuse you of crime—and you are guilty until you prove yourself innocent. This is the American way in reverse—and the thing we are fighting in such proposals as S. 1123.

It is the courts that will say what this bill has in mind. And we want to leave no opportunity for the courts to further strangle the States and their development. That is why we in the West must oppose S. 1123 as a threat to our progress. We want to avoid any future legal interpretations of implied sections, leaving too much to the imagination of those who have developed a philosophy of government favoring strong centralized power.

We believe the American people sooner or later, if not too late, will reach the conclusion with us that although this bill or something else may seem innocent on the surface, it is dangerous for the future of our children, and we shall say together "We just don't dare take the chance. Our freedom and that of our children is involved."

STATEMENT OF THE IDAHO RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

This statement is in opposition to S. 1123, a bill to establish a national wilderness preservation system.

The Idaho Resource Development Council, composed of Idaho's farm organizations, water users, livestock owners, miners, forestry organizations, tourist and travel, and reclamation groups—representing 90 percent of the industrial activity of the State—desire to be assured of the proper employment of the natural resources to promote national defense, and continue the orderly multiple use of grazing, mineral, timber, water and waterpower, and recreation, to harvest those crops as well as make it possible for our people to enjoy the beauties of nature.

Present laws on wilderness are quite adequate. Government land administrators already have the authority to protect wilderness and there are also provisions for enlarging these areas in the public lands. The National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, appointed by the President of the United States, has the job of preparing an inventory of the country's recreation resources, examining the need for additional resources, if any, and to report in September 1961. Let us await that report.

At a meeting of the council held March 17, 1959, at which a quorum was present and all segments of its varied membership in attendance, a resolution was adopted, all members concurring. Copy of this resolution is attached, and we trust you will give its contents and the ideas presented consideration in your study of the effects of the proposed wilderness preservation system bill.

RESOLUTION OF THE IDAHO RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Whereas the economy of the State of Idaho is based upon its agriculture, mining, lumber, sheep, and cattle industries, and the use of its waters for irrigation and hydroelectric power; and

Whereas one of the great potential industries of the State of Idaho is its tourist trade and wild life attractions; and

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Whereas these industries are in turn dependent upon the wise and continuous ultilization of the natural resources of the State of Idaho; and

Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United State a bill known as S. 1123 to establish a national wilderness preservation system; and

Whereas the enactment of this bill will deny to the natural resources industries of the State of Idaho the right to wisely develop the natural resources contained in the great primitive areas of this State, and further deny access to these primitive areas to millions of American citizens, all to the detriment of the said industries and to the people of the State of Idaho: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Idaho Resource Development Council, on behalf of itself, hereby declares that it is opposed to the enactment of S. 1123, for the reasons that the enactment of said bill prevents the normal development and utilization of the natural resources contained in such a wilderness system, that the agricultural, mining, timber, sheep, and cattle industries, and the wildlife and tourist industries will be irreparably damaged, and that the present very satisfactory and normal administration of our natural resources by the present land management agencies will be superseded and replaced by another unnecessary Federal Bureau.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Idaho Resource Development Council at a meeting in Boise, Idaho, March 17, 1959. Organizations represented on the council include:

Idaho State Reclamation Association.
Idaho Wool Growers Association.
Idaho State Chamber of Commerce.
North Idaho Forestry Association.
Southern Idaho Forestry Association.
Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association.
Idaho Mining Association.
Idaho Cattlemen's Association.
Payette River Cattlemen's Association.
Mores Creek Cattlemen's Association.

Resolution of the Payette River Cattlemen's Association

We, the board of directors of the Payette River Cattlemen's Association, representing 400 cattlemen in the four counties of Gem, Payette, Valley, and Boise, in the State of Idaho, strongly oppose Senate bill 1123 as proposed and submitted to the 86th Congress.

After having revised this bill, we would like to list, in opposition, the following:

The economy of a State with a small population and a large portion of the land owned by the Federal Government, if set aside as proposed in this bill, would materially cripple the economy of many communities and our State. Much of our revenue and employment is from the resources on these Federal- and State-owned lands, as follows:

1. Marketing and harvesting of lumber.
2. Large mining operations in its many phases.
3. Development of water and power operations.
4. The bill, as proposed, could materially cripple a cattle or sheep unit where the cattle migrate from spring, to summer, to fall pastures. Barring the livestock men from using this land would result in forcing them out of business.

Statement of the Orofino Chamber of Commerce

The Orfino Chamber of Commerce has gone on record opposing S. 1123, a bill to establish a national wilderness preservation system.

The members of this chamber live within a few miles of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area of 1,875,306 acres. We believe that all national lands should be managed under a multiple-use philosophy, with the optimum use the principal use. These uses and priority of uses may change from time to time. The present administrative agencies are dedicated to this type of management and land-use concept. To give a commission these millions of acres of land to manage for a single-use purpose would be contrary to the best

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interests of the people of the United States in general, and a distinct disservice to the people of the West and particularly the State of Idaho.

The major portion of the economy of northern Idaho is geared to timber utilization—not the few people who use a wilderness area. Our average sportsmen, hunters, recreationalist, tourist, and lover of the outdoors use national, State, and private lands that are open and accessible. Locking up large acreages of timber resources is not conducive to better land utilization or our economy.

STATEMENT OF HARRY B. MURPHY, PRESIDENT, IDAHO-CANADIAN DREDGING CO.

I, Harry B. Murphy, am a resident of the State of Idaho and have been such resident for many years. Our company, the Idaho-Canadian Dredging Co., has conducted mining operations within the State of Idaho over a period of many years, and owns property within the State at various locations.

I wish to state that I am very much opposed to any further withdrawals of land by agencies of the Federal Government for any purpose whatsoever. All industries, and in particular the mining industry, have been cut down in their possibilities by such withdrawals, and the State as a whole requires all of its remaining property which has not been withdrawn for uses of industry and business within the State.

STATEMENT OF THE IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LEON L. WEEKS, SECRETARY

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association, founded in 1915, and having a membership of approximately 2,500 members is opposed to S. 1123, a bill to establish a national wilderness preservation system.

We are not against wilderness areas as such, but we are definitely opposed to this bill, S. 1123, because it indirectly sets up another Government agency and is against multiple use of the ranges, a policy which has been in force for many years and to which we subscribe.

We already have many wilderness areas. One of the present criticisms is that these areas are too far removed from the people who might want to use them. To declare as wilderness many more millions of acres, far removed from the centers of population, will not solve the problem. Only a very few people would ever want or be in a position to use them.

We feel that inasmuch as present national forest and Bureau of Land Management lands are furnishing feed for many thousands of head of both wild and domestic animals and under the multiple-use program these same lands are furnishing recreation for many thousands of people, the administration of these lands should be left as it now is.

The economy of the West depends on livestock, mining, reclamation, and farming and, therefore, to protect this economy we believe and strongly urge the present system of public land administration be preserved, both in the interest of economy and equality.

RESOLUTION OF THE SALMON, IDAHO, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Be it resolved by the Salmon Chamber of Commerce, of Salmon, Lemhi County, State of Idaho, in regular meeting duly assembled on March 11, 1959;

That whereas former Senate bill 4028 to establish a national wilderness preservation system, has been reintroduced and assigned a new number, Senate bill 1123; and

Whereas said new bill is essentially the same proposal as that which was vigorously opposed by this chamber of commerce during the year 1958; and

Whereas a Senate committee hearing has been set at Seattle, Wash., for March 30, 1959, wherein the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will consider the new Senate bill 1123: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Salmon Chamber of Commerce of Salmon, Lemhi County, Idaho, does hereby vigorously oppose the passage of Senate bill 1123 for the following reasons:

1. That too many existing Federal agencies already are attempting the administration of public lands; that to add another agency would merely add to the expense and would have no effective purpose.

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2. That the proposed bill is contrary to the interest of national defense and seems to propose additional restrictions on mineral exploration and development, and Idaho contains the only known deposits of certain strategic minerals which are now being used by the Armed Forces.

3. That the interests of the livestock, mining, and lumbering industries would be severely impaired by this bill.

4. That the furtherance of Federal control of lands in Idaho is not in the best interests of the people of Idaho.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES FOR SUSTAINED YIELD UNITS

The interests of the Communities for Sustained Yield Units are primarily concerned with maintaining the economy of the Olympic Peninsula.

Yet, any legislation serving to restrict or revise the management of public lands anywhere in Washington State is necessarily viewed by us as important to the ultimate welfare of Olympic Peninsula citizens.

Our committee is opposed to the enactment of S. 1123.

We believe its enactment would create conflicts within our State contrary to the best interests of the people.

Washington is one of America's fastest growing States. Our primary resource is timber, and half the timberlands within Washington belong to the public.

The proposed wilderness legislation carries the threat of change in the present successful management practices of Federal lands. It could result in restricting large forested areas to the single limited use of hiking.

This restriction could work unnecessary hardships upon working people residing in timber-dependent communities established many years ago under existing policies of multiple-use and sustained yield.

There is a far greater need in Washington State for recreation areas serving all ages and all types of travelers than for paths limited to those who prefer hiking only.

The broadest varieties of recreation are now available in federally owned lands. Under management of the U.S. Forest Service, in which we have a confidence based on more than a half century of dedicated public service, adequate wilderness areas will be preserved.

The public lands belong to all the people and should be dedicated to the public needs according to the primary value of each area.

S. 1123 would lock up areas for a single use. We oppose its enactment. The people who need jobs in Washington's growing population must not be legislated out of work.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Alan Woog is our next witness.

STATEMENT OF ALAN WOOG

Mr. WOOG. I have an unprepared statement, and my name is Alan Woog and I want to voice my opinion on the proposed wilderness bill, S. 1123. I hold a master of forestry degree from the University of Michigan, bachelor of science degree in forestry from the University of Idaho. I am the former executive director of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and I am now in my own business here in the State of Washington.

Senator JACKSON. Are you in the forestry business now?

Mr. WOOG. No. I believe that the issue involved here is whether Congress is going to dodge the wilderness bill and thus give in to certain lumber, mining, and grazing interests here in the West, or whether they are going to meet the responsibility that the people have placed with them and make their decision based on the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run. Their primary responsibility is, in my opinion, to provide our country's needs for today and tomorrow. My experience has shown me that the private lumber

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companies are realizing their responsibility as is indicated by the work of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., and the tree farm movement in America today. The grazing and mining interests have taken similar steps through their conservation associations.

I think when we look at the facts without the anxiety and the emotion that seem to be connected with this bill, we will see that the land that is being set aside is small compared to the land that is available for lumber, mining, and grazing. For example, the maximum acreage, as I am sure you are now familiar after testimony, that can be set aside in each State is: In Montana, some 4 million acres; Idaho, 3 million; Wyoming, 4 million; Colorado, 1 million; New Mexico, 1 million; Arizona, 7 million; Utah, less than a million; Nevada, 2 million; Washington, 2,372,472; which is only 5 percent of the land area of the State of Washington; Oregon, some 1 million; California, some 5 million; Alaska, 14 million; and Hawaii, some one quarter of a million.

In addition to the size of the land in comparison to the total amount of land, most of this land that is being set aside is not too productive for the uses of mining, for lumbering, and for grazing. The sustained use of other land would more than compensate for the land that will be set aside for wilderness areas.

We have to take into consideration, in addition to the esthetic value of these lands, the increasing need for recreational land in the future as our population increases.

Congress, by enacting this bill, will not only be doing its service to the greatest number today but they will be exercising their responsibility to the future generations.

I, therefore, appeal to this committee to do everything in its power to see that Congress does not dodge the issue and that a workable bill will be enacted during this session of Congress. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement, Mr. Woog.

We are now back on the regular list, after a day. Mrs. Neil Haig, Seattle, conservation chairman of the Seattle Audubon Society, with Mr. A. B. Fiedler, I believe it is, its president.

Mr. FIEDLER. Mrs. Haig is in California.

Senator JACKSON. Are you Mr. Fiedler?

Mr. FIEDLER. Yes, sir. Just a very brief statement.

Senator JACKSON. All right; fine, sir.

STATEMENT OF A. B. FIEDLER, PRESIDENT, SEATTLE AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. FIEDLER. My name is A. B. Fiedler; I am president of the Seattle Audubon Society.

> We believe that persistent research into the intricate pattern of outdoor life will help to conserve and to assure wise use of the earth's abundance.
>
> We believe that every generation should be able to experience physical and spiritual refreshment where primitive nature is undisturbed.
>
> We will be vigilant in protecting wilderness areas, refuges, and parks; and in encouraging the good use of Nature's resources.

The above quotations are taken from a statement of the philosophy and purposes of the National Audubon Society. These resources constantly and persistently are being attacked, torn down, run down, cut down, shot down, and blotted out.

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We feel that the Wilderness bill, S. 1123, offers the best means of protecting what remains of our heritage; and that at the same time it does no damage to the existing interests, but rather that it fits into established multiple-use programs.

The Seattle Audubon Society, an affiliate of the National Audubon Society, at its regular meeting March 19, 1959, unanimously reaffirmed its support of this wilderness bill.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Fiedler; we appreciate your statement. I assume you are speaking for Mrs. Haig as well.

Mr. FIEDLER. Thank you for the privilege.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Cyril E. Hart. He will be coming in later. If you will tell him when he comes in, if you will send a note on. We will go on until a quarter to 6. Mrs. John Vodar. I believe she has an urgent situation, her family. Mrs. Vodar, Seattle, conservation chairman of the Seahurst Garden Club.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOHN VODAR, JR., CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, SEAHURST GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. VODAR. Mr. Chairman, Senators, ladies and gentlemen, first I would like to read a letter from our Seahurst Garden Club, and then I will go into my little speech. I will be speaking for the Garden Club and for myself personally.

(The letter read by the witness follows:)

SEAHURST GARDEN CLUB,
Seahurst, Wash., March 25, 1959.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR: The Seahurst Garden Club of Seahurst, Wash., wishes to go on record as being in favor of the wilderness bill.

As an organization interested in conservation of our natural resources, we are eager to see a small part of this beautiful State of Washington left untouched by industrial and other business interests.

With the rapid growth in population we must look ahead to the day when our grandchildren and great-grandchildren will have no recreation areas left if we do not support this bill. Therefore, please consider the Seahurst Garden Club, with a membership of 42 women, as being 100 percent in favor of the wilderness bill.

Very truly yours,

MRS. JEAN TURCOTT,
Secretary, Seahurst Garden Club.

Mrs. VODAR. I would like this to be entered into the record.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, it will be included at this point.

Mrs. VODAR. My name is Mrs. John Vodar, Jr. I am conservation chairman of the Seahurst Garden Club.

You have heard and will hear from those who have made a career of opposing those things for which the wilderness bill stands. They will give you facts and figures and economic reasons to sustain their claims. I cannot understand why some oppose this bill because it does not deprive them; it only preserves that which has been set aside for all to enjoy.

I can only speak from the heart of a mother and woman who loves this great country of ours and the beauty God has given us to preserve and not destroy, so that others coming after us might find the peace and serenity that have been ours to enjoy.

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A few weeks ago my 12-year-old son, Jim, came home so excited and actually glowing, that I knew something wonderful had happened to him. He said:

Mom, you wouldn't believe what a beautiful place Richard and I found. It is a hill overlooking the sound with sort of a gorge in it full of trees and Scotch-broom and long, steep sandbanks, and you can see the Olympics. We wanted to stay to see the sunset but knew it would be too late.

He went on talking about how he and his friend ran up and down and felt like they were very strong one minute and very weak the next. They finally sat down and talked about how if they lived in the city they would have only streets to run on and that they hoped no one would ever build a house on their "secret place." He was quiet for a moment, and said, as though he had made a great discovery, "You know, Mom, Richard and I understand each other. He likes nature as much as I do."

At dinner I started to talk to him about something else and he said, "Please, Mom, I don't want to talk; I just want to think about the 'secret place.' Mom, you just can't imagine how beautiful it was." If you knew my son you would be surprised to hear him say he wanted to be quiet for a few moments. Fortunately for those two boys, we live in south suburban Seattle. Unfortunately, with the growing population, their "secret place" will have a house on it before many months have passed.

That was one of those rare "golden moments" in a lifetime, shared with a friend and will never be forgotten. While I have been relating this experience in the life of two boys, I am sure you have been remembering some "golden moments" in your lives. You who have had this great wonderland of forests all your lives have been given many such moments. I have had mine, our children will have theirs, but what of the future generations to come. Will they be deprived of the adventure of exploring the wilderness, seeing wild animals in their natural habitat or the thrill of discovery of some breathtaking scene painted by Nature?

There are many voices crying in the wilderness of civilization for their "golden moments" in the wilds of nature. We must see that they are not disappointed. The passage of the wilderness bill, S. 1123, will assure future generations of their own "golden moments."

Thank you, Mr. Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Vodar. What was your home State?

Mrs. VODAR. Virginia. I was born in Tennessee, raised in Virginia, and have adopted Washington as my home.

Senator JACKSON. We are glad to have you out here.

Mrs. VODAR. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Donald E. Patrick, Seattle. You may proceed, Mr. Patrick.

STATEMENT OF DONALD E. PATRICK, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. PATRICK. My name is Donald Patrick; I am a native of California, which is a dusty little settlement south of here.

My brief statement will merely reiterate the obvious necessity and clearly defined policy of the national wilderness preservation system bill. I am going to just enter this and briefly——

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Senator JACKSON. Without objection, your statement will be included at this point, and if you can summarize it, it will be very fine.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DONALD E. PATRICK

My statement will merely reiterate the obvious necessity and clearly defined policy of the national wilderness preservation system bill.

Opponents to the bill continually hammer such phrases at us as "poorly defined limitations," "locking up of vast areas," "selfish desires of a minority of individuals," etc. I feel that this manner of reasoning on the part of the opposition is about as well founded as a statement made by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce long ago in 1897, which appears in the book "Fifteen Cities," by George Leighton. I quote: "These reservations are of no benefit to any legitimate object or policy, and are of incalculable damage to present inhabitants of the State. If they are allowed to stand, not only will the mining be discontinued but the great railroad trunk lines of the central West which are now heading to Puget Sound will be prevented from coming here." Gentlemen, the reservations of which they spoke are still standing, and to my knowledge, we still have train service here.

Initially, the wilderness bill clearly establishes its purpose as not one of recreation only, or for the enjoyment of a minority of individuals, but it establishes a scientific, educational, scenic, conservational, and historical area as well, for the health, welfare, knowledge, and happiness of all of the citizens of the present and future generations. Does the majority of the people desire this type of educational enjoyment? Senator James Murray stated that in letters received by the committee, "individual letters run more than 20 to 1 in favor of the bill."

S. 1123 defines wilderness and establishes definite policies including: (1) the "multiple use" and "sustained yield" policy already developed by the U.S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for the national forests; (2) the areas which will make up the wilderness preservation system, which, unlike the opposition would like you to believe, involves only 8 percent of the 181 million acres in the national forests; (3) provides specifically the policy for the addition or elimination of wilderness areas after establishment of the wilderness preservation system; (4) it renders impossible for a bureau chief or Cabinet officer to abolish a wilderness area without the proper congressional approval; and (5) it gives us, the general public, a voice in the disposition of the wilderness areas. We of Washington want these areas involved by this bill, specifically Mount Rainier, Olympic, Goat Rock, and Mount Adams Wilderness Areas, to remain just that, and we are especially terrified at the possibility of reducing this fabulous virgin land to the stubble so commonly seen in the Northwest after allowing "selective logging" to be carried out.

Mr. PATRICK. Actually, I feel fortunate that I followed the chamber of commerce element, because as they talked I recalled this statement made by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which appears in "Fifteen Cities," by George Leighton:

> These reservations are of no benefit—

they are talking of the reservations that were established in 1897—

> These reservations are of no benefit to any legitimate object or policy, and are of incalculable damage to present inhabitants of the State. If they are allowed to stand, not only will the mining be discontinued, but the great railroad trunk-lines of the central West which are now heading to Puget Sound will be prevented from coming here.

Gentlemen, the reservations of which they spoke are still standing, and to my knowledge we still have train service here.

The bill establishes and clearly defines wilderness and establishes a definite policy, including the multiple-use and sustained-yield policy already developed by the U.S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for the national forests; the areas which will make up the wilderness preservation system, which, unlike the opposition would like you to believe, involves only 6 to 8 percent of the 181 million acres

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in the national forests. It provides specifically the policy for the addition or elimination of wilderness areas after establishment of the wilderness preservation system. It renders impossible for a bureau chief or Cabinet officer to abolish a wilderness area without the proper congressional approval, and it gives us, the general public, a voice in the disposition of the wilderness areas.

We of Washington want these areas involved by this bill, specifically Mount Rainier, Olympic, Goat Rock, and Mount Adams Wilderness Areas, to remain just that; and we are especially terrified at the possibility of reducing this fabulous virgin land to the stubble so commonly seen in the Northwest after allowing "selective logging" to be carried out.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Patrick; appreciate your very fine statement. We will proceed out of order again. Mr. C. S. Cowan, Seattle.

Mr. COWAN. Senator Jackson, Mr. Chairman, may I take the place of the man ahead of me, Mr. Larson, who is ill, and merely present his paper? I won't speak to it.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. Do you want to include it in the record?

Mr. COWAN. Yes. He so desires.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Larson's statement will be included in the record following your remarks.

STATEMENT OF C. S. COWAN, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. COWAN. My name is Charles S. Cowan; I am probably the first unbiased witness you have heard today.

Senator JACKSON. Well, this is going to be rather disappointing.

Mr. COWAN. I am sure it would be. I am a forester of some 50 years' experience, with over 30 years of professional experience in the State of Washington. I am a fellow of the Society of American Foresters, and a registered professional engineer. I am now retired. I am appearing in opposition to Senate bill 1123.

In my opinion the setting aside of any natural area for any one use is wrong. There are certain areas which are set aside by nature itself which will always remain to a certain extent inviolate and as they were created by nature itself; but, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me point out that the people of the United States have spent their money and effort in establishing colleges of forestry throughout the United States, which schools have been teaching a system of land management which is presently unsurpassed.

The graduates of these schools are, in effect, the trained land managers of the Nation. It is my opinion that the bulk of thought expressed by these professionally trained men is contrary to the idea of setting aside any area for any one specific use, which Senate bill 1123 aims to do. I think the bill itself, in section B, realizes the inconsistency of its own purpose.

I have been associated with conservation organizations and movements for over 30 years. I have met in this time a great many people who say they are conservationists and who honestly so believe, but I say to you, gentlemen, that sincerity is not a substitute for knowledge.

For instance, today we had one witness who is a friend of mine, on the opposite side, of course, but I have friends there, one witness

SRP02005

doubted the statements of foresters that fire had played a very large part in the establishment of Douglas-fir. And he cited Captain Vancouver, whom he stated, and I believe it is true because I read the history quite recently, had sailed Puget Sound for 3 weeks in 1792, which, I submit to you, is not sufficient to give him knowledge of the full cycle of Douglas-fir, which we generally evaluate at around 450, 500 years. Three weeks isn't enough to give him full knowledge of it.

Now, Douglas-fir forests show every evidence of forest fires, and generally even age stands clearly show that the trees germinate at the same time. In addition, the charred remains of the original forest not apparent to the untrained eye are found everywhere. That is merely picking up one of the chance statements that are made by people who are sincerely interested and ignorant.

It is my opinion that the purposes of Senate bill 1123 can be better effectuated by leaving such matters as setting aside of any land area for any one purpose to the land managers, professionally trained and professionally qualified. Such men are already in Government service, and available, in both the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. We appreciate having your statement.

(The statement presented by the witness follows:)

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. LARSON, MANAGER, WASHINGTON FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

I am William H. Larson, manager of the Washington Forest Protection Association, which maintains its office at 6623 Stuart Building in Seattle, Wash. This association was organized in 1908 and maintains a strong position in forest protecton in western Washington through its responsibilities toward its 3⅔ million acres of membership land. Because of this experience, we feel qualified to speak on the wilderness proposals before this session of Congress.

Senate bill 1123 contains the same flaws that were found in Senate bill 4028, which was the subject of a public hearing in Bend, Oreg., last November. My testimony at that hearing concerned itself with the forest protection deficiencies of that legislative proposal and it is applicable to Senate bill 1123.

The wisdom of circumscribing the authority of the responsible land administering agency in matters concerned with the technique of management and protection of forest areas is open to serious question. These agencies are staffed with professional foresters with unquestioned integrity and technical ability to manage these areas for all of the products which they contain, including wilderness recreation. These men are professional conservationists, not amateurs.

This proposal, while seeking to restrict the use to which these areas are to be devoted, also restricts the techniques or professional tools available to the foresters to protect the forests for wilderness or for any other use.

This legislation encourages maximum exposure of the forests to the risk of man during their most vulnerable periods, with a planned exclusion of the major means of transportation for fire suppression forces. Only temporary roads will be permitted and the forest manager is allowed no discretion in the matter. This is a restriction of a tool of forest protection. Some forest areas require protection roads which are permanently maintained for use. Temporary roads which are abandoned when some temporary need is fulfilled are inadequate. It must be remembered that at certain times, speed of attack on a fire with adequate force is of paramount importance. Lumber comes from a dry kiln at an average of 10 to 12 percent moisture content. Last summer we repeatedly measured forest fuel moisture contents as low as 3 percent in western Washington.

Other restrictions on the responsible administering agency are found in section 3(b). It states that there will be no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, or landing of aircraft, nor any other mechanical transport or delivery of persons or supplies, nor any temporary road, nor any structure

SRP02006

or installation in excess of the minimum required for the administration of the area for the purpose of this act. Who determines what is the minimum required for the administration and protection of the area, and what will be the standards used? Will it be determined by the professional forester or by wilderness pressure groups, including the publicly financed Wilderness Preservation Council? There should be no doubt on this, yet the bill does not clarify such responsibility and authority.

No forest is static. The forces of Nature are constantly destroying and rebuilding it. Sometimes the destructive agents create a threat to remaining values in the area. Principally these are snag areas caused by fire or insect attack.

Lest this threat be discounted, please remember that the balsam woolly aphid was discovered killing silver fir in 1954. By the end of 1957 it had covered 938 square miles of Oregon and Washington. As yet there is no practical means of combating the insect and it is still spreading. This year it was discovered on Mount Rainier National Park. This is but an example; other insects may arise at any time.

Presumably as a result of the recent hearings, provision is made in this bill for the Secretary of Agriculture to combat insect attacks, but there is no known method of combating some of them, and no provision is made for hazard abatement following insect attacks or fire. This abatement involves removing the deadwood. Since the expense is prohibitive otherwise, the forester's only recourse is to salvage logging to pay at least part of the bill. Even with the specter of uncontrollable fire, Senate bill 1123 denies the wilderness manager the use of the techniques of hazard abatement.

As outlined above, this legislation does far more than restrict the use of the area. It is a restrictive measure on those responsible for administration and protection of the areas. Such restriction deprives the professional administrator of a part of the tools of his profession. This poses a threat to the areas concerned as well as to neighboring public and private lands, because natural forces respect no artificial boundaries.

The Washington Forest Protection Association does not oppose wilderness recreation, but it does oppose this restriction of forest protection and scientific forest management on large segments of our forest lands. The responsible administering agencies and their professional personnel need freedom of action in the application of modern forestry techniques in order to preserve the public forests for wilderness recreation as well as for other uses under multiple-use management. For these reasons, this legislative proposal is not in the best interest of either land management or wilderness preservation.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. Scheffer, of Bellevue. Is Dr. Scheffer here? We appreciate your patience in waiting.

STATEMENT OF DR. VICTOR B. SCHEFFER

Dr. SCHEFFER. I am Victor B. Scheffer, biologist with the Fish and Wildlife Service, although I speak as an individual with a concern for the wilderness bill.

In a modern seismograph we find a so-called dampening device, a governor. It allows ordinary movements of the earth to be recorded through a needle, while in times of strain and agitation it keeps the needle from jumping the track. So, also, we need in America today many devices to protect from violence the richness, the beauty, the depth, the challenge, the adventure, the freedom, and cleanliness of our way of life. I think of the wilderness bill as a device that will help us to hang on to an American treasure, a kind of treasure that most of the peoples of the Old World have lost forever.

Well, you may say, let's forget the philosophy and the ideals and get down to practical matters. If I make only one point clear, I hope it is this: In a truly growing, maturing society, the ideals of today are the realities of tomorrow.

SRP02007

The wilderness bill is an attempt, through legislation, to hold the line against dilution of wilderness values in a total of less than 2½ percent of our public lands. Wilderness areas are large, clean, quiet, natural areas devoted to multiple, nondestructive use. They are important for three reasons:

First, they provide recreation in terms of a healthier body and a saner, happier outlook on life. Recreation becomes a real need—I might say a vital need—in the midst of population tensions like those we are now beginning to suffer. Among my scientific colleagues there is a growing suspicion that the behavior of man, the animal, may become as erratic in a peak population as does the behavior of the little brown lemming of Scandinavia which, squeaking and pushing its neighbors, rushes into the sea.

Second, they afford places for scientific study of soil, water, weather, plants, and animals in a complex that has emerged through centuries of time and that can never, under any circumstances, be duplicated by man. There is real excitement today when someone discovers, in a place inaccessible to livestock, a few acres where original vegetation can be seen and studied in its natural state.

There is one such place in southern Idaho in the midst of a lava bed where stock have not been able to walk across this rough rock, and the botanists have been quite excited to study the plantlife there.

Third, the wilderness areas are great outdoor classrooms. Here, in each new visitor, some of the fire of Darwin, and Thoreau, and Teddy Roosevelt is rekindled. I feel sure that the value of wilderness areas will grow in our educational system as we work out ways of bringing larger, though still carefully disciplined, groups of students into our national parks, forests, plains, and wildlife refuges.

As will be repeated many times in this hearing, the wilderness bill does not call for enlargement of existing areas. These areas will, in effect, dwindle in relation to increasing populations. It does not call for a new bureau, but for a council of members drawn from within existing conservation groups. It does not propose to freeze or lock up wild lands. It is designed to protect these lands from hasty action which would lead to destructive use, to erect a hurdle, rather than a fence, around them. I should like to emphasize this point. In other words, this bill is a hurdle rather than a fence around our existing wilderness areas.

May I close with a question by Romain Gary?

> Are we no longer capable of respecting nature, or defending a living beauty that has no earning power, no utility, no object except to let itself be seen from time to time? * * * It's absolutely essential that men should manage to preserve something other than what helps to make soles for shoes or sewing machines, that he should leave a margin, a sanctuary where some of life's beauty can take refuge and where he himself can feel safe from his own cleverness and folly.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Scheffer, for your statement. Richard Bayne, Seattle.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD BAYNE, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. BAYNE. I am Richard Bayne and I am from Seattle and I go to the University of Washington.

We recall that the American Indians had a fairly advanced concept of land use. They were able to pass on to the happy hunting grounds

SRP02008

without leaving too many unhappy hunting grounds behind them. And they had clear consciences, I think, when they did go on.

Of course, the history of the settlers was a different story. To them the forests, the soils, the minerals, the wildlife, and the wilderness were as dispensible as Schick razor blades are to us. But all of these yielded to their respective manifest destinies as surely as the Indians yielded, with, by some rare providence, a few minor exceptions.

The wilderness that now remains to us totals only about 2 percent of the 100 percent of only a couple hundred years ago. Yet there are at least 100 times as many people who need it as there were then. And the trend threatens to continue at an even faster rate, so that the off-balance proportion will become even more extreme.

Now the Indian accepted the wilderness philosophy as naturally as he breathed. And we know that kids understand it as easily. Anyone who has led a group of kids through an area of wilderness will vouch for this. The experience helps to shape their lives. Even so, some adults find the wilderness concept quite beyond their grasp.

I don't think these few should deter us, however, from passing a measure as farsighted and far reaching as the wilderness bill. It is already almost too late. If we are to insure ourselves and those who come after us the kind of environment necessary for real progress, we must start now to insure that environment. Certainly we should insure it for a most valuable resource which is use. Certainly the select few commercial use advocates have not explained as yet what they will do for minerals, for timber, and so forth, once these areas are gone from our last virgin lands, or what these resources are, when they are gone, or what anyone will do then for wilderness.

After hearing some of the arguments with regard to this bill, I would like to touch upon some of them. For one thing, the wilderness bill is a definitive measure. It would not add a single acre to present areas, even though we have heard the phrases such as "large scale withdrawals," "areas which would be taken out or which would be set up," "unsound additional areas and land which would be taken out of development by the bill." The opposition has been attempting to claim that there are groups. It is said in addition that there are 17 percent of Federal lands in this State that would be locked up by this bill, but it is not mentioned that 17 percent of 35 percent, the percent of Federal land is only 5 percent of the entire State. And this 5 percent is already locked up.

We have to remember the fact that in the West we do have a large share of wilderness and the easterners will certainly be coming this way for that experience pretty soon.

In closing, I would like to mention this business of car use and the mass population and all that kind of thing. I think if it were possible to experience wilderness via a car at 70 miles an hour through the car window, it would be just as possible to experience it, and much cheaper and much easier, at the corner theater via the miracle of cinemiracle. It is not the case, however. I don't think we need to build a road to the top of every mountain and log every valley, and so forth, for those who want the privilege of wilderness via foot travel when they can do it, and also later on via the car, at the expense

SRP02009

of anyone who comes after who will not have that first privilege that they enjoyed.

Senator JACKSON. What are you majoring in in college?

Mr. BAYNE. Well, education.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Cecil Clark, president of the Washington State Reclamation Association.

STATEMENT OF CECIL C. CLARK, REPRESENTING THE WASHINGTON STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. CLARK. Senator Jackson and Senator Moss, my friend Mr. Cowan made some comment about people who are not very bright, and I think I am one of them because if I had been I would have gotten my name in a long time ago. I'm far from home and in a hurry to get there. When I checked this morning I was three or four down on the second page and I thought I was going to get away early, but here I am.

I will not read this because I think I can make it quicker from a few notes.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection the statement will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

My name is Cecil C. Clark. I live at Wapato, Wash., and I am president of the Washington State Reclamation Association and a fruit grower. I am a member of the House of Representatives of the Washington State Legislature from the 15th district.

The Washington State Reclamation Association at its last annual meeting in October of 1958 adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the future of the State of Washington is dependent upon the full development of its natural resources; and

"Whereas these resources include the public lands which constitute more than one-fifth of the State's total area, including important watersheds on which irrigation districts depend for continued increasing water supply; and

"Whereas the economic and recreational use of these watersheds complement each other and are essential to the State's future welfare; and

"Whereas wilderness bills such as S. 4028 would prohibit effective control and utilization of these watersheds and retard the economic development of the State of Washington: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Washington State Reclamation Association oppose expansion of wilderness areas as provided in bills now under consideration."

In examining this latest proposal for the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system as contained in S. 1123 we fail to find any significant changes which would make this legislation any more acceptable to the Washington State Reclamation Association than S. 4028 referred to in the resolution adopted last October by this association. Therefore, the members of this Statewide association have authorized me to express complete opposition to this latest effort to further lock up the natural resources of this great State and many others.

We feel that to close large areas of our watersheds from any development of any kind would retard power and reclamation development. Furthermore, it would not be to the best interests of the best use of our water facilities and would conflict with State laws as to best water use. We further believe that to close off these areas to naught but foot or horseback traffic is a very selfish approach to our recreational programs. That means that only a comparatively few persons, those who are physically rugged enough to stand hiking or those wealthy enough to hire pack strings, would ever have the use of these public lands which should be available to all persons.

SRP02010

A considerable part of these areas now proposed to be transformed into wilderness areas have ripe or overripe timber which should be harvested to keep it from further economic deterioration. After that there might be development restrictions but not to hamstring the economic progress of this State. Smaller, much smaller, areas should be preserved as they are. Our national parks are doing a good job of preserving virgin areas and with reasonable wilderness areas so that rugged nature lovers can well be accommodated.

The Washington State Reclamation Association further believes that to have large sections of mountain forests without access roads would constitute a serious forest fire hazard. There are other natural resources besides timber to be considered and they include water, minerals, gas, oil, and the use of these areas for recreational purposes. To forego the development of these areas for their economic benefits to the surrounding regions and to set these areas aside for the benefit of that restricted minority whose life pattern and inclination require availability of vast areas of uninhabited and untended primeval domain for their pleasure suggests a degree of selfishness which should not be tolerated by any thoughtful person.

The Washington State Reclamation Association respectfully requests the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to reject S. 1123 and any other wilderness bills which limit the use of our mountainous areas to a handful of citizens at the expense and pleasure of the majority.

Mr. CLARK. My name is Cecil Clark; I live in Wapato, Wash.; president of the Washington State Reclamation Association, and a fruit grower, a member of the House of Representatives of the Washington State Legislature from that district.

I would like to say that I have spent a great deal of time in the woods ever since I was a boy. I was born in this country, made many trips with a pack on my back and many a trip with horses, but I have gotten most of my pleasure from the woods, places where I could drive with a car, because the others are pretty inaccessible, hard work, and it is expensive to hire horses.

Now, getting back to what the reclamation association believes, you will find in the document I left with you a resolution made last October by the association, which is opposed to this type of legislation.

Again I would like to say, I would like to endorse everything that—I believe the man's name was Coleman, from the Idaho State Reclamation—and so I won't have to go over that ground.

I would like to say that our association feels that anything that will tighten or finalize or extend this wilderness idea should not be made without a great deal more study as to what the impact will be, not only upon our industry, but upon our recreation facilities and activities and, of course, as reclamation people, upon the future of our reclamation in this area. We feel that if you are going to have to depend any more on presidential edict and on actions of Congress than we now do, it will just be impossible to extend our reclamation if any of these wilderness areas should be involved. It is just a restriction, and cumbersome, and I think with this overlaying agency which you call a council, it would give very little chance of ever getting a President or Congress to act favorably upon these things, because as has been pointed out several times here, that would be a very high powered propaganda agency and about the only purpose they would have would be to see that these areas that were protected are extended.

I would like to point out one thing more to you. We, as farmers, through the Bureau of Reclamation, and where we have to pay all the bill, either have or will, provided a great many recreational

SRP02011

facilities and dams in this State and I dare say that more people get more recreation from these facilities than they do from wilderness areas.

I might say, I have been in the wilderness areas many times so I know how few people get there.

We feel that this legislation should not be made at this time; that there should be much more study, as I said at the beginning, on the impact of our reclamation of the future, upon the business of this State, which as explained this morning is largely production from our natural resources, and I think one of the things that should be studied very carefully would be to see how many of these million tourists that come here every year ever get more than a mile away from their cars. I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Are there any areas in the State that would be affected by this bill as far as reclamation is concerned?

Mr. CLARK. Well, not at the moment.

Senator JACKSON. I mean that are covered here.

Mr. CLARK. Well, no telling where we will need to build dams in the future as we get down, as the man from Idaho said, to where we are going to have to scout out every acre to feed our people, and we feel that with these restrictions, presidential edicts, congressional, under the thumb of this council, we would never get one.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Clark; appreciate having your statement. Victor Josendal. Before you proceed, Mr. Josendal, are there any witnesses that can't go over until tomorrow?

(Discussion off the record.)

STATEMENT OF VICTOR JOSENDAL, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. JOSENDAL. My name is Victor Josendal; I am here speaking in favor of Senate bill 1123 because I have a personal interest in its passage. I enjoy hiking in roadless natural areas, and I know many other people with similar interests. I know that more and more people are going into these areas every year; they are getting a lot of good out of it and it is low cost recreation. Therefore, I think the wilderness bill should be passed to give the protection of law to these wilderness areas.

I started hiking and camping in wilderness areas in the State of Washington in 1946. I have been in many remote parts of our two great national parks. I have also been in wilderness areas. For instance, I have made four 1-week trips into the North Cascade primitive area in 1950, 1955, 1956, and 1958. Now, it is true that you don't see many people there, but you are seeing more of them all the time.

I strongly feel that we do need to zone areas, so to speak, where you can get away from people, where you can have a different type of vacation. I think it is a higher quality type of recreation that we need to allow. It is also low cost, I might say.

Mrs. Jackson mentioned this morning that the workingman doesn't have the time or money to use these wilderness areas. I don't believe that that is at all true. I think it is a long way from the facts. I can cite my own experience on this. In my four 1-week trips into the North Cascade primitive area, I spent very little money. Transportation from Seattle to the wilderness area costs $15 or $20. We only had a horse packer once to carry our packs in; that cost $20 each.

SRP02012

We are not talking about a very large sum of money then. Actually, going into a primitive area is much cheaper than staying home.

I feel we must have some places where a person can go even though not very often. I have only gone there four times, as I say, but it is something that you remember for years. Not many people go there, but when you do you remember it; it does you a lot of good.

So I believe that Senate bill 1123 should be passed to give this protection so that more people can enjoy this low cost form of recreation. Thank you.

(A statement filed by the witness follows:)

STATEMENT OF VICTOR JOSENDAL

I am speaking in favor of Senate bill 1123 because I have a personal interest in its passage. I enjoy hiking in roadless natural areas, and I know many other people with similar interests. I know from my experiences that wilderness areas are providing healthful, low-cost recreation for more and more people every year. Therefore, the wilderness bill should be passed to preserve and protect by law, existing wilderness areas for the good of our present population as well as future generations.

I started hiking and camping in wilderness areas in the State of Washington in 1946. I have been in many remote parts of our two great national parks, Mount Rainier and Mount Olympia. Also, I have made many trips into the North Cascade primitive area and the Mount Adams wilderness area. In 1950, 1955, 1956, and again in 1958 I spent a week's time in the North Cascade primitive area. I have also made many trips of weekend length or longer in the Glacier Peak limited area, which is not included in the wilderness bill but which will be protected by the bill's provisions when it is established as a wilderness area.

Wilderness areas are getting more and more use with each passing year. I see more cars parked at the road ends and I see more people out hiking on the trail. I also see more people camping in the shelters and in the mountain meadows. One reason for this increased use of wilderness areas is the rapidly growing population in the United States. When I was in college in 1940, the U.S. population was 132 million. In 1950 it had grown to 150 million. Now, our population has exploded to over 175 million people and is growing at the rate of over 3 million per year. People want and need wilderness recreation. And wilderness areas become more valuable and more in demand as increased population pressure results in additional mechanization, commercialization, and modification of our land areas. Our civilization is capable of destroying much of the wilderness now left. Passage of the wilderness bill will aid in the preservation of a small sample of wilderness for use by people in the future.

Another reason for the increased use of wilderness areas is the fact that people are finding that wilderness travel provides low cost recreation. Opponents of the wilderness bill like to claim that only the wealthy can afford to use wilderness areas. This is a long way from the facts. My four 1-week trips into the North Cascade Primitive Area are the cheapest vacations I have ever taken. Share-the-ride auto transportation costs only $2 and food for a week costs $15 or $20. Only once have we had a horse packer. He charged us $20 each to carry our packs and equipment in. Going into a primitive area is much cheaper than staying at home.

Passage of Senate bill 1123 will help give wilderness areas permanent protection so that increased numbers of people can enjoy a very desirable low cost form of recreation.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Josendal. Elizabeth Ann Dole.

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH ANN DOLE

Miss DOLE. I want to thank you gentlemen very much for coming to Seattle. Appreciate very much that the hearing is being held in this city. I am quite glad that this schedule was delayed as I had to leave work to appear.

SRP02013

I would like to say one word here to the gentleman on the left here who talked about the man driving thousands of miles to the wilderness area and then not able to go in. People who come that far for wilderness areas bring their own equipment and nowadays it is very lightweight. It is quite easy to pack in the back of a car, or even a suitcase.

I guess I am one of the unorganized people meant by speakers here today. Actually, I am just a citizen who welcomes this opportunity to be heard in support of the wilderness bill, S. 1123.

I just want to say what wilderness means to me. Born in Connecticut, I enjoy the native tiny weed sour grass as a sweet-sour joy to eat. You can imagine my surprise when walking in the John Muir Woods in Marin County in California to see a comparative giant sour grass. I did try one, only one sprig; the same flavor, but even more interesting is the formation of fog-borne dust which was deposited thereon in their untouched state. These little plants were a beautiful dream of any housekeeper.

I was intrigued by the California redwoods which have held themselves from injury and fire over centuries. To cut such a tree is a crime.

I have enjoyed Yellowstone Park with its natural astonishment. It is an example of an automobile accessible preserved area. I worked one summer in Glacier National Park at Lake McDonald. This massive area reserved for recreation is only partially accessible by roads, but it was at Sperry Glacier and Lincoln Peak overlooking a chain of glacial valley lakes on descending level and in the unique ponderosa pine parks that I first felt the joy of feeling that this was mine as a citizen, and the mountain goats and inhabitants.

These were some of the hills that beckoned a frontiersman to reserve some of these areas for all westerners and western bound as a necessity. Now, a confirmed westerner, there are only two classes of people in the United States: westerners and western bound.

I have, of course, visited Mount Rainier National Park and had only a nibble at Olympic National Park.

Now I come to the things I want to do in the future. This summer a trip to the eastern side of the Goat Rocks area, the enchanted forest in Olympic National Park. I saw a picture once by Gerald Grace, widely known Seattle artist. He pictured a forest scene with a green-yellow light filtering down over everything. I want to see if it is like that. I want it to remain enchanted, for me when I get there and for all others, for all U.S. time.

I would like S. 1123 enacted so a council can protect the wilderness coast from LaPush to Lake Ozette, publicized by the outdoor group of mountaineers and Supreme Court Justice Douglas last summer. This is a unique area and the sole rain forest beach area accessible now as it was to the Indians and first explorers who came by ship to our coast.

At present it takes an act of Congress to make any decision on boundaries of parks. This is good. We recently weathered a fight to relocate Olympic National Park. A swap was proposed that would have removed a large portion of this park. Even an established national park is not safe as a heritage to the future under the present system.

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I wish to include as part of the record this copy of the Mountaineer's Bulletin, which shows what can happen to a so-called preserved area under the present system. The National Park Service can allocate even glaciated areas to modern, thorough mechanized exploitation. This bulletin speaks for itself.

Mr. STONG. Do you want to include the article, "Forest Service Plans To Cut the Heart Out of the Glacier Park Area"?

Miss DOLE. That is the article, and the map on the front page.

Senator JACKSON. I don't know that we can get the map in the hearing, but we will include the article, if you don't mind.

Miss DOLE. Yes, include the article. I think the Park Service record would have the figures available.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. We will just include the article.

(The document referred to follows:)

[From the Mountaineer, March 1959]

FOREST SERVICE PLANS TO CUT THE HEART OUT OF THE GLACIER PEAK AREA

Just as this issue of the Bulletin went to press, the Forest Service announced, from Washington, its final decision on the fate of the Glacier Peak area. Not all the details have been received yet, and this map has been drawn hastily from the preliminary announcement, so it may not be correct in every detail.

However, the announcement is so shocking to Mountaineers that we wished to get all available information to you as soon as possible.

The Forest Service now proposes a Glacier Peak wilderness area of a sort, totaling 422,925 acres. It would bear only a vague resemblance to the present Glacier Peak limited area, and even less to the areas originally suggested by the Forest Service and the Mountaineers. The limited area would be cut in two by a broad corridor up the valley of the Suiattle River to Suiattle Pass, which would be opened for logging and other development. Similar corridors would be cut up the the valleys of the Chiwawa, Whitechuck, and White Rivers and Agnes and Railroad Creeks. The two halves would be connected by a narrow strip which would consist mostly of Chiwawa Mountain. The corridor on the Whitechuck would extend to Kennedy Hot Springs. The Cady Creek headwaters would be excluded completely, as would other parts of the limited area. Added to the limited area would be a short strip of the lower Napeequa Valley, the Chiwawa Mountain area, and one sizable area north of Holden and west of Stehekin. The area would not extend as far north as Cascade Pass, much less to include Eldorado, Sahale, Boston, and Snowfield Peaks and Mount Logan as recommended by the Mountaineers.

There will be a public hearing on this proposal in Bellingham on October 13 and in Wenatchee on October 16, and you will be kept informed. Remember, however, that even Congress itself cannot review the decision of the Forest Service after this hearing. Start letting both the Forest Service and your Senators and Congressmen know your indignation now.

If you want to take an active part in the fight to save the heart of the area from this threatened fate, call Pat Goldsworthy of the North Cascade Conservation Council (LA 3-2029) or come to the next meeting of the conservation committee at the clubroom at 8 p.m., March 16.

Miss DOLE. Yes. Now, to the future. First of all, Alaska, our gorgeous new sister State. Immediate steps must be taken to set aside special areas either typical of northern land or unique on the continent.

I would like to look to the future nationwide; indeed, hemisphere-wide. For many years people of the Eastern United States have driven or been driven to recreation in Canada. This is beginning on a large scale here in the West, but the organized economic exploitation of Canadian vastness is on the verge of proceeding on a geometric rate of acceleration. Such plans have been published and financially un-

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derwritten. The same is happening to Mexico, with its program of grazing, lumbering, and mining.

We can no longer look beyond our boundaries to wilderness. We must preserve what we have here, and now.

The council provisions of S. 1123 will not only satisfy our need for wilderness, but the provision for mining, grazing, and other uses in the national interest are equitable.

I would like to close as I commenced. Although a 5-year member of the Mountaineers, I do my camping and personal exploring in a private party, even more private than the Mountaineers. In fact, I use and preserve copies of this bulletin as a handy catalog of wild places to go. I carefully refrain from selecting the weekend scheduled by the Mountaineers. It is some more private then.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. E. F. Heacox, Tacoma, manager, timberland department, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., will be the last witness this evening.

STATEMENT OF E. F. HEACOX, MANAGER, TIMBERLAND DEPARTMENT, WEYERHAEUSER TIMBER CO.

Mr. HEACOX. I am E. F. Heacox, manager of the timberland department of Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

I am not speaking in opposition to wilderness areas which we believe are an important element in the outdoor recreational program of our country. And I don't mean to say that just by way of giving lip service to that; I really mean it.

I do wish to express as emphatically as I can opposition to the enactment of Senate bill 1123 or similar legislation, particularly at this time. This proposed legislation represents a fundamental departure from the present method of management of the recreational values on public lands.

Under Public Law 85–470, Congress established the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, which has been commented on many times today, to inventory present outdoor recreational facilities, to determine the demand for such facilities in the years 1976 and 2000, and to recommend a program to meet this demand. For Congress to establish this Commission and then, just as the study is getting underway, enact legislation having a far-reaching effect on the fundamental pattern of the management of recreational values on Federal land is illogical and inopportune. This is truly putting the cart before the horse.

I should like to make it clear that, pending the report of the Commission, we do not suggest curtailing the normal development of outdoor recreation facilities now being carried on by the Federal land-managing agencies or such programs as Mission 66 or Operation Outdoors.

The proponents of wilderness legislation imply that we are in a now-or-never situation; that immediate action is required to preserve the last vestiges of typical wild land areas throughout the country. The facts do not support this position.

Based on the record of the U.S. Forest Service and the other Federal land-managing agencies, there is every reason to believe that the present status of wild and primitive areas will remain substantially

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unchanged until the Commission submits its study and recommendations in September 1961. There is no need for precipitous action. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the wilderness needs of the American people can be provided on a more intelligent basis by first giving full consideration to the report of the National Outdoor Recreational Review Commission, and only then taking appropriate action.

We respectfully recommend that the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs follow this logical course before any decision involving a drastically new approach to the establishment and management of wild and primitive areas is made.

I would just like to add to that that I think here today we have heard many conflicting and contradicting statements. We have heard accusations about half-truths and misleading statements on both sides, most of which I am sure are unintentional. The reason we hear those statements is because they are based on half knowledge, and the reason that people have half knowledge is because this is an extremely complex subject. And all of this reinforces my belief in the necessity for further study by Congress, particularly in view of the fact that the study is now underway.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you; we appreciate having your statement.

We have a statement from Mr. J. C. Gregory, general manager of the Automobile Club of Washington, which will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. C. GREGORY, GENERAL MANAGER, AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF WASHINGTON

The Automobile Club of Washington is not opposed to the principle of preserving the scenic and esthetic values of the public domain wherever this best serves the public interest, but as a motoring organization we are opposed to this proposed legislation for a number of reasons.

We believe this legislation is premature in view of the fact that Congress has already established the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which has been charged with the task of determining the amount, kind, quality, and location of such outdoor recreation resources as will be required through the year 2000, and to recommend what policies and programs should be initiated to meet these requirements.

Since this Commission is required to report its findings to the Congress and the President by September 1, 1961, it seems to us that this legislation is not only premature and unwarranted at this time but in effect would put Congress in conflict with itself. It seems logical that Congress should have the results of this study before taking any action to allocate any additional areas for inclusion in the wilderness system.

In the 11 Western States the Federal Government owns or manages more than 400 million acres, or over 53 percent of the total land area. The policies that are pursued in the development of these lands and resources in large measure guide the economic destiny of the West. In the State of Washington the Federal Government owns or manages nearly 14½ million acres, or over 33 percent of the total land area.

No one knows exactly what areas would be automatically blanketed into the proposed wilderness system, but indications are that it could run as high as 16.9 percent of the federally owned land in Washington.

Leaving out all other economic aspects of this legislation, I would like to point out the adverse effect this "locking up" of such large areas would have on this State's tourist and recreation business.

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Tourism has become big business in the West, and this is especially true in Washington. Not all of these tourists come from out of the State, since numerous surveys have shown that over half of such tourist expenditures come from our own residents seeking outdoor pleasures on weekends and vacations. We are all tourists of a sort.

By the virtue of this fact, all outdoor recreation hinges on accessibility. Young families with small children can't very well walk 15 or 20 miles into a wilderness if they want to take the children along. Older people on the average haven't the strength or endurance to invade these areas very far. The average working man or woman doesn't often have the time or money to explore these areas whose vastness requires considerable time on foot or an expensive pack trip which few can afford.

As proof of the above statement, I cite the statement made by Dr. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service, before this committee at the hearing on S. 1176. He stated:

"Man's recreational use of the national forests has increased about two and a half times in the last decade. In 1956 there were about 53 million recreational visits to all national forest lands, and in 1968 it is estimated that this figure will increase to 82 million." Dr. McArdle continued: "In contrast, less than 1 percent of the 53 million recreational visits were to wilderness-type areas in 1956. The plain fact is that the lack of roads in wilderness areas makes them unavailable to the family car for a day or a weekend of picnicking, camping, hunting, and fishing. These areas occupy some of the most scenic parts of the country, and the great mass of recreational users are precluded by the lack of roads."

I should also point out that at the present time most of the areas set aside as wilderness, and those proposed, are in the West because most of the Federal lands are in this area. This fact of location limits their use largely to people in the West because the average citizen from the East has neither the time nor the money to explore them by foot or pack train.

The Automobile Club is also unalterably opposed to the National Wilderness Preservation Council which would be established by S. 1123. First, because it has not been established that the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service are doing an incompetent job of administering the vast areas under their jurisdiction. Secondly, this new Council would be superimposed between the Federal land-administering agencies and the Congress to "invoke the aid of appropriate officers of the U.S. Government and assist in obtaining cooperation in wilderness preservation and use among Federal and State agencies and private agencies and organizations concerned therewith."

This would set up a virtual lobby group in the Federal Government to promote a single use of Federal lands.

If the statements that have been made to the effect that the Council would have no administrative functions are correct, then there is no real need for it, and its existence would only result in unnecessary and unwarranted expense.

In opposing S. 1123, the Automobile Club of Washington fully recognizes the legitimate place of wilderness areas in the planning for recreational use of the Federal lands. We believe, however, that such legislation is not only unnecessary but very unwise at this time. We again urge that this entire question be held in abeyance until the Congress has the report of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

Senator JACKSON. As I indicated earlier, we want to give each side an opportunity to summarize. Mr. Glascock, I believe, of the Western Forestry & Conservation Association, Portland, is going to sum up for those opposed to the bill, and I believe the proponents will have someone by tomorrow. We want to have an agreement on this. We will work out the time and maybe flip a coin as to who will start off first. We will try to be as fair as we can about it.

We will resume tomorrow at 9:30, and will complete our testimony at that time. Now, be sure your names are on this list or submitted to Mr. Stong.

(Thereupon the hearing recessed at 5:45 p.m., March 30, 1959.)

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION ACT—1959

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1959

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Seattle, Wash.

The hearing convened at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, March 31, 1959, in the fourth floor courtroom, U.S. Courthouse, Seattle, Wash., Senator Henry M. Jackson presiding.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order. I am sure that I will have the cooperation of both the proponents and the opponents in an effort to try to finish our hearings this morning. The staff director, Mr. Stong, must leave for the hearing that will be held in Arizona on Thursday. He must get away this afternoon, and we will stay until we finish, even if we don't have lunch. So I can only urge that we try to restrict our presentations as best we can. I don't want to place any limitations on anyone.

At the end we want a good summary of the proponents and the opponents. We want them to do their very best. I feel they will, but it will be helpful if we do get that summary at the termination of, or prior to the termination of, our hearing. I am going to suggest that in connection with the summary that each side have 15 minutes. I will want to ask some questions; Senator Magnuson will be here in a little bit and I am sure he may want to ask some questions. But I want to suggest now to the people who will be summarizing and summing up, that they be prepared to present it in 15 minutes; I mean for a 15-minute presentation.

The Chair observed a story in the Seattle Post Intelligencer this morning which contains a message from the South Pole. A Mr. Edward J. Fremouw, who is one of the American scientists at the Amundsen-Scott IGY station, sent a shortwave radio message to Dan Wright, which is in the paper this morning, and if there is no objection we will include this news article in the record. It was called to my attention this morning.

(The news article referred to follows:)

SOUTH POLE MESSAGE BACKS WILDERNESS BILL

A message addressed to three U.S. Senators who are conducting a hearing in Seattle on proposed Federal legislation to preserve wilderness areas was received late last night by the Post-Intelligencer from a Seattle scientist now stationed at the South Pole.

Edward J. Fremouw, one of the American scientists working at the Amundsen-Scott IGY station, sent the message via shortwave radio to Dan Wright, 16853 34th Avenue South, operator of amateur radio station K7GCJ.

Fremouw sent this message to Senators Henry M. Jackson, Warren H. Magnuson, Washington, and Senator Frank Moss, Utah:

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"This message is from the beautiful, but very bleak Continent of Antarctica, where I am stationed. I am looking forward to returning to the beautiful State of Washington and want to come back to a place whose natural beauties will be preserved. Therefore, I fully and enthusiastically support the wilderness bill in its present form."

Senator JACKSON. Now, again we will go out of order temporarily here in the calling of the witnesses. I did call Dr. Spickard yesterday and he was not here, so he will be the first witness this morning.

STATEMENT OF DR. WARREN B. SPICKARD

Dr. SPICKARD. An argument frequently advanced by opponents of the wilderness bill is that we are locking up too many of the picturesque sections of our country in wilderness areas. The feeling is that these areas will be used by only a relatively few strong outdoor types, while thousands of more sedentary Americans will be deprived of enjoying them. It is hard to believe that we must have a road to every scenic area in the country. Can it be that the Nation's physical health and vigor have fallen to such a low level that its people, whose forefathers carved this country from the wilderness, are unable to walk a few miles and enjoy the view? A 1958 report to the President on the state of the Nation's health might tend to prove this; 20 percent of the draftees were physically unfit. Our children on the average were the weakest of six nations studied in doing seven simple physical tests. If so, it is time we stop being a sports spectator Nation and begin to become more physically active as individuals. Hiking is one of the means we can accomplish this.

No one has ever proved that moderate physical activity is deleterious to a person with normal health. In fact, to the contrary, a recent English report concerning coronary artery disease indicates that the coronary arteries of persons engaged in sedentary types of work show arterio changes comparable to persons 15 years older doing moderate to heavy physical work. One of the best methods of increasing coronary circulation is walking a mile a day.

Anyone who can walk or sit on a horse can enjoy a wilderness area. For example, in 1955, a couple of Seattle families I know, since I was one of them, had an enjoyable 11-day trip on horseback to the North Cascades primitive area, which is quite an extensive area and much larger than some of the ones now contemplated. There were children in the party as young as 7 years and a 65-year-old grandfather, and at times we were as far as 20 miles from the nearest road. Had quite an enjoyable trip and struck a lot of virgin country and unfinished lakes.

On another trip last year, 2 families with children, the youngest of which was 4½ and the oldest 14, made an 11-mile hike to a mountain lookout and back; climbed 5,000 feet with no difficulty. And these are just average, GI families, not athletes or anything. The whole thing is motivation, I think.

You find that a woman can go out and shop all day and walk 10 miles and think nothing of it, but if you asked her to walk 2 miles and look at a view, she might think she couldn't make it.

There are indications that a growing number of average American families are coming to know and appreciate a few remnants of our once great wilderness areas that remain. Twenty years ago we made

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a hiking trip through the rather primitive Olympic National Park and saw only five people. Last year on the same hike we met over 100 people on the same trail. At Olympic Shelter on the Hoh, there were 35 people from many walks of life, some enjoying fishing, hiking, and some just plain loafing, 9 miles from the nearest road. Many people were also seen at Elk Lake, Hoh Lake, and Blue Glacier, 15 to 18 miles from the road. And these examples can be multiplied indefinitely, but time won't permit.

We have only to realize that our population is rapidly increasing. It will be doubled from 1925 to 1985, according to estimates; and, therefore, I feel we must double our wilderness area if only to remain even. Furthermore, I think that there will be a higher percentage of people utilizing them at this time.

Our forefathers, who built this country, realized the need to get away from the crowds and sedentary life of cities and towns to a completely different type of existence; and this need is even more acute today with the tensions produced with high speed living. It is time that instead of using more tranquilizers, energizers, tobacco, and alcohol, more Americans will want to get completely away from the strain of society. Then they can enjoy being on their own in the few remaining bits of our country as it was originally. It is our duty to preserve these areas for them.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Doctor; that is a very fine statement. Sorry we couldn't take care of you yesterday. Mrs. Grace East. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. GRACE EAST, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. EAST. Thank you. My name is Grace East; I am Mrs. Clayton L. East of Seattle, Wash. I am appearing in behalf of, and speaking for, myself, and many thousands of unorganized persons who are interested in conservation, hiking, camping, educational benefits, and other values gained from our great outdoors.

I have three sons who are active in scouting. I have a daughter also who is interested in outdoor activities. As a family we go out into the wilderness areas camping, hunting, skiing, and many other outdoor sports, including just getting away. But we have found with the big family, and believe me they range from 17 down to 4, we have been camping since he was 3 months old, that there is a lot of things that have to be carried. And it is a great convenience no matter—we are not asking for four-lane highways, but if there is a road into the area. There is lots of exercise; it is not making sissies out of us; it just gets us into the area where we can hike to the other parts, and we go in over very poor forest roads and we still find the campsites crowded, indicating we do need more areas of that type.

We are interested in the preservation of primitive areas. We believe that the National Forest Service, National Park Service, and other governmental agencies are doing a wonderful job of preserving the great outdoors that are ours here in the great Northwest. We cannot see where the passing of new laws setting up advisory boards and other provisions that are a part of this proposed legislation would in any way help the purpose for what it is intended.

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Since I am a native Texan and my family in Texas has always been interested in ranching, I have a firsthand knowledge of grazing of livestock. In Texas A. & M. College studies and experiments have shown that deer and other wildlife can be grazed on the same ranges as cattle without either interfering with the other. I also know that grass, as well as timber, is a crop to be harvested. If it is not harvested it will cease to thrive. This I know, both from the education I have received and from observation.

When we hunt in some of these high areas we find cattle at the same places as the deer. Usually the ranchers drive their cattle out before the hunting season is open.

We have observed the practices of the lumber people here in the Northwest and believe they are doing a good job of conservation practice. We do not believe that any theoretical conservationist in the Nation's Capitol could add anything to what is already being done and what has been done.

Therefore, I wish to express my opposition to this kind of legislation until there is a need for it. This kind of legislation should only be considered after much study by a commission of unbiased people. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. East; we appreciate having your statement.

Now I am going back through the list. Cyril Hart. I called his name last night. Lars Nelson, Washington State Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kral, of Everett.

Mr. HENRY KRAL. This is my wife's statement.

(The statement read by the witness follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. HENRY J. KRAL, EVERETT, WASH.

As a mother of three growing children, I am very much concerned about our vanishing wilderness. I believe that furnishing them the basic physical needs, such as food, shelter, and clothing, is only part of their well-being and upbringing. I feel there is a moral responsibility that carries with it teaching them to preserve and cherish the beauty of natural forests, and the so-called lesser of God's creatures.

In our own case, we find that taking the children away from the distractions of TV, radio, etc., and exposing them to the beauty and reverence that such places seem to inspire, all barriers seem to vanish and we feel a unity that is hard to achieve in this hectic modern age.

I would feel very remiss in my duties as a mother and citizen, if I didn't try to do everything possible to prevent these areas from being desecrated before my children and yours have a chance to fight for their own rightful heritage.

Therefore, I urge the passage of Senate bill 1123 and wish this statement to be made a part of the record of this hearing.

STATEMENT OF HENRY KRAL, EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. KRAL. I have a written statement but I will try to ad lib and I will probably add a little bit.

Senator JACKSON. We are trying to adhere to the 5-minute rule here, because, frankly, it is going to hurt some of these other people who may not get a chance to testify.

Mr. KRAL. I was going to say that I am going to skip part of my statement.

Senator JACKSON. All right; stick to 5 minutes, any way you do it.

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(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HENRY KRAL, EVERETT, WASH.

I'm Henry Kral and a mill worker from Everett, Wash. I'm not here to represent any firm or group. I'm speaking for myself as a citizen in support of the wilderness bill, and know these to be the views of many of the people of Everett.

I found it necessary to take time off from my job to come here to testify, but feel that this issue is too important to us and our children and future generations to be swayed by that. I stand to gain nothing financially by this bill but there are things in this world that are worth far more than money. I will be very happy indeed and more than amply repaid in seeing these areas which are rightfully ours, retained in their present state for us and future generations. It has been said that these wilderness areas are only for the privileged few, those that are neither rich or muscular athletes. I'm not complaining about my financial status, but it is certainly not above that of the average workingman. As to my physical abilities, a couple of weeks ago I was asked to help unload some flour at the mill. We were on that job, for about 2 hours and my back was sore for 3 days after that so I guess I can't claim to be very brawny.

Just the same I enjoy nothing more than getting out into these wilderness areas with a moderate pack, at a leisurely pace. Many times with no set goal to achieve by a certain time, stopping here and there to get a closer look at some supposed lowly fungus on a rotting log, then some forest giant, and later a lunch in either the quiet of the forest or by some rushing stream. Later in the day may come the supreme thrill of a breathtaking view as one reaches the top of a ridge, or a view of the sea through the forest. I can only mention the evening campfire, as I can barely touch a very few of the highlights of the unspoiled wilderness. In the first place, there isn't near enough time to do justice to these thrilling experiences, to say nothing of the impossibility of putting these experiences into words. Some mercenary commercial interests that can see nothing but board feet in a tree or kilowatts in a stream, pounds of copper per ton of rock, might say this is just dreamer's hogwash. All I've got to say is that I've seen both the less energetic studious type of person and the big tough brawny muscular ones so taken up by these surroundings as to be unable to even speak.

I feel that these rapidly vanishing wildernesses are necessary for the physical and mental well-being of a great many Americans, everyday citizens from all walks of life. Not just crackpots or professional nature lovers. This I think is borne out by the rising incidence of mental disorders which in my opinion ties in directly with the decline in our wilderness. It used to be when one needed peace of mind one merely wandered out of the back door across the fields into the timber. Sure, grandpa probably said, "We need some meat for the table," but I have a feeling that many times, though he wouldn't have admitted it, probably even to himself, he really had something on his mind he had to think through.

If one were to make a snap judgment as to the supply of timber or the needs of the other industries which are seeking to exploit these areas, one might think by the uproar raised by some members of these industries that there is a critical shortage of these resources. Recently I looked into the matter more thoroughly, and one finds that these products are rather competing in a glutted market and that in their effort to undersell each other and still come out with a large profit, some would sacrifice anything in order to get their raw material at a lower cost, even if it means great waste and disregard for the future, such as claims that we can't afford to restock by planting where needed, areas already cut over and unproductive. In support of these facts I would like to point to stumpage prices of $20 per thousand or less in national forests, price supports being needed on beef, and the closing down or curtaling of production of existing mines, because of low prices. Also the well-known fact that timber is now growing faster than it is being cut. Some say second growth won't make plywood, yet it is already being used for this.

Therefore, I say we would be destroying far greater resources for much lesser ones, if we failed to give these wilderness areas the protection of this wilderness bill.

I would also like to add that I feel any roads into these areas would destroy these wilderness and scenic resources rather than making them more accessible.

Mr. KRAL. First I want to thank Senator Jackson and the entire committee for this opportunity of testifying; and I am Henry Kral

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and I am a millworker in a plywood mill in Everett, and I am not here to represent any firm or group. I am speaking for myself as a citizen in support of the wilderness bill, S. 1123.

Senator JACKSON. Which plywood mill?

Mr. KRAL. Everett Plywood.

Senator JACKSON. Are you a shareowner?

Mr. KRAL. No; I am not a shareowner, but I know quite a few of them there that have the same opinion. I know some of them were going to write.

I found it necessary to take time off from my job to come here to testify, but I feel that this issue is too important to us and our children and future generations to be swayed by that. I stand to gain nothing financially by this bill, but there are things in this world that are worth far more than money. I will be very happy indeed and more than amply repaid in seeing these areas which are rightfully ours retained in their present state for us and future generations.

I feel that these rapidly vanishing wilderness areas are necessary for the physical and mental well-being of a great many Americans, everyday citizens from all walks of life, not just crackpots or professional nature lovers. This I think is borne out by the rising incidence of mental disorders which in my opinion ties in directly with the decline in our wilderness. It used to be when one needed peace of mind one merely wandered out the backdoor across the fields into the timber. Sure, grandpa probably said, "We need some meat for the table," but I have a feeling that many times, though he wouldn't have admitted it probably even to himself, he really had something on his mind he had to think through.

From what I can gather from the testimony of the opponents of this bill, they don't mind if there are wilderness areas set aside, but they don't want them set aside just yet; they want it put off. In the meantime they don't want a status quo either. Why not? Because they want this time to grab these areas off for themselves and cut them clean and strip them of all they can make a fast buck on. That is why I think we need this bill now, before it is too late. Many of these lumbermen, miners, etc., still would follow the destructive policies they have used.

At this point I would like to call the attention of the committee to the fact that any lumberman coming out in favor of S. 1123 is sticking his neck out a mile. There are, I think, any number of pressures that could be applied to him and make it tough for him in general. This alone could discourage many who would otherwise testify in favor of it. I would like to compliment the few lumbermen who have had the guts to testify in favor of this bill in the face of this situation.

I would also like to say that these claims of too much Federally owned land in this State are wholly wrong, as the major portion of this land is actually the only thing that saved these industries.

If one were to make a snap judgment as to the supply of timber or the needs of the other industries which are seeking to exploit these areas, one might think by the uproar raised by some members of these industries that there is a critical shortage of these resources. Recently I looked into the matter more thoroughly and one finds that these products are rather competing in a glutted market and that in

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their effort to undersell each other and still come out with a large profit, some would sacrifice anything in order to get their raw material at a lower cost, even if it means great waste and disregard for the future, such as claims that we can't afford to restock by planting where needed, areas already cut over and unproductive. In support of these facts, I would like to point to stumpage prices of $20 per thousand, or less in national forests; price supports being needed on beef and the closing down or curtailing of production of existing mines because of low prices. Also the well-known fact that timber is now growing faster than it is being cut. Some say second growth won't make plywood, yet it is already being used for this.

Therefore I say we would be destroying far greater resources for much lesser ones if we failed to give these wilderness areas the protection of this wilderness bill.

I would also like to add that I feel any roads into these areas would destroy these wilderness and scenic resources rather than making them more accessible.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Kral, and thank you for presenting the statement in behalf of your wife, too.

Mr. KRAL. Thank you. And I have seen second growth being used right now in the plywood mill.

Senator JACKSON. Well, how old second growth?

Mr. KRAL. I don't know what the age of it would be.

Senator JACKSON. There is some second-growth fir. Are you talking about fir?

Mr. KRAL. Fir, yes.

Senator JACKSON. I suppose small cores, but it would be pretty old timber. Some second growth in Snohomish County, of course, is over 60 years old.

Mr. KRAL. I know that the younger growth they use for core.

Senator JACKSON. Over 70 years old, pardon me.

Mr. KRAL. The younger growth they are using for core, or where it is not too closely grown. When it grows closer together they have used it for face.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

Mr. KRAL. Thank you, Senator Jackson, and the committee.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Don Follett, representing the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF DON M. FOLLETT, REPRESENTING THE SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. FOLLETT. Thank you, Senator Jackson, Senator Magnuson. My name is Don M. Follett; I am vice president and general manager, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which organization I represent today. I am also speaking as president of the Western States Council, an organization composed of chambers of commerce in the 13 Western States, which concerns itself primarily with the development of the natural resources of the West. Since the views of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Western States Council are as one on the subject of this hearing, I should like the record to show that this statement fairly defines the position of each of these organizations.

The statement I am about to submit differs but slightly from my statement before the hearing conducted by the Senate committee in

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Bend, Oreg., on November 7, 1958. Examination of S. 1123 reveals that it contains essentially the same undesirable provisions as were contained in S. 4028, and we should like the record to show that our attitude toward those provisions remains unchanged. We should also like to request of the committee that in the event the legislation which is the subject of this hearing should be amended or modified, we be given an opportunity to submit additional testimony pertinent to such amendments or modifications.

Section 4(a) of the proposed act makes provision for the establishment of such a Council by specifying that the three citizen members of the National Wilderness Preservation Council "shall be persons known to be informed regarding, and interested in the preservation of, wilderness." No knowledge of the many other varied uses of Federal lands, or of the economic importance of the natural resources on such lands, is required. Should this proposed legislation be enacted into law, it is certain that advocates of other special use of such lands will clamor for establishment of similar councils to promote their interests, using Federal tax funds for such purposes. The chaos that would result with each of these councils empowered to make independent recommendations to the Congress can easily be imagined. Inclusion of such groups within the framework of the Federal Government is to us completely unjustified.

We have no quarrel with those who believe sincerely in the need for preservation of certain areas in the primitive state for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. We share that belief. But we point out that existing regulations are so definitive as to remove any doubt as to the determination of the legislative and administrative branches of our Government to establish and maintain sufficient wilderness and wild areas to guarantee the availability of this type of recreational facility for all time.

Under present law, the Secretary of Agriculture, upon recommendation of the Chief of the Forest Service may designate tracts of not less than 100,000 acres as wilderness areas. In addition, the Chief of the Forest Service may designate tracts of less than 100,000 acres, but not less than 5,000 acres, as wild areas, to be administered in the same manner as wilderness areas, with the same restrictions upon their use.

It has been estimated that probably not more than one-tenth of 1 percent of our population is dedicated or hardy enough to take advantage of this type of recreation. Yet the proposed act contemplates establishment of approximately 50 million acres of wilderness area, about 90 percent of which would be in the Western States, with no limit on future additions to, or expansion of, those acreages, except whatever limits might be imposed by Congress. And, in the proposed legislation, even congressional authority is limited by provision that proposed additions shall automatically take effect upon the expiration of the first period of 120 calendar days of continuous session of Congress following the date on which the proposal is submitted, if during this period Congress does not pass a concurrent resolution in opposition. Thus, Congress need not express approval; it need only to fail to express disapproval, and an arbitrary bureaucratic decision, which might affect billions of dollars' worth of national assets, and the economies of communities, or of States, or of regions, becomes final.

Congress has established an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and has charged it with the responsibility for surveying

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our outdoor recreational resources and opportunities, including wilderness areas. By 1961 this Commission is to report to Congress on its estimate of what our requirements will be in the future. Certainly this report should indicate whether or not any additional legislation in this highly controversial field is truly in the best interests of the Nation's economy. Pending completion of the Commission's report, the Western States Council and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce join in urging that neither the proposed legislation, S. 1123, nor any similar legislation, receive the approval of Congress.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Follett. We appreciate your statement.

(A statement filed by the witness follows:)

STATEMENT OF DON M. FOLLETT, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF THE SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN STATES COUNCIL

My name is Don M. Follett. I am vice president and general manager of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which organization I represent today. I am also speaking as president of the Western States Council, an organization composed of chambers of commerce in the 13 Western States, which concerns itself primarily with the development of the natural resources of the West. Since the views of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Western States Council are as one of the subject of this hearing, I should like the record to show that this statement fairly defines the position of each of these organizations.

The statement I am about to submit differs but slightly from my statement before the hearing conducted by this Senate committee in Bend, Oreg., on November 7, 1958. Examination of S. 1123 reveals that it contains essentially the same undesirable provisions as were contained in S. 4028, and we should like the record to show that our attitude toward those provisions remains unchanged. We should also like to request of the committee that in the event the legislation which is the subject of this hearing should be amended or modified, we be given an opportunity to submit additional testimony pertinent to such amendments or modifications.

We are strongly opposed to the passage of the proposed National Wilderness Preservation Act, or any other legislation which would establish a Wilderness Preservation Council or any other council or board for the purpose of advocating or promoting any program of management of federally owned or controlled area which favors any special interest group or groups.

Section 4(a) of the proposed act makes provision for the establishment of such a Council by specifying that the three citizen members of the National Wilderness Preservation Council "shall be persons known to be informed regarding, and interested in the preservation of, wilderness." No knowledge of the many other varied uses of Federal lands, or the economic importance of the natural resources on such lands, is required. Should this proposed legislation be enacted into law, it is certain that advocates of other special use of such lands will clamor for establishment of similar councils to promote their interests, using Federal tax funds for such purposes. The chaos that would result with each of these councils empowered to make independent recommendations to the Congress can easily be imagined. Inclusion of such groups within the framework of the Federal Government is to us completely unjustified. Existing private and quasi-public organizations, formed for the purpose of furthering or protecting their own interests in the use and management of Federal lands, have clearly demonstrated their ability to make their voices heard and their influnce felt in the legislatures of our States and in the committee rooms of the Congress. This hearing today is evidence of that ability. It serves to demonstrate the capabiliy of the Congress—and its willingness—to seek and to obtain the counsel and opinion of the people of this country on issues that affect them, without establishing still more special Federal agencies to complicate an already overdeveloped administrative complex.

Even though the Federal lands are the property of all of the people of the United States, the citizens of the 13 Western States have by far the greatest interest in determining that these lands are dedicated to the multiple-use concept

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of management. Our present and future economic development is greatly dependent upon the proper utilization of the resources of these lands. If we are to develop our economic potential to its maximum and maintain our proper place among the other States of the Union, we must be assured of scientific management of these tremendous national assets in such a manner that they will produce a sustained yield of products and services, including, of course, that of recreation.

We have no quarrel with those who believe sincerely in the need for preservation of certain areas in the primitive state for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. We share that belief. But we point out that existing regulations are so definitive as to remove any doubt as to the determination of the legislative and administrative branches of our Government to establish and maintain sufficient wilderness and wild areas to guarantee the availability of this type of recreational facility for all time. Under present law the Secretary of Agriculture, upon recommendation of the Chief of the Forest Service, may designate tracts of not less than 100,000 acres as "wilderness areas." In addition, the Chief of the Forest Service may designate tracts of less than 100,000 acres, but not less than 5,000 acres, as "wild areas," to be administered in the same manner as "wilderness areas," with the same restrictions upon their use.

Is there need, then, to intrude into the national park system, which was established for certain specific purposes, and into the wildlife refuges and ranges, and into the Indian reservations, or into any other lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government in order to create more single-use areas for the limited number of persons of this or future generations who find this type of recreation appealing?

It has been estimated that probably not more than one-tenth of 1 percent of our population is dedicated or hardy enough to take advantage of this type of recreation. Yet the proposed act contemplates establishment of approximately 50 million acres of wilderness area—about 90 percent of which would be in the Western States—with no limit on future additions to, or expansion of, those acreages except whatever limits might be imposed by Congress. And, in the proposed legislation even congressional authority is limited by provision that proposed additions shall automatically take effect upon the expiration of the first period of 120 calendar days of continuous session of Congress following the date on which the proposal is submitted, if during this period Congress does not pass a concurrent resolution in opposition. Thus Congress need not express approval; it need only to fail to express disapproval—and an arbitrary bureaucratic decision, which might affect billions of dollars' worth of national assets—and the economies of communities, or of States, or regions—becomes final.

Congress has established an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and has charged it with the responsibility for surveying our outdoor recreational resources and opportunities, including wilderness areas. By 1961 this Commission is to report to Congress on its estimate of what our requirements will be in the future. Certainly this report should indicate whether or not any additional legislation in this highly controversial field is truly in the best interests of the Nation's economy. Pending completion of the Commission's report, the Western States Council and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce join in urging that neither the proposed legislation, S. 1123 nor any similar legislation, receive the approval of Congress.

Senator JACKSON. The Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce. Is anyone here from the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce? Their statement will be included in the record. I understand Mr. Stong has that, so we will go on to the next one.

Walter C. McCarthy. He is from the College of Pharmacy, University of Washington. Carwin A. Woolley, Portland, for the Pacific Logging Congress.

STATEMENT OF CARWIN A. WOOLLEY, REPRESENTING THE PACIFIC LOGGING CONGRESS

Mr. WOOLLEY. I will present this statement for the record, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Woolley, without objection, your statement will be included in full at this point and you may summarize it in your own way.

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(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC LOGGING CONGRESS, CARWIN A. WOOLLEY, SECRETARY

The Pacific Logging Congress, which this year is celebrating its golden anniversary is sincerely grateful for this opportunity to express the views of western logging industry, in regard to the proposed wilderness bill, S. 1123.

We would like to make it abundantly clear that we are wholly in accord with the principle that preservation of wilderness is a proper and desirable function of multiple use of public lands. We also believe that S. 1123, or any legislation which tends to give special recognition, privileges, and powers of influence to any single use of public lands is contrary to the multiple-use concept and should not be enacted.

We do not believe that there is need for the enactment of S. 1123 or any similar legislation.

The proponents of this bill have failed to prove that our public officials charged with the administration of public lands, excluding the national parks and other lands reserved for special purposes, are not doing a good job of managing these lands on a multiple-use basis including the preservation of wilderness. They have also failed to prove that the officials of the National Park Service are not primarily concerned with the principle of wilderness preservation or that their long-range plans for the development of the national parks do not include major provisions for wilderness. Why, then, is this bill necessary?

We do not believe that Indian lands or wildlife refuges and game ranges should be included in wilderness legislation. Indian lands are privately owned lands held in trust for the legal owners by the Federal Government, and these people should not be subjected to governmental coercion as to the use of their property. Wildlife refuges and game ranges are lands already set aside for one specific use which is not compatible with wilderness.

We believe that public lands should not be set aside for any single-purpose use until a detailed analysis has been made by professional natural resource managers and a long-term management plan made for the area in which the proposed special use is harmoniously correlated with the economic and recreational requirements of the adjacent communities and of the Nation. The negative determination of future wilderness area boundaries, as set forth in S. 1123, is in direct and violent contradiction to every known precept of sound resource management.

The language of S. 1123 is vague as to the true intent of the sponsors in regard to future expansion of the proposed wilderness system. Section 1, paragraph (c), states, in part, "Pursuant to this policy the Congress gives sanction to the continued preservation as wilderness of those areas federally owned or controlled that are within national parks, national forests, national wildlife refuges, or other public lands, and that have so far retained under their Federal administration the principal attributes of their primeval character." We believe that this phraseology is deliberately employed to provide a powerful propaganda device to be used by overzealous wilderness enthusiasts to imply that it is the intent of Congress that all presently undeveloped Federal lands should be preserved as wilderness regardless of their most beneficial use.

We believe that the recreational, scenic, and educational values of wilderness, claimed to be for all the people by the proponents of S. 1123, are limited to the very few who possess the physical stamina, financial independence, or leisure time to enjoy them. Recreational use of wilderness is denied to the ever-increasing millions of family and weekend recreationists who want and need easily accessible forest areas for their enjoyment.

Except for the satisfaction of utter solitude, wilderness areas produce no benefits that cannot be obtained through judicious application of known multiple use management techniques. Therefore, wilderness areas should be carefully selected and spread out so as not to interfere unduly with multiple use and at the same time to satisfy that small minority who apparently cannot enjoy the wonders of Nature unless completely isolated from human influence.

We particularly oppose the provisions of S. 1123 that would establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council.

The proponents of the bill assure us that the proposed Council would have no administrative functions; but section 4, paragraph (c), provides, in part, that the Council "may make, sponsor, and encourage the coordination of surveys of wilderness needs and conditions and gather and disseminate information, in-

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cluding maps, for the information of the public regarding use and preservation of the areas of wilderness within the wilderness system, including information and maps regarding State and other non-Federal areas." The making, sponsorship, and coordination of surveys, and the dissemination of information is an administrative function. It is unthinkable that these powers should be granted to a purely advisory Council whose only qualification for appointive members is that they be "known to be informed regarding and interested in the preservation of wilderness."

Section 4, paragraph (c), further provides that "The Council is directed to consult with, advise, and invoke the aid of appropriate officers of the U.S. Government and to assist in obtaining cooperation in wilderness preservation and use among Federal and State agencies and private agencies and organizations concerned therewith." This almost unlimited power to propagandize the public through public auspices and to influence Congress in favor of one specialized use, would place the nominal administrators of public lands in an intolerable situation in attempting to manage these lands for the best interest of all the people.

It should be particularly noted that in all the public hearings and recorded testimony on the predecessors of S. 1123 (namely, S. 1176 and S. 4028), more objections have been voiced against the establishment of this proposed National Wilderness Preservation Council than any other provision of the above-named bills. Yet this section has remained virtually unchanged in each succeeding draft of proposed wilderness legislation. The conclusion is inescapable that the reason for the persistent inclusion of this proposed new governmental body is that it is intended to exert considerable influence in the acquisition of large, new acreages of land for preservation as wilderness and, perhaps, to eventually take over the administration of all these lands.

We believe that enactment of any wilderness legislation, prior to the report and recommendations of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, would be particularly ill-advised and premature. This commission is charged with the obligation "to inventory and evaluate the outdoor recreation resources and opportunities of the Nation and to determine the types and location of such resources and opportunities which will be required by present and future generations." It is additionally charged "to make comprehensive information and recommendations leading to these goals available."

The only justifiable reason for enactment of wilderness legislation, prior to the release of the comprehensive information that will unquestionably be accumulated by this commission, would be an immediate threat to presently proposed or established wilderness areas. No such threat has been proved by any of the proponents of S. 1123.

In conclusion, therefore, we most earnestly request that S. 1123 be given an unfavorable report by your committee, and that no further legislation pertaining to wilderness preservation be considered until after the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has been made public.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Thank you. I will attempt to cut it as short as possible.

My name is Carwin A. Woolley, I am a forester by profession, and I am employed as secretary by the Pacific Logging Congress, which this year is commemorating its 50th year of service to the forest industry. I am appearing to speak for the Pacific Logging Congress in opposition to the proposed wilderness bill, S. 1123. The more detailed presentation has been entered in the record.

First, let me make it abundantly clear that we are wholly in accord with the principle that preservation of wilderness is a proper and desirable function of multiple use of public lands. We also believe that S. 1123, or any legislation which tends to give special recognition, privileges, and powers of influence to any single use of public lands is contrary to the multiple-use concept and should not be enacted. It does maintain that wilderness is only one of the many desirable uses and should be applied only to those areas particularly adapted to wilderness use.

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We do not believe that there is need for the enactment of S. 1123 or any similar legislation. We believe the proponents of this bill have failed to prove that our public officials charged with the administration of public lands, excluding the national parks and other lands reserved for special purposes, are not doing a good job of managing these lands on a multiple-use basis, including the preservation of wilderness. They have also failed to prove that the officials of the National Park Service are not primarily concerned with the principle of wilderness preservation or that their long-range plans for the development of the national parks do not include major provisions for wilderness. Why, then, is this bill necessary?

We do not believe that Indian lands or wildlife refuges and game ranges should be included in wilderness legislation.

Senator MAGNUSON. Well, Mr. Woolley, right there I think the record ought to show, Senator Jackson, that on wildlife refuges we have a separate program administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the acquisition of lands. There has been no attempt to go into public lands, but there is for future acquisition. As a matter of fact, I authored a bill which Senator Jackson is very familiar with and supported to raise, for instance, the duck stamp from $2 to $3 on the basis that all of the money would be used for the acquisition of further wildlife bottom lands and marshlands. Everybody agreed to it, because in the past only a portion of the fund, of the $2 duck stamp, as duck hunters well know, went for the acquisition of lands. Now it is the full amount, so that will mean the acquisition of approximately $6 million a year or more, and some of these lands are cheap lands, to buy for the next 37 years on a definite program, which will bring in many millions of acres into the wildlife refuges, but that is, as you point out, a separate program.

Mr. WOOLLEY. It should be a separate program.

Senator MAGNUSON. It is administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service wholly. Now, I don't know whether this bill would include——

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator MAGNUSON. That in or not. I think that is a point to be made. I just wanted to show that, Mr. Chairman, for the record.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. Well, I think, Senator Magnuson, what the bill really refers to are the wild, primitive areas in public domain that are a part of the refuge system. I am sure there is no thought of including land that will be acquired in the future. I mean most of the ducklands——

Senator MAGNUSON. This is only to acquire private lands.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The bill provides that any land brought into the refuge system shall be considered for its wilderness value, too.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. They have 5 years in which—the Secretary has 5 years in which to act on that—but I think that we can agree that the private lands that are being acquired, that Senator Magnuson referred to, with the additional money from the duck stamps, I should like to express the doubt whether the thought would even be given to including such areas for the most part as wild and primitive. I think they pertain primarily to marshlands and other lands that would not have any wild and primitive value. Now, I may be wrong.

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Mr. WOOLLEY. The point is, Senator, the game ranges and refuges are managed lands for the production or protection of wildlife and they do not fit into the wilderness concept.

Senator MAGNUSON. Well, sometimes they are not wilderness at all. They are just swamplands.

Senator JACKSON. I am not an expert in this field, but isn't it true that we have certain areas now that are indeed wild and primitive that are also used as game refuges?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I believe there are some such cases.

Senator JACKSON. And I mean the experts would agree that are wild and primitive.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The process of merely protecting a certain species of animal can be done on any primitive or any area regardless of its classification merely by putting a closed season on it.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I understand, but I am sure you would agree that there are areas that all people agreed that are wild and primitive that are also being used as game refuges.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I do not know that they are so classified as such.

Senator JACKSON. Well——

Mr. WOOLLEY. But in any case the protection of the animals can be preserved, if merely protection is concerned, that can be done merely by regulation of the hunting and so forth. If they are to be managed for the best interests of the wildlife, it cannot be done in the wilderness areas.

Senator MAGNUSON. Well, the definition of wilderness is somewhat bandied around but this is to be done in places where you can get into them and get at them to help them propagate and to rehabilitate, say, a duck run or whatever it may be, but it becomes an area that will be used for the purpose, for instance there was a lady here yesterday that represented the Audubon Society. Well now, they don't go out and hunt ducks, but they are going to buy a lot of duck stamps for the purpose of having these areas for the wildlife and they become semi-wilderness areas in that respect.

Mr. WOOLLEY. If they are semiwilderness they are not wilderness. We do not believe that public lands should be set aside for any single purpose use until a positive determination has been made by qualified resource managers that such special use will best serve the interests of all the people.

The negative determination of areas to be reserved for wilderness as embodied in S. 1123 is in direct and violent contradiction to every known precept of good resource management, and I might add that that is one of the points to which the Forest Service objected most strongly, too, in the predecessor of this bill.

We believe that certain portions of S. 1123 imply approval of future further expansion of the proposed wilderness system far beyond the lands specifically mentioned. We believe that the enjoyment of utter solitude is the only benefit of vast wilderness areas that cannot be better obtained for all the people from lands properly administered on a multiple use basis.

We particularly oppose the provisions of S. 1123 that would inflict a taxpayers supported special interest lobby operating under congressional sanction upon the citizens of our country. We refer, of course, to the proposed National Wilderness Preservation Council.

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Finally, we believe that it is particularly ill advised and premature to consider any wilderness legislation before the report and recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission is made public. It is unthinkable that any detailed wilderness legislation should be considered before the valuable information that will unquestionably be accumulated by this commission is available.

In conclusion, we most earnestly recommend that your committee return an unfavorable report on S. 1123 and that no wilderness legislation be considered before the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has been released.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, sir; appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Hagenstein, we will be very pleased to hear from you, executice vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oreg. We have your statement; would you like it included in its entirety at this point in the record?

STATEMENT OF W. D. HAGENSTEIN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I would very much, Mr. Chairman, please.

Senator JACKSON. All right, and go ahead and proceed as you wish.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF W. D. HAGENSTEIN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

My name is W. D. Hagenstein and I reside in Portland, Oreg. I am a professional forester and a registered professional engineer in the States of Washington and Oregon. I am executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association which has been promoting constructive forest management throughout the Douglas-fir region of western Washington and western Oregon for 25 years.

The Industrial Forestry Association consists of 61 companies engaged in the business of growing and harvesting timber and manufacturing lumber, pulp and paper, plywood, shingles, hard and soft boards, and other forest products. Our members own and manage more than 7 million acres of forest land. They operate nearly 250 wood-using plants which employ more than 63,000 people and have an annual payroll of more than $300 million.

The Industrial Forestry Association founded the now nationwide tree farm program in 1941 and to date has certified 5,715,362 acres of privately-owned forests as tree farms in our region. We operate one of the West's largest forest tree nurseries as a nonprofit enterprise to provide seedling trees for tree farmers. We have produced more than 100 million trees since 1942. We are also developing better trees through application of the principles of genetics by a substantial research program.

We testified at two of the five hearings held in 1958 on the predecessor bill, S. 4028. We also audited the other three hearings. In our presentation before this committee at Bend, Oreg., on November 7, 1958, we illustrated with pertinent data how locking up 50 million acres in single-use wilderness would harm the economy of the 11 Western States.

Rather than present and discuss such data again, with the exception of one small portion, we respectfully refer you to our previous testimony which is included in the printed record of hearings on S. 4028. The proponents argue that the 50 million acres proposed to be included in the national wilderness preservation system constitute only 2 percent of the total land area of the United States. But have they ever told the people of the State of Washington that the system would grab nearly 17 percent of all their Federal lands? Or the people of California, 12 percent of theirs? Or the people of Montana, 15 percent of theirs? Or the people of Wyoming, 16 percent of theirs? Or the people of Arizona, 12 percent of theirs? Or have they told the people of Jefferson County, Wash., that S. 1123 would make permanent wilderness of 46 percent of their total land area?

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At this time, we would like to confine our discussion to the philosophy of the proposal contained in S. 1123.

After listening to all the proponents in the 1958 hearings, I came to the unmistakable conclusion that they differed markedly from those of us arguing for continuation and expansion of present Federal multiple-use policies. They talked as though they were against management, protection, and use of natural resources, while we acknowledged the legitimate place of wilderness in our land-use scheme. Theirs was an extreme viewpoint; ours moderate.

Any modification of Federal land management policy, such as proposed by S. 1123, will have a significant effect upon many local economies. Putting 50 million acres behind wilderness boundaries with their implicit "no use" signs will lessen job opportunities, reduce value of people's homes, and destroy small businessmen in community after community throughout the West. This is economic suicide for a country with a growing population which needs more jobs and more products.

A spurious argument for the bill by many proponents, who acknowledged it would result in a reduced natural resource base, was that 50 million acres of roadless wilderness would enhance our tourist business. This utterly ignores that half our tourists are our own residents. Before a resident can be a tourist in his own State, he must have a job. In the West, that means increased use of natural resources to provide more jobs for more people. All our Western States are using four-color national advertising, at taxpayers' expense, to attract out-of-State tourists. And here we are talking about a proposal which would deny them enjoyment of many of our scenic wonders because they couldn't be reached by roads. How, then, can the proponents cling to this exploded argument that unproductive wilderness over millions of acres is good for our economy?

The onus of proving, with facts and figures, that S. 1123 will not harm the western economy, areas by area, State by State, is on the backs of the proponents. Neither last year nor before have they made a case for this legislation.

Those who are sponsoring it in Congress also have the problem of explaining to their constituents just exactly what lands are included and whether they can be reserved for unproductive wilderness without destroying jobs, devaluing homes, limiting family recreation, and torpedoing investments of thousands of our citizens in surrounding areas.

One witness last year argued that the bill was necessary in order to provide sufficient range for the grizzly bear which, he said, was a "highly mobile" species. The only time I ever met one, I quickly climbed a tree in hopes that all I had read about the critter—namely, that he couldn't climb trees—was true. It is!

I would remind the committee that man, too, is a highly mobile creature who also "lives off the country." Without an adequate natural resource base, he must change his location to survive.

In discussing S. 1123, I believe a little American history is germane. Every American knows that the reason he is an American is because his ancestors left the Old World for three reasons. First, to have the chance to own some land. Second, to worship God in his own way. Third, to get away from incessant wars.

The first of these, in my opinion, was the most important. When our country was founded, the policy of our Government, which owned every acre of land outside the Original Thirteen Colonies, was to dispose of it. Through the Homestead Act, land grants to build canals, wagon roads and railroads and land scrip for veterans of some of our wars, much of the public domain was transferred to private ownership. The privilege of staking out a claim brought our pioneers to the West. After nearly a century and a half, the Government discontinued entry under the land laws and set aside the remainder of its lands for national forests, parks, military reservations, and so forth.

Despite all the latter day criticism leveled at our various land laws, they served their purpose well by settling our Nation. When the national forests and other reservations were established, the Government dedicated itself by law to manage these lands in the best interest of the people of the United States. Government also has a moral responsibility to protect, manage, and use its lands for the benefit of its citizens and their economy. How this obligation can be fully discharged with devotion of 50 million acres to single-purpose wilderness is hard to understand.

No group in this country can intelligently determine land use for millions of acres without intimate knowledge of their resources, problems, and prospects.

Neither can Congress wisely legislate single-purpose land-use boundaries without having such knowledge.

Have the proponents of this bill told the Members of Congress or the public that only a very small proportion of the lands included in the proposed national wilderness preservation system have been covered by the Government's system of land surveys? Have the proponents told the people that most of these lands have never been examined to determine whether dedication as permanent wilderness will preclude them from making their fullest contribution to society? Or that their one-purpose reservation will restrict job opportunities in mining, forestry, water development, grazing and mass recreation? Or that their use and enjoyment by motorists, hunters, fishermen, picnickers, campers, skiers, swimmers, and boaters will be severely limited by no roads?

The proponents claim that S. 1123 is a wildlife conservation measure. Actually it is not, for it will threaten the health of big game animals by resulting in overpopulation of many of their ranges because of the limitation of hunting to the few who will walk or can afford to pack into these roadless areas.

The proponents also argue that the 50 million acres of roadless wilderness will protect watersheds. How can the plants and trees on a watershed be protected against fire, insects, and disease if they are inaccessible?

The proponents fail to tell the people that many of the areas proposed to be set aside by the bill are potential sources of revenue, in the case of national forests, to county governments which receive 25 percent of the gross receipts. The difference between county revenue under multiple-use management and no revenue from wilderness will have to be paid for by local taxpayers.

The proponents fail to inform the people that the bill is an anti-water-conservation measure. Everyone knows that in the arid parts of the West more water must be developed continuously for our rising population. This means impoundment high in many of the mountain ranges which would be prohibited if they are included in a blanket wilderness system.

The principal reason for the great progress of our Nation is that our vigorous people inherited a tremendous natural bounty of soil, timber, water, minerals, and a good climate. Take away any one of these and our country would not have prospered as it has in its relatively short history. Fortunately, long before we were faced with shortages of renewable resources, we started to manage our land to prevent erosion, to maintain its fertility, to protect our watersheds and to replace our trees and grass. But our land base is limited. Apparently our population is not. If we are to survive and maintain our present standard of living, or improve it, and fulfill our commitments to improve the status of our friends abroad, we will have to manage more land under intensive multiple use.

Thus the proposal to set aside 50 million acres of wilderness becomes a serious political problem. Political, because most Federal lands are in the West and most of our people in the East. People in the older sections of our country, where most of the land is on the tax rolls, don't understand the West's dependence on Federal natural resources. Neither are they aware, as our principal consumers of food, wood, minerals, oil and gas, and other commodities, that they motivate our extractive industries which provide them with a major share of their raw materials.

We believe we have all the basic Federal laws needed for management of the western Federal lands in the best interests of the surrounding communities and the Nation at large. To impose a special-use system for some of our Federal lands, as proposed by S. 1123, is unwise public policy. If enacted, it will lift the lid off a political Pandora's box which will trigger movements for other single-purpose land dedication for forestry, mineral development, mass recreation, grazing and water production—all to the detriment of the sound multiple-use land policy under which the Government is now managing most of its western lands. This will decrease our ability to get the most out of these lands for most of our citizens over the longest period. This doesn't mean that wilderness should not be one of our important land uses. We think it should be. But it is unsound land management policy to establish any permanent wilderness until adequate land-use studies have shown that such reservation can be made without undermining the needs of our growing population for more jobs and commodities.

S. 1123 will deprive people of jobs, weaken our country's economy, impair our national defense, limit all kinds of outdoor recreation, and disrupt the tax base for local government.

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The Industrial Forestry Association, therefore, opposes S. 1123 and recommends that the measure not be enacted.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, Senator Magnuson: My name is W. D. Hagenstein, executive vice president, Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oreg.

We testified at two of the five hearings held in 1958 on the predecessor bill, S. 4028, and illustrated with pertinent data how locking up single-use wilderness would harm the economy of the 11 Western States. Rather than discuss such data again, may we refer you to our previous testimony.

The proponents argue that the 50 million acres proposed to be included in the national wilderness preservation system constitute only 2 percent of the total land area of the United States, and this is true. But have they ever told the people of the State of Washington that the system would grab nearly 17 percent of all their Federal lands, or that under the bill 46 percent of the land area of Jefferson County, Wash., your former congressional district, Mr. Chairman, would be included in the wilderness?

Senator JACKSON. Well, let me, at this point, say how much of the land—there are 2,372,472 acres included. Now, isn't a great portion of that already—shall we use the term—locked up by statute?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. That is right, in the case of the park, for example, but if this bill were enacted, Senator, how much of that park would ever be developed so most people of the State or the United States could use it? That is the point, isn't it?

Senator JACKSON. I think we ought to have some testimony on that. I think there is a nice question there, on the question as to the exact extent you should have roads in the park.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Exactly.

Senator JACKSON. But what I am getting at is that these areas are already set aside; that is, other than the Glacier Peak, which is not included. I mean they have already set aside the North Cascade Primitive Area.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Of course, that is only the temporary classification, subject to reclassification by the Secretary under the existing statutes and regulations. Well, the point is that, it seems to me, that these figures being bandied around about 2 percent for the whole Nation should be gotten down a little closer to home, because this is where we live and this is where we earn our living; this is where we have our tax liability, have to maintain our schools and roads and all the other public functions, and that is the reason I emphasize that.

Any modification of Federal land management policy, such as proposed by S. 1123, will have a significant effect upon many local economies. Putting 50 million acres behind wilderness boundaries will reduce value of people's homes, lessen job opportunities, and destroy small businessmen in community after community throughout the West. In my opinion, this is economic suicide for a country with a growing population which needs more jobs and more products.

I was glad to hear Senator Moss yesterday make the point that answers, I think, the argument that the wilderness bill, if it were passed, would attract more tourists to the West. The fact is that most of the people we are trying to attract through the four-color advertising that our State commissions are sending through most of our State—our

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State here of Washington is very active—is for the people who come by automobile, and certainly they are not going to be able to see a lot of scenic wonders if we don't develop them by road.

I was glad to also hear Senator Moss make the point that in his opinion water development was an important necessity for arid parts of the West, because I think those of us who are land managers, who are students of this problem, agree that it is one of our No. 1 problems throughout many of our sections.

Senator MAGNUSON. How do you arrive at the figure of 50 million?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well, first, Senator, I don't have my previous testimony, but if you will refer to the testimony that we submitted at the hearing in Bend, Oreg., in 1958, you will find the tabulation showing State by State.

Senator MAGNUSON. Which adds up to 50 million?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. No; it adds up to—we only include the 11 Western States in that tabulation, but if you added Alaska to it and the other parts of the United States, like the Quetico-Superior area in Minnesota, it would approximate 50 million acres; and, as a matter of fact, that is the figure that before anyone ever determined to find out what the bill really meant, the proponents of the bill kept saying would be included under its provisions.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that the onus of proving, by facts and figures, that S. 1123 will not harm the western economy is on the backs of the proponents. The case hasn't been made for the bill by them in my opinion.

One further point: One witness last year argued that the bill was necessary in order to provide sufficient range for the grizzly bear, which, he said, was a highly mobile species. The only time I ever met one, I quickly climbed a tree in hopes that all I had read about the critter, namely, that he couldn't climb trees, was true; and obviously it is.

Man is also a highly mobile creature who also lives off the country. Without an adequate natural resource base, he must change his location to survive.

I think one of the things that the proponents have yet to tell the committee or the public is the fact that if this bill were enacted into law, the use and enjoyment of these lands would be severely limited by no roads for the use by motorists, hunters, fishermen, picnickers, campers, skiers, swimmers, and boaters.

I would also like to make the point that our land base is limited, and apparently, from all the testimony yesterday, Senator, our population is not. If we are to survive and maintain our present standard of living, or improve it and fulfill our commitments to improve the status of our friends abroad, which I believe is the policy of our country, we will have to manage more land under intensive multiple use. Thus, the proposal to set aside 50 million acres of wilderness becomes a serious political problem; political because most Federal lands are in the West and most of our people in the East.

People in the older sections of our country, where most of the land is on the tax rolls, don't understand the West's dependence on Federal natural resources. Neither are they aware, as our principal consumers of food, wood, minerals, oil, and gas, and other commodities, that they motivate our extractive industries which provide them with a major share of their raw materials.

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We believe we have all the basic Federal laws needed for management of the western Federal lands in the best interests of the surrounding communities and the Nation at large. To impose a special-use system for some of our Federal lands, as proposed by S. 1123, is unwise public policy. If enacted, it will lift the lid off a political Pandora's box which will trigger movements for other single-purpose land dedication for forestry, mineral development, mass recreation, grazing, and water production, all to the detriment of the sound multiple-use land policy under which the Government is now managing most of its western lands. This will decrease our ability to get the most out of these lands for most of our citizens over the longest period. This doesn't mean that wilderness should not be one of our important land uses. We think it should be. But it is unsound land management policy to establish any permanent wilderness until adequate land use studies have shown that such reservation can be made without undermining the needs of our growing population for more jobs and commodities.

S. 1123 will deprive people of jobs, weaken our country's economy, impair our national defense, limit all kinds of outdoor recreation, and disrupt the tax base for local government.

The Industrial Forestry Association, therefore, opposes S. 1123 and recommends that the measure not be enacted.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your fine statement, Mr. Hagenstein; we appreciate it. I know you have spent a long time on this.

Mary Beth Miller. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MARY BETH MILLER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. MILLER. My name is Mary Beth Miller. I am a housewife; Seattle is my home. Like most Seattleites, I have a vital interest in the protection of our mountains and forests. For this reason, I feel that passage of S. 1123, the National Wilderness Preservation Act, is very important.

Actually, I do not feel that S. 1123 is enough. We need to set aside more land as wilderness for logging and commercialization of private and public lands in our State is progressing fast. It is too bad that the opponents of the wilderness bill are not correct and this bill actually would set up, as they say, a new 50-million-acre empire of wilderness. With the terrible overcrowding and overcommercialization of parts of our national parks, we could certainly use it.

We desperately need a national park or Forest Service wilderness area established in the Glacier Peak-North Cascade region, including the valleys, which the Forest Service proposes to clear-cut. Without the valleys left in their original state, the beauty of this region would be destroyed. But the wilderness bill will not do this. It only gives the present restricted areas the protection they are supposed to have now, and which has turned out to have so many loopholes that they can be violated if enough pressure is brought to bear by commercial interests.

If they have not spoken already, you will soon hear individuals and representatives of self-styled, multiple-use groups saying that these wilderness areas should not be set aside for the single purpose of

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recreation by the few rich enough or hardy enough to go into the wilderness fastnesses. They have said it before and I know they will say it again.

These people do not know what they are talking about. I don't believe that they would know what areas would be protected by the bill. I have looked it up. In our State these areas include Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, two small so-called wild areas near Mount Adams and Goat Rocks, and three small areas in Indian reservations "upon the recommendation of or with the consent of the tribes concerned." If the Forest Service sees fit to include part or all the North Cascade Primitive Area 20 years from now, that would also be included, but as I read S. 1123, I understand that the Forest Service's decision is not subject to review. If this is correct, it should be changed. I also think that the Forest Service should not be allowed 10 years, much less 20, for this reclassification.

What these self-styled, multiple-use spokesmen actually mean by multiple use is that maybe the land can be used for something else after all the timber and even the small bushes have been logged off. It really bothers them to think that under wilderness use all kinds of true multiple-use management can go on, so they just ignore it and say it doesn't happen. I have found specifically in the bill the following: recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historic use, grazing, use of aircraft or motorboats where now in use, insect and disease control, prospecting, mining, reservoir construction, and there is nothing in the bill to alter present hunting, fishing, and many other uses.

I have been quoted figures, which I assume to be authentic, by the Mountaineers of Seattle, indicating that the National Park Service has found that 171,325 daytime visitors used the trail system of Olympic National Park in 1958, and in addition, 44,419 people made pack trips of more than 1 day. This would bring the total to 215,744 hikers. It is true that few people get into the fastnesses of the most remote parts of the North Cascade Primitive Area, but this is not true of most of the areas protected by this bill. These 215,744 people using the park trails last year are not the rich and hardy few. They are the typical neighbors of yours and mine. The people opposing the bill cannot deny this. Twenty-nine thousand would-be campers were turned away from Kalalock Beach in the Olympic National Park alone last year because of lack of facilities. If all the forested slopes were logged except a little strip around the campground, it would solve this problem, but is this the way we Washingtonians really want it solved?

One other point I would like to bring out. Here is the demand for more access roads into our wilderness areas, while the problem of litterbugs and vandalism costs the national parks and Forest Service quite a sum of money as it is to clean up and make repairs for maintenance of these areas.

Passage of the wilderness bill is only a defensive measure, but it will help. I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, and I appreciate your reference to the local problem. I think it is very helpful to get back to the local subject matter once in a while.

Mr. William M. Ellwood, Seattle. Just state your name for the record.

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STATEMENT OF WILLIAM M. ELLWOOD, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. ELLWOOD. My name is William Ellwood; I am associated with the Pankratz Lumber Co.

Honorable Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate: The question is, Who are these people that desire to set aside 50 million acres of public land that they may ride horseback over trails that must be built with public funds? What this plan in effect will really do will prevent the harvest of mature and windfall trees that are essential in the lumber industry.

The more lumber we produce from our own forests, the less lumber will be imported and the less unemployment we will have. There is a danger of forest fires increasing with tobacco-smoking travelers traveling through the woods. What cigarette smoker will dismount to put out his or her cigarette stub? Without good roads to bring in firefighting equipment, how will a fire be put out? How will these soft city travelers escape death from fire? If the fire starts below, they can't escape by going up and over the smoke-covered mountain; they can't go down the trail; it would have to be continuous. In case they get hurt seriously, they would mostly have to be tied to a packhorse.

Anytime a horse meets a bear in the turn of the road, he will turn back quick enough to throw the rider. And I am talking from experience of nearly 72 years. That is another story, but it would be an interesting one some time. Cougars also are not pleasant to meet. They are plentiful in Oregon.

What working people can afford to ride saddle horses? The old-timers didn't reforest the logged-off land, so we have to; and the new reforested land could grow big and beautiful. All that these pleasure-seeking people need to do is to go to Alaska. They have an undisputed wilderness there with all its wildlife. We have a young and new generation to build houses and factories for. We need to harvest and husband our wilderness so it will produce timber.

The water used by our big cities comes out of these same mountains that these people from other States want to travel horses over. What people wouldn't raise a rebellion against such pollution of their precious drinking water? We already have in this State two railroads that don't help our sanitary conditions. Let these eastern people turn their own States into a wilderness such as Alaska, where there really is a wilderness. They could start an initiative referendum if they want to permit the people of this State to run their own business; otherwise we could think of them as not being fair.

Pure drinking water is most important. Confidence in our Senators is very important. Let the issue come before the public of each State on the ballots.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Ellwood. We appreciate your statement. Sidney Gross, Seattle. Mr. Gross is not here. Arthur M. Roberts, Portland, Oreg., president of the Western Forestry & Conservation Association. The Chair is trying to go right down through the list as it appears over here, so if anyone feels I am overlooking their name, why, speak up.

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STATEMENT OF ARTHUR M. ROBERTS, REPRESENTING THE WESTERN FORESTRY & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I should like to file the report of the North Idaho Forestry Association. I don't wish to speak to it.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. It will be included in the record following your remarks.

Mr. ROBERTS. In addition to this, I have this report in two parts. We have a list of specific objections and I have a statement here which I should like to read from. This is the list of objections.

Senator JACKSON. Your objections will be entered at this point in the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

OBJECTIONS OF THE WESTERN FORESTRY & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Western Forestry & Conservation Association opposes enactment of S. 1123 and similar bills for the following specific reasons:

(1) The need for this legislation has not been shown. It has not been demonstrated that the U.S. Forest Service or the National Park Service are doing an incompetent job of administering the vast systems of wilderness which each has deliberately set aside.

(2) The bill would create an unnecessary governmental body at public expense which would overlap and duplicate the functions of existing Federal land agencies. This so-called Wilderness Preservation Council would be prejudiced by composition and duties toward expansion of wilderness zoning into present multiple-use areas of national forests. By stirring up a veto-empowered Congress, this Council could frustrate the routine reclassifications of existing primitive areas on national forests (some 8¼ million acres), which would eliminate, after study, portions not primarily of wilderness character.

(3) Under the bill Congress would specifically sanction the continued preservation as wilderness of any areas of Federal lands so far undeveloped with roads. This foreshadows considerable expansion of existing wilderness areas and interference with orderly development of resource management.

(4) The bill would give preferential treatment to one national forest use not afforded any other, hamper free and effective application of administrative judgment in determining Federal land use, and strike at the very heart of the multiple-use concept of forest land management. It is special-interest legislation which will open the door for other special-interest demands on our Federal forests.

(5) The bill would require the Secretary of the Interior within 10 years to decide for all time what additional areas in the national parks will be needed for development with roads for family recreation (only 10 percent of the 24 million acres is now so developed)—an impossible task.

(6) The bill provides for inclusion of certain Indian lands in the combined wilderness system. These are private lands under Federal trusteeship and there is no justification for their inclusion.

(7) The bill provides for inclusion of national wildlife refuges and ranges in the wilderness system. These are not recreation areas but areas for the management of wildlife where roads are needed for protection against fire and prescribed harvesting to keep wildlife populations in balance with their supplies of food.

(8) The bill would hamper forest protection in and adjacent to national forest wilderness areas by requiring the U.S. Forest Service to get authorization from the Secretary of Agriculture for insect and disease control measures in such areas, and by prohibiting, by law, the permanent protection roads necessary for effective forest fire control—roads which are now kept out by administrative decision only, but which are needed for protection purposes.

(9) The bill puts undue emphasis on one minor, though important, phase of outdoor recreation which accounts for less than 1 percent of the total recreational use of forests, while the big job in this field is providing facilities to handle the tremendous demand for family recreation in the forests.

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(10) The public policies enunciated in this bill would work particular handicaps in the West which already has the lion's share of all dedicated wilderness reservations. The development of natural resources in the West, to support the estimated 40 percent of the Nation's population the West will have by the year 2000, has only begun.

(11) The bill is poorly written, complicated, vague, confusing, providing for many different things on many different lands. The bill contains a large number of conflicting provisions. It sets a strict definition of wilderness and then proceeds to compromise it by permitting several incompatible exceptions. It speaks of managing wilderness areas so as to protect watersheds, soil, beneficial forest and timber growth, and vegetative cover then rules out the administrative flexibility necessary to do this. It says that the national forests shall be administered for multiple use but then concentrates on promoting a single use. It says its purpose is to secure an adequate system of wilderness but fails to state what is an adequate system. It sets no limits for wilderness acreage, nor does it provide any means for determination of these limits.

(12) The bill implies a dissatisfaction with the competence of the professional forester and the career land administrator. It would set the precedent of making Federal land-use decisions by a balance of political pressures rather than by the discretion of experienced career administrators as at present.

(13) The bill fails to provide for approval of States where natural resources are withdrawn or to remunerate annually such States and counties for the losses of revenues and economic development thus incurred. In providing for the acquisition of private lands within units of wilderness reservations, the bill makes likely a further reduction in local tax base.

(14) The bill represents or implies that the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use and enjoyment by the people are best served by the maintenance of areas as roadless wilderness. This is most often not the case.

(15) Consideration of wilderness legislation is premature, pending the report of the President's National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in 1961, which will be based on the most comprehensive survey ever made of this Nation's recreational resources, potential, habits, and needs, including wilderness needs.

(16) S. 1123 fails to overcome the substantial objections to previous wilderness bills despite numerous small changes.

Senator JACKSON. You may proceed, Mr. Roberts.

Mr. ROBERTS. My name is Arthur M. Roberts; I am chief fire warden of the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association and, in addition to that, I am mayor of McCall, Idaho, in a county which is 89 percent federally owned and so eligible to be in primitive or wilderness areas. I am also president of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, a 50-year-old organization with a distinguished record of promoting cooperation among all forestry agencies, public and private, in securing the forestry future of the West. It is pursuant to this very purpose that we respectfully address the members of this committee today.

The policy of the association on wilderness areas and legislation as expressed by the membership of the 49th Western Forestry Conference in San Francisco on December 12, 1958, is as follows:

FOREST PROTECTION IN WILDERNESS AREAS

Western Forestry and Conservation Association recognizes that fire, insects, diseases, and windthrow are constant threats to forests in existing wilderness areas. The association notes the everpresent danger of spread of fires and epidemics of insects and diseases from existing wilderness areas to adjoining managed forest lands. The association therefore recommends that adequate protection facilities and practical measures for control of fire and epidemics be provided for in these existing roadless wilderness areas.

Now, we have another resolution on wilderness legislation, and this has been brought up many times, that consideration of such legisla-

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tion be postponed until after the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission recommendations are available and evaluated.

Our association believes that there is a definite place and real need for the purposeful reservation of areas for wilderness use as currently provided for by both the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. It is satisfied with the present method of determining and administering these areas and sees no need for change except to improve the forest protection standards therein as noted in the policy statement first quoted above.

However, America's long-term need for wilderness areas with respect to acreage, kind, and location has never been determined. While we hear much about the folly of not reserving enough wilderness acreage, there may be even stronger danger to the perpetual maintenance of some areas of wilderness from the setting aside of too much acreage for this use. For the real enemy of wilderness is people.

The Sixth Biennial Wilderness Conference, meeting in San Francisco on March 21 of this year, recognized this population threat to wilderness by adopting a resolution recommending that:

> Social, governmental, and other appropriate agencies give immediate and urgent attention to the development of desirable population controls.

A prominent nature writer is quoted in the Congressional Record of March 20, 1959, as complaining that:

> The ontramping of millions * * * are treading down dainty plants, scaring away timid animals and, in general, with their automobiles and airplanes, putting an end to the conditions which have furnished the quiet and meditative nature lover an opportunity to escape from steel and cement smog.

But these ontramping millions are not some impersonal third party. They are you and I and other typical wildland users. They are important human beings who are also trying to escape from steel and cement smog for the weekend or a Sunday or a 2-day hunting trip. If the outdoor recreational needs of this motoring public are not given adequate consideration, in time the highest wilderness fences will not keep it out. And the larger the acreage of wilderness reservations and the less carefully it is selected, the sooner this public will demand and obtain access by road. Maximizing the wilderness acreage will aggravate both the problem of wilderness preservation and the problem of motoring recreation. For these are the people and they will not be denied access to vast segments of their natural heritage.

S. 1123 and similar legislation fails to come to grips with these realities. By trying to treat wilderness apart from the other uses of wild land, by emphasizing acreage of wilderness reservation rather than quality, and by failing to consider how the soaring needs of the motoring public for outdoor recreation will be met, legislative effort to protect wilderness may defeat its own purpose.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association, realizing this developing crisis in recreation, adopted the following resolution on December 12, 1958:

DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

> Western Forestry and Conservation Association recognizes that fast-growing populations and increased leisure time are making it difficult to provide adequately for the recreational needs of the motoring public. The association urges the widespread support of reasonable expenditures for the development of addi-

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tional forest campgrounds and other recreational facilities on public lands which are in harmony with the objectives of multiple use forest management.

The development of adequate recreation facilities for the motoring public, the judicious selection of a moderate number of areas primarily valuable as wilderness reserves and their administration by career land managers as free as possible from political pressures seem to offer the best program for enduring opportunities for wilderness experience. This program, which is already underway, would be hampered by the provisions of the proposed wilderness legislation.

For the above reasons, as well as many specific reasons, Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges that S. 1123 and similar bills not be enacted. Our opposition to S. 1123 in no way signifies opposition to the maintenance of existing wilderness areas. On the contrary, it means a realization that the longtime maintenance of wilderness will be jeopardized by emphasis on acreage rather than quality, by weakening the very Federal agency which started zoning wilderness areas as early as 1924 and which has protected them ever since.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Roberts; we appreciate your statement.

(The statement presented for the record is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF NORTH IDAHO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Our association presented a detailed statement in opposition to S. 4028 before your committee in Salt Lake City, Utah, on November 12, 1958. The new bill, S. 1123, despite numerous small changes, is essentially the same as S. 4028 and therefore draws our sincere opposition.

Our statement filed at the Salt Lake City hearing contains detailed reasons—supported by examples and statistics—for our opposition to the kind of wilderness legislation embodied in S. 1123. Rather than take up valuable time and space by repeating this detail, we feel a summary of our position is the most fair approach. We trust your committee will refer to our earlier testimony for detailed analysis of the detrimental effects of rigid wilderness legislation upon national and local economies.

The main points of our association's opposition to S. 1123 are summarized as follows:

1. Our association is in accord with the policy of preserving a reasonable amount of wilderness area consistent with the actual need for such areas; however, we feel that S. 1123 is so restrictive that it would have a damaging effect on the intelligent management of the natural resources within and adjacent to areas classed as wilderness. This in turn would have a long-range detrimental effect upon the economic well-being of our Western States in general and our local communities in particular.

2. Surveys by the U.S. Forest Service and other agencies clearly show that intelligent, farsighted management of all economically operable areas of commercial forest land is necessary to supply the future wood and fiber requirements of our Nation. S. 1123 fails to give adequate recognition to this paramount problem.

3. Some proponents of S. 1123 attempt to disguise it as a recreation bill when actually it works against family recreation by grasping for far too much area to be locked up in a primitive, roadless, single-use condition to satisfy a small group of devout wilderness worshipers who have the money, time, and desire to penetrate such roadless areas.

4. S. 1123 is unnecessary as a means of legal protection for wilderness. The records of the Forest Service and the National Park Service in their dedicated handling of existing wilderness and primitive areas is the best testimony in this regard.

5. The creation of a national wilderness preservation council as provided for in S. 1123 is particularly objectionable since it would result in a group strongly biased in favor of expanding the wilderness system. This would tend to

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hamper and obstruct the various public land managers in carrying out their responsibility to develop the Nation's natural resources for the best overall benefit of our total society.

6. Boundaries of wilderness areas established as provided for in S. 1123 would be too difficult, if not impossible, to change if the original location later proved unwise.

7. The present system of administering wilderness areas should be continued until the study by the National Outdoor Recreation Review Commission is completed. This study should specifically include a comprehensive inventory of present and potential multiple-use values of existing and proposed wilderness-type areas so that a criterion will be available for weighing the multiple-use values against the single-use value as wilderness. This information would make possible a more intelligent, nonemotional determination of the amount, kind, and location of desirable wilderness areas.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. George Zahn, Methow, for the Washington Cattlemen's Association.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE D. ZAHN, REPRESENTING THE WASHINGTON STATE CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND THE OKANOGAN COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. ZAHN. Senator Jackson, Senator Magnuson, it is a pleasure to appear before you gentlemen again, as I have many times in Washington, in the interest of State problems.

My name is George D. Zahn, residing at Methow, Wash., in Okanogan County. I will try and be brief, Senator, and speak just——

Senator JACKSON. Fine. Without objection the entire statement will go in at this point, and then you proceed in your own way.

(The prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEORGE D. ZAHN, CATTLEMAN, METHOW, WASH., REPRESENTING THE WASHINGTON STATE CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND THE OKANOGAN COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

My name is George D. Zahn, a cattleman and orchardist residing at Methow in Okanogan County, Washington State. I am a former State senator and former member of the Washington State Columbia Basin Commission. For the record, I wish to state that I hold no use permits on public lands that give me a motive in testifying before this committee. The Washington State Cattlemen's Association and the Okanogan County Cattlemen's Association are concerned with the effect of this legislation on the economy of this county, State, and the Nation. I am clearly aware of the impact of this legislation, as I live and for the past 25 years have carried on my ranching operations within a few miles of both the North Cascade primtive area and the Glacier Peak proposed wilderness area.

The concern of the Washington State Cattlemen's Association over this legislation is well founded, as cattle, sheep, dairying, and hay production rank second in dollar volume of the principal commodities in the State of Washington. This amounts to from $150 to $175 million annually.

This or any legislative or administrative directive that tends to overrestrict or eliminate the use of Federal lands by cattlemen is adverse to their economic welfare. (1) Cattle raising in a large part is carried on adjacent to or bordering public lands. The use for grazing under Forest Service control and access to these public lands is vital to the successful operation of practically all cattle producers. For this use the cattleman pays fees for forage that would otherwise be an economic loss. The principal counties of the State of Washington producing livestock and associated products are Okanogan, Yakima, Whatcom, King, and Snohomish. These counties lie on both sides of the Cascade Mountain Range adjacent to the Federal lands concerned in this legislation.

The Washington State Cattlemen's Association and its various county affiliated associations including Okanogan County have historically approached the use of Federal domain on a multiple-use basis or, in other words, given full con-

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sideration to each unit of land that it might best serve the people and the economy of the State and Nation.

The controversies that have arisen in recent years have not been over whether we should reserve wilderness areas. We have already done that by setting aside for that single use alone a total acreage even larger than the State of Washington. An area larger than the whole six States of New England, in fact, has been reserved where roads and motorized equipment are prohibited.

Serious threats to these federally administered areas have not been revealed. No; the controversies revolve around the basic problems of how much wilderness acreage is needed, what kind of country should be included, and who should administer it. It is clear that the answers to these problems will have a profound effect on the quality of wilderness, its protection, its availability for enjoyment, and the economy of the counties involved.

It is only natural that these problems should have arisen as our Nation's population grew and its requirements for food and fiber and room to play increased. With limited land and water area and unlimited population growth it has become more necessary all the time that each acre be put to its highest use on a continuing basis. To do this, areas which were set aside at any early date for limited use without a detailed inventory of all of their values must be studied in light of present and future human needs. Such studies will often show the need for boundary changes to release for other uses productive land and water resources not necessarily of wilderness caliber. Studies of other Federal lands may show that new reservations for special use of certain tracts are in order.

It is unrealistic to suppose that land managers 20, 30, or more years ago could have well judged for all time the highest use for each parcel of land and water in the then undeveloped parts of our country. However dedicated and foresighted they may have been, they could not have foreseen the development of large economies based on the sustained yield of natural resources. We submit if this premise is sound, then it must always be an administrative function, not one of legislative solution.

We are wondering why any legislation is necessary at this time. Have the Federal agencies involved with the management of Federal lands failed in the multiple-use obligation. Let us examine the facts. The Federal Government is the largest landowner in the 11 Western States with over 400 million acres or 53 percent of the total land area. In the State of Washington this comprises 15 million acres or over one-third of the total land area.

In the West we have 140 million acres of national forest lands, of which approximately 14 million acres have been set aside for study with the intent of clearly establishing those areas where recreation and wilderness boundaries can be determined without too adverse effect on the economy of the county, State, or Nation. We have 13½ million acres of national parks, monuments, and reservation areas, 6.8 million acres of wildlife refuges, and almost 1 million acres of State parks. This totals over 35 million or an area approximately the size of the State of Washington.

The Washington State Cattlemen's Association wishes to respectfully point out to this committee that the facts clearly prove that the agencies of the Federal Government charged with the responsibilities of managing the Federal lands have been doing an excellent job for all the people.

Our increasing population, predicted to be 100 million more in 40 years, means increasing pressure on the land. Every acre must contribute all it can to our needs for food, wood, water, wildlife, and recreation. Practical land management emphasizes highest use for each acre but doesn't exclude other uses. There is no question but that in some areas there are paramount uses such as the growing of food crops on agricultural soils, the extraction of ores from mineral deposits, the management of certain areas exclusively for water, and other areas exclusively for recreation because of their scenic wonders and historic values. But most of our land in the West is capable of contributing two or more of these uses simultaneously. For example, a forest, which can be managed for a never-ending crop of wood, provides a permanent crop of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use, a continuing habitat for fish and game, in many areas can be used for grazing livestock, and always has full opportunity for picnicking, hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, and noise-free solitude for those who want to get away from it all.

Now for Senate bill 1123 which we are considering here today. We understand this bill has been changed in some measure from (S. 4028) which was before the committee in the last session of the Congress; but our careful study of S. 1123

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leads us to the conclusion that at its very best it conveys to those agencies of the Federal Government administering these lands a mandate to place wilderness use of Federal lands as first consideration. This of course is amply supported by a large group who by their complete dedication to the wilderness only use of lands are in great measure assuming to a position of selfish interest without regard for economic welfare of the region involved.

It would seem logical that with the setting up of a wilderness council with certain broad powers, as reporting body between the Federal agencies and the Congress that there would certainly follow this approach an overlapping of authority and controls, misunderstanding and lobbying could well result in adversely affecting our public lands use for all. Then adding the office of the President of the United States with certain powers of review rights to grant certain uses, a chaotic situation could well occur which would require years of time and money to clearly define the areas boundaries, and use of this priceless resource, our public lands.

On the other hand if this problem is left in the hands of the Federal agencies now administering these lands, local contract can be readily had by all the people and all interested groups close to the districts or regions involved could work together that the best solution to the problems may be reached.

It is the understanding of the Washington State Cattlemen's Association that there has been created by law a National Outdoors Resources Review Commission with the assigned task of studying the future needs of the Nation for recreational areas; including wilderness. This report to be completed by September 1961. Certainly legislation on this matter should not be considered ahead of this report.

In closing, the Washington State Cattlemen's Association does not oppose the establishment of such wilderness area by the Federal agencies charged with this responsibility as will reasonably satisfy this need for now and the future. Clearly keeping in mind that other uses of these areas and their natural resources, including cattle grazing, are not injurious to the wilderness preservation.

The Washington State Cattlemen's Association firmly believes that the legislative solution to this problem will not accomplish equity of use of the public lands of the Nation.

We respectfully request that (S. 1123) be not approved by this committee.

Mr. ZAHN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Residing in Okanogan County, a small cattleman and fruit rancher, speaking today for the Okanogan County Cattlemen's Association and the Washington State Cattlemen's Association, and the sheepmen, also the stockmen generally in the State.

They oppose the legislative approach to the wilderness principle, particularly oppose the single purpose as indicated by Senate bill 1123.

Now, there has been more heat than light in many instances on this subject, Senators, as the stockmen would view it. We are all talking about the same land; we are all talking about lands that are going to be in wilderness anyway. It is just a question of how we do it. The administration over the past 35 years, the administrative agencies charged with these lands, as my brief indicates, have done an excellent job, as has been pointed out here, with 14 million acres set aside in the 11 Western States out of 140 million acres of Forest Service lands, with 13½ million acres of national parks and monuments, a total of 35 million acres are nailed down in all forms now.

The cattleman, whose interests are largely adjacent to the Federal lands, his deeded lands upon which he must conduct his herd, are largely predicated, large and small, it doesn't depend on the size of the cattlemen, are largely predicated against use of the public domain for grazing. Now, that is strictly controlled.

Now, there has been lots of testimony to the contrary, but I happen to reside right within the North Cascade primitive area and the

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Glacier Peak wilderness area, within literally a stone's throw of both of those. I spend a great deal of time in them. This legislation, gentlemen, is unnecessary, from the cattlemen's viewpoint, unnecessary because the acreage is being protected and being adequately administered now.

But specifically for S. 1123, it is particularly undesirable because it is single purpose legislation, and the fear is not alone of S. 1123, Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson, the fear is that it is going to become a basic piece of legislation like the basic reclamation legislation from which the Congress will work and those interested groups will work to enlarge it and expand it, and in that connection I have here with me a copy of a resolution passed by the Western Outdoor Clubs at their convention in Camp Meriwether, Oreg., last September 1. I will read just one of the "whereases" in it.

The protection of the wilderness core of the northern Cascades, while of extreme importance, is still but part of the total requirement for scenic preservation in the area. Also of major importance is the protection from commodity utilization of the periphery of the wilderness, including the transition or buffer zones of the gateways or thresholds of the area. Under the existing law, there is inadequate basis for protection of either the transition areas of the wilderness core under Forest Service jurisdiction.

Now, they go on to say that the area from Stevens Pass to the Canadian border should be made into a national park. I would like to submit this resolution as evidence of the fact that we are talking about setting up legislation now that will go on, if you please, to be enlarged under single purpose for one group.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection it will be included at this point in the record.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION NO. 2 OF THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

NORTHERN CASCADES

1. It has been recognized that portions of the northern Cascades of Washington are unquestionably of national park caliber. It has been stated in a preliminary survey by the National Park Service 20 years ago that a national park created there would "outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park in the United States."

2. From time to time in the past 30 years the Forest Service has considered the scenic resources of this area, including the primary value of wilderness, seeking what means it could to protect these values under the limitations of the laws setting up the national forests. As long ago as 1936 a Glacier Peak wilderness area of 794,440 acres was proposed and approved by the regional forester, but was later withdrawn. Various other proposals, much more limited in acreage, have been tentatively considered in the intervening 22 years. Since 1940 an area of 348,000 acres has been retained as a limited area for future reclassification.

3. The protection of the wilderness core of the northern Cascades, while of extreme importance, is still but part of the total requirement for scenic preservation in the area. Also of major importance is the protection from commodity utilization of the periphery of the wilderness, including the transition or buffer zones of the gateways or thresholds of the area. Under the existing law, there is inadequate basis for protection of either the transition areas of the wilderness core under Forest Service jurisdiction.

4. The national park caliber of this region, including both the wilderness core and the developed gateways, would, however, be protected by law including the basic national park act of 1916, if a major part of the area were given national park status. This protection would be greatly enhanced by the wil-

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derness bill, including amendments proposed by the Secretary of the Interior; It is therefore

Resolved, That Congress direct the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to conduct a study of the northern Cascades area beween the north Cascades primitive area and Stevens Pass, in the State of Washington, and recommend to the Congress how this region and its wilderness, scenic, wildlife, and recreational resources may best be protected by law; it is further

Resolved, That the Forest Service be commended for the protection thus far afforded the region, in view of the limitations of law and funds, and be requested to continue this protection pending the study.

Mr. ZAHN. Thank you, Senator Jackson. That for one group to the detriment of others.

Now, as to—I will hurry up here—as to S. 1123, the cattlemen have had attorneys analyze it. They find much contradiction in it. The cattlemen may, where established, graze cattle. If there is an area that cattle haven't been grazed in, then it is readily assumed that they won't be able to graze in that.

Now, water is a vital thing to cattlemen. You know that, Senator Magnuson. They have to develop reservoirs. They have to. Do they have to go to the President of the United States? And you gentlemen are aware of the simple amendment we tried to get through in the Columbia Basin act and it took us 3½ years to do it, as I remember.

Well, this thing can cut two ways. It is going to hurt the wilderness people just as badly as it is going to hurt the lumber, the cattle, or any of our economic interests. This thing is not good legislation for either group, because it will be just as difficult to enlarge a piece of wilderness land, because you will start the fight all over again. All the interests will come in. If we find that we would be able to add 50,000 acres to a wilderness, here we go again. If we decide we want to take out 25,000 acres, here we go again down the long skidroad.

Why not leave it in the hands of the administrative agencies that are doing an excellent job. Now, if the Congress holds the purse strings, the Congress can well control the Forest Service. Senator Magnuson, you are on appropriations; you can very readily move them in any direction that you desire. It has been done. If the Congress wants to, by resolution, set a date at which these things shall be nailed down and shall be decided, they can do that. But let's not go ahead and set up single purpose legislation that is going to prove detrimental to everyone.

Now, here is another phase of it. I am a past president—I am on both sides of this question—I am a past president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council. I am not speaking for that organization today. They have approved of wilderness in principle. They are a fishing and hunting group, a conservation group, if you please, but what happens now? We have spent 20 years in trying to get hunting and fishing carried on on the deeded lands of the cattlemen in the State of Washington. All right. We move in the direction of single purpose legislation, and what happens? The "no trespassing" signs start to go up again.

Senator JACKSON. Let me ask you this: Don't we have it now by Executive order?

Mr. ZAHN. Have what?

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Senator JACKSON. Single purpose legislation. Isn't a wilderness, if it is set up; don't we have it now?

Mr. ZAHN. No; because at the moment cattle grazing, such timber as the Forest Service determines can be taken——

Senator JACKSON. No; but as long as the wilderness is set up, isn't it single purpose? It is set aside; that is my understanding. Now, maybe I don't——

Mr. ZAHN. That isn't my understanding, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. I think you will find that——

Mr. ZAHN. It is my understanding that you have here in this, by constantly carrying through the threat of that legislation, Senator, scenic, recreational, esthetic—and that's a terrible word; I don't even know what it means—and historical use as the basic principle here.

Senator JACKSON. I just wanted to pin this point down. I think what you will find here, without my questions indicating my point of view necessarily, but I am just trying to be factual, I think what is involved in this is statutory confirmation of decisions—that is part of it, not all of it—of decisions, for example, made by the Forest Service, so once they make the decision, then it is protected by statute. The way it is now, it is an Executive order that can be changed but as long as it exists is it not true that it is single purpose?

Mr. ZAHN. From that viewpoint, yes.

Senator MAGNUSON. They can set aside an area for single purpose.

Senator JACKSON. Isn't it a fact? It isn't a question——

Mr. ZAHN. Largely what happens, though, Senator Jackson, is that if we want to do anything about it, if it becomes necessary to amend it in any measure, we have to go to Washington instead of being able to confer with the administrative people on the ground. That is the basic difference.

Senator JACKSON. Wait a minute. I don't think now—you correct me, but I want to find out what the facts are—I don't think that the local forester can change the boundaries, I will ask the Forest Service; they are here, of a wilderness area. Who is here from the Forest Service.

Mr. W. E. BATES (Portland). The man on the ground does not have the authority to change the boundaries of any dedicated area. If it is a wild or wilderness area, any proposal for change would have to go up in line through regional forester to the chief, and in the case of a wilderness area it would be by the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator JACKSON. So that is a far cry from local decisions. It goes all the way. I understand it would be submitted locally, but what would be wrong then, again to be factual, what would be wrong if you say this machinery is sound, the procedures are sound, what would be wrong to follow that same procedure that a lot of people here said is fine, follow it all the way through, and then confirm it by statute so that there is protection. What is wrong with that?

Mr. ZAHN. Senator Jackson, if the legislation was written recognizing all uses of this land rather than single purpose——

Senator JACKSON. No; but I am talking about what we have now.

Mr. ZAHN. All right. Actually, the fear of the State cattlemen and other groups is that this becomes, as I said earlier, a basic springboard for enlargement of legislation, and we know that once the

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Congress embarks on a field that it becomes readily available for building on the thing a monument and it happens so frequently, and I don't want to take the time to cite cases, but it does happen quite frequently.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. Excuse me; I didn't mean to interrupt you.

Mr. ZAHN. I am practically through, Senator. I think my brief has covered the questions very definitely, but in closing, the Washington State Cattlemen oppose, if we must have this legislation, certainly oppose a single-purpose council setup and the office of the President before they can build a reservoir or a water-holding pool, or something else. The legislation is definitely biased and unworkable from the standpoint of the cattle and sheep industry of the State of Washington, and it is an industry that, if you please, is in excess of a $200 million industry in the State of Washington. And for its survival—it has been through good times and bad times, cattle prices are good now. Some gentleman here said they were under subsidy. Well, that is not correct. The cattlemen have never asked for subsidy of any form. But they oppose S. 1123 and generally oppose the legislative approach to this problem.

Senator MAGNUSON. I want to get your interpretation of this clear, if I can. Is it your understanding now that under the present laws, going through the procedure just mentioned by the Forest Service, that you could set aside wilderness areas now under that procedure?

Mr. ZAHN. Yes.

Senator MAGNUSON. And you can modify them by the same procedure?

Mr. ZAHN. Yes.

Senator MAGNUSON. And enlarge them or decrease them?

Mr. ZAHN. Yes.

Senator MAGNUSON. On Federal lands?

Mr. ZAHN. Correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. But that under this bill those that now exist would be frozen as they are?

Mr. ZAHN. Well, no; they would not be frozen.

Senator MAGNUSON. They may or may not, that is your understanding?

Mr. ZAHN. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Well, the Secretary of Agriculture, in the case of forest land, has 20 years to go one way or the other, decrease them or adjust them.

Senator MAGNUSON. I say they may or may not be frozen.

Mr. ZAHN. Correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. Chances are that they would be, generally speaking.

Mr. ZAHN. Yes.

Senator MAGNUSON. So that, therefore, the legislation is only as Senator Jackson pointed out, to put, after the 20-year period, or after a period of time when everybody looks at it, to put a clamp on the things that are there now.

Mr. ZAHN. While I am assuming there would still be place for amendment after the clamp was on, Senator, except it would be more difficult to do.

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Senator MAGNUSON. You would have to go to the President, according to the bill, instead of going through this procedure.

Mr. ZAHN. That is right.

Senator MAGNUSON. And, of course, I can appreciate you may have a President you can't go to sometime, can't find.

Mr. ZAHN. It has happened, Senator.

Senator MAGNUSON. Might have a little trouble there. You can always find the Secretary of Agriculture; he is around someplace.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

Senator MAGNUSON. I did want to get that clear. There are some people who misunderstand that there is, under the present procedure now, you can create a wilderness area, modify it, extend it; I say create a new one or extend one that exists.

Mr. ZAHN. Senator, believe you me, the Forest Service in the two areas in the State of Washington that I live in, Glacier Peak and the North Cascade primitive area, they have locked that thing up so tight that you can't do anything in it.

Senator JACKSON. Which area?

Mr. ZAHN. The Glacier Peak and the North Cascade primitive area, the two big areas in the State.

Senator JACKSON. I didn't think there was a decision yet on the Glacier Peak.

Mr. ZAHN. There isn't a decision, but they have put the fence around it pending the decision.

Senator JACKSON. Well, of course, the Forest Service always retains the right to indicate which timber is going to be cut. I mean that is all a part of the management.

Mr. ZAHN. That's right.

Senator JACKSON. And in a national park area that is so designated, the Department of the Interior, the Park Service, makes rules as they see fit.

Mr. ZAHN. That's true.

Senator MAGNUSON. They could make them for single-purpose use if they wanted to.

Mr. ZAHN. Well, basically, whether the Congress enacts anything or not, the administration must always be with the agency.

Senator MAGNUSON. They can designate it for single purpose, multiple purpose, or anything else under present law.

Mr. ZAHN. That is correct. I concur in the principle of Congress enacting our national parks or national monuments, but I believe the field, going beyond into administration of wilderness, may not be able to be enacted equitably for all groups.

Senator JACKSON. You said a mouthful on that last one. I have never yet found out how you can draft legislation that is equitable to all groups. I think we can all agree that, in the last analysis, all legislation for the most part is the result of compromise. The best proof of that is that they don't all pass by unanimous vote. Just like elections.

Mr. Gregory's statement is in; J. C. Gregory, of the Seattle Automobile Club of Washington, Mr. R. E. Kerr, Salem, Oreg., chairman, natural resources committee, Oregon Farm Bureau Federation. We are going to have to get back to the 5-minute rule here, outside of our questions.

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STATEMENT OF R. E. KERR, CHAIRMAN, OREGON FARM BUREAU FEDERATION NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Mr. KERR. I think I can do that very readily.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, your statement will be included in the record at this point.

Mr. KERR. Thank you, sir.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF R. E. KERR

My name is R. E. Kerr. I am a filbert grower from Lane County, Oreg., and chairman of the Natural Resources Committee of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation. I am making this presentation in behalf of that organization and I wish to express its appreciation of the opportunity of expressing its views to you.

While the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, at previous hearings on S. 4028, has criticized some features of that bill that are repeated in this measure, I will confine my remarks today to the two aspects: that it is untimely and that it compromises a broader, more constructive act already on the statute books.

In challenging the need for this bill, the Farm Bureau does not challenge the need for wildernesses; but it does oppose establishment under a relatively inflexible congressional act of a system that has been working well under the administrative agencies that originated it and have maintained it for many years.

The urgency with which the partisans of this bill are pressing for its enactment is nowise justified, particularly in view of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act, which was enacted to operate in this field.

Recreation is the common denominator of the public law and the bill now before us. But the public law approaches the subject from the standpoint of a rational study and evaluation, assisted by the State and local groups and persons. The wilderness bill approaches it from an emotional standpoint, supported by the great publicity resources of the outdoor, wildlife, and sportsmen's organizations throughout the country.

The wilderness bill operates to forestall the Review Commission's study of present and prospective needs and facilities for outdoor recreation. In great areas that the Commission should survey and evaluate, the Commission's decisions will have been made for it. It will have to warp its findings and recommendations to fit the accomplished facts of the wilderness system.

Doubtless the Commission would wish to recommend that many of the areas, at present roadless and primitive, should be opened up to that great majority of people who are neither rich nor rugged nor organized in pressure groups, but who are in as great need of outdoor recreation as the fortunate souls who are able to utilize the wilderness. Forest camps, State parks, and private facilities are cruelly overcrowded. Here is the occasion for urgency—not a crash program to fix a pattern of land use that would only change imperceptibly in any case during the few years assigned to the review. Scenic, scientific, educational, and conservation elements of the wilderness program could safely be left to the guardianship of their present administrators during that time.

The urgency of the partisans of this bill and their unwillingness to permit their interests to be considered in relation to other interests, serves seriously to compromise the Public Law 85-470. With tremendous areas of public land segregated to essentially a single land use in an unevaluated, uncritical operation, there is likelihood that the review under that public law will be conducted in an atmosphere of distrust and contention instead of amity and cooperation.

At the last convention of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, the voting delegates made the following recommendations:

"We recommend that Farm Bureau members participate in and cooperate with the various sportsmen's organizations, particularly with reference to the education of young sportsmen.

"We recommend that county Farm Bureau natural resources committees participate in hearings and discussions to be conducted by the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission under Public Law 85-470, and urge its membership to participate in conjunction with the various sports organizations; and that action by the Congress on the wilderness bill, S. 4028, be deferred until the completion of the Commission's study and report."

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The prospect of the cooperation envisaged in those recommendations is growing dim. While there was general approval of the Public Law 85–470, the revival of the wilderness bill aroused resentment and has done extensive injury to the relations between groups having interests in the public domain.

Senator JACKSON. You may proceed, Mr. Kerr.

Mr. KERR. I represent the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, which is an organization and has about 9,400 families, its members.

Yesterday I heard the opponents represented organizations, so that places me all right; individuals are for it. I have noted considerable literature getting the individuals together, however, that probably there is a call of the wild that has assembled them. I have gotten large sheets from National Trustees for Conservation, and such like, "Write to your Congressman and when he answers, then write again," and I see they have been doing it.

Regarding this matter, there is another distinction. Those appearing here who have an economic interest or who are trained conservationists have been opposed to the bill. Those who have an emotional interest have been in favor of it. It is pretty hard to resolve the points of view, but the Farm Bureau Federation has, at its last annual meeting, the house of delegates recommended that the county Farm Bureau Natural Resources Committee participate in hearings and discussions to be conducted by the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission under Public Law 85–470 and urge its membership to participate in conjunction with various sports organizations and that action by the Congress on wilderness bill, S. 4028, be deferred until the completion of the Commission's study and report.

We set ourselves a program but find ourselves dressed up with no place to go because this bill has been intruded ahead of this public law which was set up for a rational study of the needs of recreation and recommendations of what to do. It is a going concern, presumably, but has been completely ignored by the proponents of this bill, and its partisans here and throughout the United States, as though it did not exist.

While the Farm Bureau Federation recognizes the importance of recreation, it considers that the wilderness is only one phase of it, but that it should be considered in relation to other uses of the natural resources, and recognizes a bad principle herein. We might assume that the power interests chose to put in a companion bill that no waters having a power potential should be considered by this Rockefeller commission. I don't suppose that that would be approved by the proponents of this bill, but it is exactly parallel. That is, to remove from the purview of the Rockefeller commission one of the very largest fields of operation.

Senator JACKSON. Well, isn't the primary objective of the so-called Rockefeller commission to take an inventory of what we have and what the requirements are going to be?

Mr. KERR. And recommendations what to do about it.

Senator JACKSON. Yes; but I mean it is not set up to recommend boundary lines or specific wilderness systems or recreational areas, I didn't think. Now maybe I am wrong.

Mr. KERR. I took it that it would recognize the ones that were established by this bill and it would be a fence, saying "Instead of this, that has been decided for you, you will proceed on what is left."

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Senator JACKSON. I had the impression that it was a long-term look to determine our present potential and what the demands would be; now I may be in error.

Senator MAGNUSON. That was the objective.

Senator JACKSON. I think it has been kind of bandied around here again, just to get the facts out on the table.

Senator MAGNUSON. They are not going to attempt, as I understand it, to touch what there is now.

Mr. KERR. That is correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. They are going to try and look ahead and say that when we get 100 million people, what will be our needs, and therefore make a plan for that need, or I mean 200 million people.

Mr. KERR. Senator Magnuson, that is exactly it, and the need to have resources that are available and not have a big block of them set aside that they may not consider.

I believe that in many of these areas that are at present roadless and primitive that the great demand, the urgent demand is for provisions for the ones who go in automobiles and who are overgrazing the present areas, these picnics and camping areas, and that is the great need at the present time. Therefore, this Rockefeller commission should have a free hand in deciding. It says in the act, for the present and for these times in the future, but if a great proportion of it is removed from their purview by this bill, then they are not able to provide this big area that should have roads and should permit the expanding population to really get out into the woods.

Senator JACKSON. How would you feel if the Rockefeller commission came up—you have made your statement sort of contingent on their findings—what if the Rockefeller commission came up with a program that is far in excess of the pending measure?

Senator MAGNUSON. They would be against it.

Mr. KERR. I would not say that.

Senator JACKSON. I am not acting as your lawyer, but I think you should keep in mind that the Rockefeller family have spent millions to promote the locking up of resources, to use the expression of the other side's point of view.

Mr. KERR. I recognize that, and so that I think that the proponents of this bill would not, should not feel that they are going to be short changed by a rational study of this.

Senator JACKSON. I am just trying to be helpful from your point of view. Are you sure you want to make your position contingent on the Rockefeller decision?

Mr. KERR. I want to see its results. I will testify, or my people will try to show where there is need of more recreation resources. We are for recreation resources and that is the point, and that is the main feature of it, that we need more and should not remove them from a rational study.

Senator MAGNUSON. Has the Farm Bureau taken a national stand on this bill that you know of?

Mr. KERR. Yes, sir. It has opposed extension of the wilderness areas under Federal law.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, sir. Anyone here from the Washington Wool Growers Association? If they present a statement we will be glad to have it. We do not hear a response.

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Mr. John B. Barnard, of Denver; then Mr. Richard C. Koenig, of Bellevue, will be next.

STATEMENT OF JOHN B. BARNARD, JR., REPRESENTING THE COLORADO WATER CONGRESS AND COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Mr. BARNARD. Senator, with permission, since I am the only representative of the State of Colorado here, I have two other documents appended to my statement that I would like to be included in the record.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection they will be placed in the record. Now, can you summarize your remarks? I know you have come a long way and you were patient to stay over. We are running up against the clock.

Mr. BARNARD. Yes, sir. Actually, rather than summarize, I would rather use such time as I am permitted to have to expand a portion of the statement I intended to make and not refer to the other portions, since some of them have been thoroughly discussed.

Senator JACKSON. Your statement will be included in the record at this point together with the appended data.

(The documents above referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN B. BARNARD, JR.

My name is John B. Barnard, Jr. I am a lawyer, and am now serving as first assistant attorney general of the State of Colorado. I am also chairman of the Colorado Water Congress, and a member of the legislative committee of of the Colorado Association of Soil Conservation Districts. I am authorized to and do, represent both of those organizations today. The Colorado Water Congress is an organization of political subdivisions and private individuals interested in the conservation, development, and protection of Colorado's water resources. The Colorado Association of Soil Conservation Districts exists for the primary purpose of bringing about the institution of programs to conserve and make better use of soil.

Both organizations which I represent vigorously oppose the enactment of Senate bill 1123 of the 86th Congress. There are many reasons why they do so, and there are several specific provisions of the bill to which they object. However, the time available only permits the expression of the most general objections.

First, I think we possess basic philosophies which are in direct opposition to the philosophies of those who support the wilderness legislation. There are really three different basic philosophies concerning the use of Federal lands. First, we are told by the wilderness supporters that there are those who would like to ruthlessly plunder the resources to provide great profits, with no regard for the future. If such is the case, we would disagree with this philosophy of waste. The second philosophy is quite similar in result, though perhaps nobler in motive. This philosophy is that any areas which have so far retained their character as wilderness should remain so. This is the philosophy of waste through virtual nonuse, and in spite of the protestations of the supporters to the contrary, the effect of Senate bill 1123 is to carry out this philosophy. A careful analysis of the bill will bear this out. We disagree with this philosophy of nonuse.

We believe in the philosophy of wise use of God-given resources. We believe it to be morally right, and cite in support thereof, the parable of the 10 talents, contained in a work commonly known as the Holy Bible.

Aside from the fact that we disagree with the basic philosophy of preserving wilderness for the sake of preservation alone, we also feel that the legislation itself is ill-conceived because it gives no consideration to the needs of the people for other uses. How much wilderness is needed? The bill gives no consideration to how much in comparison with how much is needed for other

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purposes. The only standards as distinguished from procedures for inclusion in the wilderness system are based on character, not existing or future need, nor is there any effort made to balance this need with other needs. Presumably, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission will report on desirable needs for recreation purposes, but the wilderness supporters aren't even content to wait for this much information before reversing the long established multiple-use policy. Parenthetically, we are aware of section 1(d), S. 1123, and its reference to multiple-use policy. We submit that this part of this subsection is rendered meaningless by other sections of the bill.

Thirdly, we think soil treatment measures and proper forest management measures, including scientific harvesting of mature stands, and active and immediate institution of fire, insect and disease prevention, and treatment measures, are desirable and do not seriously interfere with the use of lands for any legitimate recreational or scientific purposes. Yet, such measures are either prohibited by the bill, or so tied up in bureaucratic redtape that they can be instituted only on the basis of too little, too late.

Our fourth point is that the imposition of the restrictions contained in the bill, even on a limited basis, will adversely affect the use and development of much larger areas. Water is the lifeblood of the semiarid areas of the West. To develop the available water, canals, ditches, and reservoirs are essential, as are proper forest management practices in these areas of very high water yield. Such works also, incidentally, greatly enhance recreational opportunities for our people.

Such works do not adversely affect the natural conditions of areas where they are located to any measurable degree. Yet, such works can only be constructed under this bill, in or through wilderness areas with a specific exception granted by the President. We submit that the President has a few other duties to attend to, which are quite important. The practical effect of these provisions is to halt water development for multitudes of persons and thousands of acres of other public and private lands to protect an insignificant acreage for the wilderness purist. This is totally insupportable.

Finally, we object to the creation of a council to spend tax money to give special treatment to a special, limited use; we object to the permission granted under the bill to continue attacks on water rights established under State law; we object to limiting development of resources which are or may be essential to the national security; and we object to legislation, disguised though it may be, which sets aside for the privileged few, property of the public which should be managed with the end of contributing to the health, happiness, and prosperity of the many.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we submit that if we do not continue to be economically and, consequently, militarily strong in today's world, we may indeed see our Nation returned to total wilderness, untrammeled by man, but with no one left alive to enjoy it.

With the permission of the committee, I would like to submit as appendixes, copies of the Colorado Water Congress Newsletter dealing in more detail with our position, and copies of House Joint Resolution 8, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, opposing this and similar legislation. Thank you.

COLORADO WATER CONGRESS NEWSLETTER

Two philosophers stopped by a remote mountain stream. One spoke: "Ah, Wilderness. You wild, beautiful virgin. Let me protect you from those who would exploit your beauty. Come with me to a faraway place where your untouched beauty will be preserved forever for people like me who truly appreciate you."

"Wait," said the other philosopher. "Do not take Wilderness away. I can't go to that faraway place. Neither can my friends. I love the beauty of Wilderness, but in a different way. Is not beauty where you find it? I see the beauty of Wilderness in her water, in her timber, in her oil, in her minerals, in food on the table, in security for my family, and in security for my Nation."

Many know the first philosopher as the great protector of our dwindling wilderness lands * * * the roadless, uninhabited, and beautiful backwoods country of our Nation * * * the priceless heritage for millions of future Americans who will inhabit concrete jungles and smog-filled city canyons. Others know him as an exponent of emotion and fantasy.

Many know the second philosopher as a spokesman for facts and reality who believes that the real definition of conservation is wise use. Others know him as the spokesman for economic interests who have dollar signs for eyes.

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On one side: Izaak Walton League, Audubon Society, Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, outdoor clubs, mountaineer clubs, wildlife federations, sportsmen's councils, college scientists, high school conservation clubs.

On the other side: National Reclamation Association, National Cattlemen's Association, Mountain States Association, National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, chambers of commerce, the oil and gas industry, the tourist industry, organized water interests, plus much of Western State officialdom.

On both sides: The Federal Government.

One side wants to establish a vast wilderness preservation system that would exclude all uses except scenic enjoyment and scientific study. How? Through Federal legislation known as the wilderness bill.

The other side wants to leave things as they are, under control of the U.S. Forest Service. The Chief of the Forest Service has the authority to designate wilderness areas on national forest lands by Executive order. He also has the authority to withdraw lands from a wilderness designation and open them to development. Wilderness-type areas already include about 14 million acres in national forests, or 8 percent of their total area.

The Forest Service, under the Department of Agriculture, is utilization-minded. It views a forest as a crop to be harvested on a carefully planned basis. It is aware of the practical difficulty of protecting roadless areas from fire and disease. Consequently, it opposes the wilderness bill. The Department of Agriculture has made strong objections to certain features of the wilderness bill.

The Interior Department is in an awkward position. One of its agencies, the Geological Survey, encourages thousands of geologists to seek new sources of oil and gas in the wilderness areas of the West. Interior's western water development agency, the Bureau of Reclamation, would be seriously handicapped by the proposed wilderness legislation. Interior's National Park Service has an excellent record of wilderness preservation. But—Interior also includes one of the prime movers behind the proposed wilderness legislation: The Fish and Wildlife Service.

Where does the Secretary of Interior stand on the wilderness bill? He's reported to be for the bill. However, Interior's official reports have included strong objections to certain provisions of the proposed wilderness legislation.

The wilderness bill has deep roots. It did not develop overnight from a philosophical discussion into a major national issue, pitting strong interest groups against each other in a battle for big stakes. Proponents look back with satisfaction upon many years of dedicated participation in a conservation crusade. Opponents note that this is the latest move in a continuing series of carefully planned steps to lay the dead hand of bureaucracy upon all public lands of the United States.

To understand the current move for wilderness legislation, take a long look backward at what has happened. A Federal statute, enacted in 1934 and amended in 1940, gave the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service an opportunity to make such uses of water impounded by the Bureau of Reclamation as were not inconsistent with the primary use of water and the constitutional rights of the States. It put first things first.

But not for long. In 1946, another step was taken. The statute was changed so that whenever the waters of any stream or other body of water are authorized to be impounded, diverted, or otherwise controlled for any purpose whatever by any department or agency of the United States, or by any public or private agency under Federal permit, then such department or agency shall first consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the State game and fish agency with a view to preventing loss of, and damage to, wildlife resources.

What does this mean? Wildlifers believe it means that if you don't comply with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requirements, you don't get a Federal permit.

Another step was taken in 1958. Congress again amended the 1934 act and called the whole ball of wax the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Included: A statement that wildlife conservation shall receive equal consideration and be coordinated with other features of water resource development programs.

Whose water development programs? Everybody's, according to the act, Federal, State and public or private agencies and organizations.

Still another step has been urged by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, former director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and now director of the Wildlife Management Institute in Washington, D.C. Gabrielson was retained to analyze the position of the Colorado Game and Fish Department under Governor McNichols' new Department of Natural Resources.

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Gabrielson's recommendation: Recognize recreation as a beneficial use of water under State law to rank equally with domestic, irrigation and power uses.

What does he mean? Diversion and storage for fish-propagation purposes have been recognized as a beneficial use by the Colorado Supreme Court. Diversion and storage for recreational use have been recognized by other Colorado courts as a beneficial use.

He means the establishment of a priority for fish propagation for water flowing in a stream, water which is not to be diverted and used. In other words: A modified type of riparian system. The riparian system was abandoned in most of the arid West up to a century ago.

The wildlifers' point of view: The recreation equality principle has been recognized in the Federal courts and the Coordination Act provides for it nationally. It's only a question of time before it is recognized at State levels—when the many people demanding recreation are organized well enough to give weight to their demands.

Note the growth of influence in 25 years: From the mildest intrusion into national development to the point where out-of-doors enthusiasts now propose to substitute national joy of the wilderness for national strength and prosperity as the Federal Government's land management criterion.

Exaggeration? Consider this practical example: A non-Federal agency needs to obtain right-of-way through Federal land for a certain water development in Colorado. But before it can obtain this right-of-way it is supposed to agree to bypass specified flows of project water at diversion points. How much? Up to 30 second feet. Why? For fishing. It costs the water project developer $10,000 a second foot to get this water. The wildlifers contribute nothing.

Question: Are the Federal statutes, which supposedly give rights-of-way for water development projects, now subjugated to fishing uses of minor value, while impairing the water supply needed for continued life by thousands of people?

These efforts to place fishing above agricultural and domestic water requirements are being contested, step by step, through progressively higher governmental authorities.

The outcome? It will probably become a major political and economic issue to be finally settled at the polls.

Last year, Congress passed a bill which established a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Its job: Inventory the recreational resources of the Nation. Lay out a general plan for preserving and developing these recreational facilities. Congress authorized the expenditure of 2.5 million and told it to report by September 1961.

The Commission consists of seven citizens appointed by the President plus eight members of Congress, four Senators and four Representatives. Chairman of the Commission is Laurance Rockefeller, New York City financier.

Other citizen appointees: Bernard Orell of Washington, vice president of the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Corp.; Katherine Lee, of New Hampshire, a director of the American Forestry Association; Samuel T. Dana, forestry professor emeritus, University of Michigan; M. Frederik Smith, of New Jersey, vice president of Prudential Life Insurance Co.; Chester Wilson, Minnesota lawyer and former State conservation commissioner; and Joseph W. Penfold, former Wheat Ridge resident, now conservation director of the Izaak Walton League.

Senate appointees: Neuberger, Democrat, of Oregon; Anderson, Democrat, of New Mexico; Watkins, Republican, of Utah; and Barrett, Republican, of Wyoming. Representatives: Rhodes, Republican, of Arizona; Saylor, Republican, of Pennsylvania; Ullman, Democrat, of Oregon, and Pfost, Democrat, of Idaho.

Neuberger and Saylor are enthusiastic supporters of the wilderness bill. Watkins and Barrett opposed it. But they didn't return to Congress. Your Water Congress is urging the appointment of Colorado's Senator Gordon Allott to the Commission. Allott is doing his best to bring this about.

An advisory council to the Commission is expected to be appointed. Your Water Congress has recommended the appointment of Glenn Saunders to this council.

With this historical background, consider the wildlifers' big step forward—the wilderness bill.

The wilderness bill was first submitted to Congress in 1957 by 24 Senators, led by Neuberger, of Oregon, and Humphrey, of Minnesota. It appeared as two separate but similar bills (S. 1176 and H.R. 500). In June 1958, a new wilderness bill (S. 4028) was introduced. The rewriting was supposed to have removed objections raised by the original bills. It didn't.

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What did the new wilderness bill propose to do? It proposed to establish a national wilderness preservation system and a National Wilderness Preservation Council.

How big a system? Fourteen million acres immediately and up to 55 million acres of Federal land later. How big is 55 million acres? It's bigger than Nebraska. It's bigger than Utah. It's 80 percent of the size of Colorado.

Where is this wilderness? Ninety percent of the land is located in the 11 Western States. Included: Land in national forests, parks, monuments, Indian reservations, public domain, game refuges, and ranges.

NOTE.—More than one-half of the total area of the 11 Western States is under the control of the Federal Government. National forests account for 181 million acres. National parks, 25 million acres.

What type of land? Existing wilderness, wild, roadless, or primitive areas and national parks areas of 5,000 acres of more which still retain their primitive characteristics, have ununsual wild, scenic values and are roadless, or can be made roadless, and other units (including public lands) found to be primarily of wilderness value.

What would happen to the land? It would be preserved as wilderness, with mechanical transportation excluded, accessible only to packers and hikers. Resource use other than scenic enjoyment and scientific study of natural conditions would be prohibited.

Scenic enjoyment? Yes, if you are able to hike in or pack in. But remember this: Less than half of 1 percent of our population is hardy enough, or dedicated enough, or moneyed enough to get into the wilderness areas that have already been established.

What would happen to the resources? All development of timber, minerals, gas and oil, grazing and water would be permanently banned, except that under very urgent demand, it might be possible to obtain a Presidential order to make an exception in specific cases.

How would they go about it? Determinations of primitive areas would be made within 10 years after passage of the wilderness bill. Any such areas which had not been classified as either primitive or nonprimitive by that time would automatically become a part of the wilderness system.

Who would designate the wilderness areas? The Federal agency which has administrative control over the land. How? Original designations and subsequent changes in the wilderness system would be made by the Federal agency 90 days after public hearing, if one is demanded. The designation or change would automatically become law after it had been before Congress for 120 days of continuous session, unless Congress specifically excepted the land in question from the wilderness system.

Who would administer the wilderness system? It would be administered by a National Wilderness Preservation Council made up of the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and three wilderness-minded citizen members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. One of the citizen members would be Chairman.

How would they administer it? Opponents point out that this Council gives the wilderness lobby official status at public expense, and creates a new and unnecessary layer of government.

Would they observe State water laws? The wilderness bill states that there is no expressed or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

How would this affect Colorado? Over one-third of the total area of Colorado is federally owned. Colorado already has 11 areas, totaling 800,000 acres, which have been designated wilderness type by the Forest Service. If the wilderness bill were passed, all Federal land which was not specifically excepted by the responsible Federal agency would automatically become wilderness area. Development of future grazing, mining, water, and other resources, some of which we may not now be aware of, depends upon access to these public lands.

Hearings on the wilderness bill were held last November in Bend, Oreg., San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and Albuquerque.

At Bend: 54 witnesses plus numerous letters and telegrams. Proponents appeared to score heavily in most of the press coverage.

At San Francisco: 67 witnesses, fairly even divided. Again, press reports seemed to indicate that the wildlifers' emotional appeal was stronger than payroll logic.

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At Salt Lake City: 67 witnesses, with opponents leading 2 to 1. Effective opponent: Governor Clyde of Utah. For the first time, two State game and fish departments came out in strong support of the wilderness bill. You've guessed it, Colorado was one of them. The other, Montana. The press overwhelmingly supported the opponents.

At Albuquerque: 44 witnesses. Opponents scored heavily. Note this: The Arizona Game and Fish Commission strongly opposed the bill. Donald Hamburg represented your Water Congress and presented a statement that Colorado was studying the proposed wilderness legislation and would make appropriate representations at a future time. Ira Kelly of Mancos testified against the bill on behalf of the Southwestern Livestock Association.

Denver wildlifers testified at Albuquerque. The late Dr. Raymond Lanier of Littleton headed a four-man delegation which included Dr. Ernest Brunquist (Colorado Mountain Club), Ed Hilliard (Wildlife Federation), and George Kelly (Garden Clubs).

Wilderness enthusiasts regard these four hearings as a delaying action by the bill's opponents which has backfired. They have reintroduced the wilderness bill in the 86th Congress and they are confident that it will pass.

Will it? Some Government officials appear to be urging the bill's opponents to get into a mood to compromise. Your Water Congress executive director, John Barnard, Jr., recently return from a factfinding trip to Washington, D.C. Barnard's opinion: The bill will probably not pass this session. When viewed sensibly, too much opposition is generated against the bill. No compromise is possible, as you can't compromise with unreasonable persons.

It's going to be a battle royal. The wildlifers have extensive, well-organized grassroots support. But lined up against them is the well-organized heavy artillery of those who believe in western development, including all of the big guns of the western resource utilization groups. Support is anticipated from factually informed conservation and wildlife groups which realize that wilderness legislation will serve a pitifully few people.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board opposes the wilderness bill. But it withheld public statements in compliance with Governor McNichols' request for a unified State position on this controversial matter.

While the Governor was striving to develop a unified State policy on the proposed wilderness legislation, the Colorado Game and Fish Department acted. It released a "We need the wilderness bill" editorial in the January–February 1959 issue of its official magazine, Colorado Outdoors. It summed up the matter by quoting remarks of Congressman John Saylor of Pennsylvania—bitter opponent of western reclamation and western development.

The State game and fish agency is in a unique position. It does not rely upon upon tax money. It demands autonomy because it is self-supporting, through sportsmen's license fees and Federal funds derived from sales of sporting goods. By virtue of these earmarked funds, it has about 10 times as much money to spend as the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

The Governor, irked by this experience and by a similar experience on the Curecanti Dam issue 2 years ago, vows it won't happen again—not if he can get a Natural Resources Director to ride herd on his department heads. Question: Should an unpaid, appointed board in the executive department determine policy on Federal legislation for the State, in opposition to the order of the elective head?

Wildlifers doubt that simply placing both agencies within the natural resources department will change the thinking of either. They believe that the Governor should recognize the fact that in endorsing the wilderness bill, the game and fish department is trying to protect the interests of the people it serves, hunters and fishermen.

But as a matter of fact, the wilderness bill is diametrically opposed to the best interests of most hunters, fishermen, and sportsmen.

Here's why: Do you like to hunt on weekends during deer season? In wilderness areas there are no roads, and expensive pack trips are usually not feasible for a 2-day hunt.

Do you like to fish from a boat? Motorboats are not allowed in wilderness areas. Neither are dams, nor manmade lakes.

Do you like to ski? No skiruns or trails can be built in wilderness areas.

Do you like to take your family out for a weekend in the mountains? Unless your children are accomplished horsemen, or are able to pack in, you'll not be able to take them very far into a wilderness area.

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Who are the sportsmen, fishermen, hunters, and outdoorsmen that the wildlifers represent—You?

Opposition to the wilderness bill is developing among State conservation departments who can see basic conflicts with objectives of their conservation progams.

In Colorado, the position of natural resources director has just been established by the legislature. It is a Cabinet-level job to be filled by the Governor from outside civil service. The director will coordinate all agencies concerned with land, water, minerals, and wildlife. He will be more of a liaison man than an administrator in the usual sense. His name? Superman has been suggested.

The Governor's 62-man unpaid committee on natural resources has worked many Saturdays during the past year to develop recommendations as to the proper scope and function of the department of natural resources. It's another case of much unpaid time and effort by citizen volunteers.

Your water congress congratulates the hard-working water committee of the League of Women Voters of Colorado. They have recently published an excellent background study entitled "Colorado's Water Resources." This 50-page report is an introduction to Colorado water problems. It is designed primarily for use by league members as they begin a 2-year study of Colorado's water resources.

The league objective is expressed in this way: "It is hoped that the report will enable league members to see the outlines of Colorado's complex and difficult water problems, so that they can help to answer the most important question facing the State today: What are Colorado's people doing through their government, and what might they do, to insure a supply of their most precious resource that will meet the demands of a rapidly growing population and a changing economy?"

Welcome aboard, League of Women Voters. We need your help.

You can obtain a copy of "Colorado's Water Resources" for only 50 cents from the league at 1545 Tremont Place, Denver 2. This price is possible because it's all volunteer, nonprofit effort by a devoted group of league members.

COLORADO HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 8, A JOINT MEMORIAL

(Memorializing the Congress of the United States to decline passage of legislation creating a national wilderness preservation system or a National Wilderness Preservation Council, as provided for by the various versions of the so-called wilderness bills under consideration by the 86th Congress, and to decline passage of any other legislation which does not carry out the long-established policy of wise multiple use of the federally managed property of the people of the United States.)

Whereas there has been proposed in the Congress of the United States, various bills to create a national wilderness preservation system and a National Wilderness Preservation Council, the effect of which would be to establish policies and procedures whereby existing wild, wilderness, primitive, and roadless areas, as now established under administrative regulations, would be made more rigid and inflexible in management, and under which vast acreages of other Federal lands could be added to existing wilderness areas without regard for the necessity or desirability of reserving such large acreages for the single purpose of wilderness use; and

Whereas the establishment of such inflexible restrictions upon the use of federally owned lands would unjustifiably impede the development of the water resources of the State of Colorado, upon which development the future growth and prosperity of the State of Colorado depends; and

Whereas the establishment and maintenance of such inflexible restrictions on the use of federally owned lands denies access to vast areas which can and should be made accessible or developed for use by the vast majority of hunters, fishermen, and the vacationing public; and

Whereas locking up of such vast areas prevents the discovery and development of many potential sources of minerals and other substances which may be vital to the security of the United States in times of international strife and space-age development; and

Whereas maintenance of such areas as proposed makes protection of these areas against destruction by fire and other natural and manmade hazards difficult and expensive; and

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Whereas any extension of existing wilderness areas, or the establishment of more stringent regulation of existing areas, will unnecessarily and unwisely restrict the development and economic strength of many essential western industries, including the lumbering, mining, agricultural, oil and gas, tourist, and other industries; and

Whereas there are presently in existence in the State of Colorado, under administrative regulation, wild, wilderness, or primitive areas containing 610,305 acres of land, and no showing has been made that even these areas are necessary or desirable for the single purpose of wilderness preservation, or that such areas have not been adequately administered as wilderness areas under existing policies and regulations; and

Whereas the creation of another agency to duplicate the functions of existing land-management agencies of the Federal Government can serve no purpose other than to increase unnecessarily Federal expenditures of tax money, now therefore: be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 42d General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring therein, That it is the policy of the people of the State of Colorado, speaking through their elected representatives, to seek the wise and beneficial development of God-given resources for the greatest benefit of all the people, and that in order to carry out this policy, the Congress of the United States should be and it is hereby respectfully memorialized to: (1) Decline passage of any of the presently proposed versions of the so-called wilderness bills; (2) decline passage of any legislation which would encourage the extension of, or increase the rigidity of regulation over existing wilderness, wild, or primitive areas; (3) decline passage of any legislation which would establish another Federal agency to duplicate existing functions of Federal land-administering agencies; and (4) decline passage of any legislation which would set aside any area of federally owned land for a limited and restricted use regardless of the need of such areas for other wise and beneficial uses; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this joint memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the members of the delegation from Colorado to the 86th Congress of the United States, and all interested agencies and departments of the State of Colorado.

Mr. BARNARD. Thank you. My name is John B. Barnard, Jr.; I am a lawyer and am now serving as first assistant attorney general of the State of Colorado. I am also chairman of the Colorado Water Congress and a member of the Legislative Committee of the Colorado Association of Soil Conservation Districts. I am authorized to, and do, represent both of those organizations today. The Colorado Water Congress is an organization of political subdivisions and private individuals—and I think most organizations represent individuals—interested in the conservation, development, and protection of Colorado's water resources. The Colorado Association of Soil Conservation Districts exists for the primary purpose of bringing about the instruction of programs to conserve and make better use of soil.

I wish to add also, Senator, that the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts has also opposed the wilderness legislation. Both organizations which I represent vigorously oppose the enactment of Senate bill 1123 of the 86th Congress. There are many reasons why they do so; and unfortunately, I must limit these objections today to a few statements, skipping over several that have been discussed.

Our fourth point is that the imposition of the restrictions contained in the bill, even on a limited basis, will adversely affect the use and development of much larger areas. Water is the lifeblood of the semi-arid areas of the West. To develop the available water, canals, ditches, and reservoirs are essential, as are proper forest management practices in these areas of very high water yield. Such works also, incidentally,

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greatly enhance recreational opportunities for our people; and we have many examples of that. Such works do not adversely affect the natural conditions of areas where they are located to any measurable degree. Yet, such works can only be constructed under this bill, in or through wilderness areas, with a specific exception granted by the President. We submit that the President has a few other duties to attend to, which are quite important. The practical effect of these provisions, under our experience with other water developments, is to halt water development for multitudes of persons and thousands of acres of other public and private lands to protect an insignificant acreage for the wilderness purist. This is totally unsupportable.

Finally, we object to the creation of a council to spend tax money to give special treatment to a special, limited use; we object to the permission granted under the bill to continue attacks on water rights established under State law; we object to limiting development of resources which are or may be essential to the national security; and we object to legislation, disguised though it may be, which sets aside, for the privileged few, property of the public which should be managed with the end of contributing to the health, happiness, and prosperity of the many.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we submit that if we do not continue to be economically and, consequently, militarily strong in today's world, we may indeed see our Nation returned to total wilderness, "untrammeled by man," but with no one left alive to enjoy it.

With the permission of the committee, then, going to some specific reasons why we feel this legislation will accomplish that purpose, I would like to first point out that when we go before your Senate committee asking for authorization for a project such as the San Juan Channel, which has recently been considered in New Mexico, we have to establish that the benefits of that project exceed its cost. We submit, in the first place, this legislation does not so——

Senator MAGNUSON. That is what you try to establish. That isn't necessarily true.

Mr. BARNARD. Sometimes we are unsuccessful and our projects aren't constructed. Such standard is not applicable to primitive or wilderness areas.

Senator MAGNUSON. Might have been in bad shape if you had to do that in upper Colorado.

Mr. BARNARD. We did and the Congress approved it, and exceeding the cost.

Senator MAGNUSON. But you try; your responsibility is to show as many benefits as you can to cost.

Mr. BARNARD. Not our particular interest, sir. The Department of the Interior is responsible for making that determination.

Senator MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. BARNARD. However, not even this requirement exists with respect to the maintenance of wilderness areas.

Another example, or an example of why we think this gives a special treatment to wilderness enthusiasts, under our reclamation projects, unless specific exceptions are made, we have what we call the 160-acre limitation. In other words, a person can only get water for a reclamation project for 160 acres. If he owns any more he has to sell it so he can use 160 acres to support his family, but there is no

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acreage limitation imposed on the number of people who use wilderness in this bill.

I would like to mention, for example, the Winenunuche Pass diversion unit of the San Luis Valley project, which is an authorized project, authorized many years ago and hasn't been constructed, even though Congress found it to be in the national interest, because there is an existing wild area, the San Juan Wild Area, through which they need right-of-way and they have been unable to attain it, even though Congress found it to be in the national interest.

We have had the same problem and same theories with respect to the Curecanti Reservoir in Colorado, and the Denver Water Board, which supplies 850,000 people, has had the same problems on some of its projects.

I would like to refer specifically to some of the provisions of the legislation that is being kicked around today and, frankly, I think that there is a great deal of misapprehension and misconstruction of the legislation. In the first place, it covers in immediately those areas designated under regulations U–1 and U–2 and wild and wilderness areas. Those are forest lands. The 20-year provision is applicable only to previous primitive areas which were established from 1931, I believe, to 1939 under regulation L–20, which was adopted for the purpose of protecting those areas until a determination could be made. This was 20 years ago and there has been a redetermination on a very few of those primitive areas.

So now we have a situation where another 20 years will elapse, and another few of the areas will be reconsidered and then regardless of quality of those areas, they will be automatically covered into the legislation. I realize, by the way, the word "automatically" has been taken out of the present version of this legislation, but the provision remains identical as far as the inclusion without further action.

The bill goes much further than writing into law present regulations concerning wilderness. If you will compare section 1(e), which is the definition of wilderness as an area that is "untrammeled by man" with the sanction for inclusion of all such areas regardless of the amount and regardless of whether they are forest lands, public lands, or any other type of reserved lands, with section 2(e), which gives a procedure for the inclusion of all such lands, the potential lands which could be included under this legislation amount to much more than even 50 million acres. I think there are probably about 180 million acres according to estimates we have heard.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Barnard, we have run 7 minutes.

Mr. BARNARD. I'm very sorry.

Senator JACKSON. You go ahead if you want to finish. We do have a problem here; I am trying now to see if we can finish by 1:00. This is the earliest.

Mr. BARNARD. I will just make very brief mention of this. There are five different kinds of land included, other public lands which are very extensive in nature and could be included in the wilderness. If, indeed, all they want to do is to write into legislation the existing regulations, this would be simple to do and not require sections 2(b), 2(c), 2(d), or 2(e), or the provision regarding primitive areas in 2(a). This would write into legislation the existing areas. These other provisions have nothing to do with existing regulations.

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The park lands are under Congress and established under Congress. The Indian lands are private lands held in trust by the Federal Government, not public lands. Wildlife refuges and ranges are not wilderness purpose, they are for the purpose of providing for the propagation of wildlife, not for the purpose of permitting people to go into the areas and the Department of the Interior has testified that it is necessary to treat those areas in order to propagate wildlife, so they are not in a wilderness category at all.

The Wilderness Council, of course, we also feel is totally objectionable and, frankly, I haven't heard any support for that council at this hearing. It is the first such hearing I have attended.

I am sorry to have taken this extra time.

Senator JACKSON. You say you have no objection to the setting up of the Council?

Mr. BARNARD. No. I say I have heard no one here support the setting up of the Council, and I have heard lots of objection, and we also object to it.

Senator JACKSON. I think there was testimony in support of it.

Mr. BARNARD. I have heard no reasons in support of it. I have heard testimony in support of it.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that is a matter for, of course, individual opinion, but I mean it was submitted here; let's put it that way. I think it was testified to.

Mr. BARNARD. Well, perhaps I didn't hear it, but I didn't hear anyone say why this was necessary or desirable.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Barnard; I appreciate your patience.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Chairman, since it was referred to in the testimony and there has been a request, may I file the resolution of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts in regard to the wilderness bill?

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, it will be included at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION NO. 2 OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

WILDERNESS AREAS

Whereas there has been advocated and urged the adoption of legislation which would among other things permit the conversion of vast areas of public domain (now open to multiple use) into so-called wilderness areas devoid of roadways, sanitation, or communication facilities or fire or police protection; and

Whereas such wilderness areas, if created, would interfere with orderly programs of land and watershed management and development, and would impair present public land uses for grazing, lumbering, and mining, and would prohibit the use of such lands for transportation purposes and transmission line rights-of-way; and

Whereas such wilderness areas, by reason of their inaccessibility and lack of facilities, would neither be available nor suitable for recreational uses by the average vacationing American family; and

Whereas the policy of such legislation is contrary to the policy of NASCD, as expressed in the public lands policy statement of the NASCD recently reexamined: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts recommend to the Congress that—

1. No additional areas of the public lands of the United States should be withdrawn from use by the general public through establishment of wilderness areas.

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2. In management of the people's property, we should strive to attain full use of the public lands for production of water, feed, timber, minerals, recreation, and other benefits which can be derived from a multiple use of such lands; and

3. Present land-administering agencies are sufficient to carry out national policy in respect to public lands and there is no justification for the creation of an additional agency such as the proposed National Wilderness Preservation Council.

PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTING EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS

Whereas snow studies and fire prevention measures are vital to the conservation of our ever-increasing national water supply needs: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the NASCD is in accord with the principle of protecting wilderness areas. However, it is our belief that the multiple use of Federal lands is best and can be better attained by close counsel with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior in the States or area involved and not by specific congressional enactment for a single use.

STATEMENT OF R. C. KOENIG, BELLEVUE, WASH.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Koenig.

Mr. KOENIG. I have no prepared statement. First, I would like to thank the committee for this opportunity to testify. My name is R. C. Koenig; I represent only myself. I live in Bellevue; I am an electrical engineering student at the University of Washington.

I oppose passage of bill S. 1123 in its present state for two principal reasons:

First, this bill represents a useless drain of tax funds. Worse, it is a direct insult to the outstanding records of the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. I have been a career employee with the U.S. Forest Service and know from personal experience of the job dedication of the Forest Service people. In what other Government agency do the field employees as a matter of course work 50 hours for 40 hours' pay? In what other agency do employees perform extra services without pay, such as staying close to the office on summer weekends in case of fire as a matter of course. It is unfair to these people to state the unfounded charge that industry pressure determines the location of wilderness area boundaries.

The Forest Service strives to manage our national forests under the guiding principal of the greatest good to the greatest number over the long run and has done so since Gifford Pinchot instilled this philosophy some 60 years ago. Some weekend woodsmen in wilderness preservation groups aren't happy with this. Witness the statement by such a group reported in the Seattle Times in early March to the effect that if the Forest Service did not think it best for the whole public to include the heavily timbered lower river valleys within the proposed Glacier Peak wilderness area that they would have it made into a national park and removed from Forest Service jurisdiction.

The Forest Service has an excellent record of administration of wilderness areas. This bill would saddle an efficient agency with the expense of an essentially useless and potentially biased committee concerned with the welfare of only a very small segment of forest users.

Second, wilderness areas should remain in the wilderness system only if the Secretary of Agriculture determines them to be of wilderness value. I contend that once forest land is placed in the wilderness system under provisions on page 5 of bill S. 1123, it will be extremely difficult, if not virtually impossible, to ever again return it to productive forest management under provisions on page 11. Witness the Olympic Park situation.

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At present there is more than 40 billion board feet of public timber committed to waste in the national parks and national forest wilderness reserves of the Douglas-fir region of western Washington and western Oregon. I feel this is already too much. Under provisions of this bill stated on page 11, more could be added unless Congress objects. This is a serious threat.

This is not a question of wilderness or no wilderness. This is timber, principally in the Douglas-fir and hemlock true fir forest types, stands on what I believe to be less than one-fourth of the 4 million acres of regional wilderness reserves and national parks. The other three-fourths is superbly suited to wilderness use. Let's stick to the facts.

I spent most of yesterday listening to proponents of S. 1123 expound the same old generalities over and over again about the need for wilderness. We are for wilderness. We are not all for committing a billion dollars worth of public timber to waste in the Douglas-fir region alone under what wilderness preservationists continually refer to as natural conditions. Some of this timber should be reserved to rot into waste, but certainly not 40 billion feet.

Incidentally, personal observation while on wilderness trips has indicated to me that most wilderness users head for the high country. They do not remain in this billion dollars worth of timber which stands on the low-lying fringe areas.

I want to take issue with the proponents of this bill who state or imply that old growth Douglas-fir is being preserved under natural conditions in our national parks and wilderness areas.

In the first place, it can't be preserved. A forest is a living, dynamic community in which every organism will die. It will either be used or rot into waste. To those who state that this condition of the old stand falling apart and the new coming in underneath is a natural condition in the life cycle of Douglas-fir, I want to issue a challenge to show me any significant amount of old growth Douglas-fir anywhere in western Oregon or Washington that hasn't seeded in after a fire. I say significant because there is probably some somewhere in the region that has come in after wind or insect damage. I have never found any, but if I cruise a few hundred thousand more acres I might find some someday.

As Mr. Cowan aptly pointed out yesterday, fire is the agency that has perpetuated through the ages the essentially complete dominance of Douglas-fir over great areas of what is now Oregon and Washington. The removal of fire as an environmental factor from wilderness stands of Douglas-fir, which man is attempting to accomplish, is so fundamental that a complete change to a climax forest type will occur. This situation just hasn't occurred under natural conditions. If any wilderness preservationist won't accept this, I say let's get out on the ground and take a look at what we see. All we will accomplish with our hundreds of millions of dollars worth of Douglas-fir stumpage rotting to waste in wilderness reserves is to demonstrate to succeeding generations that, yes, if Douglas-fir is reserved from cutting and protected from fire it will be replaced with a climax forest principally composed of hemlock.

It should be noted that as wilderness stands of Douglas-fir gradually deteriorate into extensive stands of snags standing over a scrubby

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hemlock understory the danger of extensive burning will become very great. You are no doubt familiar with the fact that snags constitute the most serious factor in determining resistance to control of fire in fir region forests. Since roads are prohibited by law from wilderness area forests, firefighters will be hampered by difficult access and by lack of their big gun on the fire front, namely, the bulldozer. When conditions are right, Douglas-fir can burn and burn fast. The first Tillamook fire in 1933 burned some 240,000 acres in about 20 hours. That is about 10 townships. Conditions will be right from time to time over the decades and centuries. Douglas-fir snags can stand for a long time. Extensive stands remain in the Yacolt burn, 57 years after they were killed in the fire of 1902. It will be up to the working conservationists to rehabilitate wilderness forests ravaged by fire as they have the Forks burn and are doing in the Tillamook and Yacolt burns.

The perpetuation of the Douglas-fir type is occurring on the private tree farms and on multiple-use national forest areas where cutting has replaced periodic destruction by fire. I see no reason why adequate samples of this timber cannot be grown on four- or five-hundred-year rotations to preserve into perpetuity the old growth yellow fir Douglas-fir type.

Before closing, I would like to add the following remarks. You can say what you like about the efficiency of Communist propaganda, but I think the Communists could easily have picked up a trick or two from some of these wilderness group publications. Statements I have seen in these publications prompt the following:

My experience as a research forester concerned in part with watershed management work demonstrated forcefully to me that correctly conducted logging in the Douglas-fir regions does not harm watershed values. To anybody that states differently I offer a challenge to get out on the ground with me during heavy rains where logging has been done on the national forests and we will take a look at the real story.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Koenig. Mrs. Pauline Dyer, Auburn, president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOHN A. DYER, PRESIDENT, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Mrs. DYER. I am Mrs. John A. Dyer, president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, of Auburn, Wash. We have approximately 26,000 members located in Washington, Oregon, California, and Utah.

Senator JACKSON. Excuse me, without objection, the entire statement will go in the record.

Mrs. DYER. Yes. I am just going to pick out the high points.

Senator JACKSON. We will put the whole statement in.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOHN A. DYER, PRESIDENT, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

I am Mrs. John A. (Pauline) Dyer, president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, with approximately 26,000 members located in Washington, Oregon, California, and Utah.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today in support of S. 1123. In our opinion it has been thoroughly refined from previous forms to meet objections previously cited by others. Those continuing to object are perhaps the groups who do not like the idea of Congress being in a position to review alterations to wilderness boundaries.

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In the Pacific Northwest forested areas, of course, are of particular concern. However, a U.S. Forest Service representative recently pointed out that in this region "only a relatively small proportion of the total land assigned to this category [wilderness, wild, or primitive] * * * supports any commercial-size timber, and substantial volumes of this are in inoperable classification." In spite of this, some in the forest industry seem to fear permitting anyone else, even those with a broader land concept than themselves or who may have an ecological, wildlife or aesthetic interest, to have an opportunity to express his views to you and his colleagues. During the Washington State Forestry Conference in December 1958, it was stated that "* * * allocations of public forest land for any use should be made by professional foresters," stating by question, "Will it bid well for the future of our profession * * * if we start now to give up our prerogatives by default?" To emphasize the reluctance of broadening the base for decisions on remnants of our wilderness, the forester continued to say that the wilderness bill issue is, "Who shall have the say on wilderness? * * * are public forest land use decisions to be made by career foresters or by a balance of political pressures?" He concluded that he was "* * * afraid that a professional prerogative loss may never be regained."

It is my belief and contention that the fate of wilderness lands, including its forests, should be the prerogative of everyone. Some of them like to be in them to look at and feel the immensity of a primeval forest. All foresters do not take their colleague's view, but the main objective of many of them does appear to be a dislike to see any wilderness reviewed by a Congress which might override their particular desires. Such review, of course, works both ways. It can just as easily decide against the views of wilderness supporters, too.

It is this very provision in the wilderness bill which the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs deems essential. We believe that the decisions affecting modifications to what is left or might be left of portions of our "earth and its community of life * * * untrammeled by man" should have an opportunity for presentation to a higher "court." The bill recognizes that unless legal sanction is given to some wilderness, future generations as well as present generations may very well find none to which to retreat for the special therapy of wilderness recreation wherein is found "the preservation or restoration of health."

During this hearing, I am sure it will be pointed out, as it has in others, that less than 2½ percent of the 50 United States is covered by the bill. Not much more than that of the original America remains natural; yet, we have only occupied them for some 300 years. If this measure to give more serious consideration to retention of these relatively few samples isn't adopted, who can predict what the final loss of these areas will mean to the health of our land and her people 300 or even 1,000 years from now?

In the West we are fortunate to have wild samples. Because we do, that doesn't mean that their virtual disappearance from our eastern seaboard should also mean gradual elimination here. A recent Walker-Ames lecturer at the University of Washington brought out that New England has none of its original forest lands and that the woodlands coming in today aren't much. Man's misuse and abuse of that region over the 300-year period left out check plots, which if available, could now be referred to for a guide in nursing the sick land back to health.

By the very nature of our Federation of Western Clubs we are vitally concerned with wilderness recreation for the escape from motorized vehicles it affords. For many of us it means a spiritual experience far exceeding that to be found when surrounded by civilized appurtenances or by crowds. Much has been said in other hearings about the comparatively little use of wilderness; but the regional forester in California only last week spoke in a meeting of the National Audubon Society of the overuse of a wilderness area. Humans are using it so heavily that studies are being made to determine the effects their impact was having on it. In Olympic National Park the overnight trips away from the roads increased from 10,000 5 years ago to nearly 50,000 last year. Strictly from the standpoint of wilderness visits and appreciation, I am convinced that what now remains wilderness, whether so dedicated or not, will be used to capacity by man seeking those special qualities not found in other types of outdoor recreational areas. Perhaps the need for keeping wilderness can be likened to the need for the Volunteer Park Art Museum here in Seattle. Everybody doesn't visit the museum all the time, some never do; but when one does, it is for the quality of the experience and a certain need for the recreation that viewing fine art provides. Likewise with wilderness, everybody doesn't visit

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it, some never do; but those who do, find a pleasure in the quality of the experience it provides and a certain need for the recreation that viewing nature's way brings.

I am a firm believer that the emotions should have a right to cry out for keeping wilderness. After all, it is the emotions that are either soothed or stimulated in each individual's fashion by wilderness travel and camping.

However, there are other vital reasons for leaving it and legally providing that wilderness shall exist in the future. A week ago I attended a conference in San Francisco. It's theme was "The Meaning of Wilderness to Science." I wish it were possible to include in the hearing record the papers given there. Some of their titles and a few excerpts may indicate how very essential to man is wilderness as a natural laboratory. Mr. Beard, presenting "Plants and Animals in Natural Communities and Their Relationship to Science," pointed out that "In many ways the wild lands can be a barometer for land use. * * * they permit us to examine situations that have adjusted over a long, long time—longer than the existence of man himself." With a reference to forestry, we find that "It has been noted by others that knowledge of original habitats (including of course the checks and balances of natural communities) can be important and save many years of work in learning that conditions favor pests and diseases. There are no natural checks left after a DDT spray. The natural factors including possibly such insignificant things as the saphrophytic fungi living in the soil and litter of the forest floor might be important to the vigor of the forest and the determination of types and species. Then, of course, the wilderness forest permits one to note, compare, and evaluate changes that occur outside as a result of * * * forestry practices."

Luna B. Leopold described a strip in Sparta that remains covered with vegetation and forest to this day, inadvertently because of a political situation. Today, in contrast the nearby mountainsides with an even larger annual rainfall support hardly a tree. Historians haven't passed on details for forest species or such, but the corridor is a sample. And, "To describe a biota there is no substitute for a sample."

Frank Fraser Darling, from Scotland, studying the deterioration of his hills, moors, and glens, left them to seek out true wilderness in this country and elsewhere in the world. This was an endeavor to give him a better perspective on the longtime activities of man which brought about the degradation of the vegetation and soils on his native moors.

Several papers referred to wilderness as the present and potential source of unknown antibiotics. A specific example occurred in Africa where in an untouched area of a national park, "Scientists found a spot where the bacillus causing tetanus does not occur. Tetanus is so ubiquitous that to discover a place where it does not exist is indeed rare good luck. Study of its natural enemies there might eventually provide a hint as to how the disease might be controlled."

In the words of Dr. Robert C. Miller, director of the California Academy of Sciences, "Wilderness areas * * * are clearly of the highest importance to science as standards of reference—natural laboratories to which biologists of today and of the future can repair to answer the recurring question, 'What was the natural order—what was the situation before man changed it?' "

I haven't spoken in detail on the bill itself—I believe S. 1123 has worked out the mechanics as far as they now should be and we recommend its passage.

Instead, I hope that the references to the joy of knowing wilderness, the aesthetic and spiritual re-creation it generates, the opportunity of trying out one's legs (or a horse's legs) without the temptation of a nearby automobile, with the attendant physical well-being and the potential that wilderness has for scientific knowledge yet unexplored, will convince you on the committee of the need to give this legal sanction to wilderness.

So far I haven't specifically mentioned children and young people—those of today and of the centuries ahead. It is really for them that the wilderness bill will be a better guardian of the natural America they have a right to know and visit when it is their turn.

Mrs. DYER. We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today, and in our opinion, I want to state that we feel that the wilderness bill has been thoroughly refined from previous forms to meet objections cited by others. Those continuing to object are perhaps

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the groups who do not like the idea of Congress being in a position to review alterations to wilderness boundaries.

In our Pacific Northwest, forested areas are of paramount concern, of course, and that perhaps is why some people would like to emphasize their reluctance of broadening the base for decisions on the remnants of our wilderness. A forester said in a recent meeting in connection with the wilderness bill, the issue is:

> Who shall have the say on wilderness? Are public forest land use decisions to be made by career foresters or by a balance of political pressures?

He concluded that he was:

> afraid that a professional prerogative lost may never be regained.

It is my belief and contention that the fate of wilderness lands, including its forests, should be the prerogative of everyone.

It is this very provision in the wilderness bill which the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs deems essential. We believe that the decisions affecting modifications to what is left or might be left of portions of our "earth and its community of life * * * untrammeled by man" should have an opportunity for presentation to a higher court.

In the West we are fortunate to have wild samples. Because we do, that doesn't mean that their virtual disappearance from our eastern seaboard should also mean gradual elimination here. A recent Walker-Ames lecturer at the University of Washington brought out that New England has none of its original forest lands and that the woodlands coming in today aren't much. Man's misuse and abuse of that region over the 300-year period left out check plots, which, if available, could now be referred to for a guide in nursing the sick land back to health.

Eventually we are going to have to start finding more places to have wilderness experiences. At this point I would like to mention that the tourist who does come out here to seek camping areas comes out here because of our frontier aspects. The frontier is still here to the easterner, because he can know that the wilderness is in the back country. Maybe he camps on the edge of it, but it is in no way the same to him. He wouldn't come out here to camp on the edge of it if all he wanted to do was camp under the sky. He can do that back on the east coast, but not on the frontier of a wilderness.

And I would like to add that I am a firm believer that the emotions should have a right to cry out for keeping wilderness. After all, it is the emotions that are either soothed or stimulated in each individual's fashion by wilderness travel and camping.

There are other vital reasons for leaving it and legally providing that wilderness shall exist in the future. A week ago I attended a conference in San Francisco. Its theme was "The Meaning of Wilderness to Science." I wish it were possible to include in the hearing record the papers given there. Some of their titles and a few excerpts may indicate how very essential to man is wilderness as a natural laboratory.

Mr. Beard, presenting "Plants and Animals in Natural Communities and Their Relationship to Science," pointed out that—

> in many ways the wild lands can be a barometer for land use. They permit us to examine situations that have adjusted over a long, long time, longer than the existence of man himself.

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With a reference to forestry, we find that—

it has been noted by others that knowledge of original habitats, including, of course, the checks and balances of natural communities, can be important and save many years of work in learning that conditions favor pests and diseases. There are no natural checks left after a DDT spray. The natural fungi living in the soil and litter of the forest floor might be important to the vigor of the forest and the determination of types and species. Then, of course, the wilderness forest permits one to note, compare, and evaluate changes that occur outside as a result of forestry practices.

Other speakers talked about the only wilderness in Sparta handed down through the centuries was a strip that by inadvertence was left. Over it grows trees and other vegetation. The nearby mountainsides having a higher rainfall support hardly a tree; yet, if that hadn't passed down we wouldn't have known what the vegetation of Sparta was like.

Frank Fraser Darling, from Scotland, an ecologist, was studying the deterioration of moors in Scotland. He had to leave the country and seek wilderness areas in other nations, including the United States, to determine what the proper perspective of the longtime activities of man had done to his native land.

Several papers referred to wilderness as the present and potential source of unknown antibiotics. A specific example occurred in Africa where in an untouched area of a national park, scientists found a spot where the bacillus causing tetanus does not occur. Tetanus is so ubiquitous that to discover a place where it does not exist is indeed rare good luck. Study of its natural enemies there might eventually provide a hint as to how the disease might be controlled. And I might add, a speaker said that antibiotics were not found in the laboratory, they were first found in the out of doors, frequently and most likely in the wilderness.

To conclude the reference to the wilderness conference, Dr. Robert C. Miller, director of the California Academy of Sciences, said:

Wilderness areas are clearly of the highest importance to science as standards of reference, natural laboratories to which biologists of today and of the future can repair to answer the recurring question: "What was the natural order? What was the situation before man changed it?"

I haven't spoken in detail on the bill itself. I believe S. 1123 has worked out the mechanics as far as they now should be and we recommend its passage.

Opponents of the bill have said they dislike the Wilderness Preservation Council, but we haven't said why we like it. I like the Wilderness Preservation Council. It will be the only place where there will be a repository on wilderness where you can go and ask a question about wilderness no matter under whose jurisdiction it is found.

I have exceeded my 5 minutes, that was my last thing. I hadn't mentioned youth and I do want you to think that the wilderness bill and the wilderness areas that are eventually protected will have much to do with the youth.

I would like to submit for the record, if I may, resolutions adopted by the Sixth Biennial Wilderness Conference of Saturday, March 21, in San Francisco on the meaning of wilderness science, to include in the record.

(Senator Magnuson assumed the chair.)

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Senator MAGNUSON. They will be included in the record. Thank you, Mrs. Dyer.

(The resolutions referred to follow:)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SIXTH BIENNIAL WILDERNESS CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 1—WILDERNESS AS A BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The biological sciences, especially those which emphasize relationships and interdependence of plant and animal life communities, are being recognized as of critical importance to the welfare of mankind and the Nation. In order to evaluate life processes in areas where man has changed the face of the earth, it is necessary to have a variety of areas still in their natural state for purposes of comparison—to serve as benchmarks with which to relate the effect of man's activities on the plant and animal life on which his own life depends.

The destruction of life communities that still remain in their natural state, such as the wilderness portions of national parks, national forests, wildlife ranges, and other parts of the wilderness system, would be an irreparable loss to man's understanding and survival.

Therefore, as an essential step in the program of preserving areas in their natural state, and to encourage the urgently needed biological-ecological research which must include work in such areas, we recommend the passage of the wilderness bill without further delay.

RESOLUTION 2—WILDERNESS RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The proper use of all our public lands requires a better understanding, by administrators and lay citizens alike, of—

(*a*) The interrelationships of plants, animals, soil, water, and air;

(*b*) The effects of man's activities on these interrelationships; and

(*c*) The value of unmodified areas as gages of our progress toward the best possible utilization of managed lands.

This understanding can be gained only by long-term research, involving every branch of science, on areas that are deliberately reserved unaltered, and by transmission of research findings to a large and receptive audience.

Because the most receptive audience may be found in those persons who seek publicly owned lands for their recreational value, it is urged that each agency administering such lands undertake a large-scale program including—

(1) Research on the lands under its jurisdiction, or cooperation with appropriate agencies and institutions in the conduct of such research;

(2) Enlarged interpretive staffs whose members participate in, or keep in touch with, the results of research and are not burdened with irrelevant responsibilities; and

(3) Utilization of all possible media—displays and exhibits, motion pictures, lectures, and informal individual contact—for the information of the public, so that citizens may appreciate, enjoy, take pride in, and seek to protect the lands dedicated to recreational and scientific uses.

To this end the agencies administering these public lands—especially the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service—should have budgets adequate to support both research and education of this type.

In addition, all other agencies (including universities) concerned with study and management of natural resources should be urged to undertake or support further research on ecological problems affecting natural areas.

RESOLUTION 3—OUTDOOR RESOURCES REVIEW

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission is just starting to inventory and evaluate our national recreational and scenic resources, and to estimate future needs for them. At the very time this task is getting underway areas recognized as having high-potential recreational value, including wild lands, are being opened to competing uses. It is obvious that if such areas are eliminated from future recreational use—of a wilderness type, or otherwise—by action prior to consideration by the Commission, the very purpose of the survey is thereby frustrated and defeated just as it begins to operate. Such contradiction could not, of course, have been intended by Congress when it passed the act creating the Commission and setting up its task.

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The conference therefore urges all land-management agencies to safeguard from any untimely use for other purposes all such areas of potential wilderness designation and accordingly urges the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to pay particular attention to the wilderness values of such areas. Examples of these areas include the Glacier Peak-North Cascades region in Washington, the recently eliminated portion of the Three Sisters in Oregon, the Kern Plateau in California, and the proposed Great Basin National Park in Nevada. To provide an orderly and effective policy and program as a basis for recommendations regarding such areas of potential wilderness, as well as for the immediate protection of existing areas of designated wilderness, the conference further urges the prompt enactment of the wilderness bill as an aid to the program of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission as well as for the other urgent and desirable purposes that make this a most important piece of basic legislation.

RESOLUTION 4—SHORELINE WILDERNESS

That the vulnerability of the wild shores of oceans and lakes is now being recognized is expressed in proposals to preserve such areas as the Olympic shoreline in Washington, representative sections of the Pacific coast in Oregon and California, the Michigan dunes, and a portion of Cape Cod. The conference urges upon Congress and the American people the importance of adding littorals that are still wild to our protected scenic and recreational resources.

The shoreline strip in its native condition represents a particularly valuable scientific asset, but is subject to rapid and destructive alteration by such activities as skindiving and the taking of the littoral flora and fauna.

For protection of this valuable resource, the conference urges appropriate action for preservation of adequate shore areas, including not only the designation of suitable new preserves but also the extension of jurisdiction of the agencies administering existing shoreline parks and preserves beyond the present boundaries at high-tide line so that they may include an adequate portion of the underwater plant and animal community.

RESOLUTION 5—ALASKA

Time still remains for the preservation of a few small fragments of primitive Alaska, but it is rapidly running out. If we do not persist more diligently in our efforts, assets of inestimable value will be lost.

Recommendations

(*a*) This conference supports the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range and the Kuskokwin and Izembec Refuges. It views with grave concern the prolonged and seemingly unnecessary delay in submitting for congressional action the basic legislation which the Department of the Interior proposed in 1957 for establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range. The conference urges the Secretary of the Interior to take early and specific action on this conservation proposal which he has endorsed and which has received widespread public support.

(*b*) Katmai and Glacier Bay National Monuments, of increasing value to recreation and research, should be given national park status.

(*c*) Legislation is essential to protect such species as polar bear, walrus, wolves, and others, which will be unable to withstand the effects of increased hunting and destruction of habitat.

(*d*) Wilderness areas should be designated within both Tongass and Chugach National Forests. Establishment of the Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness Area including Endicott Arm, in southeastern Alaska, should receive priority.

(*e*) We respectfully urge upon the people of Alaska the necessity for giving the most careful consideration to the remarkable resources of wilderness and wildlife within the boundaries of the new State. We further request that, before developing any programs which might destroy these resources for all time, they make a careful long-range study of the potentials of these wilderness resources, both to the people of Alaska and to the Nation.

(*f*) It is reported that an experimental plan calls for the atomic blasting of a harbor at Cape Thompson on the Arctic coast in 1961. This proposed "new" harbor will not be used as such; will have no specific purpose other than testing atomic power as a dredging tool. It is understood that this area has uniquely important biological qualities which have not been considered in planning the location of this experiment. Therefore, this conference protests the planning of such a project without full consideration of the results to the natural marine and shore communities affected.

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RESOLUTION 6—POPULATION PROBLEM

As wilderness is one of the first of the earth's important natural resources to come into short supply as a result of worldwide human "population explosion," the final destiny of all wilderness may hinge on this trend. This conference, recognizing that both economic standards and the quality of human living are at stake, accordingly recommends that research on human population problems be greately increased and that social, governmental, and other appropriate agencies give immediate and urgent attention to the development of desirable population controls.

RESOLUTION 7—ZONING

Increasing population pressures and the threat to wilderness from completing uses because of lack of adequate areas elsewhere better suited to these other uses require a zoning system to assure optimum use. The setting aside of land for use as wilderness is thus an essential part of the planning of land uses and should be recognized as such. Furthermore, the preservation of wilderness should be recognized in the context of overall land-use planning and zoning by appropriate governmental agencies.

RESOLUTION 8—LAND RESTORATION

Millions of acres of potential timberlands are not now producing, and the efficiency of timber production from available land resources is far below what is possible. Much grazing land, also, is far below full potential production because of past overgrazing and other denuding influences. Much forest land of greater efficiency in the use of such potential resources, including areas on the national forests and other public lands that were once productive but are now impaired, would aid the economy and would also tend to reduce pressure for commercial use of wilderness areas.

The conference therefore recommends that the Congress, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and other land-administering agencies be urged to put more emphasis on tree planting, reseeding, and other techniques for restoring maximum production on degraded lands available and appropriate for timber production, forage production, or intensive recreational use.

Senator MAGNUSON. Chester L. Powell. We will be glad to hear from you, Mr. Powell.

STATEMENT OF CHESTER L. POWELL, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. POWELL. Senator Magnuson, I would like to say that there have been so many words submitted on the benefits and so many words submitted by the opposition to the bill that it seems appropriate here at this time to suggest what really will be the effect of the bill in action.

More than anything else, it seems to me that the bill is a sentinel. It says to the people and to any administrator that before any change is to be made in the system, that there must be an announcement and, if required, a hearing. Beyond this there is no restriction on the administrator.

We have heard the bill denounced; we have heard it supported in considerable detail, but actually the bill is a fairly innocuous document, as far as an administrator is concerned, and all of the people who have supported the administration of the various departments really have nothing to fear from the wilderness bill, because all that is required of them is that they give notice of a proposed change and that there be an opportunity for the people to be heard.

And apropos of this subject it seems important to me to point out for the Wilderness Council that is suggested, and by the way, we have heard about the various comments on the composition of the Wilderness Council, but it seems appropriate here to again remind ourselves

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that we have the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior and of the Smithsonian Institution, plus three public members known to be favorably disposed toward wilderness. The public members are to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. I see how it would be very difficult to get other than a very unbiased choice of members in a council.

Now, the essential purpose of this Council was to serve to advise the Congress and the people of the benefits to be derived from the wilderness system, whether it is going well or whether it is going badly, whether it should be added to or parts deleted from. In any event, each appropriate administrator, whether it be the Secretary of Agriculture, whether it be the Secretary of the Interior, or whoever was the appropriate administrator, is only limited by the necessity to announce his action, and if after the expiration of the appropriate period no objection is made by Congress, then that action of the administrator, which we have heard approved and recommended frequently throughout this hearing, then the action of the administrator stands, and it seems to me that this is the thing that has been almost entirely overlooked in this hearing, that the wilderness bill is designed to serve as a sentinel to all the people.

I would like to close with my favorite definition of "wilderness." One thing that we haven't heard mentioned here are the spiritual values of wilderness, and the best definition that I have ever heard given is the one by Mary Baker Eddy, who states in part:

> Wilderness * * * spontaneity of thought and idea; the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence.

And I would propose that at the end of section 1(c), "to clarify and explore means and methods of infusing into daily life the spiritual philosophy of wilderness conservation." Thank you, Senator.

Senator MAGNUSON. Thank you.

(Statement filed by the witness follows:)

STATEMENT OF CHESTER L. POWELL, SEATTLE, WASH.

My name is Chester L. Powell. I live in Seattle.

I am for the wilderness bill, because I believe that it is in the public interest. I believe that our country has grown great because it has always had wilderness. I believe that wilderness is symbolic of a free people—a people whose heritage of space and ideas is not entirely subject to planning. I believe that wilderness can give to anyone who will seek it relief from the pressures of civilization.

I feel that this bill is a good bill even though it has had its teeth pulled, because it gives voice to an ideal, the ideal of preservation of undefiled wilderness. Good laws are ideals reduced to words.

This bill is a sentinel. It says to the administrator, "Stop, until you have given notice of your intention to remove portions of the system." This is little enough, but it is enough for an alert people.

This bill provides for advice and counsel for the Congress and the people. It is advisory only. This is in our accepted tradition.

Whether our role be that of public servant or private operator, we all stand to gain through preservation of some of the best of our walking space.

I would like to quote my favorite definition of wilderness from Mary Baker Eddy, who states in part: "Wilderness * * * spontaneity of thought and idea; the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence."

And to this end I would propose that at the end of section 1(c), add: "and, 3, to clarify and explore means and methods of infusing into daily life the spiritual philosophy of wilderness conservation."

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Senator MAGNUSON. Mr. Robinson.

STATEMENT OF E. ALLEN ROBINSON, MERCER ISLAND, WASH.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Chairman, my name is E. Allen Robinson; I reside on Mercer Island. I am appearing here on behalf of myself and my family, and several of our friends who enjoy the out of doors, in support of this wilderness bill.

I have submitted copies of this for your reference.

Senator MAGNUSON. It will be put in the record in full.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF E. ALLEN ROBINSON, MERCER ISLAND, WASH.

My name is E. Allen Robinson, and I reside at 2462 72d Avenue SE., Mercer Island, Wash. I have lived in Seattle and the nearby area for the past 13 years.

I wish to encourage passage of the wilderness bill, S. 1123, on behalf of myself, my family, our many friends who enjoy the out of doors as we do and, most of all, if I may be so bold, on behalf of future generations of U.S. citizens who will have to live in a country much more populated than we do now.

We here in Washington State are particularly fortunate in living within a few hours' driving and walking distance of some wonderful potential wilderness areas. I can appreciate this fact particularly because I was born and raised in the city where you, Mr. Chairman, and your colleagues will someday soon, I hope, pass this legislation to give all of us in this country the assurance that these wilderness areas will be preserved.

Like many families in our country, mine lives in a suburban section that is part of an exploding metropolitan area. In our neighborhood each year the sounds of the powersaw and the bulldozer announce the relentless march of population pressure. We are barely able to retain a few small areas for local parks and recreation, and these are obtained only by dint of great effort and cajolery of our county planning commission. Over and above these urbanized area recreation needs, we also have the weekend and the vacation-time needs for getting away to relatively isolated areas where we can see this land of ours in its natural state. Camping and hiking in such areas is a stimulating experience for young and old alike.

My 7-year-old son's recent complaint, "Now we don't have any more place to build camps," as wooded vacant lots in our neighborhood were cleared for home building, sharpens my concern that we protect fully the wilderness areas where he and other children to come may have their rightful childhood experience of pioneering fantasy.

I am aware that the provisions of the proposed wilderness bill permit multiple use of the national forests. For example, if we had a Forest Service wilderness area in Washington, as we do not now have, and would not have even with the passage of the wilderness bill, all of the following could or would be authorized under certain terms: fishing, hunting, mining, prospecting, soil conservation, watershed protection, water storage and development, grazing, game refuge maintenance, ecological and other study, hiking, camping, and other recreation, insect and disease control, fire control, and perhaps even motorboat use and airplane landing fields. Only logging, highway, and home construction and commercial development would be wholly excluded, since these are totally incompatible with wilderness. And even some of these would be permitted in some of the areas—national parks particularly.

I am particularly impressed with and I heartily endorse the wording of section 1(b) of the bill which recognizes the preservation of wilderness areas as a desirable policy of our Federal Government. Whoever drafted the last two lines of this subsection has my heartfelt thanks. The visit to a wilderness area is a wonderful way to preserve and restore one's health, both physical and mental, and from several personal experiences I and my wife can testify that carrying 40-pound packs for a week's vacation up and down wilderness area trails is a sure way to preserve and restore a slim waistline. We have achieved the same cure by carrying our 30-pound wiggling daughter in a papoose-type pack on shorter walks in areas suitable for wilderness designation where the sights, sounds, and smells delight even a preschool youngster.

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Mr. ROBINSON. I will skip over the main points, and I would just like to add two points that haven't been brought out very much, if at all, previously. I was able to attend yesterday morning but not in the afternoon.

One point I think is the health problem of which Dr. Spickard spoke on earlier this morning. We have found in our family, and we have two small children, ages 7 and 3, that even they can go out in this wilderness area that is so called inaccessible by some people. We have found that they enjoy that more than anything else in our recreation. We hope it will continue that way. We have also found, incidentally, a nice byproduct, and that is we can keep our waistlines down by getting out on the trails occasionally. I would heartily recommend that to some of these people who have rather growing waistlines who testified against it.

There are two points also that I would like to say in view of my experience as an economic research worker for the past 20 years. I do not have any definite figures on this, but I am left vague and unconvinced by the opponents of this legislation, namely, the amount of jobs which will be created or preserved by having access to these wilderness areas.

Yesterday Mr. Kreager made the point they were going to have so much more population in the State of Washington in the future and that therefore we must have some jobs. I submit as a simple economic principle that we have to have jobs first and the population follow the jobs, not the cart before the horse, as I think he had it.

Secondly, I would like to say that in terms of the actual cost of bringing out this timber that is in these areas which are now in wilderness, that I think a careful appraisal of what those costs would be would result in a finding that most of them woud be too inaccessible, too costly to develop, unless the Forest Service provided the complete cost of access roads all the way up to the timber. I don't claim to be any forest economist, but I have had contact with some of these and I seriously doubt whether these timberlands which would be involved in these wilderness areas could be obtained at very much less cost, or slightly more than they can get timber now in their own land.

In the course of my work I have to read a considerable amount on these areas in the Northwest, and I have, as a matter of course, always collected annual reports from the large corporations here who are working in this area; and I notice in the last report just coming in the last month or so for 1958 that quite a few arguments are given that they are getting more and more production out of their own timber stands, and I have seen no statement whatever in any of these reports in opposition to any legislation such as proposed here. I think if this was a real problem to these companies that they might say something in their annual reports to their stockholders.

As an example, let me just quote one brief paragraph from the Crown Zellerbach Corp.'s report for 1958.

The corporation's program for increasing the wood yield from its timber resources was expanded. Prelogging and thinning were accelerated in 1958. Removal of smaller trees by these advanced logging practices resulted in less timber breakage during falling, provided greater log yields, and encouraged growth in the remaining timber. An increased prelogging and thinning program to upgrade our young forests is being experimented with for the future.

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This can be found in many of these other reports. There is another point made here by the Georgia-Pacific Corp. for its annual report for 1958, and I quote:

> Substantial changes which are being made in Georgia-Pacific manufacturing facilities to increase utilization of timber harvested are also affecting our forestry operations. Better recovery from each log used, new products manufactured from previously discarded waste, and utilization of portions of the tree that formerly were left in the woods, all have the effect of increasing the quantity of raw material available, as well as enhancing the value of the manufactured output.

Lastly, I would like to just indicate that I don't have available yet, I don't think it is out yet, the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co.'s annual report for 1958. But you gentlemen know, it is located up in Bellingham. They have a very nice color picture on the cover of this report of their operation on the waterfront there, and they state in the report as follows:

> Our greatest single method of conserving timber resources is by using chips purchased from company-owned and other sawmills. As a way of using sawmill waste, this is a relatively recent development. Two-thirds of last year's production of Puget Pulp was from purchased chips. Five years ago it was less than one-fourth, and prior to 1948 purchased chips were not used at all.
>
> Our cover picture shows several barge loads of purchased chips tied up to the company dock, and rafts of pulp logs in the foreground. Every bargeload of chips means that much sawmill waste put to productive use, and a corresponding conservation of timber resources.

Now I grant, gentlemen, there are many much larger companies, but I think these are the ones that have quite a bit of control on the present timberlands here, and they certainly are showing wisdom now in trying to conserve and cut their timber in a way it will conserve it for future use.

(Senator Jackson resumed the chair.)

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Mr. Latz. Mr. Jones will follow him.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT N. LATZ

Mr. LATZ. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would just like to make a few statements here today. It has been suggested in the past that passage of the wilderness bill be postponed until the recommendations of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission have been made. I would like to point out that the Commission was established to determine the recreational requirements of the country at the year 1978 and the year 2000; a long time from now. It is not concerned with the present recreation requirements except as they pertain to future requirements. On the other hand, the wilderness bill will protect what we have now. Postponement of action on the wilderness bill until the Commission has made its recommendations will only allow more time for our present wilderness to be nibbled away.

I would like to point out that wilderness under the wilderness bill would be protected by law rather than by merely administrative action. Additions, modifications, or deletions would be subject to the review of Congress, making it more difficult to remove areas from the wilderness designation than is presently the case. It should be emphasized that under this bill any additions to the wilderness areas will come under the same close scrutiny as will any deletions.

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The wilderness bill is not a single-purpose bill. It gives, for the first time, legal recognition to the principle of multiple use in forest management. All of the following could or would be authorized under certain terms of the bill: Fishing, hunting, mining, prospecting, soil conservation, watershed protection, water storage and development, grazing, game refuge maintenance, ecological study, hiking, camping, and other recreation, insect and disease control, fire control, and, under some circumstances, even motorboat use and airplane landing fields. Only logging, highway, and home construction and commercial development would be excluded, since these are wholly incompatible with wilderness. This is true multiple use, not slash logging followed by whatever other use the land can then be put to.

As more and more people discover the pleasure of outdoor recreation in our wild areas, it will become necessary to preserve more, not less, of our wilderness. Let's consider only one area, Olympic National Park. The National Park figures show that last year 200,000 persons used the trails of this 1 unit of our wilderness system; 45,300 of these hikers were in the backcountry overnight or longer, almost as many people as the total number of visitors to the park immediately after World War II. We can certainly expect the use of our wilderness to increase, and increase rapidly.

The arguments against the wilderness bill have a familiar sound to them. I would like to quote from the book "Five Cities," by George Leighton:

> When in 1879 Cleveland proclaimed 13 forest reserves (what we now know as national forests) of 21 million acres, the rage of lumber and railroad men knew no bounds. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce hurried off a memorial to Congress: "The reservations are of no benefit to any legitimate object or policy, are of incalculable damage to the present inhabitants of this State. If they are allowed to stand not only will the mining industry be destroyed but the great railroad trunklines of the central West which are now heading for Puget Sound will be prevented from coming here. All the passes in the Cascade Mountains by which the railroads can reach the sound are embraced by these reservations."

It appears that the people in 1897 took a somewhat exaggerated dim view of the consequences of the change in status of the federally held forest lands. I feel that 50 years from now the same will be said of the fears expressed by opponents of the wilderness bill today.

I urge the immediate passage of the wilderness bill. Thank you.

I would also like to submit for the record a letter from Joseph Hart, the president of the Hart Apothecary.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, it will be included at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

JOSEPH HART APOTHECARY,
Seattle, Wash., March 30, 1959.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, our forests have been gutted and our rivers are flooding worse than ever before; it is my opinion, and that of others, that future fisheries, hydroelectric power projects, watersheds, and flood control will depend heavily on an untouched forest as they are the green forests and less subject to rampant forest fires and fast water runoff.

Even Mr. Bert Cole, State land commissioner, was in favor of opening watersheds in 1958—this opening would allow loggers in these areas but the wilderness areas as future semiwatersheds would not allow them, and the beauty would be spared.

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The areas that have been previously logged in the watersheds were declared responsible for the sudden muddiness in our tapwater for the first time since I could remember; in 1954. I have seen this logged-off area, against the wishes of the city, and this area is critically located in the watershed—contrary to reports published in one local paper. This is exemplary of what is happening to our "protected" resources.

In the past, I have worked hard to help preserve the present boundaries of Olympic National Park in a bipartisan effort; and with the help of two Republican Congressmen and Senator "Scoop" Jackson, we have saved much national park acreage from the woodsman's axe. In the future, it is contemplated that the park will draw more money with tourist trade and become more valuable as a semiwatershed area than it could accomplish as a timber or mining area mainly because the forest has climaxed and the soil remains wet throughout most of the year. This fact is also applicable to the wilderness area.

One can find the many acres that might be turned into suitably producing forest lands that previously were in forest and are idle in private hands such as abandoned homesteads or deciduous hillsides, the latter occurring because of poor logging practices. With ever-increasing populations, untouched areas will become of prime significance as a source of pure water and dependable streamflow for fisheries. An example, the tourist bureau of the State of Washington shows that the monetary gains would be less when reducing the Olympic National Park boundaries (for private enterprises) than to expand facilities and areas for tourists at present boundary lines. I feel this applies to the wilderness area of the North Central Cascades. Some animals and birds are becoming very scarce. Certain eagles, grizzlies, beavers, mountain sheep, etc., all could be allowed to roam and would be observed in their natural surroundings.

I notified the local chamber of commerce that my stand is completely and vociferously against the text of the resolution opposing the passage of S. 4028, the National Wilderness Preservation Act, 1958 Congress. My voice was already in the wilderness, even though their own weekly paper, volume 42, October 28, 1958, page 3, under "Seattle Tourist Traffic," the chamber of commerce admits that tourism is increasing. The same people behind this opposition movement were against the expansion of the Olympic National Park, because of private, selfish interests. It's becoming harder to find places removed from people even in our great State. Do not forget—the ever-increasing numbers of campers and hikers who are trying to avoid the deluxe facilities found in many parks.

The lumber and mining interests seemingly have blindfolded everyone, especially in the chamber. I believe in a better future for the States of Washington and Oregon culturally, economically, and healthwise with the passage of this wilderness bill. One local newspaper has been vehemently against us in our last-ditch conservation efforts—the other, nonpartisan. Time is not sufficient to obtain large petitions, but they could be drawn if this present wilderness bill fails. The wilderness can never be recovered. The Wilderness Act can always be repealed—the forests, the mountains, the minerals, and the streams will still be there.

Thank you.

CYRIL E. HART, *President.*

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Jones.

STATEMENT OF JOHNELLIS JONES, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. JONES. I am not a member of the Audubon Society, nor the Seattle Mountaineers, nor do I work for Weyerhaeuser, Crown Zellerback, or the grazing industry. I have nothing to gain financially——

Senator JACKSON. Where do you work?

Mr. JONES. I am an engineer with one of the large aircraft companies in the area.

Senator JACKSON. One of the large aircraft companies. That's all right; go ahead.

Mr. JONES. I have lost a day's wages to attend this hearing. I know there are a great many who feel as I do but could not or would not leave their jobs to attend an all-day or a 2-day hearing.

As an engineer I am aware of the necessity for progress and development. I have been interested in conservation only in the last few months, but with due consideration I examined the facts presented

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by both sides and it seems very plain to me that if one is realistic and impartial, certain conclusions must be accepted.

One of the more significant factors is this population growth we have talked about. In only 40 short years the U.S. population is estimated to be 320 million people. We will probably have a 4-day workweek. This means every weekend will be a 3-day weekend. This increased leisure time will result in an even larger portion of the population being interested in all the various forms of outdoor recreation.

Today only 2 percent of the United States, with the exception of Alaska, remains in its primitive, original primitive state. It is also reasonable to assume that if lumber, mining, and development continues in the present directions, even this 2 percent will soon be wiped out. All these factors force us to conclude that the country's lawmakers must take the immediate steps necessary to preserve what remains of our areas that are still in a primitive condition.

I believe that the vast majority of the people in the United States partake at one time or another in one form or another of outdoor recreation and do favor conserving our recreational areas. Yet these small minority groups for selfish financial gain are continuously stealing, threatening, and harassing our national parks and our national wilderness recreation areas. I am sick and tired of this. I am here to ask all the lawmakers to follow the lead of the fine statesmen who have sponsored and promoted the wilderness bills through several sessions of Congress.

Those politicians who refuse to believe in a government for the people but instead insist on arrangements by the pressure groups for the pressure groups will receive my black ball at the next election.

I have spent quite a bit of time in the wilderness areas, met a lot of people in this deep woods. I have yet to meet a cow. Yet some of the Grange people seem to be worried that they can't graze their cows in the wilderness areas. They speak also, we can create more wilderness area if the Rockefeller Commission decides we need more. Anyone that knows anything about this knows this is foolishness. One doesn't create wilderness areas. It takes thousands of years to create it.

The thing that is more apparent to me in listening to the discussion is the lack of understanding on the part of the opponents. I don't mean the fact that many of them haven't read the bill; I mean detailed understanding of what is a wilderness, what do people do in it and who uses it. One of them referred to Glacier Peak in the North Cascade wild area. We know it is not. Another referred to the useless wilderness area without roads or trails. I quite agree with him; it would be useless if it had no trails, but, of course, it has trails.

The opponents have brought in men with Ph. D's in forestry and much experience in growing and harvesting trees. I contend if I want to know about growing and harvesting trees, these men are experts and I should ask them; but I think this in no way justifies them to be an expert witness as regards the American public's recreational needs. I think that the hiker, the fisherman, the camper are eminently qualified as expert witnesses on fishing, hunting, camping, and outdoor recreation, and I think these national wildlife federations and the National Parks Association, these other organizations, are the experts on America's needs in recreation.

One of the gentlemen from Idaho did some figuring and calculated only 2,000 people use the back country in Idaho. And as we brought

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out before, here in this State, in the Olympics, which costs us about $12 to get there by ferry and you can hardly get there without staying overnight, and has a reputation for raining every time you go there, that 45,000 stayed overnight in the high country, 200,000 used the trails, and 140,000 used the campgrounds. Now I, too, will be a self-styled statistician. If 200,000 used the trails and 140,000 stayed in the campgrounds, this means that 60,000 used the trails and stayed in motels, contrary to what some of the speakers have thought the tourist who stays in hotels doesn't use the trails. He apparently does. That will do.

I know you are all anxious to go home, and I thank you. I am glad to have been able to express my opinion.

(A statement filed by the witness follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHNELLIS JONES, SEATTLE, WASH.

I am not a member of the Audubon Society nor do I work for Weyerhaeuser or Crown Zellerback. I gain nothing financially whether the wilderness bill is killed or passed. Yet I have lost a day's wages to attend this hearing. I know many who believe as I do, but could not leave their jobs to attend an all day hearing.

I am an engineer and as such am aware of the necessity of progress and development. With due consideration I have examined the facts presented by both sides and see plainly that if one is realistic and impartial certain conclusions must be accepted. One of the more significant factors is the anticipated population growth. In only 40 short years the U.S. population will be 320 million. We will probably have a 4-day workweek. The increased leisure time will result in an even larger portion of the population being interested in the various forms of outdoor recreation.

Today only 2 percent of the United States (with the exception of Alaska) remains in its primitive state. It is reasonable to assume that if lumbering, mining, and development continue in the present directions even this 2 percent will soon be wiped out. All these factors force a conclusion that the country's lawmakers must take the immediate steps necessary to preserve what remains of our areas that are still in a primitive condition.

The vast majority of the people in the United States favor conserving our recreational areas yet small minority groups for selfish financial gain are continuously stealing, threatening, and harassing our national parks and our national wilderness recreation areas. I am sick and tired of this. I am here to ask all the lawmakers to follow the lead of the fine statesmen who have sponsored and promoted the wilderness bills through several sessions of Congress.

Those politicians who refuse to believe in a government for the people but instead insist on arrangements by the pressure groups for the pressure groups will receive my black ball at the next election.

I realize we must have building materials. We must have brick, stone, lumber, glass, and plastics, but surely in a country as large as these United States we can have these and still save 2 percent of our area for wilderness recreation.

I believe in land management that secures for the people the most value from the land. For some areas this will be a planned and managed tree farm giving sustained yield. For other areas maximum value will be obtained from recreational use by millions of people over the years. These recreational values would greatly exceed any gains that could be achieved by logging or mining.

Senator JACKSON. We appreciate having your statement. If you have any additional material you wish to submit, we have your full statement and your other comments. Thank you.

The next witness is S. E. Jerome, of the Bear Creek Mining Co., to be followed by Clarence Harris of Seattle, then John Barnard. We have three more to go before we have the summary.

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STATEMENT OF S. E. JEROME, SPOKANE, WASH.

Mr. JEROME. My name is S. E. Jerome; I am an exploration geologist with the northwest district of Bear Creek Mining Co., based in Spokane, Wash. This statement is not submitted by my employer. It is a joint statement prepared by my associates, R. S. Werner and C. C. Goddard, and myself. We feel compelled to present our views as members of an industry obviously affected by wilderness type legislation.

Our association with an exploration group does not mean that we lack, or are incapable of love for the mountains, field or forest, or that we are unappreciative of the need for preserving the flora and fauna indigenous to them. We deeply resent the implications of some groups that because we are in the mining industry we are both unfeeling and unthinking in these matters. We know that modern miners are good neighbors as well as sound conservationists.

Mineral deposits are where they are; they are exhaustible and cannot be replenished on tree farms. It is the responsibility of the mining industry to find new deposits to replace those consumed by America's tremendous economic appetite. The opportunity of seeking these deposits should not be denied anyone, whether he be a prospector, a geologist, or a wide-eyed citizen with no more equipment than a Geiger counter. We think the proposed wilderness legislation inhibits this search. It has been said that the mining industry has no case, for, by Presidential decree wilderness lands could be opened for mineral exploration. This is unrealistic, for no group would mount an expensive exploration project in the naive faith of obtaining Presidential approval for developing anything that might be found.

In any stage of our ignorance we may not know what lies under a thin, extensive veneer of surface cover, and we cannot anticipate what mineral commodities future generations may require. As our geological, geophysical, and geochemical techniques improve and our mineral commodity requirements expand, we constantly must reappraise the same blocks of what geologists call permissible ground. Lands withdrawn are lost to such reappraisal.

During our professional careers, and mine has been in progress for 22-odd years, we have observed that, on the whole, the Forest Service has done a magnificent job of administering national forests for the best use of all America's citizens. Its wise administration has provided this citizenry with opportunities for seeking and developing mineral deposits, for logging mature timber and for grazing livestock; at the same time it has provided recreational facilities, including hunting, fishing, camping, skiing, mountain climbing, and nature study; and it has aimed at protecting and improving the watershed. Many other benefits of this supervision could be enumerated.

In the last several years the control of the Forest Service and other Government agencies has been extended through multiple-use legislation. This legislation has made the original concepts of national forest control even more democratic since it permits different uses of the same parcel of land by different individuals.

Those who promote more restricted use of public lands before their total potential is fully appraised depart from democratic principles. Obviously, those who can benefit in aesthetic ways from such highly

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restricted areas are a tiny minority compared to the great number that benefit from a forest well managed under present laws.

We, meaning the three of us, are American citizens with a variety of practical and recreational interests. As such we should like to see present forest management policies continued and we object to more restrictions on land already segregated by the Government.

To summarize, we, too, are concerned about the needs of future generations, but like all other citizens who have testified here, we are not wise enough to decide today what may be the best use of the land tomorrow. Let us leave the opportunities and incentives for sound development open.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Jerome; we appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Clarence Harris, to be followed by John Barnard. We discovered there are two John Barnards. We will hear from the Seattle one.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE HARRIS

Mr. HARRIS. I will submit my report later, my written statement. My name is Clarence Harris and I am a private citizen and I am a printer and an instructor, and I am speaking for the wilderness bill.

I have listened for several days here and I am a little confused. I am particularly interested in the area around Glacier Peak and I am becoming more and more confused as these people talk about it, because the area, as I know it, is so different from the area they are describing.

This map is very misleading. Those areas outlined in black that we are describing—technically the Glacier Peak area south of the Cascade Pass to Glacier Peak—this would be a small shape. If you were to take a compass and center this courthouse on Glacier Peak and draw a circle, the diameter of the city of Seattle, that circle would overlap into logged country, and you could not put two circles of that size inside of that area south of Cascade Pass.

Now, this isn't a great deal of area and that area is filled with mountains; it is filled with glaciers, rock, meadows. Now, it is true there are some trees there; there are several narrow valleys and rather richly supplied in those narrow, steep valleys with trees. Now, there is one spot to the south of Glacier Peak where you can stand on a ridge above the White Pass trail just a few feet above it and you can look down three of those valleys, the White River, the Sauk and you can look down the White Chuck. Were you to take three photographs, those photographs would include practically all the trees in those three valleys that are there to be counted.

Now, the fourth valley, the Suiattle, is larger, granted. Now, all the valleys to the north of that are much smaller, very cramped, crowded, difficult of access. This is not a large area. I don't know about million board feet, but I know what I see, and when you look down these valleys you can see to where the logging has left off. Now, if they cut just a few feet more it becomes an eyesore in that entire view no matter where you stand in there.

Now, we had a doctor here, a biologist, and he spoke rather passingly on something that many scientists are interested in, and that is the effect of man's environment on himself, his own created environment.

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Now, all over this earth man has created the environment he is now faced with. Everywhere he looks he sees men and his own structures and buildings. Now, this is having an effect on his nervous system, and they are studying this. The biologist referred to the one comment, I think it is called peak population. Now, many animals have a peak population and after that point they become nervously unstable, and you get some very odd effects. Some of them will not survive. We don't know about humans, what his peak population is, but if you get in the middle of any large city and look at these people's faces and so forth, you will know they have just about reached it.

Senator JACKSON. What about the ones who live in areas and don't see people. I have found that they are rather unusual sometimes.

Mr. HARRIS. That is true. Apparently there is a balance. You are speaking of a social creature.

Senator JACKSON. I was just asking the question, that was all.

Mr. HARRIS. I have met them, too. There is only so much society we can stand and so little, apparently, before you become rather weird. But in any case, we know that man's nervous system was designed by nature to exist in nature and this is an area that has not been explored and we are looking into it now.

One of the greatest problems of the atomic submarines and these other things is the effect of this environment on the men in it. After so long down in there, and looking at a man made environment, unchanging, without all the various characteristics which his nature was designed for, these men have been making mistakes dangerous enough to damage the entire vessel. They have to be watched, and they are planning to do some very strange things in those submarines, change the air, the lights, have a room where they exercise. As I say, this is an unknown factor but we do know the people here talking have two viewpoints.

They are talking cents, dollars and cents, and they are talking sensation, and the reason they don't agree is because there is no way to put these two together. The sensation involved in these high mountains, and so on, apparently is not an unhealthy one. The sensation involved in crowded areas, whether they are crowded with picnickers and cars and beer buses or whatever you want, apparently is not conducive to some people's well-being. Now, this is a small area.

Senator JACKSON. How about the problem of the higher you get up you have this radiation problem?

Mr. HARRIS. Of course, you also get fresh air and sun up there, though I don't know what the radiation is.

Senator JACKSON. I have just read about it; I don't know anything about it.

Mr. HARRIS. Well, the needs in this room, as you have expressed it, Senator Jackson, one or two individuals to cheer the place up; you were going to hold one man, I don't see him here, however.

Senator JACKSON. You mean the Camano Islander?

Senator MAGNUSON. He got tired of looking at people; he left.

Mr. HARRIS. Well, if nothing else, the human system will not endure long this regular man made situation, and I cite as an example, every woman in here almost is wearing a hat, most of them are quite charming. Every man in here is wearing a tie.

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Senator JACKSON. Women are always charming.

Mr. HARRIS. Politics, perhaps. Well now, all of us are wearing ties, all those men in suits, and so on, and this is a complete unessential. This room is designed with all these knicknacks that cost a great deal of money because the human senses will not endure this plain and unadorned.

Senator JACKSON. But one of the provisions in the bill as criteria includes esthetics. You are not against esthetics.

Mr. HARRIS. I don't quite understand. The provision—it is already there, this emotion so described——

Senator JACKSON. But I thought maybe some of the ornaments here might appeal to the esthetic sense of people, I don't know.

Mr. HARRIS. Well, that is why they are here.

Senator MAGNUSON. It depends on whether you are the defendant or the plaintiff.

Mr. HARRIS. Well, in closing, I would like to say that I believe that this is a small area; it is all that is left and there will be no more of it when we are done. And we have had descriptions, scientific and in relation to biotics, many reasons, but for simple human reasons this small area in which a few of these people I hope have no money invested in or contracts drawn up for yet, really are dependent on.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Harris; appreciate having your statement.

John Barnard, Seattle.

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. BARNARD, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Chairman, my name is John R. Barnard, of Seattle, and not to be confused with the man from Denver. I must say at the outset, too, that I am on the opposite side of the fence from him.

I am here as an individual, not to speak for an organization. I do, however, belong to the Mountaineers.

As to my interest in the wilderness bill, when I was young I lived in the Chicago area and had to be content with the Cook County Forest Preserves, which consisted largely of oak trees, acorns and squirrels, crisscrossed by bridal trails filled with squealing girls on horseback.

Later I had the good fortune of being able to work as a lookout fireman for two long summers for the Forest Service in the heart of the Selway Bitterroot wilderness area in northern Idaho, 25 miles from the end of the road. This experience to me was really living. I went from the pathetic to the heavenly and you can see where I may well be biased in favor of the wilderness bill.

Senator, even thought I admit being biased, at the same time I know there are two sides to every question. Frankly, however, I am having a difficult time obtaining any substance from the arguments presented by the opponents of the wilderness bill. The opponents of the bill seem to have difficulty in dealing with the facts. I have studied the bill myself and I am sure it does not deny commercial opportunities and does not extend single use recreational activities to any greater degree than now denied or extended in the administration of our public lands. Wilderness areas now exist by reason of administrative directive within the executive branch of our Federal Government. As I

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understand the wilderness bill, it identifies wilderness areas as a matter of congressional policy. As Senator Jackson pointed out yesterday, I, too, have noted how many of the opponents of the bill testifying in this hearing first endorse the principles of wilderness preservation, then proceed to ignore them.

I have here an editorial from the Seattle Times, Sunday August 3, 1958, and the lead on this editorial reads: "More, Not Fewer, Campsites," and those words, I am sure you will admit, say a great deal. Now, I do not find anything in the wilderness bill which would cause a reduction in the number of campsites now available to the public as this editorial would lead us to believe.

Some opponents to the wilderness bill are claiming wilderness areas will be accessible to only wealthy people who can afford to rent pack trains. This is not true. Our wilderness areas in the State of Washington are enjoyed by people from all economic brackets, people desiring to visit and travel in a natural area which is still as God made it. Certainly there is more than enough area available for recreational development outside the wilderness so all who enjoy camping can do so. In fact, there are thousands of square miles of forested area outside the proposed wilderness areas.

The opponents of the bill have placed much credence in the practices and opinions of the professionals in land management, so I submit these two next points. I recall a visit of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Seaton, to Seattle in the fall of 1958. I was present at a news conference given by Mr. Seaton at which he was asked for his views on the wilderness bill. Mr. Seaton stated the wilderness bill was acceptable to the Department of the Interior as it had been amended and improved. Note this: On the following day the account of the news conference in the Seattle Times said nothing about Mr. Seaton's remarks regarding the wilderness bill. Possibly had Mr. Seaton expressed opposition to the wilderness bill, his words would have been newsworthy.

Next point: On July 23, 1958, an Associated Press dispatch datelined Washington, D.C., indicated doubts in the minds of some Senators of this committee regarding wilderness bill S. 4028. I contacted the Senators at that time, and Senator Watkins sent me a copy of his statement of July 23 to this committee. I am struck by one sentence in the statement, which reads as follows:

> I believe that assurance may be given this committee that objections from the Forest Service have been largely eliminated by this latest draft of this bill.

Senator Moss would know better than I whether the fact that Senator Watkins is no longer with the committee had anything to do with this opposition to the bill.

Because of my intense interest in this matter, I have used every opportunity available to discuss protection of our wilderness with my friends and associates. As you may expect, Senator Magnuson, I find some are not aware of this question. On the other hand, a surprising number are interested, and for the most part are strongly in favor of protecting the remaining small wilderness areas from commercial exploration.

Among the people with whom I have discussed the wilderness bill is an official of one of the largest timber companies. He stated to me

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that he saw no reason for arguing over the wilderness bill. He pointed out that timber lands now being logged are on a sustained yield basis and the supply of forest products exceeds the demand.

Mr. Chairman, the witnesses testifying at this hearing in opposition to the bill seem to have one interest in common. They look upon the public lands as a source of revenue through commercial operations such as logging, mining, and grazing. We heard Mr. Kreager testify that the forest products industry estimated natural resources now contained in Olympic National Park could mean 10,000 jobs to southwestern Washington. We also heard witnesses from Port Angeles indicate their opposition to the wilderness bill because the availability of natural resources meant jobs to their area. To me this testimony means that in the Olympic National Park area there are people who would like to get their hands on those trees in the national park regardless of what the devastation of the park would mean to the tourist trade. Surely, this is a case of being unable to see the forest for the trees.

Because the wilderness bill is really so innocuous, I am concerned that the motives of the opposition may be to start a trend in the opposite direction. They may feel that with the failure of the wilderness bill to pass the Congress they will then be able to make greater inroads with respect to the natural areas now protected by other means.

Mr. Chairman, commerce is essential, but do all forest areas have to be marred by slashings left from logging operations? Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Mr. Boyko.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL B. BOYKO

Mr. BOYKO. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen of the audience: My name is Michael B. Boyko; I was born and raised in the asphalt jungle of New York City. I also have resided in the asphalt jungle of Los Angeles. Did you notice I said "resided"? In such places you don't live.

Although I am a member of the Washington Alpine Club and the Seattle Mountaineers, I speak to you today as a private citizen. I hold no position as president, director or university professor. I have no degree, not even an honorary one.

I attended most of the session yesterday and have heard many high-class words, terms, and phrases. Many speakers holding various titles represented the opposition. I am in neither category. In fact, my 2 cents will seem inflated.

I define a wilderness as a place where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. I was of the understanding that this hearing was regarding a wilderness bill.

Senator JACKSON. You are not suggesting that section is derogatory.

Mr. BOYKO. Only when it is brought out associated with this wilderness bill. The main theme seems to be the money angle. Money cannot buy these areas in the future. The time is now. That is why we should not wait for the report of the Outdoor Recreation Committee. The areas we ask for should be set aside for our children, now and for the future. Our national parks already are crowded and without

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this legislation even these areas may be eliminated. It is a shame the citizens are not unanimous in asking for this legislation. We should be proud to set aside these proposed areas. Some States do not have decent areas to set aside.

We, the citizens, through taxes, spend millions of dollars on prevention of crime, drug addiction, and alcoholism. I am sure these ills would be remedied a great deal if our children and their children would grow up in a wilderness environment, namely boating, camping, hunting, fishing, hiking, and climbing. Our increased population needs these areas for their recreation.

In the last 2 years I personally have increased my outdoor activities because the outdoors is there. This is something God provided; let's protect our God-given heritage.

The opposition has stated that many of the proponents wish passage of S. 1123 on the emotional aspect. This is entirely true with me. Having served in World War II and the Korean conflict, I have seen death and destruction. This might have brought on a cemetery type of peace and quiet. The permanent solution for peace and quiet that appeals to me is the proposed wilderness bill, S. 1123.

It has also been said we have numerous colleges, schools of higher learning for the teaching of land management which is unsurpassed, that this would be bypassed by the wilderness bill. It was not mentioned that big business and its subsidiaries with its various spoils and pollution forced the appropriate agencies to resort to the teaching of proper land management.

They have said that the wilderness area would require proper land management. I ask you why? God did all right for a few million years. To me it is the same old cry: Little people versus big business.

In conclusion, I wish to remind you that this area was once the Oregon Territory and its founding father was the White Headed Eagle, Dr. John McLaughlin. I wonder if he is turning over in his grave as to the selfish interest and monetary value of the opposition.

Several times sex was brought out. I think this is derogatory in which the opposition devised to slander wholesome, clean outdoor recreation.

I wish to thank you for this opportunity of expressing my desire for the passage of this bill. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Mr. Stong has an announcement.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Chairman, there are filed with the committee approximately 25 statements which have not been heard, and with the permission of the chair, they will be included in the record for publication.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STONG. There have also been received over 400 letters in regard to the wilderness bill, which will be reviewed by the staff and representative statements of each side will be put in the record.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Do we have anyone else who desires to be heard prior to the summation? If not, we can have the statements included.

Mr. W. D. HAGENSTEIN. I would like to make one request. At the beginning of the hearings in Bend on the previous bill, S. 4028, last year, Senator Neuberger, who was officiating as chairman of the com-

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mittee, introduced the author of this bill. He has been with us the last couple days, Howard Zahniser, the executive secretary of the Wilderness Society. I think these people would like to know he has been with us.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Zahniser, you don't desire to make a statement?

Mr. HOWARD ZAHNISER. No, sir, but merely to remark that the authorship of this bill is a very wide, as the Senator knows, piece of collaboration; there is no author in the sense of receiving any honor or recognition.

Senator JACKSON. If anyone else who desires to be heard wishes to submit a statement, the statement may be submitted.

Mrs. Benson, we will include your statement in the record at this point. Is that all right?

Mrs. NAOMI BENSON. Yes. I don't expect to testify.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF NAOMI A. BENSON

Will you please consider this as a part of the hearing favorable to the wilderness bill.

I appreciate the strong testimony given by the lad 15 years old, the clear and forceful expressions of the lady of the Audubon Society, the words of Dr. Halliday.

When I consider what Everett was 50 years ago when I came to Everett and now when we have no city beach because the commercial clubs dominate the thinking or lack of thinking in Everett.

By all means let us do something for the people, the rank and file who have no beach.

Senator JACKSON. Now we come to the summation. I suggest, if there is no objection, that we flip a coin as to who will make the presentation first. Is that all right with both sides? I understand Mr. Glascock will make the statement for those opposed to the pending bill and Mr. Zalesky for the proponents. Is there any objection to flipping a coin on this?

All right, Mr. Glascock.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF H. R. GLASCOCK, JR.

Mr. GLASCOCK. First of all, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question I think that is on the minds of a lot of people. That is, how long will the record of this hearing be left open for additional statements?

Mr. STONG. At least 2 weeks.

Senator JACKSON. Any objection to that? I think it is only fair that they have a reasonable period of time. Suppose we limit the statements to 15 minutes. I will not ask questions until you have completed your statements so there will be no interference with the 15 minutes on each side, if that is fair enough. If we need more time we will even have a little rebuttal, or surrebuttal. We will have to cut it off at some point, but we will make every effort to see that all of the information is brought out that is necessary and pertinent to the summation.

Mr. GLASCOCK. Senator Jackson and members of the committee, it would be difficult indeed to summarize the opposition to S. 1123, which

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has been presented at this hearing. The mere listing of the diverse groups and individuals who made statements opposing such legislation is sufficient to illustrate why a summary can be no substitute for a careful study of each statement.

Opposing testimony was given by representatives of State, county, and city government, school boards, local and State chambers of commerce, reclamation associations and water user groups, cattlemen, wool growers, mineral industries, oil and gas operators, forest industries and forestry industry associations, professional foresters and forestry associations, recreation and travel groups, garden clubs, and individuals. The statements by these diverse segments of the society and economy of the West, while spontaneous and quite different from each other, were alike in that they agreed that there is a definite and important place for the maintenance of certain areas in their natural state as presently provided for by both the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service.

The points of opposition which were emphasized had to do rather with how the areas are to be selected, how administered and how extensive they should be. Senator Jackson, you have sought to find what areas of agreement may exist between proponents and opponents and where compromises or changes can be made which would meet with some acceptance by these groups. In this connection the opponents of S. 1123 feel it is most premature and illogical to presuppose what the wilderness needs of this Nation are now and in the future before the Government's intensive study of outdoor recreation now underway has been completed and the report is available. If the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, from its study, shows that some form of wilderness legislation is needed, such legislation should certainly not concern itself with Indian lands, which are private lands, with wildlife refuges and ranges, which were not established for the preservation of wilderness but for the management and production of wildlife, with national park lands, which are under the Protective Act of 1916.

Any legislation which provides for the establishment of a new council or commission of government can be expected to meet with the strongest opposition, as was demonstrated at this hearing; and among other important points of opposition, the current provision by which Congress would sanction the continued preservation as wilderness of any area of Federal land as yet undeveloped with roads is particularly objectionable and gives rise to much of the fear of unlimited expansion of wilderness reserves.

When these and the many other important points of opposition are considered and met, what does this leave that would meet with acceptance? My personal view is that the present bill is so vague, generalized, all-encompassing and fraught with conflicting and illogical provisions that it can never be amended to be acceptable to most of the opponents.

If there is a need for wilderness legislation, and it has yet to be shown that there is such a need, areas of agreement and acceptability could best be found by leaving behind the current legislation over which there is so much controversy and starting afresh in drafting of such legislation, considering wilderness in relation to all of the uses of Federal lands.

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In conclusion, it must be stated that the above remarks are an attempt by myself to demonstrate the diversity of opposition to S. 1123 and to point up a few of the points of opposition shared by opponents. No representation is made that this is the official position of opponents or that there are not opponents of the bill who disagree with this statement.

Personally, I believe that one of the best statements that was made at the hearings last fall in the West was the one by Mr. Virlis L. Fischer, who is a leader in the outdoor clubs of the country and who, as succinctly as possible and with as deep an understanding I think as is possible of this problem, has set forth his belief as to the solution to the problem, and I would like to request that this statement be reentered into the record to be given additional emphasis, if that is possible.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection it will be included at this point in your remarks. Does that complete your statement?

Mr. GLASCOCK. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF VIRLIS L. FISCHER

In my career as a hiker and mountain climber, I have visited on foot every wild and wilderness area in the States of Oregon and Washington, together with several potential wilderness areas now being held in "limited" status for further study. I have visited wilderness areas in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and California. I have visited most of the wildlife refuges in the Western States, and every national park and national monument west of the Mississippi containing any sizeable amount of "back country." I am a past president of the Mazamas and former chairman of its conservation committee; former conservation committee chairman, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs; present chairman, conservation committee, Oregon Audubon Society; a member of such other organizations as the Sierra Club, Trustees for Conservation, and National Parks Association, of which I am also a member of its western advisory board; and a reader of Living Wilderness magazine for nearly 20 years.

I am the kind of conservationist to whom these problems don't always appear in simple black or white—sometimes they seem a little gray. I have long ago taken off my rose-colored glasses, and I do not think that there must be a wilderness area every time three trees are found growing together. So, while I believe in wilderness preservation, I am unable to support the wilderness bill in its present form.

My first objection is that it is too all-inclusive. I have never thought that Indian reservations, wildlife refuges, or national parks should be included.

The Indian reservations are not public lands, and their inclusion, even though on a consent basis, tends to dilute the issue.

The purpose of the Federal wildlife refuge system is not the preservation of wilderness. These areas were established for the protection and production of wildlife for the ultimate benefit of man. These are managed lands, whose tools of management include the regulation of water levels, the improvement of springs and waterholes, the impoundment of water, the growing of plant crops, sometimes the eradication of undesirable plant species in favor of better forage and browse. Under intensive management it is often possible to greatly increase wildlife production. The whole concept of the refuge system is one of management and manipulation, and I fail to see how this program would be benefited by compulsory wilderness preservation.

Regarding the inclusion of the national park system in the wilderness bill, I belong to that school of thought that is very well satisfied, indeed, with the way the national parks are being run now. Under the National Park Act of 1916, as amended, the National Park Service is required to make the parks available for the enjoyment of the American people, yet at the same time preserve them for future generations. As between use and preservation there is of necessity a certain compromise. In my opinion the Park Service has done a

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remarkable job of meeting this compromise, by making the parks accessible yet at the same time preserving large areas of back country as wilderness. I have every confidence in its ability to continue to do so, for a more dedicated group of people is nonexistent. I believe the present law covering the national parks is adequate, and that no purpose would be served by including the national park system in the wilderness bill other than to hamstring its management. I further believe, and it has been rather well demonstrated, that public opinion is powerful enough to protect the parks in time of emergency from the vagaries of an undependable Secretary. It is even good for public opinion to so assert itself on occasion.

This would leave only the wilderness system of the U.S. Forest Service in the wilderness bill. These areas, and only these areas, which are presently under administrative decree, should receive consideration by the Congress for the type of protection under discussion—provided it can be demonstrated that the advantages of such legislation outweigh some loss of flexibility of management.

It is my understanding that one of the reasons for including Indian reservations, wildlife refuges, and national parks in this bill was because the Bureau of the Budget felt that otherwise it was discriminatory legislation aimed at a single public agency. I can appreciate this factor, but when the various types of land use are analyzed only the Forest Service wilderness system can be reconciled with the wilderness bill.

Actually, the outdoor clubs promoting this bill are not very consistent. They passed a resolution approving the Dana report and asking for the research recommended by it, and at the same convention passed a resolution asking for immediate passage of the wilderness bill. The two do not go together.

The Dana report is the most profound document in the field of forest recreation ever to appear in the history of this Nation. It is fundamental and basic. The research it calls for would seek the answers to a host of problems and questions in forest recreation, including wilderness use. In a nation facing a steady diet of controversy over conflicting uses, such as ours, these answers become imperative. Therefore, the Dana research is the crying need of the hour, not the wilderness bill. In this light the wilderness bill is like putting the cart before the horse. Let's have the research first, and any needed legislation afterward.

In the meantime, the wilderness is not likely to disappear, because the Forest Service is doing an excellent and thoroughly commendable job of preserving it. Anyone who doesn't think so had better go take another look.

(At the request of Mr. Glascock, the following editorials were ordered placed in the record following his statement:)

[From the Tacoma News Tribune, Thursday, Apr. 2, 1959]

LET'S USE THE LAND

We believe the great majority of Washington citizens do not want the Federal Government to whittle down the size of our State by withdrawing large parts of the forest land into so-called wilderness areas. We hope such an impression has been made on the U.S. Senate subcommittee which held a hearing on this subject in Seattle.

The natural beauty of the forests is being preserved in Washington State by the U.S. Forest Service, which manages the areas capably and guards them jealously. At the same time these forested lands are used judiciously by tourists, for selective logging of timber that would fall and die if not taken, for mineral production, and for school revenue, all without detracting from the beauty and old-growth nature of the land.

The fact is that more area should be opened.

A wilderness area is one with no roads, no campsites, no improvements of any kind. Only the tourist who can hike in with 50 pounds on his back can get into them, unless he can pay a price for labor to tote his stuff for him. Three million tourists visit the national forests annually to 28,000 who get into the wilderness areas presently set aside. That's because people have to go where the roads are.

Payrolls and jobs are made out of our forests without detracting from their beauty. One of the most beautiful areas we have seen anywhere in this land is the virgin timberland north and east of Mount Adams. Some of this lies within

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the Yakima Indian reservation and the man who visits it may remark that the Indians still have the best part of the country. Yet the Yakima tribe and the U.S. Government permit trees to be marked and logged and fire protection roads maintained.

So much of Washington State is federally owned. But at least the Federal lands should be open to use by the public. To take away large areas from the use of all but a few would be to reduce the size of the State, in effect. Washingtonians do not want their State whittled down. They want recreation areas and preservation of the forests, true, and they know these are absolutely compatible with proper development of the land.

[From the Seattle Times, Thursday, Apr. 2, 1959]

UNNEEDED FORESTRY LEGISLATION

Needless, and in our view undesirable, legislation to further a worthwhile cause has been the subject of a congressional hearing in Seattle this week.

We refer to the proposed National Wilderness Preservation Act which has been revived in the 86th Congress in a form essentially the same, with only minor revisions, as the similar measure introduced last year.

This legislation is needless because it would create new procedures and new agencies to replace governmental machinery that already exists and is functioning effectively in accordance with sound principles of forest conservation and wilderness preservation.

These procedures are now in the hands of the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture, where they are being administered for the most part ably and in the public interest.

The proposed willderness preservation act would create a new entity in the Federal Government, the wilderness preservation system in which an influential role would be assigned to a new Wilderness Preservation Council.

The complexion and composition of this agency, and the functions it would perform, constitute two of the undersirable features of this legislation.

Thinking on questions of forest conservation in this country invariably trends toward two, often emotional, extremes. On the one hand are those who are apt to place undue emphasis on the economic uses of our national forest lands. At the other extreme are those who, if they had their way, would never allow a tree to be hewn down or a dead fern to be removed. The public interest lies in a moderate course between the two extremes.

The Wilderness Preservation Council proposed in this act would have extensive powers and wide influence in advising Congress and initiating legislation on the establishment and administration of vast tracts of our Federal forest domain.

The composition of this council would be such that it might be and undoubtedly would be heavily weighted at the ultraconservationist end of the scale. It would be equally objectionable if the council were composed—as it never would be—of a preponderant group of citizens who do not believe in forest conservation or wilderness preservation at all.

We do not foresee much danger that this bill will be enacted at the present session of Congress. It should not be.

The existing procedures for the establishment and administration of wilderness areas by the Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture will never be acceptable to everyone.

But they are far more in the public interest, which is to say in the interest of the majority of the American people, than the procedures proposed in this measure.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Zalesky, I am going to reserve my questions until you have completed your statement.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PHILIP H. ZALESKY, EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. ZALESKY. Mr. Chairman, I am Philip H. Zalesky; my residence is 2402½ Virginia Street, Everett, Wash.

Senator JACKSON. Do you want to change that Seattle address?

Mr. ZALESKY. No. I think that was indicative that this was at the hearing, sir.

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Yesterday, sir, I understood that the time alloted would be 30 minutes. I have made every attempt to cut down my statement to reduce it, and I would like to have the full statement in the record so that those who aided me from 9 o'clock on last night will not feel slighted that I left out anything that they may have added to my statement.

Senator JACKSON. You may proceed with your statement.

Mr. ZALESKY. The wilderness bill is the outcome of a decade of study that got underway in Congress with a survey of opinion by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress in 1949, and has included much study and criticism and many revisions through the review of the successive drafts of the bill by the Forest Service, the Park Service, other bureaus, and citizen groups and agencies. Many groups have studied it. More copies of it have been distributed than of any other bill in history. Yet this fact of the careful study that has gone into it and the bill itself seem to be misunderstood by many of it opponents. Therefore, we wish to begin our summary with an analysis of the exact text of S. 1123. It does the following:

1. It defines wilderness.

2. It gives legal sanction to wilderness preservation—and to other uses of national forests under multiple-use planning and administration.

3. It takes pressure from the administrators of the areas included under the provisions of the bill, especially important in the future as populations increase—and administrators are only human.

4. It provides that decisions on these areas may be reviewed by Congress as the voice of the people.

5. It makes orderly and clear a wilderness preservation policy and program that have developed in various ways and with many uncertainties. The bill thus gives definite effect to what has already become a general public purpose. In doing so, it benefits all the interests involved.

Specifically, section 1(a) limits the national wilderness preservation system to Federal lands which have retained their primeval environment and which are now being managed and will be managed in the future to retain their wilderness character, for "recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historic use and enjoyment by the people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness." Thus even for wilderness it is hardly a "single-purpose act," and all the other multiple uses of the forests, parks, and refuges involved are carefully provided for.

Section 1(b) recognizes the preservation of limited designated areas of wilderness as a policy of the Government.

Section 1(c) first calls for the dedication of a wilderness system, and then provides for the protection of these areas.

The remainder of 1(c) gives sanction to the continued preservation of present federally controlled wilderness areas in national parks, national forests, wildlife refuges, and similar areas.

Section 1(d) is as follows:

In establishing thus a national wilderness preservation system to include units within the national forests it is further declared to be the policy of Congress to administer the national forests with the general objectives of multiple use and sustained yield, and in order to carry out this policy the Secretary of Agriculture is accordingly directed to administer the national forests on a multiple-use basis so that all the resources thereof, including the recreational and wildlife-habitat

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resources, will be used and developed to produce a sustained yield of products and services, including the establishment and maintenance of wilderness areas, for the benefit of all the people of this and future generations. Such areas of wilderness like all other national forest land shall be so managed as to protect and preserve the watersheds, the soil, the beneficial forest and timber growth, and all beneficial vegetative cover. The purposes of this act are further declared to be within and supplemental to but not in interference with the purposes for which national forests are established as set forth in the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34, 35; U.S.C. 475, 551).

Section 1(e) defines wilderness as an area untrammeled by man and makes plain that for the purposes of the act the word "wilderness" refers to the areas designated in section 2.

Section 2(a) limits the portions of the national forests which can be included in the wilderness system to those already designated by the Forest Service on June 1, 1958, plus those which the Forest Service wishes to add later after due public notice and hearings and congressional concurrence. Present Forest Service policy on primitive areas would continue for 20 years. In this time it is believed that the Forest Service should have been able to complete its studies of the wilderness quality of these areas. The bill itself creates no new wild, wilderness, or primitive area of any sort.

Section 2(b) defines the national park areas which would be included in the wilderness system. With the exception of one or two speakers, who opposed any "single-use areas" and thus intimated that all national parks should be wiped out, there has been no opposition to these provisions expressed at this hearing.

Section 2(c) defines the areas in national wildlife refuges and ranges. Here, again, no criticism has been expressed at this hearing.

Section 2(d) pertains to the Indians' wilderness areas. No opposition has been expressed on this revised section, which permits inclusion of these areas in the wilderness system upon the recommendation or consent of the Indians concerned.

Section 2(e) would permit inclusion of areas controlled by other agencies and pertains primarily to gifts to the Government by private citizens.

Section 2(f) pertains to additions to as well as to modifications of, or eliminations from these areas. All must be done with formal hearings, after due public notice, and would be subject to the veto of Congress if the citizenry are aroused by an unjust decision.

This seems to be a controversial point. We have heard many speakers repeat that the professional foresters know best, and their decisions should not be subject to any review.

The wilderness bill does put the designation of areas in the hands of the administrators. It names for protection areas that have been so designated, and it provides for future designation by the administrators but subject to public scrutiny and congressional review.

We find a criticism of such review of administrative designations or changes strangely alien to our democratic tradition of checks and balances. We have also heard that these decisions can be left to the local level and are not the business of the people of the United States as a whole. Yet in the past, decisions of this kind have been known to conflict strongly with local public sentiment—sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another. Such a right to appeal to Congress is perhaps the most valuable single provision of the Senate bill to local citizens and to the Nation as a whole regardless of their views on wilderness protection.

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We emphasize, however, that the bill recognizes that the intelligent choice of areas and boundaries depends on the administrators on the land, who know the conditions and all the land management problems involved.

Section 3(a) states that there shall be no change in the administration of any unit of the system, but simply requires that the areas of wilderness be administered in accord with the provisions of this law for the preservation of wilderness and other purposes outlined later. The areas will continue also to serve their purposes as park, forest, or refuge.

Section 3(b) prohibits commercial development, roads, and mechanical transportation in the wilderness. Please note that temporary roads and installations are authorized where required for the administration of the area for the purposes of the act. There has been much misunderstanding on this point. These provisions have been carefully reviewed and re-reviewed by the Forest Service and other bureaus, and revised in the light of their reviews as needed.

Section 3(c)(1), which details a special provision of the act, reads as follows:

> Within national forest areas included in the wilderness system, grazing of livestock and the use of aircraft or motorboats where these practices have already become well established may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. Within national forest areas included in the wilderness system, such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of insects and disease, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable.

Section 3(c)(2) authorizes prospecting, mining, and the establishment of reservoirs and water conservation works when in the best interest of the United States.

Section 3(c)(3) pertains to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, over which there seems to be no dispute. It is one area with regard to which Congress has already taken action.

Section 3(c)(4) assures the same protection of existing grazing and other economic uses in wildlife refuge areas as section 3(c)(1) provides in forests.

Section 3(c)(5) has been misconstrued so frequently that I quote it in full:

> 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.

Section 4(a) defines the membership of the National Wilderness Preservation Council: The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution or their designates, and only three private citizens with knowledge of these matters. Precedent for such a Council already exists in the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Power Commission, although the National Wilderness Preservation Council would have neither the administrative functions nor the final authority exercised by these two commissions. This Council can by no manner or means become a "built-in lobby" as some claim. Its principal members are heads of the Government agencies involved.

Section 4(b)(c) designates the function of the Council, specifying that it shall in no way supersede the administration of any wilderness area, but shall collect data and serve as a clearinghouse on matters per-

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taining to those areas, making an annual report to Congress on them with such recommendations as may be deemed advisable. The Council principally provides an information center and a focus or common meeting for the various administrators of the wilderness areas who are managing lands primarily for some other purpose.

WHY THE WILDERNESS BILL IS NECESSARY

At present the national parks are protected by the act of August 1916 and other miscellaneous laws. In some respects, however, they are still unable to protect some of our finest national parks from unwise pressure from local and other commercial groups, and there is nothing in the present law that now protects national park backcountry wilderness as wilderness.

On the other hand, wilderness areas of our national forests have no protection at all by law, but merely that of administrative regulations which can be altered as easily and as quickly as they were set up. We believe that the Forest Service has done a good job in initiating and protecting these areas. Even the best administrators are human and subject to pressures, and there have been lapses. Changes in the Secretary of Agriculture will occur at frequent intervals in the future, as the political balance of our Nation swings to and fro. The whim of one man could drastically alter any or all of these areas. This is really an undemocratic situation which needs replacement by a fair legal basis.

We heard read yesterday these regulations under which national forest wilderness has so far been preserved, and we were told that these regulations are adequate. They have indeed served a good purpose, but they are administrative only, subject to change by the same administrators who adopted them. They are not based on any law of Congress making wilderness preservation a national policy or giving the Forest Service authority to establish such areas.

The need for the wilderness bill to give such regulations a firm basis has been stated most emphatically by the Forest Service itself—the very agency that wrote and now administers these regulations, the agency our opponents commend so highly. At the July 23, 1958, hearing on the wilderness bill, the spokesman for the Forest Service, Edward C. Crafts, said that the wilderness bill would be desirable legislation because—

> It would give statutory recognition to wilderness areas, would specify procedures for their establishment and modification, and would clarify uses that could be permitted * * *. The bill would recognize sustained yield and multiple use as purposes for which the national forests are to be administered. It would give statutory recognition to recreation and wildlife-habitat resources as two of the multiple-use objectives on the national forests. It would recognize wilderness areas as being one of the purposes for which the national forests were established.

That is what the U.S. Forest Service said.

There is a fundamental national need for wilderness preservation—and thus for the establishment of a national policy and program, which are not now in legal existence and would be provided by the wilderness bill. The fundamental needs for wilderness have been explicit in much of the testimony at this hearing, and have been for the most part admitted by practically all.

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There has, however, been some apparent uncertainty about the need for areas of wilderness in attracting and providing recreation for the tourists who motor to our Western splendor and camp in auto camps. So, we should like to emphasize that the areas of wilderness are important even for these tourists who do not travel inside the wilderness itself. What gives our West attraction is the wilderness—the primeval splendor seen from the highway, the frontier where autoists like to make camp. Destroy the wilderness, criscross it with roads till there is no frontier, no expanse of wilderness, and the tourists might just as well be under the sky in the already developed States to the East.

So there are many needs for this wilderness bill.

We have heard it said repeatedly that wilderness is for a small minority.

What specialized minority? Wilderness dedication is a multiple use in perpetuity. The following multiple or coordinate uses are provided for in wildernes sareas:

1. Wilderness recreation: We might also add re-creation of body and spirit.

2. Watershed (and soil) conservation: This is now the most important use of most national forest lands. There is no flood control substitute for a forest covering on a watershed.

3. Mining: Mining still can take precedence over wilderness if in the national interest as well as over every other coordinate use of our national forests.

4. Grazing: Grazing allotments still exist in wilderness areas and are protected by the wilderness bill.

5. Fish and game habitat protection: For recreation (hunting and fishing) and for the fish and game per se; without wilderness areas in Montana, grizzly bear hunting might be a thing of the past.

6. Science: A control area for research, and a genetic reservoir of unmanaged species and strains of incalculable value to the future.

7. Education: A natural museum for public information about resource values.

8. Conservation reserve of commodity resources for future generations if they must choose to use them.

Wilderness is not just for those who happen to be using it at any given time. The wilderness areas, like our art galleries and museum, are for everyone and anyone.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW

We have heard brought into this hearing numerous comments to the effect that the Wilderness Preservation Act should be held in limbo until the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has an opportunity to report in 1961, and presumably for several additional years more until Congress would have an opportunity to act on their recommendations, and the opponents of wilderness would have another chance to postpone and frustrate a preservation program.

This must be faced for what it is—a delaying action to undermine S. 1123. The wilderness bill is the result of careful studies that have already been made. It is a distinct contribution which will not interfere with the National ORRR, but will, rather enhance it. It will make easier the Commission's studies of wilderness and will provide a mechanism and procedure for carrying out recommendations.

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The wilderness bill establishes statutory recognition of our American wilderness; it establishes no new areas. The ORRRC will set in motion a nationwide inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities. It shall determine the amount, kind, quality, and location of such outdoor recreation resources and opportunities as will be required by the year 1976 and the year 2000.

The ORRR provides an answer for a need quite different from S. 1123. It does not meet the needs provided for in the wilderness bill. On the other hand, the wilderness bill through its central depository of information in the council provides a policy, a program, and a clearinghouse that can aid the work of the Commission.

The ORRR and the wilderness bill were proposed and supported by the same conservationists as companion measures. Proposals to use the one to impede the other are not in the interests of either but are intended by enemies of the wilderness bill to defeat it. If the wilderness bill is not passed, the ORRR Commission will be compelled to deal with problems which the wilderness bill will settle. Wilderness problems and policy would claim an undue amount of attention of the Commission. The wilderness bill is designed to meet the problems of today; the ORRR is to prepare for the problems of tomorrow. We, the supporters of the wilderness bill, thus feel that the ORRR is no justification for delaying passage of S. 1123, and we warn our legislators especially against the plausibility of this insidious and specious argument.

WHAT THE BILL WOULD DO IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The wilderness bill would affect 5 to 6 percent of the area of the State of Washington—a smaller acreage than in most other Western States—less than one-third of the acreage affected in Arizona, half that in Montana, California, or Wyoming, and one-sixth of that in Alaska. Even Nevada would have more land protected than Washington, and yet our wilderness is the finest of all. Our 2½ million acres are certainly not excessive.

The areas affected in our State would be:

1. Mount Rainier and Olympic National Parks.
2. There are no Forest Service wilderness areas in Washington.
3. Two wild areas which have not been a matter of controversy at this hearing.
4. Part or all of the North Cascades primitive area. This is a controversial matter. We have heard that inclusion of the North Cascades primitive area in the wilderness system would result in serious loss of school revenues in Whatcom County. Even at present, however, Whatcom County schools derive not a single dollar from this area, for the Forest Service does not permit logging in primitive areas. We are glad that Mr. Arnason expressed the support of the people of Whatcom County for the present policies of the Forest Service in that area. We believe that most of the controversy on this matter arises from a lack of understanding of the provisions of the wilderness bill on primitive areas, and we urge close study of its text.
5. Three Indian reservation areas which have not been a matter of controversy at this hearing.

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6. New areas of wilderness created by this bill—None. Much has been said about the wilderness bill locking out the ordinary tourist, and reducing the income of the tourist industry. The fact is that we have just begun to appreciate the importance of wilderness to tourism. Only a few hundred persons visited the incredibly rugged North Cascades primitive area last year, it is true, but what of the other side of the picture? Consider Olympic National Park, another unit of the system. Last year, it had more than 1 million visitors. Of these 200,000, or almost 20 percent (not one-half of 1 percent) used the trail systems, and over 49,000 made pack trips of more than 1 day, far back into the wilderness. When the tourist looks out into the wilderness core of the park from Hurricane Ridge, he sees seemingly limitless expanses of primeval wilderness, undefiled. Even though he may never leave his car, he has gone to Hurricane Ridge specifically because he appreciates the wilderness; here he has come, just to look at it. Without the wilderness, few indeed would travel halfway across the country to Olympic National Park for just another view of patch-cut slopes and muddy streams. He can see these anywhere.

So it is—or should be at every one of these areas. The tourist approaches the periphery, and marvels. He parks at or near the edge of the wilderness areas, and hikes into them as far as he is inclined—1 mile or a few. But if he is not careful, he will soon be out again. These are not large areas. We understand that no point in our State is 20 miles from a road.

We believe that this bill has the overwhelming support of the people of our State—certainly enough to influence strongly our State legislature. A few small citizens' groups have been influenced by the half-knowledge of the commercial groups mentioned yesterday by Mr. Heacox of Weyerhauser Co. But nearly all of the opponents of the bill are spokesmen for commercial interests and commercial groups. Favoring the bill are outdoor clubs, the Audubon Society chapters, and other nature groups, garden clubs, sportsmens' organizations, labor organizations, and many others. The president of the Western Motor Club, with 35,000 members in our State, has filed a statement favoring the bill. Individuals from all walks of life have told you how they feel about the bill. Only one person from our State, testifying as an individual rather than as a spokesman for an organization, has opposed this bill (as of last night), and he is a retired commercial forester. There are many people in our State who are not yet informed of the exact provisions of the wilderness bill, but there is little doubt that of those who understand the functions of the bill, its support is overwhelming. We, in Washington, need this bill more than the people of any other State. We urge its immediate enactment.

WE CAN AFFORD WILDERNESS

We do not feel that the various commodity groups have offered just cause for opposing this bill. We have been offered generalizations about the devastating effects on national and local economies, but these have been nothing more than generalizations. The facts do not support predictions of a timber famine. The commodity consumption of lumber has dropped over the years from 41 billion board feet in 1900 to 33.3 board feet in 1958.

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In contrast with the population explosion of the 20th century, we have seen a steady decline in per capita consumption of lumber. We have seen a decline in lumber use per dwelling unit in the United States and an intensified campaign by the aluminum industries to take away markets that have traditionally belonged to lumber. We have seen in the Pacific Northwest tremendous increases in inventories over those taken 25 years ago. We should shortly see growth catch up with cut in the Northwest. In the South growth exceeds cut by 31 percent.

Permit us to emphasize this more thoroughly by quoting from a speech made in Mobile, Ala., March 9, 1959, by the president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association:

> Those who have analyzed the situation closely suggest that our danger is more an oversupply, rather than a undersupply of timber. "I suggest," said the NLMA president, the situation demands a comprehensive, carefully considered 10-year plan to cover the entire era during which our industry will be called upon to prove its worth or be prepared to accept the role of a second-class power in the building products field.

According to the press release on this speech, the president of NLMA continued as follows:

> Recent studies show that the industry has adequate supplies of timber to meet all present needs. Every indication,

he continued,

> points to more than adequate supplies for all future needs.

In the same speech the president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association went on to quote McKinsey and Co., a consulting firm that made an exhaustive study of lumber trends for the timber industry:

> The traditional acceptance and use of lumber have been weakened in many of its major markets. For a number of reasons—supply, prices, and changes in consumer preference—competitive materials have made significant inroads. By any standard—industrial production, construction activity, or population growth—lumber consumption has not kept pace with our expanding economy.
>
> What has happened since then (1955, when the McKinsey consultants made their exhaustive study)? More than enough to confirm the McKinsey warning that our past market losses are only an indication of things to come.

We can only conclude that there is no need to glut the wood market with wood from our wilderness areas.

CONCLUSION

Finally, we think it important to define clearly for our Senators and Representatives what we see as the true issue. There can no longer be any doubt in the minds of the people what this issue is, and it will become more and more a matter of deep concern, we are sure. John Osseward opened this hearing with a clear statement of this issue, and we wish to close our case with the same emphasis.

The magazine The Living Wilderness recently pointed out that—

> one long-experienced Federal official remarked with regard to the evidence of the field hearings in the West last November that those who have a commercial interest in making use of the wilderness lands, either now or in a future that they anticipate, are opposed to the bill, while the rest of the interested public seems overwhelmingly in favor of it.

We ourselves see that again in this hearing. It seems to do no good to insist that these interests will not in fact be damaged by this bill's

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policy or program. They continue to oppose it, anyhow, and their opposition thus insisted upon is actually a most impressive demonstration of a real need for the protection that this legislation will afford.

John Osseward quoted the noted national conservation leader, Ira N. Gabrielson, former chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service, as saying that this is needed legislation—

to establish a congressional policy and program that will preserve some of our land in its natural wildness.

He said:

It affects only about 2½ percent of our land as now drafted and introduced avoids interference with other programs and existing interests. There is no sound public reason why the present bill, S. 1123 and companion measures in the House, should not be enacted.

He went on to say:

Nevertheless we have a fight on our hands. We may as well recognize it. The fight is not against any interests who will be damaged by the proposed bill, but rather it is against the interests who have hopes of raiding the few remaining areas of wilderness for their own purposes whenever the future may offer them a chance.

The very fact that livestock, lumber, and other commercial interests are so ruthlessly fighting this bill is evidence that they are actually opposed to reasonable safeguards for any public areas. Their pious words for wilderness are forgotten when they face a practical program to preserve it.

Dr. Gabrielson said emphatically:

I know that some of the chief proponents of this wilderness bill have hoped to avoid controversy and have done everything possible to design a measure that meets valid objections. This is a good way to plan and develop a sound public program. But I have said from the beginning that we need not kid ourselves. The same interests that have been trying to raid public lands for their purposes are going to fight any program for more effective protection.

We should start here and now—

He concluded:

to see that all the people of the United States understand the issues at stake.

That is the way we opened our case at this hearing, Mr. Chairman, and that is the way we conclude. We certainly appreciate your interest and the way in which you have conducted this hearing.

To you and Senator Magnuson and to Senator Moss and the staff, we express our gratitude for so well managed a hearing here in Seattle. We hope that we have established our case in your minds and that you will see that the wilderness bill is reported out favorably by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs soon. And we don't mean any watered down, weakened version of the bill, nor any substitution of pious declarations in ineffective resolutions. What we urge is the prompt enactment of the carefully designed, revised, and perfected bill S. 1123.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Zalesky. Mr. Glascock, do you wish to comment on anything briefly?

Mr. GLASCOCK. No, Senator Jackson. I hadn't understood that this would be a debate and I don't think anything is to be gained by it.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. I just want to be fair, because I think you only took about 5 or 6 minutes. I just wanted to give you additional opportunity. Now I will ask some questions, if you don't mind.

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I did not detect any comment here during the hearings as to what should be done with reference to wilderness areas in either the Olympic National Park or Rainier National Park. Now, they both come under the bill. Do you wish to comment on that, Mr. Zalesky?

Mr. ZALESKY. Well, I think, as the bill provides, that this is up to the determination of the Secretary of the Interior.

Senator JACKSON. He has 10 years.

Mr. ZALESKY. Right. He has 10 years in which to do this. We certainly have hopes that there are regions within Olympic National Park, which we felt from the very beginning was a wilderness park or should have been a wilderness park, although it is not, as I understand it, sir, written into any bill enacting the park, but we have hopes that much of this area of Olympic National Park would remain, as I say, a wilderness-type park. Now, I think that this is important. As I was not able to do because of cutting down the time——

Senator JACKSON. The fact was that it wasn't brought out during the hearings on either side. This is not being critical; I am merely asking the question.

Mr. ZALESKY. I realize that, sir, and mine was not to take offense to any remarks you have made.

Senator JACKSON. Any questions I may ask may not necessarily represent my point of view. It is like "Meet the Press," you know.

Mr. GLASCOCK. Senator, may I comment on that?

Mr. ZALESKY. I would like to just finish up.

Senator JACKSON. I am trying to be fair and I just want to get as much information as I can out in the hearings and I think both sides will agree that is the proper thing to do when you are trying to preside as chairman, I have tried to be objective here about this.

Excuse me, you go ahead and finish.

Mr. ZALESKY. I would just like to say this: That we have seen a great use of the backcountry of Olympic National Park, of people back-packing into it. For last year, 50,000 people, approximately that, I think 49,000-and-some-odd people, went into the backcountry of Olympic National Park for 1 day, for more than 1 day, and this figure for people that went on the trail is considerably more. This I think is what would happen if the wilderness bill was passed to our national forest areas, too, for this would give a new type of recognition to lands that do not have this recognition now and would encourage people to travel within these areas. This is the hope that we have with the wilderness bill.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I would like to call your attention, Senator, to the fact that the association that I work for, Western Forestry & Conservation Association, introduced into the record a list of specific objections to the bill, which includes the following: The bill would require the Secretary of the Interior within 10 years to decide for all time what additional areas in the national parks will be needed for development with roads, for family recreation. Only 10 percent of the 24 million acres is now so developed, and I would submit to you that that is an awesome task in predicting future needs. It just seems highly unrealistic to put the burden on the Secretary of the Interior to decide within 10 years what areas are going to be needed for development for roads and campgrounds for the family recreationist.

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Now, my statistics concerning the portions of the national parks that are so developed are contained in a publication, 1957, I believe, entitled "National Park Wilderness," in which the Director of the Park Service says that 90 percent of the acreage of the national parks still would qualify under the reasonable definition of wilderness, and in other parts of that same statement, he says that their policy is generally to keep roads out of these undeveloped areas, so that puts the thing somewhat in perspective in regard to the national parks, most of which are in the West.

Senator JACKSON. Did you wish to comment? We are still on the same point.

Mr. ZALESKY. Yes. He says the burden will be on the Secretary of Interior, and this is true to a degree, but I don't think that the entire burden is going to be on his shoulders, because this is subject to review by Congress and it is subject to review by the people through their Congressmen.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I would like to submit that that is an antifamily recreation provision, and I don't think that it bids well for the fast-exploding population of our country that is going to have to have more and more leisure time and are going to need more and more campgrounds and trailer accommodations for their summer vacations or weekends or just 1-day trips to the forest.

Senator JACKSON. Well, wouldn't it be good, though, in the national parks to have some general plan, that is——

Mr. GLASCOCK. I think that would be good.

Senator JACKSON. That is to determine what areas will be opened so that people can come in to a national park, that is, have access by roads, and what areas shall be excluded from roads? I think we can all agree, you don't want roads crisscrossing parks; at least I don't. On the other hand, I am not in favor of the proposition that you shouldn't have any roads in. I think this is a question of reasonableness. I do believe that people certainly in all walks of life should have an opportunity to take advantage of it as best you can consistent with the maintenance of some of the very fine primitive conditions that exist in these parks.

Mr. GLASCOCK. We believe that the act of 1916 adequately provides for the decisions which are necessary as to the planning of the national parks.

Mr. STONG. After the determination is made at the conclusion of the 10-year period that certain areas are to be for service facilities and roads and the balance to be wilderness, am I correct that under the provision for modifications the Park Service could subsequently modify this determination, hold a hearing, and file it with Congress for 120 days, and thereby provide greater facilities?

Mr. GLASCOCK. Mr. Stong, my reading of it, of course, has probably been much more limited than your own. However, I believe that the units of the national park system, the modifications of those to be subject to review of the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the provisions that you have for changing boundaries on the national forests, do not apply in parallel fashion to the national parks.

Senator JACKSON. Well, now, wait a minute. Do you mean that on the national forests they would not be submitted to Congress?

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Mr. GLASCOCK. In the national forests it has been stated many times during these hearings that there is no administrative changes, and as Mr. Bates said, the wilderness areas reviews are subject to the Secretary of the Interior—I mean Secretary of Agriculture, and the changes in the boundaries for smaller areas, wild areas, to the Chief of the Forest Service.

Senator JACKSON. Well, how about (f) on page 11 of the bill? That is a general provision.

Any proposed additions to, modification of, or elimination from any area of wilderness established in accordance with this act, and any proposed addition or elimination of any unit to or from the wilderness system, shall be made only after not less than 90 days' public notice and the holding of a public hearing, if there is a demand for such a hearing, and shall be reported with map and description to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, or other official or officials having jurisdiction over the lands involved and shall take effect upon the expiration of the first period of 120 calendar days, of continuous session of Congress, following the date on which the report is received by Congress; but only if during this period there has not been passed by Congress a concurrent resolution opposing such proposed addition, modification, or elimination: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall restrict or affect the authority of officials of the United States, acting pursuant to other law, to establish in the manner prescribed by such law, areas of the national park system, or to make additions, modifications, or elimintions from any area of such national park system pursuant to such authority.

Well, that pertains to existing law, like at any time the Secretary of the Interior may add to the Olympic National Park, but that stems from authority passed in a prior Congress setting up the Olympic National Park. I believe that is correct. There is still some outstanding acreage that can be added. But doesn't this—again I am just trying to be factual, because I think the procedures are important here and I am going to come to that question in a minute—doesn't that seem to give to Congress a veto over both?

Mr. ZALESKY. I would think so.

Senator JACKSON. I think it should. I think it ought to apply to both; at least I understood it would.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I think it does.

Mr. ZALESKY. I think so. I think in the national forests, sir, that this is an administrative function but, as you have pointed out, this is subject to review by Congress.

Senator JACKSON. Let's keep the parks out for a minute and I want to ask questions in the other area, because in the total listed here for the State of Washington, excluding the pending Glacier Peak Area, figures I have represent 2,372,472 acres made up of the eight areas. You have seen the list; we don't need to run through that, other than to point out that 896,599 pertains to the Olympic National Park. Mount Rainier has 241,782; that runs it over a million.

Now, the largest area involved is the proposed North Cascade Primitive Area, which, according to the figures given me, is 801,000. At least that is the last estimate. Now, isn't it true that the rest of it pertains to the two Indian reservaions and the Goat Rocks Wild Area and the Mount Adams Wild Area? They are down in the southern part of the State in the Gifford Pinchot Area.

Now, let me just ask a couple of questions. Let's exclude the national parks for a moment, because as far as any commercial use there, that is out. What is wrong with including the Indian reservations if

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the Indians, as it is provided in this bill, give consent? I must be frank to say that I can't quite imagine the Indians giving consent, knowing that they go into these matters rather thoroughly and over long periods of time. I may be wrong.

Mr. GLASCOCK. If you had a tract of wild land, would you like to have legislation which, even at your consent, would predesignate what use shall be made of that land? It seems to me that that violates a basic premise of the right to own property.

Senator JACKSON. Well, no, if you get consent. I mean they have to give consent.

Mr. GLASCOCK. The consent that was given by one Indian in regard to his particular allotment or property might be something that would be carried down to his relatives or his heirs. It seems to me that you get into a very difficult matter of law there, and I would just like to remind the committee that at the hearing in Bend on November 7, Senator Neuberger said that he would do everything that he could to see that the Indian lands were removed from the bill, that he didn't think that the Indian lands should be included in the bill. And I think that you will find that his first statement this year in regard to S. 1123 makes that same representation.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I was just wondering if proper legal consent—I am not talking about any shenanigans or anything, but if the Indians, and they may have a motive, I don't know, in a given place they may desire or may feel that they can get revenue from recreational opportunities, don't you see? I don't know, but if they want to do it, though, why shouldn't they be given the right?

Mr. GLASCOCK. They can keep it preserved as wilderness administratively on their own land under existing law, if they so desire.

Mr. ZALESKY. I think, sir, the bill says that this can be by recommendation or consent of the tribes involved.

Senator JACKSON. Well, a recommendation implies consent, because they wouldn't recommend——

Mr. ZALESKY. It implies more than consent.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I don't want to represent that the Indians who opposed the inclusion of their lands last year were misinformed about what the bill would do; I merely say that it is a poor precedent to set for the legislation to provide certain use for private lands.

Senator JACKSON. Anyway, I don't think it is a real big issue. I'm referring now again to this immediate area, to this State. What you are really talking about in the hearings here in opposition, is it not, were two areas: one the Glacier Peak Area; and the other is the North Cascade Primitive Area. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. GLASCOCK. I would go along with that, with this amendment: I would say that you have to consider the possible expansion of the system in the State of Washington and all the other States that have undeveloped Federal lands, because of the sanction that is contained in this bill.

Senator JACKSON. If we can stick to this statement. The reason we have these regional hearings, and I think it is proper, is so we know what we are talking about in the subject matter. One of the things that disturbed me in this in the original form was a rather indefinite picture that existed, and no one was quite sure what we were talking

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about; and, therefore, the committee felt unanimously that, you see, we ought to deal with it State by State and go into it thoroughly.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I think the way this legislation is drafted, it is very difficult, too, for most people to understand precisely what it does. It is very complex.

Senator JACKSON. Well, now, is that true? What part of it? We have a situation now where, as I understand the law, the law today is to the effect that the Secretary of Agriculture can set up a primitive area pursuant to Executive order any time he so desires.

Mr. GLASCOCK. A wilderness area.

Senator JACKSON. Wilderness or primitive area. Well, then, you get into a matter of semantics, but the wilderness area includes, or can include, the primitive areas. Isn't that a fact? I mean the whole area under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, is subject, where they make the finding, to setting up of such a unit.

Mr. GLASCOCK. No question about it.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I mean then if there is anything that is vague, it embraces the whole area. Now, I wonder, this is what I would like to get, and I think it is very important.

Mr. GLASCOCK. Does the bill change that, Senator?

Senator JACKSON. No; it doesn't change it, but I don't think it is too pertinent to point out that it does provide certain procedures here where Congress will have an opportunity to take a look at it.

Mr. GLASCOCK. Administrative procedures, or what type of procedures?

Senator JACKSON. It provides for administrative procedure.

Mr. GLASCOCK. That is a good point, I think, that needs to be brought out, because it has been represented that there is no change in administrative procedures under this bill, but there is some change, isn't there?

Senator JACKSON. Well, now, let's just talk about procedure and then we will get to the substance. Are you satisfied with the procedures under the Executive order which the Forest Service operates under today?

Mr. GLASCOCK. Are you speaking to me?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, to you first.

Mr. GLASCOCK. In all of this extemporaneous questioning and answering, I think it has to be stressed that I am speaking as an individual and not representing other people.

Senator JACKSON. Both of you, or any way you want, can speak in an individual capacity. I am sure that is a fair request and it will be understood for the record.

Mr. GLASCOCK. There may be many people——

Senator JACKSON. I understand and you may want to modify your position.

Mr. GLASCOCK. But I would say that I am entirely satisfied with the Executive order under which the national forests are operated and the act under which they were created.

Senator JACKSON. All right, then what would be wrong then in simply writing into this bill the procedures that are now being utilized and giving to the Congress the authority to review those decisions?

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Mr. GLASCOCK. I think that would be a much more direct approach and a much more effective way to do a single purpose. If your purpose is to add an additional cloak of protection around carefully selected wilderness areas, I think you have to get right at that problem and not bring in all these other things. The first step would be to eliminate from any legislation, if it is found that there is need for legislation, these lands that don't apply——

Senator JACKSON. What I am trying to pursue here——

Mr. GLASCOCK. And concentrate on the national forest lands and see whether or not wilderness legislation is needed for national forest lands.

Senator JACKSON. Well, let me just ask this question: In order to answer that one you have to first find out whether your procedures are sound administratively. What I want to get from you is the best kind of procedure so that a decision that is to be made can be thoroughly and properly reviewed. One of the greatest problems in government today, from the standpoint of the Federal Government, is the administration of rules and regulations by departments, administrative procedures. It is difficult indeed to get justice sometimes under existing procedures, and we have been looking, and scholars have been studying for a long time to find the best method in order to be fair and just to all sides.

Now, I think the procedural provisions in whatever legislation may or may not be enacted are very important. That is why I am asking these questions.

Mr. GLASCOCK. May I submit in that regard that I wonder whether legislation of this type is designed to establish policy or is it designed to go into the administrative field, and if it is going into the administrative field, what is the need for it when we already have administrative machinery?

Senator JACKSON. Well, I understand that the objection that is made from a policy standpoint today is that once an administrative decision has been made on a wilderness area, it can be changed at any time without the matter being submitted to Congress one way or the other. What is wrong, if a decision is properly arrived at setting up an area, that it be protected by statute?

Mr. GLASCOCK. Well now, I believe that the——

Senator JACKSON. So that you have congressional control over it. In other words, it is set up. Set up the wilderness area and then it is provided that that area shall continue to exist and it cannot be increased or decreased without complying with the procedure provided in this bill, which involves, among other things, a hearing, 90 days' notice, submission to Congress, and that it be there for 120 days, and if Congress fails to act, then it automatically goes into effect; while Congress is in session, 120 days of time when the Congress is in session.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I think the most important thing of all is to find out how these areas can be selected so that they are areas primarily of wilderness character, and in order to do that, it seems to me that you have to have a degree of administrative flexibility, because a review of the values cannot be made for all time, can it?

Senator JACKSON. Well, no. There is nothing infallible about any of us.

Mr. GLASCOCK. No.

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Senator JACKSON. If we were all infallible all these bills would pass by unanimous vote.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I can't see what the representations are about that say that the Forest Service, or imply that the Forest Service is not giving adequate public hearings under existing procedure in the reclassification of these primitive areas. There is always a public hearing if there is a demand for one; the Forest Service regulations state that.

Senator JACKSON. You are satisfied with the Forest Service procedure?

Mr. GLASCOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What is wrong with a congressional review of those procedures?

Mr. GLASCOCK. Why, I would think there wouldn't be anything wrong with that.

Senator JACKSON. I want to be sincere about this; I am trying to find out whether the procedures are sound in this bill. What if we incorporated by law the procedures that are now applicable by Executive order in the Forest Service and added one stipulation that there be a congressional review? In other words, it is possible that you might not want to agree with what the Forest Service has recommended, or people on the other side might oppose it, and Congress would have an opportunity to act on it.

Mr. GLASCOCK. Senator, I think that is a very interesting suggestion and I think that should be explored.

Senator JACKSON. I am not asking you to give a final statement on the thing today.

Mr. GLASCOCK. Speaking personally, I think that it is a different approach than has been so far taken, and I think we are at a dead end in this bill here under the present language, because of the extremely complex nature of it.

Senator JACKSON. The thing that I am wondering about, I am just wondering if existing procedures cannot be improved, under which the Forest Service makes decisions, so that maybe a more thorough consideration can be given in a decision that they will have to make on setting up primitive areas.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I wonder if the first consideration there should be not what the record is in regard to what has happened under the present setup. In 1938 the Forest Service had an acreage of approximately 14,200,000 acres of wilderness reservations. They now have an acreage of 13.9 million, 400,000 acres having been transferred to the National Park Service, which actually is a net increase over what they had in 1938, in spite of the fact that during that time we have had all this tremendous demand for various different uses in the forests. It seems to me the record is quite good under existing procedure.

Senator JACKSON. All right then, but what is the objection to protecting those sound decisions by statute?

Mr. ZALESKY. May I comment?

Mr. GLASCOCK. If it is just protection, that is one thing.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I mean so that people——

Mr. GLASCOCK. There are provisions in this bill that do much more than protect existing dedications of wilderness.

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Mr. ZALESKY. I was only going to say that this is my personal opinion and represents nobody's view but my own, but I think that the, say, the forest industries should probably grab at such an action by Congress to review this.

Now, this is why I believe this: I certainly feel that the Forest Service, when they have set aside these areas by their administrative decision and subject to the review of the Congress, are going to be much more careful in the areas that they set aside, and instead of, say, setting more areas aside than under the other administrative rules, this just might possibly set less area aside.

Senator JACKSON. What I would like to suggest here to both parties is to give some thought to these questions. I am not asking you to give a final decision today; you may want to think about it a little more on procedures. I think that it is possible that we could improve the procedures both in this bill and under existing Executive order as it affects the Forest Service, because that seems to be the heart of the problem. We get into the parks, that is already set up by statute. I don't think the same problem exists as far as this hearing is concerned.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I really believe that it is a mistake to leave the impression at these hearings that the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission is not going to go into this field and make some recommendations, because I believe that if this committee will ask that commission that very question, they will say that they are, they do plan to go into that field; and to quote the act, they are to determine the types and locations of such resources and opportunities which will be required by present and future generations.

Senator JACKSON. Well then, what objection would there be if that is the point—I mean we can argue this point; there is no necessity of it, that is a matter that we can ascertain—but what would be the objection then to freeze by statute all of the existing wilderness areas and maintain the status quo until the Commission has acted?

Mr. GLASCOCK. I don't think there is any need for hasty action in these areas.

Senator JACKSON. That is not my question. My question is: If the Commission is going to review it, it has to be there to review.

Mr. GLASCOCK. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. What is wrong then to freeze by statute so that they cannot be changed until the commission has had an opportunity to act?

Mr. GLASCOCK. What you are saying basically is that the reclassifications of the 8¼ million acres of primitive areas to be halted until after this study—is that what you mean?

Senator JACKSON. I am saying that the ones that are already set up. I am not saying this should be done, I am just asking the question.

Mr. GLASCOCK. The ones—what do you mean, the wilderness areas or primitive areas?

Senator JACKSON. Wilderness and primitive.

Mr. GLASCOCK. There is a difference between the two.

Senator JACKSON. I understand, but the way the Forest Service operates, when they set up a wilderness area it can include a primitive area as well. This bill is more definitive in dealing with this subject, but I am talking about—let's just talk about the State of Washington. What about the North Cascade primitive area? Now, while that has

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not been finalized, I do not believe—it is merely in the pending state, is it not?

Mr. ZALESKY. It is my understanding——

Mr. GLASCOCK. A hearing is scheduled for October, the date of which has not been announced, to my knowledge.

Senator JACKSON. Let me ask the Forest Service. Just a minute.

Mr. W. E. BATES. The October hearing relates to the Glacier Peak area. The North Cascade primitive area was one designated under Regulation L-20 and it will be reexamined and given wilderness area classification after examination, advertising and public hearing.

Senator JACKSON. When is that contemplated?

Mr. BATES. Well, the field studies, I believe, have been started to reexamine the area. Just when it will be held I cannot say, but sometime in the next year or two, I presume.

Senator JACKSON. Now, and the Glacier Peak, what is the Glacier Peak proposal?

Mr. BATES. The Glacier Peak proposal is one to give wilderness area status to approximately 423,000 acres.

Senator JACKSON. That is the proposal on which you will hold a hearing?

Mr. BATES. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. It is not a decision yet?

Mr. BATES. Correct.

Senator JACKSON. And then it will go through the regular steps on up to the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. BATES. That is right, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Let me ask the opponents here on this: Mr. Glascock, what is the position of your group on the Mount Adams wilderness area? That is in the national forest.

Mr. GLASCOCK. You mean the association that I work for, Senator?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. GLASCOCK. The association that I work for is westernwide in scope. We have not taken a position on any of these local matters. We deal with matters of forest policy which are of common significance to all of the Western States. However, there are organizations represented here who perhaps could help you on that, answer your question.

Senator JACKSON. Well, what I am getting at is that there seems to be general approval on the part of the industry in the way in which the Forest Service sets up the wild or the wilderness areas.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I think that is correct.

Senator JACKSON. And if this is true, then what I was getting at, what objection is there to provide some protection by statute for the valid decisions made?

Mr. GLASCOCK. When is a decision valid, Senator? When have you studied for all time the values which the future populations are going to see in these areas?

Senator JACKSON. Well, I think it is—of course, that is an entirely proper statement. The court of last resort under our system of government is the Congress, and you can't bind future Congresses, but what you can do is to provide the best possible protection that can be provided, and that is to retain in the people, that is the Government, the authority to make changes. Under the park setup—and I think

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this is absolutely sound—I think it would be wrong to set up a national park by Executive order. It is true we have delegated to the President to set up monuments up to a certain size by Executive order, but I think it would be wrong, and I am sure you would agree, to set up a national park which could be in perpetuity, depending on what future Congresses would do, it would be wrong to set it up by Executive order.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I certainly——

Senator JACKSON. Now, what I am leading up to is, in a wilderness area, you are providing for regulations that are far more stringent than apply in a national park, is that right?

Mr. GLASCOCK. In some respects. However, you can't hunt on the national parks. There is no restriction against hunting on the wilderness.

Senator JACKSON. I am talking about ingress and egress. That is true, you can hunt in wilderness areas, but if it is part of a refuge they would prohibit you. But I mean isn't it true that, for instance, I mean roads and so on will be restricted and other uses made, and I think this is true generally in the Forest Service wilderness areas. Is this not correct?

Mr. BATES. Relating to hunting and fishing?

Senator JACKSON. Well, do you permit hunting and fishing in wilderness areas?

Mr. BATES. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. But outside of that you restrict roads and so on, do you not?

Mr. BATES. That is right.

Mr. GLASCOCK. However, that is administratively they restrict roads; they don't have a law against roads now in the wilderness areas.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I know, but here is my reasoning; maybe it is not sound but I want to submit it. In a national park there are obvious restrictions that apply, such as the multiple commercial use in the park. Within the park they can make their own regulations as to roads, and so on. We do that by appropriation, what money we give them. Now, in setting up national parks, we have insisted that Congress act, and it pertains to areas that are restricted. What is wrong then with congressional legislation in an area where there is at least equal restrictions, namely, setting up of a wilderness area, if it first is sound?

Mr. GLASCOCK. I would answer that in this way: I believe that the first prerequisite of any legislation is need, and I think that if there is a need for change it should be demonstrated. I don't think the record of the administration of these areas shows at all that there is a need for a change, and I will tell you what I feel.

Senator JACKSON. You see what I am getting at. I am not getting into the question of whether there is or isn't; I am only going to the basic approach. You have to decide that first.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I fear this: that if you restrict the Forest Service in its determination, selection of these areas and continual review of these areas, that wilderness areas on the national forests will not endure as long as if the Forest Service retains the administrative prerogatives which they now have. Why? Because if you don't have the very best selectivity of these wilderness areas they are going

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to get in the way a lot sooner of these exploding human populations that I spoke about previously; the desire for outdoor recreation; those areas are going to, if they are not carefully selected and continually reviewed, it seems to me they are going to—the organized motoring public is going to be their biggest enemy.

Senator JACKSON. Well, what I am trying to get at is that I for one would feel very strongly that in setting up a wilderness or primitive area that you would need competent professional help. I don't believe I am competent. I forgot, I should testify here. I have hiked all over these areas and up in the Glacier Peak area and through the Olympics and so on, but I don't feel I am competent to make a decision from a purely professional standpoint as to what areas should be included. I think I am competent at times to use some judgment from a congressional standpoint as to what should be done, but what is wrong with the procedure that requires that Congress have something to say about the setting up of a wilderness or primitive area?

Mr. GLASCOCK. I believe that if the commission demonstrates that wilderness will be better protected in the long run and that there really is a need for a congressional cloak or protection around these areas, I believe that it will receive very careful review by the people that I represent.

Senator JACKSON. What if the Forest Service—let me put it this way: How would you feel if the Forest Service were including vast areas that you didn't like. Would you then feel that Congress should have the authority in these matters?

Mr. GLASCOCK. Well, I could answer that by saying that it has already been represented at these hearings and those last fall that the decision at Three Sisters, the reclassification of Three Sisters was a case in point of why we need the wilderness bill, and yet in the same breath it was said that this area makes no administrative changes. Now, either the wilderness bill does make administrative changes or it doesn't, one or the other, but it seems to me with this Wilderness Preservation Council that is in this bill, and there have been very few changes in that council in the revisions of this bill, persistent inclusion of citizens interested in wilderness, there could be a complete frustration in my opinion of the Forest Service reclassification of these primitive areas.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I am not so sure this council is so important, but what concerns me is what is wrong with Congress using the same careful thoughtful consideration in preserving and setting up a wilderness area that is required of Congress in setting up a national park? What is wrong with it?

Mr. GLASCOCK. I would like to answer that statement as I just did. I really feel it is an interesting idea and it should be studied, and I think if that could be a proposal worked out afresh along those lines, we would give it very close consideration. I would like to see that done.

Senator JACKSON. I wish you would. I am not trying to press you for an answer now, but I wish you would give some thought to that; and I think that we may not be as far apart here, I mean opposing groups in some of these things, if we can just sit down and reason this thing out and try to get, first of all, the best possible procedure that will be fair to all of the public, and that includes big business

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as well. I am not one who is opposed to big business just because they are big, and I think all groups should have a chance to present their case, and I hope that we would have procedures where people who are fair and just can listen to all sides and make a decision without any fear of recrimination; and I feel that there is an opportunity here to work out a decent procedural setup that may be even better than what you have now. It is possible that Forest Service would feel that improvements could be made on it, but I don't think it is dangerous to leave to the Congress some final say on this, because as someone mentioned here a moment ago, it might be helpful that when the executive agencies know that their views are going to be scrutinized very carefully that they will make sure that they have considered every possible element that goes into making a just decision.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I think that one of the tests that we would give to any such new proposal would be whether or not it would do as good a job in preserving wilderness as the current setup.

Senator JACKSON. Well, let's just start from the point of taking your current setup enacted into law and give to Congress the right to say whether they made a mistake.

Mr. GLASCOCK. It is an interesting idea, Senator. I would hope that when you draft, or crystallize such an idea that that legislation would not represent or imply that the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical use and enjoyment by the people are best served by the maintenance of areas as wilderness. We in our group, our association, do not believe that is true. We believe that that is a pretty blanket, all inclusive statement. Most of these purposes are best served by some form of management.

Senator JACKSON. Well, but there are some areas, certainly, that should be left in their wild, primitive state, shouldn't they?

Mr. GLASCOCK. No question about it.

Senator JACKSON. The question is how much. Why can't we have good procedures where Congress can have the last say so on this? I think the day may come, you see—you get yourself in a very difficult—I don't mean you, but I mean a group can get themselves in a very difficult position where if they for one purpose say Congress shouldn't review a matter and for another they should, you see, and I know that Congress makes a lot of mistakes and it is a burden on Congress to have to review some of these matters. On the other hand, I think that if the Forest Service is doing a good job and they have the experience and the talent and the know-how, as I think they do have, I have great respect for the integrity of the Forest Service and the people that are in it, if they are doing a good job, and they have that ability to make these decisions, it certainly wouldn't do any harm that Congress would have the final say so on it. In other words, they make the recommendations; they study it carefully; they review it and Congress retains at all times a right to pass judgment on a decision they have made. They come to Congress, all the executive agencies do, each year for funds.

Mr. GLASCOCK. You are not representing that the bill, the present legislation, does precisely what you are talking about, though, are you?

Senator JACKSON. No, I am not saying that it does or it doesn't.

Mr. ZALESKY. I think it does, sir.

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Senator JACKSON. It covers a lot of it. Well, I don't know what procedures, because I don't have this information, Mr. Zalesky, I don't know what the specific procedures are today of the Forest Service in setting these things up. I know what is in this bill, but what I don't know is what the procedures are of the Forest Service. We can inquire about it. I don't think they are far apart, frankly.

Mr. ZALESKY. They are not; they are very close here, the U-1 regulations and the U-2 regulations on this, and they would do nothing that is contrary to the bill except, as you say, with this judicious review of the Congress.

Mr. GLASCOCK. I was just going to say that the Forest Service has given the strongest opposition to the inclusion of a wilderness council and to some of the lack of flexibility in forest protection measures, which Senator Neuberger, on the floor of Congress this year, has said that he believes that their objections should be given careful study, and I certainly agree with that.

And one final thing I would like to thank you, Senator, for your most objective attitude in pursuance of this hearing. I am convinced that you are honestly attempting to resolve a difficult problem.

Senator JACKSON. Well, thank you very much. I was just about to compliment the witnesses here, the proponents and the opponents and those that are inbetween, and the gentleman from Camano Island that provided us humor at a difficult time, for the fine way in which they presented it, and I hope and trust that all those who wanted to be heard have had that opportunity. As previously indicated, you will have—is 2 weeks satisfactory?—that should be—to submit statements. Without objection then, you will have 2 weeks to submit any additional statements or comments you wish to make.

And I do want to thank each and all for their patience in waiting these 2 days and making their statements, and the fine way in which the testimony has been offered. Thank you.

At the request of the National Congress of American Indians, a resolution on the wilderness bill passed by that group at their convention in Missoula, Mont., September 19, 1958, will be included in the record.

RESOLUTION 37

Be it resolved, That the NCAI request the forthcoming 86th Congress to require the consent of the Indian tribe or band affected prior to passage of legislation establishing any wilderness area within any Indian reservation.

Senator JACKSON. Let the record include the statement of A. Lars Nelson, master of the Washington State Grange.

(The document referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF A. LARS NELSON, MASTER OF THE WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE

Mr. Chairman, I am A. Lars Nelson, master of the Washington State Grange, which has a membership of nearly 50,000 people in this State.

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I want to thank Senator Murray, Senator Jackson, Senator Magnuson, and all of you for the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee and express our viewpoint on the subject of wilderness areas as they affect our State and S. 1123.

I have had rather close interest in wilderness areas gained from serving as a representative of agriculture from our State on the region 6 National Forest Advisory Board, comprising Oregon and Washington. I am not speaking for the Advisory Board or the Forest Service. The views are my own and that of our organization. It has been our responsibility as a board to examine by foot,

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jeep, horseback, and by boat some of the areas being discussed in this series of hearings. We have also as a part of our function looked at and discussed boundaries, uses, and impact of such reserves on the functions and management of the forests to provide a sustained yield of timber, fire protection, insect control, mining, grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation for the few and the many, tourist industry, pure water supply for irrigation, domestic use, industrial, hydroelectric power, navigation, flood control, propagation of anadromous and other fishlife, and recreation including boating, hunting, and fishing. As a result of this experience and firsthand observation, I am convinced of the need for leaving these areas free from formalized boundaries prescribed by edict or by legislative enactment. Flexibility in management must be maintained regardless of the responsible agency so that use may be adjusted and areas included at one time may later be excluded as facts rather than emotions or desires may dictate. Access must be adequately maintained so that many may enjoy these vast natural areas whether they be families or a growing State or tourists coming to see our scenic grandeur and unequaled climate and living conditions. One can find all the beauties of Switzerland plus added features in this northwest corner of our Nation.

In view of the impact of parks and wilderness areas on the economy of a State, region, or Nation, I feel we should take a sharp look. To lock up for a few, vast stands of mature merchantable timber is a waste of a basic resource. A bolt of lightning, a careless visitor, can blot out for either use or vision that which we try to preserve for the monopoly of a few. A basic question seems to repeatedly come forward. It is to whom do our public resources actually belong, the many or the few? I do not subscribe to the protestation of certain nature groups that it takes a special cut of man or woman to truly appreciate the magnificence of nature. Teddy Roosevelt at the incidence of the Forest Service stated that our land and water resources must not be monopolized by the few, but must be developed and managed for the benefit of all the people.

Some perspective on land utilization in our Nation is important if we are to view the proposed legislation in its true light. There are 1,904 million acres of land in this country. The vast acreage is divided as follows: Cropland, 409 million acres; nonforested pasture and grazing lands, 606 million acres; deserts, cities, and other special uses, 189 million acres. It is estimated that we have 3.2 acres of cropland per capita which will be reduced, because of use depletion and increase in population, to 1.5 acres by the year 2000. There are 161 million acres in our national forest reserves managed by our Forest Service as 147 national forests under the multiple-use concept.

It appears, then, that withdrawing permanently some 50 million acres in all categories throughout the Nation is difficult to do without impeding economic development involving water resources, recreational use, and job opportunity in forest supported and related industries. Federal lands comprise a major portion of our State. Out of 42,967,020 acres of land area in Washington State, 35 percent, or approximately 15,038,450 is controlled by the Federal Government in national forests, national parks, Indian reservations, military and naval reserves, game refuges, power and reclamation, atomic energy, and miscellaneous properties.

A virtual no-use boundary is to be thrown around 17 percent of the Federal land in our State. It is certainly evident that jobs in mining, forestry, water development, grazing, and mass recreation would tend to be reduced by passage of the act. From a perusal of provisions of the act, it is evident that use of Federal lands by tourists, campers, skiers, fishermen, hunters, and family picnics may be further limited.

It is our feeling that wilderness areas constitute a valuable use of public domain. We believe that many areas, because of their location, their sheerness, their physical characteristics, will remain wilderness areas regardless of laws or regulations. Before crystallization of fixed boundaries takes place, if ever, much more study needs to be devoted to the implications of such set-asides for single-purpose use by individual groups and appropriate agencies of Government and the Congress.

In conclusion, the position of the Washington State Grange is in agreement with the following statement from page 122 of the 1958 Journal of Proceedings of the Washington State Grange, "Master's address":

"From time to time, particularly remote, inaccessible areas, or areas of extremely rough terrain of scenic beauty are required to be set aside from public lands for wilderness areas. Some 80 such areas have been designated for this type of management throughout the national forests of the United States.

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There are 163 wilderness-designated areas embracing 55 million acres. There are 48 wilderness areas proposed in national park areas, 20 in national wildlife refuges, and 15 wildernesses within the reservations that belong to our Indians. Conservation and mountaineer groups would like to see these areas set aside and preserved for present and future generations of nature lovers. Extreme care must be exercised in crystallizing boundaries and setting these areas aside, that necessary and valuable stands of timber are not wastefully excluded from utilization under Forest Service management and sustained-yield practices."

In summary, the position of the Washington State Grange is in accord with that of the National Grange, page 165, columns 1 and 2, of the 1958 National Grange Proceedings, entitled "Wilderness."

"The National Grange has always supported the designation of certain areas of the country because of their remoteness, representative characteristic, or primeval beauty as primitive areas under the flexible and effective management of appropriate agencies. This position, however, does not include nor support the setting aside or the drawing of fixed boundaries which may impede, hamper, or destroy the economy of a State or region.

"Experience with certain park reserves has indicated the inflexibility of the park administration in refusal to exclude traditional agricultural areas representing free enterprise, tax-paying farm units. We would, therefore, oppose measures which would seek to establish permanent boundaries and we would instead leave these natural primitive areas under the capable and well-established management program of such agencies as the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior.

"Present proposed wilderness legislation would prevent harvesting of mature timber resources on a sustained-yield basis, the mining of valuable minerals, and the flooding of land by reservoirs for irrigation, municipal water supplies, recreation, and flood-control purposes. It would also prevent establishment of necessary State highways to facilitate such development as well as the transportation of farm produce to markets and farm supplies to inland farm areas.

"We therefore oppose any measure which would establish wilderness areas in contravention of the principles referred to above."

As further evidence of our position, we are attaching a resolution adopted by the Washington State Grange delegate body at our convention in Seattle in June 1958. We are at this time definitely opposed to the enactment of S. 1123.

Again thank you for the privilege and opportunity of appearing before your committee and expressing the views of our organization.

RESOLUTION OF THE WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE

PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREA—STEHEKIN RIVER WATERSHED

Whereas it has been proposed that a wilderness area be established in the North Cascade Mountains, to include large areas of the Stehekin River watershed; and

Whereas a great mass of information has been given to the public by both the proponents and the opponents of the plan; and

Whereas some of this information is exaggerated, or erroneous, and not substantiated by the true facts; and

Whereas according to Forest Service Information, there is a considerable doubt that a major portion of the timber to be enclosed in the proposed area is of desirable merchantable species; and

Whereas according to Forest Service information, there is doubt that sale of such timber would reimburse the Forest Service for roads built into the area; and

Whereas we do not believe it to be economically sound to set aside large areas of valuable timber for purely recreational purposes; and

Whereas we do not favor the promiscuous cutting of species of little or no commercial value; and

Whereas we believe our Forest Service to be well qualified to administer our forest areas to the best advantage: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge a reappraisal of the boundaries of the proposed wilderness area, with the thought of excluding any areas of appreciable size containing valuable stands of desirable timber species.

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Senator JACKSON. There will also be included in the record other statements and messages which have been filed for the hearing with the staff.

(The statements follow:)

STATEMENT OF THE ANIMALS' CRUSADERS, INC., R. E. HERMAN, PRESIDENT

Regarding the forthcoming public hearings on the wilderness bill: We regret that it is impossible to attend the hearing in person, hence we proffer our written statement:

The theme of our arguments is chosen from the writings of Dr. Laurence M. Gould, president of Carlton College, Northfield, Minn. He says in part:

"If America is to grow great, we must stop gagging at the word 'spiritual.' Our task is to rediscover and reassert our faith in the spiritual, nonutilitarian values on which American life has really rested from the beginning."

As soon as there is the slightest move toward protection of our glorious heritage of the wilderness, there step in the logger, the cattleman, the engineer, etc., ad nauseam. Then up crops an organization that gives us doubletalk (Citizens' Committee on Natural Resources, what citizens?) which is slanted to confuse the issue, thus getting the poor deluded public to think that they are presenting genuine conservation.

We need purity of purpose: Selflessness, yes, as Dr. Gould says, "Spiritual values." Man cannot live on bread alone, and we mean in this instance that bread stands for all physical comforts, things which ride us, luxuries that tempt us, and the thousands of idle hours spent in being entertained. Thus, the wilderness must be protected and preserved for its own sake. Not for recreation, which word is misunderstood, and overworked; not for vandals and tourists, but because it is part of God's creation, our last little parcel of land left from mankind's depredations and wanton destructiveness.

Some 10 or 15 years ago a wise conservationist said, with reference to the passing of rare wildlife, that this is the 11th hour, there is no time to lose if we want to have some of our birds and wild creatures saved from the cruel hunter. As the wilderness is the home of wildlife, this organization is unalterably opposed to any tampering of the borders of wilderness areas. Opposed to logging therein, opposed to tourist shacks, or any sort of commercial housing. Opposed to roadbuilding and to pollution of waters.

We stand for total and complete protection of wilderness, with no compromise.

While the human race stands gazing into space and wishing to get to the moon(!) right under their silly noses, their God-given heritage of wilderness, incomparable, is being snatched away by greedy commercial interests.

What fools these mortals be.

Cordially yours,

C. M. BARTON, *Executive Secretary.*

LETTER OF DONALD B. BRANNON, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 19, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please enter this letter as part of the record in support of the wilderness bill, S. 1123.

I recently moved to the Pacific Northwest from Wisconsin. Here, there is still a bit of unspoiled country—country in which to escape from the hectic, harried life in which all of us are forced to live. Here in Washington a boy or girl can learn self-reliance and experience the spiritual growth in a manner which only unspoiled nature can provide.

Some persons argue that there is plenty of untouched country still available in the Pacific Northwest. That's true today. But what about tomorrow? Unless we establish a long range definite policy by preserving our remaining wilderness, it will disappear, bit by bit. I'm not writing this for my benefit alone. There is enough left for my lifetime. But what about my children? And their children? Are we going to save anything for them?

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Or will their idea of the wilderness be as mine was when I was a boy in the Midwest—an 80-acre, tent-crowded camp surrounded by cornfields and highway? Will they be able to wander freely through the mountains, or will they find someone's backyard or private lake over every hill? Let's preserve the little bit of wilderness that has not yet been exploited.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. BRANNON.

LETTER OF FRED T. DARVILL, JR., M.D., MOUNT VERNON, WASH.

MOUNT VERNON, WASH., *March 20, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Court House,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I request that the following be made part of the record of the hearing on the wilderness bill to be held Monday, March 30, in Seattle: Having been in many of the wilderness areas in the western half of the United States, I feel very certain it is important at this time to preserve these areas for the use of future generations. In view of the anticipated surge in population growth, if such preservation is not accomplished at this time, it is entirely likely within 2 to 4 generations that no wilderness will remain for the enjoyment of our grandchildren.

Locally I am particularly concerned with the preservation of the wilderness areas in the State of Washington, especially the North Cascades wilderness area. I have been extensively through this area and find its beauty truly merits preservation and indeed, national park status. The long-range economic benefits to the northwest portion of Washington of having this area left as wilderness or as a national park would more than compensate for the short term economic losses that would be involved. I think it is most important to take the long-range viewpoint on this matter at this time, since wilderness, once destroyed, can never be returned to its wild state.

Very truly yours,

F. T. DARVILL, M.D.

LETTER OF MRS. E. W. GREENWAY, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 20, 1959.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Will you please make this a part of the record that I am in favor of the proposed wilderness bill S. 1123 now in Congress to protect the existing wilderness. We must preserve our heritage.

Yours truly,

MRS. E. W. GREENWAY,
Chairman, Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs.

STATEMENT OF MISS CARMELITA LOWRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The proposal to enact legislation to preserve our great scenic primeval areas has aroused a considerable amount of comment, favorable and unfavorable. The present form of the wilderness bill, S. 1123, represents many months of study and careful revision to meet the reasonable objections that were made to the original bill.

The objections that are still being made seem, at least to this American, to fall somewhat short of being reasonable. They boil down to the assumption that our federally owned land belongs not to the people of the United States but solely to the lumber, livestock, and mining interests.

The American people are entitled to legislation that would protect their land and their resources. The need for such protection is made obvious by the nature of many of the objections which are being made to such legislation.

The American people are entitled to the opportunity to enjoy what Thoreau described as "the tonic of the wilderness" but there are those who would measure this "tonic" in board-feet.

The American people are entitled to a living monument, a vision of the original America, but there are those who would substitute a monument to greed.

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The argument for the preservation of our beautiful primeval areas was stated very well by former National Parks Director Newton B. Drury when he said: "Surely we are not so poor that we need to destroy them or so rich that we can afford to lose them."

STATEMENT OF JOHN K. HIGGINS, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON STATE HI-LAKERS

The enclosed statement from our club is like a small cry in the dark, but we feel if enough of us join together, our sound could become a loud and persistent clamor for attention.

This morning I opened my Sunday paper like a few million other Americans and the first restful thing to my eyes was the cover on the magazine section—a water color of water and unspoiled forest, and beach—another small cry?

Senator, two words that I have seen mean more to us than all the wealth that thousands of areas of stumps could produce. "Tourist economy."

Every family has its camping outfit, because they find it is less costly and healthier to vacation in the open, but you simply can't enjoy camping behind a billboard or on the side of a mountain covered with stumps. What they want is a serene and scenic place to pitch their station-wagon gear or park their small trailer and car. Actually this is just a preliminary or base camp while they hike up our now beautiful forested slopes and fish the streams running through them. This is nature's own Disneyland for free. We have to hand it to the railroads, they realize what a bonanza the Pacific Northwest is—they are building more and more scenic passenger observation cars. Every advertisement depicts this choice piece of landscape.

Senator, one of our club officials will be present at the March 30 meeting with all the support of our organization to help us have a successful and a good sunny spring day on that day.

I have been authorized by the members of our organization to briefly outline to you our reasons for endorsing this legislation.

First of all, we are sportsmen in this organization bent not on a pure conservation of all our forests, mountains, and scenic areas, but rather a concentrated meeting of economical values divided from recreational values.

The areas that this bill has set out for a wilderness preservation system divides the two particularly well.

It is our heritage to seek, explore, and wander and to feel a oneness with nature and a special pleasure of being out of sight, sound, and most important, scent of our hurrying everyday life.

If all of those who wish to rent and tear our present wilderness areas for commercial purposes would stop and take a good look at those of us who are in favor of this enactment, he would be looking at the face of the average American—the fellow sitting next to him at a downtown signal light, the couple in the seats next to him at a football or baseball game. These are our members.

I would like to say at this time that approximately 20 percent of our members derive their livelihood from lumber, logging, and timber producing industries, yet they want this bill to pass because they have seen what can happen when a wilderness area is penetrated.

We, here in the State of Washington, have a saying to the enactment of this bill: "The strong, the healthy, and the spirited will see that this bill becomes a reality, for it takes this type to see nature's virginity as it is meant to be seen."

If this bill is defeated, the blame must be placed on our own doorstep. Why? For not placing enough provisions in our pack to carry us to the very top.

STATEMENT OF THE NEWS ANALYST GROUP, R. E. HERMAN, CHAIRMAN

The News Analysis Group, with headquarters in Everett, Wash., wish to offer their testimony in behalf of the pending wilderness bill, as we understand a public hearing on same is to be held in Seattle, Wash., on March 30. Unfortunately we shall be unable to have a personal representative present at the hearing. Therefore we request consideration for this letter, as our urgent recommendation for passage of the bill in question.

It should be apparent to every thoughtful and reasonably observant American citizen the inconsequential policy of indiscriminate destruction of our wilderness areas results in appalling impoverishment of the Nation. Immediate benefit

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to certain interests being bought at the cost of the rightful heritage of future generations.

Nor is this all: Even today we are beginning to suffer the inevitable consequences of ruthless exploitation. Extinction and near extinction of interesting and valuable wildlife; wasteful soil erosion; scenic beauties; healthful recreational facilities.

The proposed areas for wilderness conservation are not excessive. On the contrary, we believe more, rather than less, acreage should be reserved. It is a shortsighted economy which risks all for the sake of a dubious momentary gain.

We urge passage of the wilderness legislation under discussion.

RESOLUTION OF THE MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

PRESERVATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

Whereas the remaining wilderness areas of the United States are of infinite value to this country as historic relics of the original land, as scientific laboratories for the study of nature, and as a means of perpetuating wildlife threatened with extinction, and

Whereas, areas now designated as wilderness can, under certain conditions, be opened up for various uses detrimental to the above mentioned functions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Maryland State Society (Daughters of the American Revolution) urge passage of legislation which would prohibit the areas now labeled "wilderness" from being transferred to any other classification and which would keep them as true wilderness areas in perpetuity.

LETTER OF LEO A. PAYNE, SPOKANE, WASH.

10821 EAST FOURTH AVENUE,
Spokane, Wash., March 10, 1959.

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand that you will hold another conference on wilderness, in Seattle, on March 30. I would like to enter this letter as my testimony in favor of the wilderness bill. And especially in regard to the proposal of the North Cascades Council for creation of the Glacier Peak wilderness area.

Most proposed wilderness areas are in locations with comparatively little in the way of timber and grazing value in comparison to the recreational value. There is very little land left of value as wilderness. And what there is I would like to see left in its wild state.

Opponents claim that only the rich or athletic people can use this kind of place, but this claim is false, as shown by the following examples.

I am 70 years old and not an athlete. Yet, in 1958, I went with a few friends into northwest Montana. We camped along the Yakk River for 8 days and hiked to the top of the highest mountains. Travel distance from Spokane, 165 miles each way. Cost for food and travel, $20.25 each. In 1957, I went into the Wallowa wilderness area with the same friends for 9 days, 500 miles round trip by car, to the campground in the edge of the wilderness. Total cost, food and travel, $25.50 each.

In 1956, into the North Cascades for 8 days, 400 miles round trip, total cost $25.

In 1955, to the Lolo wilderness in Idaho, 500 miles round trip, 8 days, total cost $26. We had a 9-year-old boy with us on this trip.

Yours truly,

LEO A. PAYNE.

STATEMENT OF ROSS W. ENSLEY, FOREST CONSULTANT, SEATTLE, WASH., FOR SENATE BILL 1123

I wish to have the following statement made a part of the testimony with regard to Senate bill 1123 or the so-called wilderness bill. Attached are my 35

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copies of my statement. I cannot be present at the hearing March 30 in Seattle but request that this statement be presented to the committee.

There has been a lot of publicity and public concern voiced in recent months about wilderness areas, both on a local and national level. Wilderness areas are a special type of recreation area, catering to a small privileged class of national forest users, who by law, are given vast areas of our public land within which to practice and enjoy their particular form of recreation. This is a type of congressional protection that no other national forest user or recreationist can enjoy. There are no areas of our public forests set aside just exclusively for a timber operator, a sportsman's club, a fisherman, a hunter, or for any of the different classes of users other than wilderness users. Yet this small minority group of wilderness users are so strong and well organized that they have this bill and others before Congress today which, if passed, will lock up almost 50 million acres of our public land for wilderness use only. This bill, S. 1123, will form a national wilderness preservation system managed by a six-man council. As I understand the bill, the United States Forest Service would have very little to do with the management of this vast acreage. But this condition is in line with wilderness; because in wilderness areas we have no forest management to speak of. Economic, practical forest management would not be allowed, and the development and use of these areas for the majority of recreationists would be ignored, and actually outlawed.

Recently the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has been formed to study the outdoor recreation resources of the public lands of the United States. This Commission formed through Senate bill 846 (85th Cong., 2d sess.), has been appropriated $2½ million to make this comprehensive study. It is the opinion of many national forest users that no congressional action be taken on any wilderness legislation until this newly formed Review Commission's findings are made public. Many recreationists and other national forest users are concerned that these wilderness and primitive areas needed for mass recreation use, will be reserved before the Review Commission has had an opportunity to make its recommendations for the use of our public lands. These huge areas are public lands and should be managed for the benefit of the greatest number of people possible, and not for a select few wilderness advocates. Let us not waste $2½ million of the taxpayers' money which has been set aside to study this problem. Before any action is taken on this or other wilderness bills, let's at least give the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission time to make their study public. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

TELEGRAM OF E. K. BARNES, PRESIDENT, NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION

SPOKANE, WASH., *March 30, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.:

Re hearing Senate bill 1123. Please record the Northwest Mining Association as opposing those aspects of Senate bill 1123, which, if enacted into law, would close large areas in this region to mining, we do not believe that either the State of Washington or the Nation's long-term interests are best served by such large-scale withdrawals of the public domain from mineral exploration.

E. K. BARNES,
President, Northwest Mining Association.

RESOLUTION OF SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ANACORTES, WASH.

Whereas the U.S. Forest Service has proposed the establishment of the Glacier Peak wilderness area; and

Whereas the establishment of the proposed Glacier Peak wilderness area would deprive the Federal Government and the State and local governments as well of considerable annual revenue; and

Whereas in an area such as the Northwest with 50 percent of the economy depending on timber and timber products and with an ever-increasing population, the importance of multiple use of this area cannot be overemphasized; and

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Whereas government on all levels is costing our citizens a tremendous toll in taxes to provide and maintain necessities, including the increased need for schools and roads; and

Whereas the establishment of the proposed Glacier Peak wilderness area will serve and benefit a very small number of scenery-loving people since no roads will be allowed in the area; and

Whereas the construction of roads and campsites will provide all motorists with access to the State's most beautiful scenery, and will further provide protection of timber against fire, disease, and insect damage; and

Whereas there are ample areas in the State with such rugged terrain that they will forever remain wilderness areas: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Soroptomist International of Anacortes, Skagit County, Wash., does hereby vigorously oppose the establishment of the proposed Glacier Peak wilderness area; and be it further

Resolved, That the proposed Glacier Peak wilderness area be left as a limited wilderness area with the commercial forests excluded to be administered in keeping with the multiple use policy of the U.S. Forest Service.

Dated and approved this 24th day of March 1959.

TELEGRAM OF EDWARD E. FERRIS, PRESIDENT, CHELAN (WASH.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHELAN, WASH., *March 26, 1959*.

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Please place on record our opposition to S. 1123 as it could seriously affect the economy of this community.

EDWARD E. FERRIS,
President, Chelan Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, LOUIS A. ROZZONI, PRESIDENT

The California Farm Bureau Federation desires to submit this letter and the attached statement for the consideration of your committee relative to hearings scheduled on Senate bill 1123, the wilderness bill.

The policy of our organization, which is developed by the membership through the official delegates from each County Farm Bureau in California, strongly opposes any such wilderness legislation which would arbitrarily limit the use of large areas of land without due regard to sound multiple-use management and the economic needs of our country. Such an arbitrary limitation of use would not be consistent with recognized fire control, game management, predator, and disease-control knowledge that our specialists in these fields now have. A quote of our policy resolution in this regard is found on page 1 of the attached statement.

The policies of the Forest Service have been sound to date and many wilderness and primitive areas have been established. Why throw over a proven program for a program that is not proven and that has much opposition.

We feel that it would be a serious mistake for Congress to enact such legislation in that a very dangerous precedent would be set for other special use interests to seek similar legislation and our whole multiple-use management concept would be destroyed. As our population increases more and more combinations of multiple-use will need to be used on our public lands if the maximum benefit is to accrue to all the people.

The California Farm Bureau Federation is a general farm organization comprising 53 county farm bureaus having a total membership of 65,000 farm and ranch families of California. The federation's headquarters are at 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, Calif.

At the last annual meeting of our federation, our house of delegates adopted the following resolution:

We recognize and support the wise and proper use of the many resources availabel on the public lands in California, which areas comprise nearly half the land in the State.

The citizens of California, as well as the agricultural and industrial economy of the State are becoming more and more dependent upon these lands for multiple use and the water necessary to insure our future well-being.

In view of movements by certain groups presently underway to limit the use of these areas, to the detriment of other segments of the population dependent on the areas, by means of legislative proposals to create a national wilderness preservation system, we urge the Congress of the United States to retain the existing authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the use of all national forests, including wilderness areas.

We are opposed to the establishment of extensive wilderness areas on National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, and other public lands.

Most of our land in the West, and most of the areas which would be included in wilderness areas under S. 1123 and similar bills, is capable of providing multiple-use benefits simultaneously under sound conservation managament. To limit the potential of such areas is to deny maximum benefits to the taxpaying public, which financially supports such lands and programs.

Such legislation strikes at the heart of the multiple-use policy of Federal land administration, as is so soundly practiced by the U.S. Forest Service through national forest administration. If enacted, it would give a degree of congressional protection to wilderness use of Federal lands not now enjoyed by any other use. This would set a dangerous precedent as encouragement for other special-use interests to seek similar congressional protection. It would be only reasonable to expect that other user groups would seek congressional protection for their interests. Thus, the multiple-use policy would be completely destroyed.

This proposed legislation is extremely objectionable to the people of the West whose livelihood depends on the wise management of the natural resources of the West—wise management, under the multiple-use concept, which benefits the greatest number of people rather than a limited few.

In the 11 Western States, where 53 percent, or 400 million of the 750 million acres of the total land area is federally owned, our very economy is dependent upon the uses made of these Federal lands. To limit to single-purpose use large areas capable of providing multiple-use benefits, on a continuing basis under wise conservation management, is to limit the economy of the West.

The records show that only 0.3 percent of our population visit and use wilderness areas, while around 30 percent visit and use national forest areas under multiple-use management; that only 1 percent of the people visiting and using national forests visit and use wilderness areas. This amounted to only about 530,000 people in 1956, according to U.S. Forest Service records. Now we are talking about setting aside over 50 million acres of wilderness area for use by such a small number of people.

The California Farm Bureau Federation does not believe this to be in the best interest of the taxpaying public and the economy of the Western States.

The use of wilderness areas will, in our opinion, always be limited to a relatively small number of our population. Young families with small children will not hike or pack for miles into such areas. Older people have not the stamina for such rugged outdoor activity. Workingmen and women do not often have the money to provide the expensive packing and camping facilities needed nor can they take the time to travel to and then pack back into deep wilderness areas. Thus, the use will always be limited to a relative few.

The establishment of extensive roadless areas, such as proposed in S. 1123, would create insoluble fire, insect, and disease control problems which would have serious effects, not only on the wilderness areas as such but also on areas outside of the wilderness areas.

According to a map prepared by the Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York City, showing the areas by States that would eventually become part of the wilderness system, California would have more areas than any other State. There would be some 27 such areas involving millions of acres. It is reported that Ely, Minn., a city of 7,000 population, has suffered a loss of tourist and recreational income in excess of $850,000 annually since the elimination of access roads into the adjacent wilderness area and the banning of flying over and landing in the area. Eighty percent of the former recreational users of the area now go elsewhere. If this should happen to the cities of California near the wilderness areas that would be created, the economy of our State would suffer irreparable damage.

Conditions change from time to time. What today may be the highest use of an area may not be tomorrow. We cannot escape the need for gearing all natural resource management to the general economic conditions of our Nation.

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Outdoor recreational activity is of necessity geared to the economic conditions prevailing at a given time. The administration of Federal lands should be sufficiently flexible so as to allow for changing economic conditions and needs. The present administration by the Forest Service is flexible enough to meet such changing needs. We should not freeze the administration of such lands so that needed and desirable changes would be most difficult to accomplish.

For the reasons set forth in this statement and since it has not been shown that present wilderness areas, as now administered by the responsible Federal agencies, are inadequate, the California Farm Bureau Federation believes presently administered programs to be sound and adequate and opposes the enactment of S. 1123 or similar legislation.

Resolution of the Western Washington Farm Forestry Association

Whereas there is now being considered by the Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs of the U.S. Senate a bill entitled "The National Wilderness Preservation Act," which gives legal existence to and additions to the national system of wilderness and wild areas and creates a council with extensive powers over such creation and existence; and

Whereas passage of such legislation would violate the principle of flexibility in the wisest use of our national resources as dictated by the necessity of proper growth and development; and

Whereas both the utilization of such resources and their use in recreational activity can best be served by a flexible policy rather than a rigid restriction on the use of these resources: We, therefore,

Resolve, That the Western Washington Farm Forestry Association oppose enactment of the National Wilderness Preservation Act in its present form and urge continuance of the present policy of administration of such areas; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the U.S. legislators from the State of Washington.

Telegram of the Brewster (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce

Brewster, Wash., *March 25.*

Senator James Murray,
Chairman, Senate Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Brewster, as well as balance of State of Washington, dependent on lumber industry. We feel that passage of Senate bill 1123 would create economic chaos in lumber industry and create depressed economy locally. Please note our protest.

Brewster Chamber of Commerce.

Statement of Dr. and Mrs. Patrick D. Goldsworthy

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we wish to express our appreciation for being extended this opportunity to personally present our views on the wilderness bill. The location of one of the hearings in Seattle has afforded many Washington proponents of this legislation a chance to finally appear before your committee, for which they are truly grateful. Wilderness conservationists are almost exclusively those who must donate their personal time and funds and find it impossible or a personal sacrifice to travel distances such as required for attendance at the Bend hearing.

As a private citizen and resident of the State of Washington we find ourselves getting more and more exasperated each time we read about those who believe they have an economic stake in our natural resources condemning those of us who wish to preserve some natural virgin scenery. We are condemned for unselfishly dedicating our time in attempting to lock up valuable economic resources so that future generations may have the enjoyment of seeing wilderness. I would be the first to admit we wish to see such features as the overmature rotting Rain Forest of Olympic National Park, samples of the virgin forests of the northern Cascades and the last 10 percent of our Pacific

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Coast which is roadless locked up. But I would further remark that we would also be the first to give the key to anyone who asked for it and deserved it by promising not to molest or damage our priceless natural heritage.

We wish now to place wilderness in one of the frames of reference used to define public art galleries, sports arenas, or zoos and Central Park in New York or Golden Gate Park in San Francisco. Each of these we could do without. But do any of us want to? Everyone knows that New Yorkers don't attempt to economically justify the existence of their Central Park. They know that as real estate it is priceless. But more important, they realize that they can and wish to afford the luxury of keeping this dedicated area.

Our wilderness areas are no different. Their resources are not essential to our economy or their acreage necessary to relieve our population pressures at the present time. The wilderness proposed for inclusion under the National Wilderness Preservation Act is a luxury that this country can still afford to possess. It is a very fragile and vulnerable luxury however. It has been and will continue to be under the attack of those who believe roads should go everywhere and that the hiker and horseback rider can travel on highway shoulders. Wilderness will always continue to be coveted by those who could utilize the commodity resources therein.

The wilderness bill is the first piece of legislation in the history of the United States which will place the people's representatives, our Congressmen, between what precious little is still left of America as our pioneers knew it and those who would have man develop and dominate everywhere.

This legislation will make it possible to discredit the Northwestern timber interests' antiquated philosophy of greed and plenty more effectively. These concepts which have been stated and practiced for so long were typified by Gov. Milo Moore of Washington who in 1910 publicly stated that:

"Westerners resented efforts of wealthy eastern theorists such as Gifford Pinchot to plan for long range utilization of natural resources. The resources of the West belong to the generation which exploits them not to the future."

Modern timber economy can no longer be allowed to think and operate under the aura of Washington's ruthless timber barons such as Bellingham's famous Blowdell Donovan.

The wilderness that will be protected by S. 1123 is evaluated from many quarters.

One of my colleagues from Switzerland has remarked to me that in his home country there is no mountain fastness left except the vertical rock and ice where roads, tramways, farmers, cattle, barns, sheep, and resorts have not penetrated. There is no wilderness. He has loved our country and felt it a great privilege to hike and camp in our national forests and national parks during his stay here.

As a Californian until 6 years ago I had always heard of the imagination stimulating wilderness of Olympic National Park with its famous Rain Forest. The unlimited prospects for such easily accessible outdoor recreation both on the Olympic Penninsula and in the Cascades was a deciding factor in my selection of a position at the University of Washington. I wonder how many others have visited or settled in Washington for the same reason?

Eastern Washingtonians were heard to remark last year upon seeing "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin," a movie produced by the Sierra Club in California, "we never knew before what superbly wonderful country we had right in our own backyard in the wilderness at the head of Lake Chelan."

The wilderness bill should be welcomed with open arms by the U.S. Forest Service and the Park Service. These are the two agencies which will face the problem of how to reserve some of our country in its natural state. Officials with foresight in these services will recognize the strength and authority with which they can administer a wilderness program backed by congressional legislation. They need no longer pay lip service to the logger and the roadbuilder in their attempts to preserve areas of natural wilderness. Let us hope that the passage of S. 1123 will cause the Forest Service to reconsider the inadequacies of their wilderness classification program as so drastically illustrated in their proposal for a Glacier Peak wilderness area.

If all places are made available to all people the result is a leveling of all scenic qualities to mediocrity. The quality of a wilderness is by definition inherent in the presence at any one time of only a few people, not the masses. We do not wish to deny anyone access to all beautiful places, since most places of scenic attraction have roads leading to them now. It would be a tragedy, how-

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ever, to allow the sedentary public to deny to everyone for all time the rewarding experience of traveling in the little land we have left that has remained untouched by man's hands.

In closing we wish to extend the appreciation of all Washington's wilderness conservationists for the initial support and cosponsorship given the wilderness bill by the two Senators from this State. May we express the sincere hope that following the demonstration in Seattle of support of this piece of legislation by many of the Senator's constituents including organized labor unions of the forest products industries, that both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Magnuson will reaffirm their belief in the need for wilderness and choose to cosponsor S. 1123.

STATEMENT OF THE LONGVIEW (WASH.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The board of directors of the Longview Chamber of Commerce went on record at its last regular meeting reiterating its stand against the Senate bill regarding wilderness areas, for the reasons outlined in our letter of November 18, 1958, to Hon. James E. Murray, U.S. Senator, as follows:

"Timber is the basic raw material necessary for the economy of this city and surrounding areas. Closure of sections of land would take away this badly needed resource from us and others in the Pacific Northwest."

We will appreciate having this letter presented at the hearing conducted by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on March 30.

STATEMENT OF THE SKYLINE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

We note that a revised wilderness bill—or rather two bills—are now coming before Congress. Both of these bills—S. 1123, of which you are a coauthor, and H.R. 1929, by Lee Metcalf—are acceptable. We sincerely hope that this session of Congress will pass one of the two bills.

Our membership now numbers 2,500, and all of us join in urging the members of your committee, and the Members of Congress as a whole in seeing that this fine bill is passed; that portions of our fast-disappearing wilderness are preserved for our Nation's future generations. We plead against turning these lands over to the so-called multiple-use programs, which in the past we have seen give the private interests a foothold that has spread to destroy the natural beauty of the land and crowd the wildlife into extinction.

As citizens of Montana, we are extremely proud of the leadership of the Montana delegation in this field and respectfully hope that the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Members of Congress as a whole will join with them in safeguarding public lands or at least some portions of them from the greedy grasp of private interests.

STATEMENT OF THE PORT TOWNSEND (WASH.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce will be unable to have a representative at the public hearing Monday morning on the wilderness preservation bill. We do wish to be on record, however, as an opponent to such legislation and present the following in support of our opposition to the proposed bill.

We believe that such legislation, if passed, would seriously affect our business climate in a number of ways. We believe that the claims that a wilderness system is needed are not supported by the facts in the case. We are well satisfied with the present multiple-use administrative program and believe its continuance is best suited for the common good of our community, State, and Nation.

Such legislation as that proposed would remove technical management of large areas of public lands from flexible administration by the existing agencies. It would permit the elimination of existing uses as rapidly as possible and would not allow adequate protection of our forests against fire, insects, and diseases. It would impede and in many places actually prevent good fish and game management.

It would exclude from extensive regions a great majority of recreationists and sportsmen, and severely reduce potential income from tourists by prohibit-

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ing easy access and eliminating all service facilities, thus turning these groups away from wilderness areas. It could seriously affect the economy of many nearby communities which depend upon the resources normally available but which would be set aside in a wilderness classification. Among these are water, minerals, gas and oil, timber, grazing, and recreational opportunities.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our opinions.

STATEMENT OF MRS. FRANK POZARICH, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, WASHINGTON STATE HOMEMAKERS' COUNCIL, YAKIMA, WASH.

Official recognition by the U.S. Congress of our protected areas should not be delayed. We Americans have "conquered a country in record time" and by so doing have laid waste too many of our natural resources. Certain sections of our country have been laid bare. Now we must substitute long-term wise resource exploitation for the short-term method which we have previously practiced. We must also abandon the hope that great unprobed resources in the rest of the world will always be at our command when the need arises. The long-term balance sheet challenges the best we have in intelligence and character.

The homemaker, because of budgetary limitations and circumstances within the home, has to plan far beyond a day-to-day basis. If she didn't, many families would be in a state of chaos. We women recognize the spiritual, recreational, and educational values of our wilderness areas as well as the practical need for maintaining them, and thus are particularly interested in S. 1123.

The Yakima Valley District Federation of Women's Clubs, with a membership of more than 2,000 women, last fall in their convention unanimously passed a resolution favoring the principles of a wilderness bill giving congressional recognition to our present protected areas and making it necessary to have public hearings before reclassifying any of these areas. They desired their action communicated to the public hearing on the wilderness bill.

We are all aware that there always are those who care more for "making a fast buck" than for the ultimate good. As a result, we feel that when there are conflicting interests, the question should be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number of people in the long run.

The people look to leadership from our U.S. Congress in planning not only for the immediate needs of the country but also in planning the needs of future generations.

The 21st century will come, followed by the 25th and 30th centuries. The future really belongs to those who plan for it.

STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs wishes to go on record as favoring the wilderness bill, on which a hearing will be held March 30 in Seattle.

The federation has always been an ardent supporter of conservation of our natural resources, and we are most emphatic that substantial parts of our great forests be preserved for future generations. Please record our wishes as favoring the wilderness bill.

STATEMENT OF THE OREGON FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

I wish to go on record as urging the full support of the wilderness bill, S. 1123, and wish this testimony to become a part of the record at the hearing in Seattle on March 30, 1959.

It is the policy of the Federated Garden Clubs of the State of Oregon to give full support to the preservation of wilderness by dedicating certain wild and wilderness areas now existing in our present national parks that they may be preserved in their natural state for all time and for all future generations to enjoy as part of the inalienable rights promised in the Constitution of these United States of America.

It is important to be alert and act now favorably before it is too late and these important areas are gone for all time.

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LETTER OF MISS LILLIAN E. SHANNON, PRESIDENT, HOBNAILERS, INC., SPOKANE, WASH.

MARCH 24, 1959.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At this time I would like to go on record, not only as president of Hobnailers, Inc., but as a private citizen interested in conservation, as being in favor of wilderness preservation and strongly in favor of the wilderness bill, S. 1123.

If it were at all possible I would like to attend the hearing in Seattle on March 30. Perhaps a few of our club members will be able to attend and, if so, they will make themselves known as strongly in favor of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

LILLIAN E. SHANNON,
President, Hobnailers, Inc.

LETTER OF EUGENE W. HIBBARD, PASTOR, MANSON COMMUNITY CHURCH, MANSON, WASH.

MARCH 24, 1959.

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: I wish to speak or ask a question concerning the wilderness bill on which I understand there is to be a hearing on March 30.

I do not have the knowledge or the study of the situation. So my question is, Is the wisest or best move being considered, or will the future of this great wilderness area be jeopardized by the pressure of short-visioned interests wielding axes of personal get-rich schemes?

So often pressure groups are heard and there is no one to speak for the good of the people who are not aware of the issues at stake.

I ask this question after seeing a map proposed by the Forest Service, February 16, 1959, which looks as if long fingers were thrust into the proposed wilderness area along the few timbered valleys leaving the nontimbered, or inaccessible area.

I ask this question in view of our diminishing wilderness land on this continent, with a growing population that will need, for this generation and those to come, a place of refreshment in the out of doors.

I ask this question in light of my experience that the east side of the Cascades is dry and trees will not grow rapidly. Last summer I was on Cooper Mountain in an area burned over in 1929. The burned poles still stood, with the new growth not yet head high. Certainly there is land that is more suitable for lumber as a farm crop.

I ask this question in light of the fact that now and in the years to come the State of Washington will offer to the tourist industry a great attraction and opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. HIBBARD.

LETTER OF REXFORD DAUBENMIRE, PROFESSOR OF BOTANY, STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, PULLMAN, WASH.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCES AND ARTS,
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
March 26, 1959.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The controversy over the wilderness bill, S. 1123, has just come to my attention, and, although I cannot testify in person, I would like the following comments be made part of the record of the hearing scheduled for Seattle on March 30, 1959.

We have a moral obligation to future generations to minimize permanent destruction of any feature of the existing landscape. So long as there is no great urgency to exploit, we have no right to squander in a few decades those resources which are the product of thousands of years of natural processes and which may become of much more value in the future as a consequence of changing

demands. There is no waste involved in playing the role of custodian to such a small percentage of our wildlands, for the amount of money spent annually on their recreational use is no small item.

Secondly, Washington contains more acreage in wildland than in arable land, and the wise exploitation of this wildland requires study of undisturbed tracts. For example, I have been engaged for 5 years in a study of remnants of virgin rangelands in Washington, the object of which is to provide a scientific foundation for range management. Equivalent studies are needed for optimal forest production. Obviously, it is essential to preserve small scattered tracts of natural vegetation if such provide the basis for intelligent use of the remainder. In comparison with other States, Washington is exceptionally poor in this respect. We urgently need many new reserves and can ill afford the loss of what few we already have.

Third, the folly of selfish waste would be brought home to proponents of this bill if they could see the extent to which ravished landscapes in much of Europe are carefully searched for even minute vestiges of primeval conditions and then set aside. Note that if some natural areas had not still existed in France a few years ago, we would have been unable to obtain the beetle which saved millions of acres of our rangelands from being overrun by St. Johnswort and rendered useless as cattle range. One such instance has more than balanced the cost of most natural areas that have been set aside.

So many real benefits of natural areas have been documented that only ignorance or indifference is preventing our taking active interest in increasing their numbers at present. It may not be out of place here to note that the present Government of the U.S.S.R. is not noted for negligence in exploiting resources, but at the same time it is setting aside a growing number of natural areas in recognition of their scientific value.

Sincerely yours,

REXFORD DAUBENMIRE, *Professor of Botany.*

LETTER OF NORBERT LEUPOLD, SEATTLE, WASH.

3555 SE. INSLEY, PORTLAND, OREG., *March 26, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a citizen who has been deeply concerned about preserving some segment of the wilderness yet remaining, I wish to give my support to the wilderness bill in its present form. I have watched the progress of this and have been aware that it has been revised to accommodate all reasonable objections to the bill in its original form. The bill represents wise and thoughtful conservation legislation. It will do the most good for the greatest number of people. It must be passed without any further revision or concession to special interests.

Sincerely yours,

NORBERT LEUPOLD.

LETTER OF E. C. GILBERT, PAST PRESIDENT, OREGON ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

OREGON STATE COLLEGE,
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,
Corvallis, Oreg., March 24, 1959.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: Please add my voice in strong support of the wilderness bill now being considered. With the ever-increasing pressure of population as it grows, it is imperative that some areas be preserved in their original state.

I have seen in 20 years how automobiles, trailer campers, and loggers, etc. inevitably ruin a beautiful area. Let us leave some untouched for the future.

Please make this a part of the record.

Sincerely,

E. C. GILBERT,
Past President, Oregon Academy of Science.

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STATEMENT OF THE VANCOUVER CHAPTER, WASHINGTON WILDLIFE LEAGUE

The Vancouver Chapter, Washington Wildlife League, is in favor of S. 1123. We feel that this act will support the Forest Service and other agencies in their administration of presently designated areas. We feel that unless this law is passed, these agencies will be helpless to continue to administer these lands as their studies and surveys indicate they should be managed for the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.

It is apparent that S. 1123 is well written, and a tremendous amount of work and thought have gone into it. It appears to us that all interests presently using wilderness areas under present regulations are protected. Any opposition to S. 1123 is unwarrented and indicates the group who in the future will exert every effort to have present regulations rescinded or nullified by legislation.

If S. 1123 is not enacted by Congress, thereby giving administrative agencies statutory backing, it will be but a short time before these areas will be gone forever, and once gone, cannot be replaced. The land total involved is very slight compared to the land area which has been or soon will be reduced to quote "a developed condition."

We urge the passage of S. 1123.

LETTER OF THORNTON T. MUNGER, PORTLAND, OREG.

PORTLAND, OREG., *March 31, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: I attended the hearing of your committee in Seattle on March 30, ably presided over by Senator Jackson, but made or filed no statement then. I therefore submit the following:

I am a retired forester with 38 years' experience with the U.S. Forest Service in timber sales, on forest surveys, and as director of the Forest Experiment Station.

1. The Forest Service and the Park Service need the support of this legislation. The pressure to make them relinquish wilderness areas, under one excuse or another, will be terrific.

2. The opposition of the lumber interests is in itself evidence that they do not want wilderness safeguarded by congressional action, expecting that they can eventually pare down the existing wilderness for their exploitation.

3. Since most wildernesses are in alpine country of low merchantability and slow growth the amount of timber taken out of use is inconsequential in the national economy.

4. In Oregon and Washington there are now many more sawmills than can be supplied with timber on a sustained yield basis. Many must fold up for lack of timber anyway. Holding a few thousand acres of usable timber in wilderness cannot be justly considered a material factor in hastening this inexorable process.

5. If private timberland owners would put their lands into fully productive condition and practice thrifty utilization many times as much timber would be available for use than will be lost in wildernesses.

6. It is not necessary to open up potential wildernesses to supply more roadside recreation. There is plenty of land for that already were it made available and usable, both on public and private lands.

7. Creation of wildernesses is not a violation of the multiple-use principle. Besides recreation, the bill provides for watershed protection, water storage, grazing, mining, etc.

8. The benefits to small towns adjacent to wilderness areas will in the long run undoubtedly be greater than their feared loss of payrolls from sawmills, etc. About wilderness areas will develop a fringe of services for recreationists that will be profitable to local communities.

9. The arguments in Seattle from northern Washington towns and counties was obviously aimed at heading off the Glacier Peak wilderness as now proposed.

10. No valid reason to postpone enactment of Senate bill 1123 until the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has made its report in 1961. Nothing that they might recommend but what could be reconciled by supplementary legislation.

11. The proposed National Wilderness Preservation Council seems to me superfluous, but harmless.

Respectfully submitted.

THORNTON T. MUNGER.

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LETTER OF RICHARD L. MORRILL, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE 5, WASH., *April 1, 1959.*

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is in reference to the wilderness bill now under consideration, and specifically in reference to the North Cascades area. I was unable to attend the recent hearings in Seattle, but I wish to express the conclusions of many of us in the geography department.

I am an instructor in geography, with special training in the field of resource utilization and allocation, including forest and recreation resources. I am also acquainted with the North Cascades region, as a result of numerous trips throughout the area. The problem is whether an area should be set aside for protection and recreation use or be utilized for minerals and timber in the usual way.

A perusal of the maps of timber resources of Washington, and statistics of the volume of stands indicate a large proportion of timber actually lies on private land, and outside national forests. If an area were withdrawn, such as that in the proposal for a national park, the amount of timber lost to commercial use would be very small. With present sustained yield methods, this additional acreage is not needed to maintain a large and strong forest industry in the State.

With respect to the worthiness of this particular area for protection, I can testify that it is not only worthy, but must be protected. I have vacationed in every western national park in the United States and Canada, and can state with assurance that the area is spectacular and magnificent and unique—from heavily forested valleys to true alpine landscapes. It is, essentially, the last such area, which now even has the possibility of being protected. The Forest Service proposal, which excludes the forested valleys, makes a mockery of conservation and leaves a disjointed and fractured area.

In view of the inability of the Forest Service to adequately protect such an area, I would strongly suggest that the National Park Service be involved in negotiations regarding the area, toward the possible establishment of such a park in the area. This would be the only way to permit access roads to the area while safeguarding its resources. As a geographer I am well aware of the need for efficient utilization of resources, but I am also cognizant of the entire national inventory of forest resources on the one hand, and recreation resources on the other. It is the latter resource which is in short supply. Scenic areas cannot be created, as forests now can. Hence, it is urgent that the area be set aside as soon as possible, in a satisfactory manner.

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD L. MORRILL.

RESOLUTION OF THE LEMHI COUNTY CATTLE AND HORSE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Whereas the economy of the State of Idaho is based upon its agriculture, mining, lumber, sheep and cattle industries, and the use of its waters for irrigation and hydroelectric powers; and

Whereas one of the great potential industries of the State of Idaho is its tourist trade and wildlife attractions; and

Whereas these industries are in turn dependent upon the wise and continuous utilization of the natural resources of the State of Idaho; and

Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill known as S. 1123 to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System; and

Whereas the enactment of this bill will deny to the natural resources industries of the State of Idaho the right to wisely develop the natural resources contained in the great primitive areas of this State, and further deny access to these primitive areas to millions of American citizens, all to the detriment of the said industries and to the people of the State of Idaho: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Lemhi County Cattle and Horse Growers Association, hereby declares that it is opposed to the enactment of S. 1123, for the reasons that the enactment of said bill prevents the normal development and utilization of the natural resources contained in such a wilderness system, that the agricultural, mining, timber, sheep and cattle industries, and the wildlife and tourist industries will be irreparably damaged, and that the present very satisfactory and normal administration of our natural resources by the present land management agencies will be superseded and replaced by another unnecessary Federal bureau.

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STATEMENT OF THE GOODING, IDAHO, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MARCH 25, 1959.

This is to advise you that the Gooding Chamber of Commerce hereby reiterates its stand on the new wilderness bill S. 1123 as the stand previously taken on S. 4028.

The Gooding chamber can see no major change in this new bill and still thinks it represents unwise and unsound land management policy.

Effective administration of our public lands is now being done by existing agencies, such as the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service. The stated intention of the Forest Service is to "preserve such areas in their primitive state."

The proposed council would be a duplication of existing agencies in all their ramifications of their present duties. In fact, it would be a pressure group, as we see it, for promoting new areas and privileges.

The economy of Idaho in a great measure depends upon the tourist attractions we have and the recreational and sportsman's activities in these areas. We feel that large areas would be added to the new system, reducing available land for use in its real sense, instead of a sealed-off preservation.

Nearby communities of the area depend upon available resources, such as minerals, timber, gas, oil, water, and recreational advantages, normally available.

We further feel that such legislation is somewhat premature in view of the fact that a National Resource Committee will report on its findings not later than 1961. This report should be considered in any so-called wilderness bill. It is quite possible that more damage and waste may be done by sealing off, than by proper supervised use of our natural resources.

As a community close to Idaho's primitive and wilderness areas and part of the great State which will suffer most from such a bill, we are unalterably opposed to S. 1123, and all its ramifications.

LETTER OF JOHN S. CRAWFORD, EDMONDS, WASH.

EDMONDS, WASH., *April 5, 1959.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: While the wilderness bill hearing was taking place in Seattle last week, I was isolated in the mountains working on a photography project and did not learn of the hearing in time to submit a statement.

I am very strongly in favor of the wilderness bill, and fervently hope to see it taken from committee discussion to eventual passage in the House and Senate. I feel that every reasonable compromise has been made with mining, grazing, and logging interests. The provisions of this bill are no more than adequate for the protection of the Nation's remaining primitive areas.

Wilderness country molded and tested the mettle of the greatest men this Nation ever produced. How I wish Theodore Roosevelt was alive today, so he could testify to the benefits of wilderness areas to the Nation. In a Nation vastly overpreoccupied with spectator sports, the healthy challenge of primitive country is needed more than ever. The lessons the wilderness teaches can sometimes be harsh for those who are inadequately prepared to meet primitive country on its own terms. But the gift of value beyond price that the wilderness offers, soundness of limb, mind, and spirit, cannot be matched even by active participation in competitive team sports—beneficial as they are. Wilderness areas are not only for youth. I know people who have kept vitally fit all their lives by spending their recreation time engaging in hiking, skiing, mountain climbing, and trout fishing—and are still at it, long on breath and stout of heart, in their sixties.

We have a chance now to preserve our remaining wilderness areas. If we let this chance slip by without positive action to save representative areas as they were before the country was settled, changed only by time and the elements, then future generations will justly damn us.

I haven't read the newspaper accounts of the Seattle hearing, but I've heard the arguments of the lumbering and mining interests and the western cattlemen's associations. I concede that some of the points the opposition has brought up have merit, but some of their other arguments are absurd in the

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extreme. One major figure in the opposition's ranks made the statement that whatever man can do in the commercial utilization of the Nation's forest resources, there will always be vast tracts of wilderness country left in the West. In view of the rapid depletion of virgin forest land in the last three decades, the man's argument is of extremely doubtful worth. Another representative of commercial interests argued that wilderness areas have no provision for the enjoyment of children and old people. That's quite a statement for a cattleman or a lumberman. One would be indeed naive to think for a minute that those interested cared a damn if old people and children ever saw wilderness areas—whether they are left as such or cut up by roads and logged off. Aside from the position of those that have advanced it, the argument is asinine in itself. There are many fields of worthwhile opportuntiy and endeavor that are not open to the very young and the very old. Is it not enough to say that the old have had their chances and the young have theirs coming up?

In the realm of biological science, another desirable aspect of wilderness areas is that they afford the opportunity to naturalists, professional and amateur, to observe and study wildlife in its natural habitat. Well, say the wilderness area opponents, why not study wildlife in the national parks? One has only to consider the black bears of Yellowstone to realize that in national parks the proximity of man greatly affects the behavior of wildlife.

There are many thousands of fine people in this State that have a deep and abiding love for the magnificent wild areas of our Cascades. Quite often they are not very articulate about their feeling for their forests and mountains. The vast majority of them are not in organizations like the Mountaineers, the Cascadians, or the Crag Rats. I'm not myself. They don't have the capital to promote clever advertising campaigns and to hire lobbyists as the commercial interests do. Most of them probably didn't know a hearing on the bill was going to take place in Seattle last week. And a good many of them are not entirely aware that such a thing as the wilderness bill has been proposed. But that does not make their affection for their heritage of scenic beauty and spiritual refreshment any less.

To the individual citizen, the issue, of course, reduced to its lowest terms, becomes: What are the wilderness areas worth in dollars and cents and what are they worth in esthetic values?

I remember well Memorial Day in 1952. Five friends and I—all students at the University of Washington—had climbed Glacier Peak (enclosed folder). It had been a long, tough ascent up the Milk Creek Glacier, and we were resting on the summit. No one had spoken for several minutes. Then the party leader said quietly, "Well, this is ours!" For a moment, I thought he was speaking in terms of our attaining the summit or, in effect, victory over an antagonist. But turning to him, I quickly realized I was wrong. He was looking to the north at the other soaring, ice-sheathed peaks, at the glistening alpine lakes, at the forest and the tumbling mountain streams. I knew what he meant, then. It was ours. The whole magnificent scene was ours. And we had profited from it immeasureably, yet had taken nothing from it. It belonged to us and to all others who loved it enough to enter it and respected it enough to prepare for it.

I cannot conceive how anyone who walked where we walked that day and stood finally on that icy summit could consider spoiling that area for the few grubby dollars that would eventually and indirectly accrue to each citizen when the primeval forest of that wilderness became a part of the State's economy.

I cannot conceive how anyone who has children or who expects to raise children could deprive them of that experience, of that well-earned vista of what is timeless and eternal.

I request that my statement be made a part of the pro-wilderness bill testimony of the recent Seattle hearing.

Sincerely,

JOHN S. CRAWFORD.

STATEMENT OF C. FRANK BROCKMAN, SEATTLE, WASH.

The following is a strictly personal statement, made as a private individual. For the record, however, it should be stated that the writer is a professor of forestry on the faculty of the College of Forestry, University of Washington, teaching, among other subjects, a course on recreational management of wild

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lands. Over 30 years in forestry and related fields includes experience as a professional forester (employed by the U.S. Forest Service, private industry, and the U.S. National Park Service) and, as previously noted (since 1946), as a forestry instructor.

In considering enactment of legislation relative to the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system (S. 1123) it is important that certain facts be clearly recognized. These are as follows:

1. Numerous opinions expressed by various individuals on all sides of this question indicate that there is little basic disagreement over the need for wilderness recreation or the advisability of reserving lands for such purposes. Difficulties over this question revolve largely about how such objectives might best be accomplished.

2. Only those areas now designated as wilderness (or wild) areas, and already recognized as chiefly valuable for such use would be immediately affected by passage of this bill. Areas which presumably might be added at a later date would be included only after careful study, only after lapse of sufficient time to make such studies, and only after all aspects of each particular case had been adequately aired at public hearings. In short, there would be ample safeguards to prevent this form of land use from becoming out of balance with other needs.

3. The proposed wilderness legislation does not modify the existing nature of administrative responsibility of areas involved. In particular it does not interfere with purposes as stated in the establishment of such Federal areas as national parks and national monuments, or national forests. However, agencies administering lands which concievably might be included as segments of the proposed wilderness system will be charged with the responsibility of administering such specifically designated areas so that their wilderness character will be maintained.

Both the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. National Park Service are already committed to such a program and have made great strides in that direction. The proposed wilderness legislation cannot be construed as a criticism of the fine efforts of those exemplary government bureaus; it simply aims at stabilizing and giving legal congressional sanction to this form of land use. As everyone knows, national parks are established only by congressional action and cannot be modified except by Congress. National monuments are largely established by Presidential proclamation and can be so modified and wilderness and wild areas within the national forests are established, and modified, by administrative order (by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service).

4. Special provisions are made in the wilderness bill for certain activities when not in conflict with specific purposes of the land area in question. These include grazing of domestic livestock, prospecting, forest insect and disease control, and the like.

Although the writer is not in complete agreement with the inclusion of certain of these special provisions on wilderness lands, the reasons for their inclusion are recognized; further, if legislation of this type is to be passed certain concessions must necessarily be made.

5. From a strict forestry point of view there is little, if any, conflict with other forms of forest land management. The vast proportion of forest lands included in existing wilderness areas is of poor quality, ill adapted to sustained, economic timber production. In large measure the same can be said of forested areas which might logically be proposed for wilderness status. Even if some of these timbered areas which are, or which may be, included are loggable their relative low quality is such that their maintenance in a wilderness condition would be of advantage to forestry and to foresters in a variety of ways. In particular, reservation of such forest lands for wilderness use would intensify the growing forest research program, and intensify the industry's search for better methods of forest management, harvest, and utilization on the more extensive areas of high quality and consequently more productive forest lands which rarely, if ever, are in conflict with wilderness use. By this means the profession of forestry would be raised in public esteem, and the professional forester would benefit by greater public recognition, broader professional opportunities, and improved social and economic status. Maintenance of necessary future sustained timber supply would also be fostered by concentrating forestry efforts and activities on the more productive lands.

6. In regard to the establishment of a National Wilderness Council which some people fear would exercise authority over land administrating agencies, the wilderness bill specifically states that the Council "shall have no administrative

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jurisdiction over any unit of the wilderness system nor any agency that does have such jurisdiction." This Council is designed to function primarily in an advisory capacity and to serve as a clearinghouse and repository for information relative to the wilderness system.

7. Wilderness recreation is a legitimate form of outdoor activity interesting to a constantly increasing number of people for which adequate provision should be made. Good planning, based upon careful study of all land values involved, should result in satisfying all legitimate public needs relative to our existing wild lands. Such needs, in addition to wilderness, include a variety of other recreational benefits adapted to more intensive recreational use (roads, campgrounds, picnic areas, and so forth) as well as various industrial uses.

While it is doubtful if any legislation will completely satisfy all points of view, properly prepared legislation can be expected to develop a reasonable compromise. The wilderness bill (S. 1123) clearly states its objectives and is such a reasonable compromise.

8. Wilderness is a fragile quality; once destroyed it can never be completely regained. We still have an opportunity to establish and maintain lands of this type. If too long a time elapses before such action is taken it is likely that we may find it impossible to accomplish this objective.

STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS, INC.

We have reviewed S. 1123, the national wilderness preservation bill, and find that in our opinion the numerous changes do not make it desirable legislation. Almost all of my testimony to your committee November 10, 1958, in San Francisco in opposition to S. 4028 will also apply to S. 1123. It will not be repeated here. We would appreciate the inclusion of this letter as part of the record of the hearings on S. 1123.

Stated purposes. There may be some value in thoughtfully considering the public purposes listed in the bill: Recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical use, and enjoyment by the people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.

Recreation? Wilderness provides a form of recreation not attainable in areas that have been influenced by man, according to proponents of the bill. This is a questionable point that is primarily of academic rather than practical concern. No matter how desirable wilderness-type recreation may be, population pressures are not going to permit us to have any areas unmodified by man.

We have 1½ million acres of wild, wilderness and primitive areas in California national forests as well as 2 million acres of mountain land in national and State parks. Unless a patrolled fence is placed around them, they cannot be expected to continue as wilderness within 1 day's travel of 15 to 20 million mobile people. As many as 800 people are found in one meadow of the San Jacinto primitive area in one afternoon. Other areas get heavy use. To prevent destruction of these areas through overuse, there must be permanent facilities established to manage and serve the users. At the same time, other types of use can be designed to maximize the natural recreational potential of these areas. More wholesome recreation can be provided to more people through planned development of such areas than would result through their isolation as "wilderness."

Scenic? We must recognize that nature is not static. Any scene is going to change, and this change will be accelerated by man's essential activities in areas adjacent to "wilderness." We should also recognize that man can exercise some beneficial influence on the changes that will occur. S. 1123 would prevent the full use of such skills.

Many people have expressed the opinion that the recreational forests of southern California (The Angeles, Los Padres, Cleveland, and San Bernardino National Forests) are more attractive and safer for human use where they have been lightly logged to remove trees subject to windfall or insect attack because of low vigor. Certainly, such areas pose much less threat of fire or insect damage to adjacent forests.

Scientific? The value or potential value of "wilderness" for scientific use has not been demonstrated. Although we have had wilderness areas formally labeled as such for many years, there is little evidence of their use for scientific study. If such use were to develop, it would probably require various permanent facilities, which would be prohibited under the bill.

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Educational? The value of such areas for education is also difficult to discern. Although I have spent extended periods in such areas, I see no special opportunities to impart knowledge through wilderness as opposed to such opportunities in other areas devoted to other uses. Again, as in the developed national parks, much greater educational opportunities are afforded where there are permanent facilities, such as museums and nature trails, established.

Conservation? The value of such areas for "conservation" depends on the definition of the term. If it means "wise use" as defined by many people, by the inclusion of this term the sponsors are saying that the enactment of the bill will bring wise use to a large area of public land, which presumably does not have it now. By our opposition, we indicate our opinion that this judgment is unsound. The enactment of S. 1123 will not result in wise use of the public's natural resources.

Historical? The value of such areas for "historical use and enjoyment" would appear to be very slight. These areas are "wilderness" because they were bypassed. Most of them are not typical of the areas of early settlement or of the routes of travel. Other areas were more attractive to early users for various reasons. Because of this, present "wilderness" is not valuable for the recording or explaining of past events.

Unimpaired? We must also recognize that the proposed law would not result in these areas being left "unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness." As mentioned above, these areas are changing and will continue to change. These changes will grow in importance as these areas get increasingly more use. Even without use by man, his protection of adjacent forests from fire, insects, and disease, his management of game, etc., will all have their effects in such areas. If we wish to do so, we can arrest or modify the natural changes to achieve a desired effect. To do so, the managers of such areas must have more freedom of action than the proposed law would permit.

The objective of S. 1123 cannot be obtained under the proposed legislation. For this and other reasons previously given, it is our considered opinion that such legislation should not be enacted.

Statement of the National Wool Growers Association

We were pleased to learn that your committee scheduled further hearings in the West on the legislation to set up a national wilderness preservation system. Since our immediate past president, Don Clyde, appeared at the Salt Lake hearing last fall and presented our opposition testimony to this legislation, we did not ask for time to present an additional statement at either the Seattle or Phoenix hearings because we did not want to overburden your committee.

However, we would like to inform your committee that the National Wool Growers Association is still opposed to the proposal to establish a national wilderness preservation system. The changes made in the new wilderness bill, S. 1123, have in no way removed our opposition, and we still object to this proposed legislation for the following reasons:

1. It is a threat to the economy and tax structure of the 11 Western States, where land is the basic resource.
2. It is a threat to the future food needs of our growing population.
3. The wilderness status and beauty of western areas can be maintained with properly managed, conservative multiple use of the important and renewable resources of these areas under the administration of existing Government agencies.
4. The proposed National Wilderness Preservation Council would duplicate work of existing land agencies. This would be an added and unnecessary cost of government.
5. This is special privilege legislation and contrary to the title, not for the benefit of the whole people. The areas proposed, roadless and without modern facilities, would be made inaccessible to the whole people and would be reserved for the enjoyment of less than 1 percent of our population.
6. We already have adequate wilderness areas protected through departmental regulations and through legislation now in existence covering wildlife refuges, national parks and monuments, and even wildernes areas within our national forests.

In addition to the above-named objections, we feel that such legislation is premature and should not be considered until after a report is rendered by the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in 1961.

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We will appreciate your having this letter inserted in the record of your committee's hearings on this wilderness legislation.

STATEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN OREGON CONSERVATION & TREE FARM ASSOCIATION

The Southern Oregon Conservation & Tree Farm Association, established in 1947, consists of 65 member companies in Jackson and Josephine Counties in southwest Oregon. These members are in the business of logging and production of forest products, with an annual output of over 750 million board feet, log scale, or more than 90 percent of total production for this area. Their payroll for 5,975 employees in 1957 was $28,709,628. This represents 84.6 percent of the persons employed in the manufacturing industries, and the payroll is 85.1 percent of the total for the same group. The total value of products produced was $97,891,705 in 1956. This association, through its two radio-communications systems of some 150 two-way mobile units, is proud of its past public service record. Its cooperative fire agreement among its members, close coordination with public forest fire protection agencies, its radios placed in the disaster car, ambulance, and recreation areas constitutes an invaluable asset to the local communities during emergencies of all sorts.

The forest products industry in this area depends heavily on Government-owned timber for its raw material. The Federal Government owns 1,303,545 acres of the total 2,220,470 acres or 58.7 percent of the commercial forest lands in Jackson and Josephine Counties. On these Federal lands are 19,294,786,000 board feet of the total 25,021,309,000 board feet of timber, or 77.2 percent.

After careful study by the Southern Oregon Conservation & Tree Farm Association its board of directors do here and now wish to register vigorous opposition to the terms and conditions of Senate bill 1123, known as the wilderness bill, and further wish to have their views entered in the record accordingly. Following are reasons for our position:

1. The national forests were originally established with the multiple-use concept in mind to serve the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run. They have established numerous natural, primitive, and wilderness areas as a need for them has been recognized. We feel that under the present policies of the Forest Service that sufficient establishment of additional wilderness areas will be made when and as the need arises, and further that an additional governmental body to do this is unnecessary and unwarranted. In the U.S. Forest Service we have the best qualified men in the business who will, under present regulations, determine the need and methods to fulfill this need. Why set up another costly bureau that is unnecessary?

2. The need for this legislation has not been shown. It has not been demonstrated that the U.S. Forest Service or the National Park Service is not doing a competent job of administering the vast system of wilderness which each has set aside.

3. This association is in favor of having sufficient and wisely chosen wilderness areas, but it is not in favor of adding millions of acres to areas slightly used by less than 1 percent of the national forest recreationists who constitute only a portion of the general public. This legislation does not foster the "greatest good for the greatest number in the long run," as directed by the Agriculture Secretary, James Wilson, in 1905.

4. The establishment of vast wilderness areas precludes the developments of roads for fire protection purposes, insect and disease control, and proper administration of highly valuable resources which could be decimated in short time by these natural causes. In areas where lightning fires are common, and much of the proposed areas are, this presents a real problem. Through our radio systems and fire protection organization (voluntary), which has been active over the past 12 years, we have been instrumental in holding the losses due to fire to a minimum. Without roads this would have been impossible. Vast brush fields are living examples of uncontrolled natural devastation in areas then without roads.

5. This bill threatens the development of the national forests in southwest Oregon as there are still extensive areas in the primitive state. This could reduce the allowable cut of their timber crop which in turn would reduce the income to the counties by a reduction of national forest receipts, 25 percent of which reverts to the counties in lieu of taxes. It further threatens the economy of

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southwest Oregon by withdrawing large areas from development under multiple-use policies, especially when it is realized that 58.7 percent of the total commercial forest land is under Federal Government ownership and control. In addition it would reduce basic payrolls of the counties.

6. The shortsighted public policies in this bill would invoke a discouraging handicap upon the West which already has a large portion of the Nation's dedicated wilderness reservations. The development of the West's natural resources is vital in its preparation to support an estimated 40 percent of the Nation's population by the year 2000.

7. This bill fails to provide for approval of States and counties where natural resources are withdrawn or to remunerate annually such States and counties for losses of revenues and economic development thus incurred. I quote from a letter admittedly written by Gifford Pinchot for the signature of Agriculture Secretary James Wilson to Pinchot as Chief of the Forest Service at the time the national forests were transferred from the Department of the Interior to Agriculture on February 1, 1905. It reads in part:

"In the management of each reserve, local questions will be decided upon local grounds; the dominant industry will be considered first, but with as little restriction to minor industries as may be possible; sudden changes in industrial conditions will be avoided by gradual adjustments after due notice; and where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided upon from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

8. This association firmly believes that consideration of wilderness legislation at this time is premature, pending the report of the President's Natural Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in 1961, which will be based on the most comprehensive survey ever made of this Nation's recreational resources potential, habits, and needs, including wilderness needs.

The language setting forth the purposes of the national forests in the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 35; 16 U.S.C. 475) is as follows:

"No public forest reservation shall be established, except to improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of waterflows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States."

How can inaccessible wilderness in which water development, the practice of forestry and adequate forest protection are precluded fulfill the basic purposes of the national forest? By no stretch of the imagination is this proposed legislation compatible with the true intent of the above-quoted act.

LETTER OF T. R. AND LILLIAN C. SHELDON, EVERETT, WASH.

EVERETT, WASH., *April 3, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are the owners of a small parcel of forest property and beach property on Hood Canal at Potlatch, Wash. We have read the proposed legislation S. 1123. We strongly oppose this legislation for the following reasons:

As owners of property, we attempt to protect this property from trespass by others. The State of Washington is carrying out a campaign of considerable magnitude to invite visitors to this State to further develop the tourist industry. A large portion of this tourist group believes that a tour of the Olympic Highway loop would be of interest but are disappointed in the lack of recreational facilities. They, therefore, knowingly and unknowingly use private property for a chance to get out of the car, off the highway, and into the woods or water.

The State of Washington can ill afford under its financial condition to spend large sums of money in the development of additional tourist attractions.

In establishing by law the prohibitions against development of reserved land, S. 1123, affecting Federal lands, prohibits forever the responsible agencies from building additional roads whereby these visitors could enjoy roadside recreation. S. 1123 is, therefore, not in the best interest of the individual property owner in the State of Washington nor the community of the State of Washington.

It is impossible to establish and maintain gates on private property as the public demands access even to small areas such as ours. Consequently, during periods of nonfire hazard, we open our gates even though public roads make access to our property. No point on our property is more than 1 mile from

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established public highway. S. 1123 proposes to establish artificial gates on all roads leading to sacred areas and forever prohibit the development of roads into areas that will be vitally needed for the use of all our citizens. This S. 1123 strongly promotes the idea that our resources are for a selected few. It is highly objectionable minority group legislation.

We strongly oppose this legislation and ask that you, too, lend your support and vote against this proposal, S. 1123.

T. R. SHELDON.
LILLIAN C. SHELDON.

LETTER OF BARBARA RIEMAN, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Having returned yesterday from vacation the date of the wilderness bill hearing crept up on us and this letter is late. Nevertheless, I feel compelled to write. We hope that you will do what you can to make this bill successful in being made law in this session of Congress.

Having lived in 8 States and traveled in 45 including Alaska, I honestly believe that these tiny remnants of wilderness area are Washington's most precious possession and unique contribution to the country, indeed to the world. Such magnificent scenery combined with a lack of vicious animals (such as Kodiak bears or poisonous snakes) and relatively kind weather conditions simply does not exist anywhere else that I have ever heard of. To this should be added the accessibility of these areas. If these areas are usurped by those shortsighted and greedy persons who see trees in terms of board feet and unlittered beaches in terms of concessions, they will be once and for all, irretrievably gone. The decision that is to be made will be made for all time for all men.

As I understand it no areas open to lumbering, grazing, or mining will be affected. I should like to know why, if these interests have no ulterior designs on these areas, this bill is being held up.

If I could be shown one logging operation area which could conceivably be used for anything else whatever, or one tourist accommodation area which is not a monumental garbage dump I would be a long ways toward being sold on the arguments of the wilderness bill opponents.

I have been a resident of Washington since my graduation from the University of Washington in 1950 and would not consider living anywhere else.

Yours truly,

BARBARA RIEMAN.

LETTER OF SARAH P. BILL, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: I am strongly in favor of the wilderness bill, S. 1123. Preservation of our existing wilderness areas in our national parks seems to me a matter of vital concern to a majority of citizens, particularly in view of the tremendous upsurge of park use and attendance during recent years, throughout the country. Our own State contains some of the best (and last remaining) of these areas. It is toward the public good that they be maintained.

Yours truly,

SARAH P. BILL.

LETTER OF JANE BARRETT, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should very much like to have it included in the record that I am anxiously in favor of the wilderness bill, S. 1123. As great music, literature, and art are essential in the everyday living and history

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of man so is the magnificent land—untouched—and this is true whether all men know it or not. We are most eager for the passage of S. 1123.

Sincerely,

JANE BARRETT.

LETTER OF BEACH BARRETT, M.D., SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 31, 1959.*

Senator JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to go on record as strongly supporting the wilderness bill, S. 1123.

To log the upper slopes of the Northern Cascades and similar areas in the country seems extremely shortsighted. Recreational values will be at an increasing premium as the years go by. I cannot believe that proper management of present timberlands will fail to meet our need for wood in the future.

Sincerely yours,

BEACH BARRETT, M.D.

LETTER OF WARD J. AND LOIS IRWIN, MERCER ISLAND, WASH.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH., *March 29, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Jobs do not permit our attendance at this hearing; nevertheless we want to state our approval of the wilderness bill and our hopes that it will win out in spite of vociferous opposition from vested commercial interests. We trust that loud noises by representatives of this small minority will not be allowed to obscure the fact that passage of this bill will benefit the bulk of our population. This inventory of our remaining wilderness, and a unified plan for its future is long overdue.

Very truly yours,

WARD J. IRWIN.
LOIS J. IRWIN.

LETTER OF W. T. EDMONDSON, SEATTLE, WASH.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
Seattle, Wash., March 27, 1959.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my strong support for the wilderness bill. Because of the scientific value of maintaining wilderness areas undisturbed, this bill is of very great importance. Our successful exploitation of natural resources depends on our understanding of nature. Such understanding is far from complete, and cannot be achieved if we fail to preserve wilderness areas. Defeat of the bill would be a distinct step backward in our national policy toward natural resources.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. EDMONDSON,
Professor of Zoology.

LETTER OF JAMES M. LEA, TACOMA, WASH.

TACOMA, WASH., *March 29, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The purpose of this letter is to express my support for S. 1123, the wilderness bill.

I am a lover of nature and believer in saving for the future, especially something irreplaceable. I do not feel that the bill provides sufficient hardship for commercial interests that it should be allowed to die.

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Establishment of Government policy in favor of preserving wilderness and establishment of more formal administration is needed at this time.

Yours truly,

JAMES M. LEA.

STATEMENT OF THE MOUNT VERNON (WASH.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MOUNT VERNON, WASH., *March 26, 1959.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The board of directors of the Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce respectfully wishes to register its opposition to the wilderness preservation bill on the basis that it would result only in wasteful duplication in the administration of lands set aside as wilderness and primitive reserves. At the present time, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs are ably managing the lands under their custody and the creation of a policymaking commission, as conceived by the Senate bill in question, serves no valuable purpose and would needlessly complicate the administration of wilderness areas.

The Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce recognizes the importance of suitable areas maintained in their primitive state for the enjoyment and recreation of the American public. We further believe that the present administration of these lands by the various agencies is entirely satisfactory, and that the proposed change would add to the cost of the public land management while contributing nothing to its administration.

Respectfully submitted.

JACK W. MARTIN,
Member, Board of Directors,
Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF THE TACOMA SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, INC., B. W. LYON, CHAIRMAN

TACOMA, WASH.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

(Attention Senator Henry M. Jackson, Wilderness Hearings).

GENTLEMEN: I wish to make the following statement and testimony for the records regarding the wilderness bill and the forces in opposition to the bill.

We are constantly testing in Congress and other legislative bodies the ability of our people to meet change and maintain the checks and balances which will secure and insure continued, healthy national growth and general welfare. From time to time it is necessary, fitting, and profitable that we challenge the being, the condition, and the development of the basic factors of private enterprise and collective interests so that both would contribute fully to the general welfare of all individuals of our society.

Lack of research, past allotments, and subsidies, granted by State and National Governments in the efforts to banish want, have resulted in production far in excess of our requirements, but left us with faulty distribution, recessive and controlled collective interests, and domination by private enterprise and industry. Our system of checks and balances, designed and implemented by the founders of our country and necessary to the welfare of a free people are being aborted and in some cases almost destroyed.

Today we have a condition of private enterprise running wild with little of directive force except profit of unlimited production; of collective interest forces, recessive as to check and balance, and, nationally unorganized so that education, medicine, and law, become propaganda, prey, and escapement rather than the constructive forces of continued sound, healthy, national growth.

Piecemeal, stopgap legislation has been in Congress for years trying to stem the rising torrent of unchecked private enterprise forces for the earning of a living over the collective interest for the building of a greater nation and the living of a fuller life.

Our collective interests, originally closely knit by proximity and common living conditions, are now widely separated by distance, changed conditions,

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and complexities of modern life without even an executive department for counsel, guidance, and aggregation of the forces for liberty, opportunity, and freedom of our people in the living of a full well-rounded life.

This multi-trillion-dollar legacy (which includes wilderness areas) is paid for, and, belonging to all Americans, should not be dissipated before the full fact and need, present and future, are established.

We still own that 1 acre out of 6 collectively. That 1 acre has been and still is the center or the nucleus of our way of life. That 1 acre is the bottom of the barrel. That 1 acre is a storehouse. That 1 acre is a measuring stick. That 1 acre is the biggest private club in the world for all Americans for all time. That 1 acre has multiple uses and contains most of our hunting, fishing, sport, recreations, vacationing areas, nature's laboratories, and is the center of our collective interests, in and around which are grouped our rights, liberty, and freedoms.

Wilderness areas of the 13 western public domain States is a very small area, but an important part of the public domain movement.

The forces opposing both the wilderness measure of this State as well as the public domain movement are the same predatory forces asking for special privileges, rights, and stability of tenure at the expense of the greatest good to the greatest number. Their movement and objective is best timed and most effective, when delays can be continued so that movements of encirclement, encroachment, and vested interests in public lands, both State and national, can be secured under present conditions and lack of factual information.

By encirclement I mean and refer to several instances in the 13 western public domain States where access to large blocks of public domain are being controlled by rings of private holdings.

By vested interests I refer to acts in Western State legislatures where the raiders attempt on State lands to secure the rights and interests denied by the 1897 decision which stated that they enjoyed a privilege—not a right; when the 83d session of Congress denied the tenets of S. 2548 and the denial of the purchase of 145 million acres of some 15,000 permittees on a 30-year contract.

I would support the wilderness bill as necessary at this time, that it is sound and does not change present conditions as they now exist, that it is a stopgap for further raiding of resources at this time.

Until we have the facts of our remaining public domain, which includes the wilderness areas htat wilderness bill would help hold the areas until Congress has made a research of our public domain in terms of the economy of today and the American people are able to plan the future for both the earning by private enterprise and the living through collective interests of our way of life.

B. W. LYON, *Chairman.*

STATEMENT OF THE PETITE FILM CO., DALE PETITE, PRESIDENT

Petite Film Co. would like to go on record as favoring the wilderness bill (S. 1123). We have spent a good deal of time and money making 16-millimeter color motion pictures to tell the story of several wilderness areas that need protection. One film, "The Olympic Rain Forest," was filmed in the Olympic National Park. This unique forest, with its moss-draped giant trees, has been under attack by local timber interests every few years for the last 50 or so years. Copies of this film have been purchased by schools all over the United States for classroom use, and these schools will suffer loss if the forest is destroyed and the film is no longer valid.

The high mountain alpine areas are safe from the timber interests because there are no big trees there, but the hungry animals of the herder would gobble up any tender plants found there, including the alpine wildflowers which need the protection of the wilderness bill. The story of these inspiring flower meadows is told in our sound-color film, "Alpine Wildflowers."

These are just two of the types of existing wilderness areas which need the protection of the wilderness bill.

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LETTER OF OLAUS J. MURIE, MOOSE, WYO.

MOOSE, WYO., *March 25, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior Affairs,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: As a resident of the western country for many years, I have spent a great deal of time in Oregon and Washington, and I would like to express my thoughts on what this Pacific coast country is like and what it can mean to us and its future citizens.

My first experience was in the coast region of Oregon in 1910. At that time I had a chance to appraise the western coast forest and what it can mean to us. I can only hope that people in the future may still have the opportunity to have experience in the bits of primeval forest that we of today may be unselfish enough to bequeath to them, that they may have similar inspiration in some wild America.

In 1911 I spent a summer at the Friday Harbor marine station in Pudget Sound, a summer which came again to my mind in August 1958 when I took part in the beach hike on the Olympic Peninsula, when it was so apparent that the American people are losing a precious opportunity, as our natural Pacific beaches go on dwindling at an alarming rate.

In 1916–17 I spent a winter in the Olympic Mountains, and again in 1933 and 1934 I spent many months in those wonderful mountains, in a study of the wildlife for the Biological Survey. I have also had the pleasure of exploring parts of the Cascade Mountains.

Throughout these years and all these travels in the most beautiful parts of the Pacific States, it has become obvious that we are dealing here with a resource both tangible and intangible in character that can mean so much to us as a nation.

As we view the events of world history, and as we now have the wonderful chance to appraise the mistakes that so many nations have made years ago, we have the privilege of appraising ourselves and avoiding those mistakes.

As we look back over the past few decades, we can see how the love of beautiful country has been growing at an astonishing rate. People more than ever appreciate the out of doors, love the wild places; more than ever they seek these wildernesses, to hunt and fish, to photograph, to sketch and paint, to study the important scientific secrets of ecology in such places (ideal for science), or just for the pleasure of being in such places.

America is one of the places on this globe where we still have a chance to save some bits of wilderness. In a very real sense, America is on trial. Are we wise enough to accept this international responsibility, to be a world leader in something that everywhere is recognized as action on a high level? A number of men in our Congress are now trying, by means of this bill, merely to give expression, to recognize as a national policy, the wilderness philosophy that has already been accepted by so many of our people. Surely we are not so selfish, so arbitrary, that we refuse to express ourselves nationally as approving such a high motive in building American civilization.

I sincerely hope that our Congress will exhibit the spirit that made our country so great in the early years of its history, and readily pass this wilderness bill, which hurts no one and can mean so much for the respect accruing to our Government.

Respectfully yours,

OLAUS J. MURIE.

STATEMENT OF THE OMAK, WASH., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OMAK, WASH., *March 28, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: Whereas our city of Omak and the entire Okanogan Valley is so dependent upon forest and wild lands and the products therefrom, we are extremely interested in what changes in use might be made of these lands and products; and

Whereas the wilderness preservation bill (S. 1123) or any other wilderness bill that will affect the wild land use and restrict the multiple use thereof

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will mean so much to our economy, we are most anxious that every consideration be given to any changes that might be made: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Omak Chamber of Commerce ask the Congress of the United States to defer the passing of any legislation affecting the multiple use of the wild lands; and further be it

Resolved, That no change in administration of the uses of these lands now set aside as wilderness areas be made until the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission appointed by President Eisenhower has made its full report and has had reasonable time for study thereof.

We further ask the privilege of submitting a written brief in more detail for your consideration within the next 30 days.

Respectfully submitted.

OMAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
EARL M. ROBERTSON, *President*.

LETTER OF ROBERT BUNN, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1959*.

GENTLEMEN: My name is Robert Bunn. Have lived here most of my life; have lumbering investments.

There is undue concern over narrowing the tax base. Once land is cut there is little cash flow at tree farm rates 'til next harvest.

Granted there is no direct dollar benefit from wilderness, per se.

I foresee increased use offsetting this, eventually generating more dollars in fringe areas than commercial development.

Let us pass this bill. You can rely on business and labor keeping rein on holiday-minded groups.

ROBERT BUNN.

STATEMENT OF THE OKANOGAN (WASH.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OKANOGAN, WASH., *March 28, 1959*.

Hon. JAMES MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: Whereas our city of Okanogan and the entire Okanogan Valley is so dependent upon forest and wild lands and the products therefrom we are extremely interested in what changes in use that might be made of these lands and products; and

Whereas the wilderness preservation bill (S. 1123) or any other wilderness bill that will affect the wild land use and restrict the multiple use thereof will mean so much to our economy, we are most anxious that every consideration be given to any changes that might be made: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Okanogan Chamber of Commerce ask the Congress of the United States to defer the passing of any legislation affecting the multiple use of the wild lands; and further be it

Resolved, That no change in administration of the uses of these lands now set aside as wilderness areas be made until the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission appointed by President Eisenhower have made their full report and have had reasonable time for study thereof.

We further ask the privilege of submitting a written brief in more detail for your consideration within the next 30 days.

Respectfully submitted.

OKANOGAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
ROBERT L. SCHROCK, *President*.

STATEMENT OF THE PATEROS (WASH.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PATEROS, WASH., *March 27, 1959*.

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Pateros Chamber of Commerce wishes to submit the following resolution in regard to the wilderness preservation bill:

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Whereas passage of such a bill would remove a large portion of our recreational area and forest lands from the control of the Forest Service who we feel are doing an excellent job of management; and

Whereas such a bill would necessitate the establishment of an unnecessary "council" which would be a pressure and propaganda group promoting new wilderness areas and special privileges; and

Whereas any future changes which might be deemed desirable would be almost prohibitive under this act, and might well affect the economy and future welfare of our State; and

Whereas we are opposed to any act which will prohibit the multiple use of all our natural resources; and

Whereas we feel this type of legislation is class legislation and not in the interest of the general public: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Pateros Chamber of Commerce go on record as being opposed to the passage of the wilderness preservation bill and a copy of this resolution be sent to our congressional representatives.

WAYNE MAITLAND, *President*.

STATEMENT OF THE OREGON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, ED COLES, SECRETARY

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 31, 1959*.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Oregon Cattlemen's Association presented testimony in November 1958 in Bend, Oreg., in opposition to the proposed national wilderness preservation system, S. 4028.

In view of the many witnesses appearing at the Seattle hearing and in order to conserve time of the hearing committee, the Oregon Cattlemen's Association wishes to be on record as reaffirming our testimony as presented in Bend, Oreg., and urge that Congress take no action on S. 1123 until such time that they can review findings of the so-called Rockefeller committee.

Sincerely,

OREGON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
ED COLES, *Secretary*.

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 38, DISTRICT 23

SHELTON, WASH., *March 27, 1959*.

Re Hearing on wilderness bill, S. 1123.
SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
U.S. Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

GENTLEMEN: Since bill S. 1123, if enacted, could cause hardship to the working people in timber dependent communities under existing policies of multiple use and sustained yield, this local union expresses its opposition to this proposed legislation.

The wilderness legislation as proposed in S. 1123 could restrict areas of Federal lands to a single use while the intent should always be toward multiple-purpose management in order to serve the needs of all the people.

It is our opinion that this is unnecessary legislation, which, in setting up a wilderness council, could lead to conflicting direction involving other Federal agencies now entrusted with handling Federal lands, such as the Forest Service, which is amply qualified in evaluating potentials of forest lands and designating these lands as to their proper place within the framework of the concept of multiple use.

Very truly yours,

EARL E. JAGNOW, *Secretary*.

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STATEMENT OF THE TACOMA (WASH.) SPORTSMEN'S CLUB AUXILIARY

TACOMA, WASH., *March 28, 1959.*

Re wilderness hearing.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse,
Seattle, Wash.

SIR: The Tacoma Sportsmen's Club Auxiliary Executive Board are in favor of supporting the wilderness bill, S. 1123.

We request that our letter of support be made a part of the hearing record.

We are in favor to support the wilderness bill.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE TACOMA
SPORTSMEN'S CLUB AUXILIARY,
MURIEL HRVATIN, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF DR. RICHARD L. MORRILL, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is in reference to the wilderness bill now under consideration by your committee, and specifically in reference to the North Cascades area. If possible, may it be inserted in the record of the hearing today in Seattle, which I could not attend?

I am an instructor in geography, with special training in the field of resource utilization and allocation, including forest and recreational resources. I am also acquainted with the North Cascades region, as a result of numerous trips throughout the area. The problem is whether an area should be set aside for protective and recreational use or be utilized for minerals and lumber in the usual way.

A perusal of maps of the timber resources of Washington, and statistics of the volume of stands indicates a large proportion of timber actually lies in private land, and outside national forests. If an area were withdrawn, such as that in the proposal for a national park, the amount of timber lost to commercial use would be very small. With present sustained yield methods, the additional acreage is not needed to maintain a large and strong forest industry in this State.

With respect to the worthiness of this particular area for protection, I can testify that it is not only worthy, but must be protected. I have vacationed in every western national park in the United States and Canada, and can state with assurance that the area is spectacular and magnificent and unique—from heavily forested valleys to true alpine landscapes. It is, essentially, the last such area, which now even has the possibility of being protected. The Forest Service proposal which excludes the forested valleys, makes a mockery of conservation, and leaves a disjointed and fractured area. It would be as if Glacier Park were limited to the tops of peaks.

In view of the inability of the Forest Service to adequately protect such an area, I would strongly suggest that the National Park Service be involved in negotiations regarding the area, toward the possibility of establishing such a park in the area. This would be the only way to permit access roads to the area while safeguarding its resources. As a geographer I am well aware of the need for efficient utilization of resources, but I am also cognizant of the entire national inventory of forest resources on the one hand and recreation resources on the other. It is the latter resource, which is in serious short supply. Scenic areas cannot be created, as forests now can. Hence it is urgent that the area be set aside as soon as possible in some suitable way.

Yours sincerely,

DR. RICHARD L. MORRILL,
Department of Geography.

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LETTER OF STELLA PEARL RUNGE, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing,
Federal Courthouse,
Seattle, Wash.:

I came to the courthouse this morning, March 30, and heard the testimony given up until noon.

I did not have written testimony to hand in, so now I am writing one, representing nearly 100 women. One club is the Rainier Beach Women's Club, the other is the Hillside Garden Club, both of Seattle.

We heartily endorse the wilderness bill, S. 1123. Also we hope the commercial interests have our generation and the generations to come in mind before they use up all our natural resources.

STELLA PEARL RUNGE,
President of Rainier Beach Women's Club,
Member of Hillside Garden Club.

LETTER OF HARRY DOST, JR., SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1959.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: Please include my comments in the record of the March 30, 1959, hearing at Seattle on wilderness bill, S. 1123, as follows:

1. Commercial logging, selective or otherwise, greatly reduces the recreational value of forested areas because—
   (*a*) Wildlife is driven away to more remote regions.
   (*b*) Scenic beauty is destroyed.
   (*c*) Entry into regions where logging is conducted is often forbidden during the summertime because of the fire hazard.
2. We must determine if it is better to serve the short-range interests of the logging industry or to retain those few remaining noncommercialized recreational areas and thus serve the long-range recreational interests of the entire Nation. Along this line, I wish to add that our society is providing continually increased leisure for the individual and we must therefore not judge the recreational needs of the Nation entirely by today's standards.
3. Those same areas which are under question, also are part of the remaining national watershed. We as a country are becoming increasingly aware of an impending national water shortage. I believe that the recreational interests of the individual are generally compatible with the use of these areas for water sources and that neither of these interests are compatible with logging.

Yours very truly,

HARRY DOST, Jr.

LETTER OF MARY E. THALER, SPOKANE, WASH.

SPOKANE, WASH., *March 31, 1959.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Although the hearings on the wilderness bill are at this moment in session in Seattle, I hope this expression of support for it can be included with the others you have received.

The forests and mountains, in their altogether satisfying richness, are within easy reach of people like ourselves who rely on our car to take us into the wilderness. Last summer, for instance, my husband and I spent a 2-week vacation traveling entirely within the State of Washington. For the moderate cost of $170, for car and all other expenses, we camped out in Mount Rainier National Park, Olympic Park, Mount Baker National Forest, Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and on the east side of the Cascades in Okanogan National Forest. With our sleeping bags, camp stove, and tent, we had a most relaxing and interesting trip. We stayed in motels twice, and the rest of the time admired the trees and the birds and the mountains surrounding us; also the ocean.

In fact, perhaps we should submit this as a testimonial for the chamber of commerce to use in advertising Washington State as a place for unsurpassed recreation.

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Surely it would be a mistake to give up what is irreplaceable of nature's bounties. This family votes for the wilderness bill.

MARY E. THALER.

LETTER OF GRACE E. HOWARD, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1959.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Court House, Seattle, Wash.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I attended the public hearing on the wilderness bill Monday, March 30, in the Federal Court House, Seattle.

Please put my name on record in favor of the wilderness bill, S. 1123. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

GRACE E. HOWARD.

LETTER OF EFFIE LOUISE CHAPMAN, DES MOINES, WASH.

DES MOINES, WASH., *March 22, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing,
Federal Court House, Seattle.

DEAR SIR: Having had the joy of exploring in many of the wilderness areas in this State, I urge most heartily that future generations be given the same opportunity through the passage of wilderness bill, S. 1123.

Very truly yours,

EFFIE LOUISE CHAPMAN.

LETTER OF BEVERLY J. AND BERNHART H. WITTE, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 22, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Court House,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are writing in regard to the wilderness bill which must be put into existence. Since we cannot be present at the wilderness bill hearing March 30 in the Federal Court House in Seattle, we are submitting this letter to be made part of the record for this very necessary bill. We feel that our existing national parks, wild and wilderness recreation areas of our national forests need to be protected now and for the future.

Sincerely,

BEVERLY J. WITTE.
BERNHART H. WITTE.

LETTER OF S. D. BROOKS, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 22, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON.

DEAR SIR: Nothing is closer to my heart than the heritage of our vanishing wilderness. Certainly there is no excuse to permit the few remaining acres of wilderness in our country to fall into the hands of a few selfish interests which demand to exploit not 90 percent or even 95 percent but all of the remaining natural forests.

Please, sir, do everything you can to help the wilderness bill S. 1123.

Unfortunately those who would like most to appear at the hearing are working folks like myself who must be at their jobs on Monday, so kindly make this note a part of the hearing record.

Thank you very much.

S. D. BROOKS.

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LETTER OF ADELSA DOPH, EVERETT, WASH.

EVERETT, WASH., *March 20, 1959.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am for wilderness bill, S. 1123.

I think we need an overall national policy for the protection and preservation of wilderness areas and a program that will insure this preservation.

It is my opinion that if the people were better informed as to what this bill means to them and succeeding generations, the response in favor of it would be overwhelming.

Sincerely,

ADELSA DOPH.

LETTER OF MRS. LENORE FREDSALL, SELAH, WASH.

SELAH, WASH., *March 20, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON.

DEAR SIR: I am a schoolteacher and in my vacation time spend a large part of the summer camping and hiking. My son is a forester and we all ski so we have seen a large part of the areas under consideration in S. 1123, the wilderness bill. My son has done bug survey work on State forest land and worked as a fire warden also.

We are in favor of the wilderness bill because it will protect the existing wilderness which is in the precarious state now of having no all-time guarantee against being cut down in size or invaded by roads.

I only wish that the wilderness bill went farther than it does to protect our wilderness against human wear and tear.

It is all too easy for persons to get land for a cabin by a phony mineral claim—to let their grazing animals ruin public lands—and to drive into beauty spots and leave them littered with beer cans.

I visited Yellowstone Park, for example in 1929 and again in 1950. I would never want to go there again. The damage done by overcrowding has wiped out the beauty.

We have so little time left to conserve what is left—Congress should have acted for the good of future generations long ago instead of stalling, facing the issue by having public hearings at which the loudest voices will be those of persons who are hoping to make a profit for themselves from public land. Let these people go buy their own land and let Congressmen think of the future with some of the idealistic vision that a representative of our beautiful Nation should have.

Sincerely,

MRS. LENORE FREDSALL.

LETTER OF DALE E. VICKLAND, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 20, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: This is to inform you of my stand on the National Wilderness Preservation Act now before Congress. It is my opinion that the wilderness bill will provide the protection by law necessary to insure the future existence of these beautiful unspoiled areas which are now protected by administrative sufferance. I am very much in favor of this bill and wish to go on record at the hearing as an advocate for this worthwhile measure.

Yours sincerely,

DALE E. VICKLAND.

STATEMENT OF THE WANDERERS, OLYMPIA, WASH., MARY E. CLINTON, SECRETARY

The Wanderers (an Olympia hiking club) asks support of the wilderness bill.

We feel that Washington's wilderness areas are among our most valuable resources—that they are priceless assets of whatever State possesses them.

The bill creates a clear public policy to keep some public land forever wild, preserved in perpetuity as unscarred wilderness for recreation, for "room and board" for wildlife, for conservation of timber and water power. It gives legal

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status to our public land policy, gives firm legal protection to our existing national parks, dedicated wild and wilderness recreation areas of our national forests and our wildlife refuges.

We strongly urge support of the wilderness bill.

LETTER OF LLOYD E. TURNER, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 22, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing,
Federal Court House,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My letter is in behalf of the wilderness bill, S. 1123, and I request that it be made a part of the record.

I came into the State of Washington from Illinois as a high school boy and lived in Yakima. Other than service in the U.S. Navy and postgraduate study at Yale and Harvard, I have lived in this wonderful State nearly 50 years. Therefore, I have seen vast changes here. Changes from primitive, open, and "free to all areas," to ever more restricted and despoiled regions.

I have walked, driven, climbed, and explored every corner of this State. And I know from direct observation over many years of the gradual encroachment, of those who value just dollar profits, on our unexcelled natural beauties. This commercial expansion and ever-increasing population are gradually wiping out every spot which is native. Plenty of dollars can always be obtained from areas already in production. Please fight for this bill for the public interest.

Sincerely yours,

LLOYD E. TURNER.

LETTER OF GRANT R. MONTAGUE, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 21, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: I am for the enacting of this bill for the preservation of wilderness areas for the appreciation of and enjoyment of by present and future generations.

Truly yours,

GRANT R. MONTAGUE.

LETTER OF RICHARD M. SALO, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 20, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON.

DEAR SIR: I am writting to let you know I am in favor of the wilderness bill S. 1123. It would be a shame if this already comparatively small area couldn't be kept as a wilderness area for the future. The breathtaking beauty and aweness of these areas certainly makes it a natural for a wilderness area and its worth as such is worth for more than its timber. Most of this area is a high alpine area with very little commercial timber, its value as timber land is not great.

I use our national parks, monuments, and forests quite a lot and am aware of the already crowded conditions in many of these places. We must have places to expand into and protect what we have.

Yours truly,

RICHARD M. SALO.

LETTER OF WENDAL MORGAN, SPOKANE, WASH.

SPOKANE, WASH., *March 22, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

Hon. SENATOR JACKSON: First of all, I want you to know how glad I am that you are sponsoring the wilderness bill. Future generations will be thankful to you. I hope you will continue to work in its behalf.

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I trust you will make this written statement a part of the testimony received at the hearing March 30, 1959. I have been in three of the wilderness areas in the Northwest, and I personally know how important this bill is. I have seen how parts of the Selkirk Mountains in northern Idaho have been unwisely logged off so as to encourage the ravages of erosion.

I have visited the Cabinet Mountains wild area in Montana, the Eagle Cap wilderness area in the Wallowa Mountains in Oregon, and the Glacier Peak limited area in the North Cascades in Washington. Certainly it is important that all of these areas should be protected at least as they are for future generations, by assuring their permanency by giving them the status of a national park type of congressional act.

I would like to suggest that the Glacier Peak wilderness area be enlarged (over that proposed by the Forest Service) to include the watershed of the Stehekin River and its tributaries in the upper Lake Chelan region. The mountains here excel the Swiss Alps in beauty, and the beautiful forests are of virgin timber. Certainly we would not want to spoil this unparalleled scenic mountain area by logging off the approaches to it. The Stehekin River is visited by hundreds of people that travel to Stehekin by excursion boat daily during the summer and who are glad that roads have not been built into Stehekin.

Very truly yours,

WENDAL MORGAN.

LETTER OF CLAYTON W. RENNIE, PORT ANGELES, WASH.

PORT ANGELES, WASH., *March 20, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Will you please enter this letter into the hearing record? I am a resident of Port Angeles, Wash. Each year I have witnessed greater and greater numbers of visitors who have journeyed great distances so that they might see Olympic National Park, one of the remnants of our original America.

Can we afford to leave such a vital resource in the hands of the various land management bureaus? For the most part they have done a commendable job. However, their efforts will not be sufficient to stem the tide of exploitation that is already being felt on all fronts. The surest way to safeguard these few remaining areas of wilderness is by specific congressional legislation for their protection. These priceless areas will then become a permanent part of our civilization instead of being eliminated because of it.

As a teacher I know the need for our youth to escape from the mediocrity of a mechanical environment. In these wilderness areas they can develop physical stamina and mental stability.

Surely we can afford to give specific protection to keep some of our American wilderness wild and unspoiled.

Yours truly,

CLAYTON W. RENNIE.

LETTER OF ARTHUR D. FEIRO, PORT ANGELES, WASH.

PORT ANGELES, WASH., *March 22, 1959.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to add this one small voice in support of the wilderness bill. As a biology teacher I find it necessary to refer to the parks as the only readily accessible wilderness area in my examples of natural succession, etc. Without this one last outpost of nature as a "reference book" much of our work would be pointless.

The real value of the national parks in their wilderness state is illustrated perfectly during our student field trips to this unspoiled area. The look of awe that appears when the true story is told about nature's wonders and the perfect examples available is one of the true joys of teaching (and also of a taxpayer who feels, and sees, his tax dollar well spent). The purpose of the wilderness area is of course much bigger than what I've outlined for educational purposes, but if for no other reason than that of education I think it worth while. It is our last really authentic picture of our American heritage. I should like very much to see it remain that way. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR D. FEIRO.

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LETTER OF MARK D. HAUN, TACOMA, WASH.

TACOMA, WASH., *March 21, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a member of the Mountaineers of Tacoma, and the North Cascades Conservation Council of Seattle, I would like to give my full support to bill No. S. 1123, which would protect the existing wilderness of our present national parks and forests.

I feel the remaining wilderness areas of Washington are a precious heritage which must be safeguarded. The North Cascades primitive area, including Glacier Peak and environs, is especially important to conserve. I would like to see the Glacier Peak area made into a national park for all to enjoy.

Sincerely yours,

MARK D. HAUN.

LETTER OF ERIC A. STEIN, PROFESSOR OF BIOCHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, *March 21, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am extreme distressed by the opposition to the wilderness bill, stirred up by short-range commercial interests. As an immigrant from overcrowded Europe, I am fully aware of the importance of setting aside areas where nature can be kept unsoiled.

I urge you to support this bill so that generations to come may have this God-sent heritage to inspire them.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC A. STEIN,
Research Assistant Professor of Biochemistry, University of Washington.

LETTER OF DONALD D. SNOW, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 20, 1959.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing again to encourage you to support the wilderness bill now before the Congress. It will be a tragic loss to the people of our State as well as visitors if we should lose what remaining wilderness we have, commercial interests notwithstanding. Ours and other wilderness areas in the United States are not going to benefit mankind in the long run if they are exploited for the short-term gain. We stand to lose in many more respects than we will gain if these lands are allowed commercial development of any type, including an incipient plan for a cross-State highway through the northern Cascade area.

I urge you to work effortlessly for the passage of the wilderness bill.

Very truly yours,

DONALD D. SNOW.

LETTER OF HANS W. AND CAROLINE SMITH, MAPLE VALLEY, WASH.

MAPLE VALLEY, WASH., *March 23, 1959.*

In re Wilderness bill, S. 1123.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Wilderness Hearing, Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: We believe that the wilderness bill is of the greatest importance to the health of the Nation. In a time of increasing industrialization more areas are constantly being swallowed up by the growth of the cities. At the same time the need for more recreational areas for the growing population becomes steadily greater.

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The wilderness bill meets these needs in a manner fair to all interests affected. Any statement by the opposition to the contrary should be considered untrue and dictated by selfishness and disregard of the common good.

Very truly yours,

HANS W. SMITH,
CAROLINE SMITH.

STATEMENT OF RICHLAND (WASH.) ROD & GUN CLUB, INC., W. O. SWITZER, PAST PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

Although we are unable to attend the hearings in person, we would like to have our opinion on the wilderness bill considered in the committee's review. We might preface our remarks by emphasizing that we try earnestly to evaluate all possible viewpoints on an issue to insure that our position is sound. We feel that the best interests of the country are served only when conservation interests are practical rather than emotional.

In this present consideration, it is obvious to us that it should be our national policy to preserve as much of our remaining wilderness type areas as possible. Certainly any further subtractions should only be made after due process of careful appraisal and review. Such care should always be exercised in the disposition and management of all our public domain.

Even considering temporary local cessations of progress and the values of the timber and minerals, we are confident that under careful review, reductions of wilderness areas would be unlikely. Further, we feel that the opposition of some of the pulp, lumber, mining, and grazing interests must stem from their realization that their case is weak if brought under close scrutiny—else why would they so actively resist the principle of the wilderness bill?

In summary, we support the wilderness bill wholeheartedly and urge its prompt passage.

LETTER OF MARGARET BATTLES, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: Please submit my letter to the hearing record of the wilderness bill. I hope that I am not too late to urge you to support the bill (S. 1123).

It is appalling to even think of the consequences of not protecting our wilderness areas. This protection does not only affect us today but many generations to come. Where else can we escape to from this mechanized world of man to find peace and quiet that the refuge of the wilderness areas offer. To those of us who love the mountains and forests it is like having someone deface our church to have these areas invaded. It fills one with sadness to see the destruction and rubble left behind by industry and grazing whose only concern is what they can get out of it today.

To say that these areas are only used by a privileged few is a grave error. Those that use these areas know that the number of people to be seen here is increasing every year and some areas are already becoming crowded. What is to happen if these areas are reduced and the outdoors men and tourists increase?

To permit grazing of these areas would mean that many wild flowers and plants would be killed and the area spoiled for hiking and camping. To say that logging and mining does not leave scars to mar the beauty of an area is a fallacy. I was raised in a logging community. I know the desire is not to conserve but to take all that is valuable. What is not taken is killed in the process of logging or by burning the brush. Surely it is not wrong to try to save what we have left that others may enjoy some of the primitive beauty this State once had.

Yours truly,

MARGARET BATTLES.

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LETTER OF IRA L. SPRING, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 20, 1959.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Federal Courthouse, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I regret that I will be unable to attend the wilderness hearing on March 30 in Seattle; however, I would like my views entered in the record.

I believe the wilderness bill should be passed now to preserve a sufficient area for recreational use. Such areas, unspoiled by logging, mining, and reservoirs, do much to encourage youth's participation in outdoor activities and give men a rest from the pressure of business. As the population expands, these areas will become even more important than they are now.

The economic loss of natural resources should be compensated for by the added tourist revenue that a wilderness area would attract. The tourist industry is already considered the third largest business in the State of Washington and may possibly become the largest.

Sincerely yours,

IRA L. SPRING.

(The committee received additional letters at its Seattle hearings from 413 persons supporting S. 1123 and from 10 individuals opposed to its enactment. The letters are in the committee files.)

(The committee recessed, to reconvene at Phoenix, Ariz., April 2, 1959.)

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NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION ACT—1959

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1959

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Phoenix, Ariz.

The hearing convened in the council room of the Westward Ho Hotel at 9:30 a.m., Senator James E. Murray presiding.

Present: Senator James E. Murray, Senator Barry Goldwater, and Benton J. Stong, professional staff member.

Senator MURRAY. The hearing will come to order, please.

This is the sixth western hearing on the proposal to create a national wilderness preservation system. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has now heard more than 400 witnesses on the measure. This hearing will put the number over 500.

I am pleased to note that we have with us participating in this hearing the very able and distinguished Senator from Arizona, Barry Goldwater. He is a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and a very valued one. Our committee functions very largely on a nonpartisan basis. Whether Democrats or Republicans, we are for western development. It is my frequent pleasure to work with Senator Goldwater to get enactment of bills which the Western States need.

The proposal to set aside some of our Federal lands—already in parks, monuments, game refuges or reserved areas of the national forests—for preservation in their natural condition, is now embodied in Senate bill 1123. The proposal, by Senator Hubert Humphrey, is cosponsored by 17 Senators. It was first introduced as Senate bill 1176 in 1957 and Washington hearings were then held. The following year a revised bill, Senate bill 4028, was introduced and hearings were held in Washington, D.C.; Bend, Oreg.; Salt Lake City; San Francisco; and Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The present bill is a slightly revised version of Senate bill 4028 considered in 1958. I review the history of this legislation because we are considering today essentially the same proposal made in 1957 and all of the testimony taken in the past is part of the record in connection with the current bill. It will be considered in relation to the pending proposal.

Earlier this week, on March 30 and 31, hearings on S. 1123 were held in Seattle, Wash.

We have more than 75 witnesses listed for today's hearing. Obviously, it would be impossible to give each of them all of the oral time they might desire to present their argument. That would require several days. Actually, filing a statement for the hearing record is as good as making a long oral statement, much of which is repetition.

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The Members of the Senate, other than those in attendance here today, have to rely on the printed record of the hearing when they study this bill. They will have the full statement of each witness to consider. Consequently, we are going to ask each of the witnesses today to file his prepared statement for the record and use not more than 5 minutes to summarize it orally, to comment on some argument in the statement, or to present some additional material.

We have held these six field hearings so all viewpoints on the measure could be presented. The number desiring to appear and present lengthy oral statements makes a limitation necessary, however, as has been recognized in all of the previous field hearings.

The committee would like very much to have the time to raise questions and discuss the wilderness proposal with everyone who is going to appear. Because of the number to be heard, however, we are going to have to omit questions to a very large extent. This is true especially when the evidence is largely repetitious. With so many witnesses, I imagine that every conceivable argument will be covered before the day is over.

Also here is Ben Stong, of the committee staff, who will call the witnesses and keep time for us. I have asked him to signal witnesses when their time has elapsed. Witnesses may hand copies of their statements to him when they come up to testify and they will go in the record.

Senator Goldwater, do you desire to make any comment?

Senator GOLDWATER. Yes, Senator Murray. I wish to thank Senator Murray of Montana for holding the hearing here. Even before he has been one of Arizona's stanchest friends. What he says about the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is true. It is rather exclusive and we frown on easterners being on that committee, and at the present time we are rather exclusive, and I want to welcome you to Arizona, Jim.

I want to thank all of you for coming here today. I wish especially to thank those of you who have come to testify as citizens who have studied the provisions of the proposed wilderness preservation system bill, and understand what the probable effects of enactment will be.

As you know, Senate bill 1123 would initially set aside as a single-use wilderness area some 50 million acres of Federal land, most of which is located in the West. It would reverse the Interior Department's present multiple-use policy, which is designed to take full advantage of our natural resources, developing them as national forests and parks, carrying out sound reclamation projects and allowing minerals to be discovered and utilized as they are needed in our economy.

It is contemplated that, hereafter, these lands just described would be designated as wilderness—and that is exactly the way they would stay—undeveloped wilderness areas with a whole new brand of restrictions placed on the Interior and Agriculture Departments to insure this result.

The lands to be included are presently to be found in our national parks, national forests, primitive areas, wildlife refuges, game refuges, and Indian tribal areas. Some of these are already wilderness areas, but most enjoy multiple-use development.

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If this bill takes effect, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, or other Government agencies having jurisdiction, will henceforth designate the areas to be wilderness. If for some reason they do not, however, the bill has a provision automatically including certain areas. The only way that these areas could be redesignated thereafter would be by congressional act.

As Arizonians, we could expect that in addition to vast portions of 22 of our Indian reservations, national forests, and national parks, 17 other areas will be included for a total of over 7 million acres in our State alone.

With these facts in mind, it is easy to see why any suggested further regulation on use of western land over and above these we already have holds a natural concern to all westerners. Here in Arizona 85 percent of our land is controlled either by the Federal Government or the State government and as such produces very little revenue. One of Arizona's major long-range problems, with the second fastest growing population in the country, is to provide an expanded base for taxation to take care of the needs of that growth. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that people who use the land in Arizona have misgivings and misunderstandings about the suggestions contained in this bill which would put our land under further regulations and control.

There are few people in Arizona who have known her mountains, forests, canyons, and deserts more intimately than I have, and no one holds them in greater affection. I must confess, however, that even though the purposes of this bill are in conformity with what I have always felt as I have traveled our country, the suggestion of further Federal control does not entrance me at the moment. I look forward to these hearings today with the thought that if such legislation is necessary, it can be written so as to protect all interests, particularly the interests of the individual and the State.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MURRAY. Thank you, Senator.

Will you call the first witness?

Mr. STONG. I would like to have permission to put in the record in the appropriate place a considerable volume of statements that have been filed with me. These include a letter from Gov. Paul Fannin, Governor of New Mexico John Burroughs, one from the Governor of Utah, all transmitting copies of legislation. There is also filed with us an unusual argument in color by Joseph Krutch, a photographer.

The first witness scheduled was Judge Clifford C. Faires. He has sent word he is ill and will send a statement.

The next witness is Earl Platt, Arizona Cattle Growers' Association.

STATEMENT OF EARL PLATT, ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. PLATT. Chairman Murray and our own Senator Goldwater, I don't know if this is an advantage or disadvantage for the Arizona Cattle Growers' to start this ball rolling. I presume it is a disadvantage because everyone will have a chance to answer everything we have said.

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Omitting the title, we have filed our statement in the necessary numbers and with the permission of this committee, I would like to read the statement that we have prepared in behalf of the Arizona Cattle Growers' if that is permissible.

It is with more than passing interest that the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association presents this protest in opposition to Senate bill 1123, now before the 86th Congress, or in opposition to any other bill of similar import, the subject matter of this bill being the life-blood of our industry.

In this connection, it is revealing to note from a most reliable source that on June 30, 1958, only 10,741,096 acres of a total of 72,688,000 acres, comprising the State of Arizona was privately owned, or 14.78 percent of the total area; 32,561,685 acres or 44.80 percent of the total acreage was federally owned; 19,411,691 acres was held in trust by the U.S. Government for the benefit of various Indian tribes, or 26.70 percent of the total.

The State of Arizona, as such, held only 9,973,528 acres, or 13.72 percent of the total.

Needless to say, with the arid condition prevailing in Arizona, where the carrying capacity of range land averages from about 2 to 18 head per section of 640 acres, the combined acreage of both State and privately owned land if entirely devoted to grazing would not permit the cattle indutsry to exist in Arizona on anything but a token basis.

For the purpose of this protest, I am going to divide my remarks into three phases as follows: the economic, the practical, and the legal.

Economic: My preface to these remarks should clearly disclose the absolute necessity that a major part of the federally owned land should remain available for grazing purposes if the livestock industry in Arizona is to survive.

Unlike the eastern, midwestern, or for that matter the west coast States, Arizona receives an average precipitation of 13 inches per year. This amount of moisture must provide the water needs of the State for domestic, grazing, irrigation, mining, manufacturing, and defense installations. To provide this necessary water, all range land and watershed must be wisely managed and fully utilized. This would be impossible under the terms of Senate bill 1123.

The Arizona Legislature has for many years been trying to cope with the mounting costs of education. This year the regular session of our State Legislature ran a full week overtime, endeavoring to work out some method of relief from the tax burden and distressed school districts. We hope that this educational problem is at least partially solved by a 50-percent increase in the sales tax and certain other equalizing factors provided by the legislation. This high school tax can be attributed primarily to two factors:

(1) Lack of assessed valuation due to large amounts of federally owned lands within the district boundaries.

(2) The rapid population movement to the West resulting in increased school population, which has increased faster than the corresponding economy within the district. Some participation in the revenue obtained from these federally owned lands is now enjoyed by our school districts. If we are to set a large acreage of this public

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land aside as wilderness, much of the little revenue now derived by school districts from participation in grazing fees, forest stumpage and minerals produced therefrom will be a thing of the past, thus curtailing if not entirely stopping development in those areas due to a confiscatory tax rate. The Federal revenue also from these sources will cease along with the income taxes resulting therefrom.

Because of the population movement west, we now find subdivisions, motels, and manufacturing plants where a few years ago crops grew and livestock grazed. The ranchers and farmers are constantly having to find new homes back further into the hills and to rely, in full or in part on Federal land for their survival and for the purpose of providing the food and clothing required by the city dwellers.

A large majority of these ranches and farms are encumbered by mortgages to either the various Federal land banks or to insurance companies. While both types of these lenders frown upon granting loans upon ranches or farms with large amounts of federally owned lands within their boundaries because of the present uncertain land tenures, they have in the past and now do give consideration to these leases or grazing permits in making their appraisements for loans. The passage of this Act will not only diminish borrowing power of such ranchers and farmers, but will in fact jeopardize existing loans partially based on such land tenure.

Practical. I would like to quote from the preamble of the Senate bill in question, wherein it states the purpose of the bill is "to establish a national wilderness preservation system, for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes."

Let us for a moment analyze this preamble and ask ourselves this question: "How many of us assembled in this room have the physical stamina or the time necessary to hike or pack into these areas proposed to be established as wilderness? With no roads or accommodations?"

How much of the hunter's kill, if hunting is allowed in such areas, would ever be removed from the wilderness before it spoiled?

With presently existing roads, cabins and lodges many people die of exposure each year while attempting to hunt, fish and enjoy even the not too remote areas of our forests. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and many man-hours are spent each year in search of lost persons in these areas. On many occasions we are forced to call upon the highway patrol, the civil air patrol, sheriff's posse, neighboring ranchers and Forest Service personnel in order to ferret out those people who have wandered too far afield. If the general public is to enjoy these wilderness areas we need more escapes from Nature's hazards, not less.

Let us think for a moment of the extra cost in roadbuilding and construction of utility lines in order to avoid passing through designated wilderness areas. Millions of dollars are spent each year in curtailing and controlling devastating forest fires in the arid Southwest where many of the proposed designated wilderness areas are to be established.

I submit that these wilderness areas will be a veritable powder keg for forest fires and will eventually destroy the wilderness character of the very land it is proposed to preserve. If any of the proponents of this bill are inclined to question the foregoing statements, I invite them to, at present, inspect the tinder-dry condition of practi-

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cally all of the Arizona forests today. One good electric storm prior to the advent of the rainy season could burn untold acreages of Arizona's forests, even with our system of roads, trails, and fire controls.

Legal: Being a lawyer by profession, as well as a rancher, I should like to touch upon some of the legal phases of this bill. I have heretofore quoted the preamble of the bill, and I again want to call to your attention:

Section 1(d), line 13, page 3, to line 7, page 4, all references herein being to the printed bill, briefly state that it is the policy of Congress to administer the national forests with the chief objective of multiple use, and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to so administer it on the multiple-use basis.

This all sounds good until we read section 3(a), lines 4 to 12, page 13, of the bill which completely nullifies the previous provisions as to multiple use, and the language therein contained makes the multiple use an impossibility.

The definition of a "wilderness" as used in section 1(a), lines 8 to 16, page 4, of the bill, also conclusively forbids the practice of multiple use when it says such an area is one—

where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.

Section 3(5) under "Special Provisions," lines 10 to 12, page 15, of the bill purports to take a neutral stand on Federal claims to waters on Federal reserved lands, but deeply buried away in section 2(e), lines 13 to 23, page 10, of the bill, this asserted neutrality is specifically nullified, and the doctrine of Federal jurisdiction over water on the federally reserved lands is again asserted.

Section 2(d), page 9, of the bill even subjects lands within Indian reservations as wilderness areas subject to the approval of their respective tribal councils or duly constituted authorities; but the next paragraph allows for elimination or modification of such areas by the next tribal council. This certainly provides no lasting wilderness preservation on Indian reservations, and the provision is nothing but an idle gesture.

The livestock industry has been thrown out a bait under section 3(c)(1), lines 14 to 20, page 13, providing that livestock may be grazed on a wilderness area where the practices have already been well established; but such grazing is subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem desirable. It is my observation that this provision gives little or no protection to the livestock industry, particularly where there are no provisions for appeal from the Secretary's decision, nor even provision for a hearing before the Secretary.

The bill is even uncertain as to who will administer the same, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are used interchangeably in the administrative feature of the bill.

Unlimited power is granted to the Secretary, whether he be that of Agriculture or Interior, if he fails to designate areas as suitable or nonsuitable for wilderness areas, for a period of 2 to 20 years as the case may be after the passage of the act, the area becomes wilderness by operation of law. Thus, a dilatory Secretary could by inaction create an unlimited acreage as wilderness.

It is unique that the only qualification of the citizen members of the Wilderness Conservation Council, created by the bill, shall be

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persons informed and interested in preservation of wilderness. None of the fundamental qualifications for an administrator of public lands are required of the members of this council.

The bill is so all inclusive yet so evasive and contains so many conflicting provisions that I submit if the bill becomes law, it will take the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job to administer the bill and the combined legal ability of the United States Supreme Court to interpret the same.

In support of the protest we attach hereto a copy of Senate Joint Memorial 3 adopted by the 24th Legislature of the State of Arizona on this subject.

I am not going to read that as my time is running out. However, this resolution speaks for the majority of the people of Arizona. I am sorry to have taken so much time. I do want to thank this committee, and we are indeed appreciative of the opportunity of presenting at home our feelings on both sides of this.

Senator MURRAY. Thank you for your statement.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Ben Avery of the Arizona Republic.

STATEMENT OF BEN AVERY OF THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, Senator Goldwater, ladies and gentlemen; I have long been interested in public lands management. I was born in Arizona and reared on cattle ranches belonging to my family, and my family now owns a ranch adjoining the Gila Wilderness Area in New Mexico so I am familiar with wilderness area problems. I served as a member of the Public Land Policy Committee of the Outdoor Writers Association of America, and am a member of the Legislative Committee of the National Rifle Association, and have been interested in legislation affecting recreation and wildlife in Arizona for more than 30 years. As part of this interest I helped found the Arizona State Parks Association, but I speak here as a private citizen. I am very much in favor of enacting legislation to better protect our existing wilderness, wild, roadless, and primitive areas, and provide for their administration.

However, the word wilderness has been sadly overworked. There is no such thing as an area of wilderness in America today, and the word frightens many organizations and groups who otherwise might support legislation similar to this bill. It could better be called a bill providing for special management of designated public land areas to preserve natural features.

From this standpoint it is badly needed. And if it were confined to the management of existing areas, I am satisfied that there would be little opposition to it here today. I have talked to several of the opposing witnesses, and they agreed readily that they would support legislation to provide for the management and better protection of our existing areas. Unfortunately, it is impossible for everyone to sit around the table on a national basis and compromise our views.

Therefore, I would like to suggest a compromise that makes sense to me, as well as many of the opponents. It is that you confine this bill to the existing areas and let the National Resources Review Commission, which was set up by the Congress only this past year, study and pass on any additions to the wilderness system. That agency is required to make its recommendations to Congress by 1961.

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However, Congress should not wait that long to provide better protection for the areas we now have. A good example of the immediate need is our Superstition Mountain Wilderness Area 40 miles east of Phoenix. Every weekend this wilderness area is visited by hundreds of hikers and horseback riders, and we have a continual battle with those who hear about the ease of filing and holding mining claims. They are overcome with the idea of having their own little shack in some particularly scenic part of the area.

In addition, I cannot see the need for including under wilderness administration such areas as our national parks, national monuments, and wildlife refuges. I do not believe that their future is compatible with a wilderness area designation. Their purpose is different.

In order for a park or monument to serve its purpose, it must have good roads. We want people to visit every part of it. And a wildlife refuge must be managed for wildlife purposes. To do this, roads must be provided, and administrative laws and regulations must be different.

There is much misunderstanding over the present bill. As I read it the livestock grower is assured protection of his grazing rights far more than he is outside such areas because he will not be in competition for space with the great mass of the public seeking readily accessible recreation. And of course, other economic uses are not ruled out.

I urge revision and enactment of the bill along these compromise lines with the understanding that the Resources Review Commission will have an opportunity to study any additional suggested wilderness areas, and recommend future action to the Congress.

Thank you.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Wayne Akin, chairman of the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission.

STATEMENT OF WAYNE AKIN, CHAIRMAN, ARIZONA INTERSTATE STREAM COMMISSION

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Chairman, Senator Murray, and Senator Goldwater, I think that Senator Goldwater has so ably stated the position of the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission that I will not take time to do more than very briefly summarize the statement of the commission.

I have been authorized and requested by the commission to appear in opposition to the enactment of Senate bill 1123 and similar bills.

In the interest of saving time, I will simply mention the heading under which we have discussed this matter. No. 1, there is no need for it. No. 2, it would keep large areas off the tax rolls, to the great disadvantage of Arizona and other Western States. No. 3, it would permit arbitrary action by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. No. 4, it would unduly limit Arizona in the development of her water resources.

There are many important objections but I have limited my remarks to those of particular concern.

We strenuously oppose the enactment of Senate bill 1123 and similar bills.

I would also like to call your attention again to the senate joint resolution that was passed by the current Legislature of the State of Arizona which will no doubt reach you through proper sources.

Thank you.

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(The complete statement of Mr. Akin is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF WAYNE M. AKIN, CHAIRMAN, ARIZONA INTERSTATE STREAM COMMISSION, IN OPPOSITION TO S. 1123

I have been authorized and requested by the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission to appear in opposition to the enactment of S. 1123 and similar bills.

The Arizona Interstate Stream Commission is an agency of the State of Arizona charged with the responsibility of prosecuting and defending the rights, claims and privileges of this State respecting interstate streams and with participating in hearings such as this dealing with or affecting interstate streams.

The Arizona Interstate Stream Commission recommends against the enactment of such legislation for the following reasons, among others:

I. THERE IS NO NEED FOR IT

Seventy-one percent of the State of Arizona is already under Federal control in national parks, national forests, military reservations, Indian reservations and so forth. In the Nation as a whole, the areas already protected from encroachment in one way or another are stupendous. The national park system itself comprises an area nearly as large as the State of Maine. The national forests administer a wilderness of approximately 20 million acres. The State of Idaho has 3 million acres of primitive area. Our neighbor, Canada, has national parks comprising an area larger than Scotland. There is no need for adding to the vast areas already available.

II. ITS ENACTMENT WOULD TEND TO KEEP LARGE AREAS OFF THE TAX ROLLS, TO THE GREAT DISADVANTAGE OF ARIZONA AND OTHER WESTERN STATES

The very fact that such a large percentage of the State of Arizona is now in Federal lands emphasizes the need for programs that will encourage the transfer of public lands to private ownership. The rapidly increasing population of the State of Arizona, with consequent increasing burdens of governmental services of various kinds, requires that there be adopted and vigorously prosecuted programs that will tend to put public lands into private ownership and their consequent addition to the tax rolls, in order to help finance the ever growing burdens of government.

III. IT WOULD PERMIT ARBITRARY ACTION BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Under the terms of this bill the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior would be empowered to create wilderness areas without affirmative action of Congress by simply giving 90 days' notice; by holding a hearing; and by putting the proposed wilderness area before the Congress for a period of 120 calendar days. If Congress failed to pass a concurrent resolution opposing the proposed area, then its creation would become final. Bearing in mind the enormous pressure that wilderness societies and other nature loving groups are able to exert, it is almost certain that such a concurrent resolution could not be passed in 120 calendar days.

IV. IT WOULD UNDULY LIMIT ARIZONA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HER WATER RESOURCES

The fact that large areas of this State are already comprised within national park, national forest, national monument and other Federal reserves already greatly limits this State in the extent to which its water resources can be developed. Desirable dam sites and reservoir areas are barred from use. Adding areas to those from which we are already barred could have serious adverse effects on the future of this State, both industrially and agriculturally.

CONCLUSION

There are many other important objections but I have limited my remarks to those of particular concern to the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission. We strenuously oppose the enactment of S. 1123 and similar bills.

Mr. STONG. Mr. E. F. Reed, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.

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STATEMENT OF E. F. REED, INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, Senator Murray, Senator Goldwater, this bill proposes the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes. No estimate of the amount of land which would be reserved is given and the fact that the areas would be closed to prospecting and mining is not definitely stated. There is a statement on page 12, lines 20, 21, and 22:

The wilderness system shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

Also a statement on page 13, lines 24 and 25, page 14, lines 1 to 7:

Within national forest areas included in the wilderness system the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting, mining, or the establishment or maintenance of reservoirs and water conservation works, including road construction found essential to such mining and reservoir construction, upon his determination that such use in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial.

We conclude that all other wilderness areas would be closed to mining.

The State of Arizona depends on mining to a large extent for its prosperity and well-being. Mining is a business in which the assets are removed and consumed so that mining companies must always be exploring for additional reserves or their corporate lives will be short.

The search for additional reserves becomes more difficult with each new discovery and with each new removal of land from the public domain open to mineral location. The oldtime prospectors have practically quit searching and the mining geologists are being forced to use every device and technique available to them and to search in all of the primitive and isolated areas.

This search is greatly complicated by changing status of the various land areas. The mining industry accepted and agreed with the multiple use idea as applied to mining claims. The legitimate mining ventures in no way attempt to protect those who use mining laws to acquire property for other uses.

The removal of large areas of land from the public domain subject to mineral location has yet to be proven to be for the benefit of the people of the United States. In September 1934, a large area of ground south of the San Carlos Indian Reservation was temporarily withdrawn by Executive order from all form of appropriation for the benefit of the San Carlos Indians. To date no further action has been taken on this area. Prospectors and some mining companies still explore in this area and locate claims, but we were advised such locations were illegal. On May 27, 1955, the Papago Indian Reservation was closed to the location of mining claims. No procedure was established for the issuing of prospecting permits or for leasing these lands for mining purposes. We have corresponded with Mr. Thomas S. Shiya, special representative for the Papago tribes, regarding cooperation in developing mineral resources and have not been advised of any method by which this could be done.

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In these and other cases development of the areas has been retarded by withdrawing them from the public domain subject to mining locations.

A study of the areas to be established as wilderness to prove them nonmineral in character might be effective, but we are always having to adjust our ideas as to what is mineral and what is waste. There are now numerous methods of exploring for mineral deposits that were unknown in the past, and other improved methods will undoubtedly be developed in the future.

The mining geologists are improving their methods and technique and need only room to establish and maintain a healthly reserve of mineral deposits in the United States. Without room for exploration, the mining geologists will follow the prospectors and will become a legendary and unknown group in the United States. Their activities will be confined entirely to foreign countries.

Where there is room for exploration, discovery is followed by mining development which provides work for men and assists in opening primitive and backward areas, so that they may be enjoyed by more of the public. Where no mineral exists, the geologists and mining companies leave the wilderness as they found it, to be enjoyed by wilderness enthusiasts.

Thank you very much.

Senator MURRAY. Thank you very much. I will assure all witnesses that their statements will be considered.

Mr. STONG. William H. Beers of the Arizona Game Protective Association.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. BEERS, PRESIDENT, ARIZONA GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Chairman, Senator Goldwater, I appear at this hearing today as president of the Arizona Game Protective Association. The Arizona Game Protective Association is a conservation organization comprised of 44 affiliated clubs in 13 of the 14 counties of the State of Arizona. The Arizona Game Protective Association has been the voice of the sportsmen and conservationists of the State of Arizona since 1923, a period of 36 years. An Arizona Game Protective Association Club can be found in nearly every major community of the State of Arizona. The executive board of the Arizona Game Protective Association is comprised of the president, recording secretary, immediate past president, treasurer, a commission contact man (to maintain liaison with the Arizona Game and Fish Commission), and a vice president from each of the counties of our State. The vice president from each county is elected by the clubs within his county. Thus he is able to bring to the executive board meetings the thinking of the clubs within the county in which he resides. One of the principal reasons for our existence is to study carefully all legislation proposed on both the State and National level; and to ascertain the effects of the proposed legislation upon all of the people of our State and Nation. The Arizona Game Protective Association endorses only legislation which, after careful study, appears to provide the maximum benefits for the greatest number of people in our State and Nation. We seek no material gain. Our only reward is the knowledge that we have not

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shirked our duties as citizens of the United States of America; that we have done everything within our power to make Arizona and the United States a little better place to live; and that we have done what little we can to conserve our wildlife and natural resources in order that generations to come may enjoy them.

Senate bill S. 1123, the so-called wilderness bill, is one of the measures which has received careful study by the executive committee of the Arizona Game Protective Association. Information on this bill has been circulated to all of the affiliated clubs of the organization for comment. Comments were presented to the executive board through the county vice presidents. The bill has been thoroughly discussed at executive board meetings, and has been twice endorsed by the executive board of the Arizona Game Protective Association as a bill meriting immediate passage by the Congress of the United States in order that wilderness preservation may be established as a policy of Congress; and also in order that the general public (the so-called man in the street) may have some voice in the use and management of the areas to which it holds title. Under the present system, it is possible for a Bureau Chief or other officer to abolish a wilderness area, reduce it, add to it, or change it in other ways, by merely affixing his signature to an executive order.

Much false and misleading information regarding the wilderness bill has been circulated by certain special interest groups, particularly as it applies to the State of Arizona. Here in our State no lumbering areas will be affected, mining may continue as needed in the national interest, State water laws are safeguarded, and existing grazing privileges are continued. The wilderness bill has been discussed at many hearings; and has been amended in many ways to remove certain objectionable features of the original bill. In the State of Arizona, only 11,147 square miles are affected under the wilderness bill out of a total area of 113,909 square miles. This is less than 10 percent of the entire area of the State of Arizona. No change in the present status of these lands is contemplated. Statements and articles have been circulated by the aforementioned special interest groups to the effect that hunting and fishing would be excluded entirely from the wilderness areas under the proposed legislation. Nothing could be further from the truth. The wilderness bill, in effect, would preserve for posterity certain areas where wildlife could be harvested and where wildlife would remain in its natural state in years to come. Statements have been made that the exclusion of roads would prohibit any use of these areas; yet it is a proven fact that the present wild, primitive, and wilderness areas in the State of Arizona receive a great deal of use by people who are interested in getting off the beaten trail and into areas that still remain in their natural state. The "Mogollon Rim Country" of Arizona is at present being crisscrossed by roads and highways and more are contemplated for the future. With this area constantly becoming more accessible, and with the tremendous expansion of our population here in Arizona, wildlife cannot hope to survive with its more limited habitat in future years. Certain areas must be preserved in their natural state for future generations to enjoy.

The controversy, for obvious reasons, centers around the national forest wilderness system Of the 7,132,000 acres, approximately,

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in the Arizona wilderness system 1,520,082 acres are in game refuges and ranges; 3,530,000 in Indian Reservations; 1,370,500 acres are in the national parks and monuments; and only 710,673 acres are within the national forest. That is only 1 percent of the area of the State and only about 6 percent of the national forest area. But it should be remembered that it is the last 6 percent that is not now open to commercialization.

Some commercial interests have long looked upon the national forests and other public lands of our State as their own private domain to be managed and maintained for their own exclusive use. These same interests are circulating all types of misleading propaganda in all-out efforts to defeat this bill. There is ample provision in the bill for watershed protection, recreation, scientific research, and other uses of the wilderness areas that are consistent with wilderness preservation. Fishing and big game hunting are permitted in most areas, as well as pack trips, hiking, nature study, and camping. Hunting is, of course, excluded by law in national parks and on certain wildlife refuges. There are no new areas created by the bill, and in the future no areas could be added or deleted except by congressional action after public notice and public hearings when requested.

Recreation is recognized as a major industry in the State of Arizona today. In excess of $43 million was spent by hunters and fishermen in the State during the year 1956; estimates place this figure above $50 million today. What effect would a reduction of areas for recreation, camping, hunting, and fishing have upon our economy? Wilderness areas should be provided for the preservation of their recreational and esthetic value to the public. Too little thought has been given in the past to the necessity of providing areas of wilderness as habitat for the fish and game of the United States, and it is high time that the multiple use and sustained yield management policy be definitely established for some of our Federal lands. Unless wilderness values are protected at once, they will become fewer and fewer in future years. Attempts have been made to open game refuges to oil drilling; attempts have been made to build dams and secure mining and logging privileges in national parks; and many commercial interests would certainly like to log off and overgraze the few wilderness areas which remain. Further attempts to reason or compromise with these interests are apparently useless. The time for action is now, while there are still some wilderness areas left. The wilderness bill, as written, is in fact, one of the greatest conservation measures ever to be presented to the Congress. It places the control of the wilderness areas in the hands of the people through their elected representatives. This is in keeping with the democratic processes upon which our country is founded. We sincerely hope that the support of the sportsmen and conservationists who seek no material gain can overcome the opposition from the few people who seek to obtain material benefit from the use of public lands involved in the wilderness bill. These sportsmen contribute considerably to the economy through their expenditures in pursuit of recreation, often much more than the individuals or groups who seek to prevent passage of S. 1123. Surely some effort must be made to preserve some of the magnificence and splendor of our great and beautiful country

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for the generations to come. Much of our land has been denuded in the name of progress by thoughtless exploitation. The time has now come to preserve a small portion for posterity. The Arizona Game Protective Association gives its unqualified endorsement to the wilderness bill S. 1123, and urges its immediate passage by the Congress of the United States.

Senator MURRAY. Thank you, Mr. Beers.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Lawrence Mehren of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce is our next witness.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE MEHREN, OF THE PHOENIX, ARIZ., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. MEHREN. Mr. Chairman, Senator Murray, Senator Goldwater, the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce has an enduring interest in the future of the entire State of Arizona. Among its members are literally hundreds who have been instrumental in the dynamic growth of the State, who over many years have become intimately familiar with its every corner, and who have learned to love our frontier, with fierce pride in its beauty, its resources, its destiny. A very large proportion of these men have ties, business and personal, with many sections of the State.

This wide familiarity with all areas of Arizona has perhaps made us more acutely conscious of the need for conservation and wise management of certain of our natural resources than you might find in an eastern State. The great bulk of these resources is concentrated in the highlands—the forest and range areas of the State; the vast majority of such lands is under the ownership or control of the Federal Government, and much of them could fail under the wilderness pattern of this bill.

How the highlands are managed has a tremendous effect on Arizona's economic future. From them flows the water to support our vigorous agriculture, upon these lands graze the animals of our important livestock industries, from them comes the products of our timber industry, upon them we rely for the recreational facilities so necessary for the people of our own and other States in this age of tension and problems.

The Phoenix Chamber of Commerce has long since been wholeheartedly committed to the principle of intelligent multiple use of the natural resources of these highlands.

We submit, first, that, with our utter dependence on a meager water supply, the high watershed lands should be managed to produce the greatest possible amount of water for our population; obviously, this is not accomplished by destruction of the forest, nor on the other hand by the maintenance of large areas as tangled, choked wilderness which wastes water rather than conserving it.

We submit, second, that proper management of these forest and range lands to encourage production of grasses as forage for our domestic and wild animals amid timber stands is a sound and not a detrimental practice.

We submit, third, that proper timbering operations and thinning of dense stands permits a healthy industry and improves rather than destroys our forest areas.

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We submit, fourth, that recreational and sportsmen uses can be better served by orderly housekeeping of forest areas, proper access roads, and controlled and adequate campsites than by arbitrary iron curtains that isolate these areas from the American people who own them.

We submit, finally, that such intelligent programs of multiple use are completely consistent with the interests of all the American people and that Senate bill 1123 is not.

Over the last several years in Arizona we have had a splendid demonstration of coordination of interests of all agencies, public and private, which have a vital stake in our highland areas. Cooperating to develop proper programs of multiple use are the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian tribes, the irrigation districts, the cattle interests, the wildlife representatives, the lumber industry, and those who are interested as just plain citizens. Given opportunity and assistance, such groups can do an effective job in securing intelligent use of our forests without jeopardizing the interests of any individual segment.

On the other hand, the planned checkerboard of wilderness areas in the bill before you rejects the concept of intelligent multiple use, although it gives lip service to that principle. The setting aside of these wilderness areas hither and thither in sections where sound planning is contemplated completely thwarts the success of any plan. What incentive to provide a program of undergrowth removal to protect a lovely forest from fire hazard when the tract is contiguous with a so-called wilderness area of matted undergrowth?

It appears to us that our present Federal agencies have done a good workmanlike job in protecting the interests of the public on these forest lands; that they have proper authority necessary to accomplish this end without adding the "eternal destiny" of this bill which would predetermine status without knowledge of the circumstances of the future.

The Phoenix Chamber of Commerce hereby voices its opposition to Senate bill 1123 and urges that the committee not give it favorable consideration.

Senator MURRAY. Thank you very much for your statement.

Mr. STONG. Paul T. Schooley of Tucson.

STATEMENT OF PAUL T. SCHOOLEY, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTHERN ARIZONA HIKING CLUB

Mr. SCHOOLEY. Mr. Chairman and Senator Goldwater, my name is Paul T. Schooley, residing at 202 South Scott Street, Tucson, Ariz. I appear as the representative of the Southern Arizona Hiking Club, an organization with a vital interest in conservation and a special interest in the legislation before this committee. I would like permission to put into the record the statement authorized by our organization and also to make a few remarks.

We support the bill and urge the enactment of Senate bill 1123. We believe this bill is applicable to the assumption that the United States can preserve for all time the enduring resources of the outdoor wilderness.

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Mr. Chairman, we stand amazed at some of the statements that we have read regarding this bill. Statements made evidently without reading the text of the bill or through misinterpretation. We have read that the passage of this bill would destroy the multiple-use concept of the national forests. How could this be at all possible when the bill reads in section (1), paragraph (d) and I will quote:

It is further declared to be the policy of Congress to administer the national forests with the general objectives of multiple use and sustained yield.

Also, we hear that this bill would set aside many, many thousands of acres of Federal lands to the exclusion of all private or economic use in productivity. Now let me say this, Nowhere, nowhere in this bill do I find a single reference to the setting aside of thousands of acres of forest land. This bill takes cognizance of those areas that are now, at this time, and that have been in the past, set aside as wilderness areas. It does not add 1 single acre to the national park system, or to the Indian lands, or to the wildlife refuges, or to the Bureau of Land Management, and it does not add one acre to the national forests and it does not take one acre away. It simply leaves, as is, the present wilderness areas, all previously established.

Also, we are concerned about the statement that has been made in reference to the bill, that it would destroy the cattle- and sheep-grazing industry. Well, Congress passed laws that are still operating when it comes to grazing and I find nothing in this bill to change grazing legislation as it stands today. All this hue and cry about grazing shows some lack of perception. The bill reads and I quote from the "Special Provisions:"

Within the national forest areas included in the wilderness system grazing of livestock and the use of aircraft or motor boats where these have already become well established may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable.

With that definite statement about grazing in the text of the bill, how can these opponents complain about the grazing industry being ruined? Where is the proof for their statement?

Mr. Chairman, some complaint has been raised with regard to the protection of water rights and individual State laws dealing with water. This is a matter of great importance to all Western States. I can only say that this bill has taken due notice of these State water laws and under the "Special Provisions" the text reads as follows:

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.

Mr. Chairman, this constant beating of the tom-tom drum with the old tired refrain that thousands of acres would be left without roads, with no grazing, no mining, no lumbering, twists and distorts the facts as they are clearly defined in this bill. This legislation changes nothing in the wilderness system as it stands today. Nothing is changed in the national parks system; nothing is changed in the national forests; there is no change in the control and the operation of these widerness areas. They remain the same and the operation and the restrictions remain the same. In Arizona not 1 acre of the national forest has been added to the wilderness system since 1939.

Here in Arizona are located six roadless areas on Indian Reservations. They are Rainbow Bridge, Black Mesa, Painted Desert, Grand Canyon, Mount Thomas, and Black River.

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We believe that these roadless areas should be part of the wilderness system. However, these Indian lands are not Federal lands. They belong to the Indians. If they are to stay part of the wilderness system, it must be by the recommendation and by the approval of the tribe or council, giving their full and voluntary consent. We believe that in this case the best interests of the Indians have been considered, as they determine themselves what they will do on a full voluntary basis.

The opponents of this legislation lay claim to many arguments against wilderness. They state that wilderness areas serve as a source of forest fires and insect infestation. Well, forest fires do occur in the national forests and in the national parks, also there is insect infestation from time to time. Just why the wilderness areas should be singled out as the sources of these destructive scourges seems to be straining the point. Casual inspection of vast areas of wilderness discloses that due to elevation and topography they are incapable of fires or insect destruction.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation is assailed because the opponents state that wilderness produces nothing. Now here is a point of great importance right now. This legislation deals with the fact that wilderness in itself is a resource, it recognizes it as a resource with multiple uses. Congress has given sanction to timber, water and forage as forest resources. This bill sanctions wilderness as a forest resource. Wilderness has multiple use. It produces wildlife and conserves it. Wilderness is frequently a great source of water, and it has notable watershed capabilities. Wilderness is a living museum, a preserve, providing scientific study and research, it provides a constant source of renewal of plant and animal life, it provides recreation and great spiritual values, all combining multiple use. We may have been short sighted in the past in the way and manner that some of our natural resources were exploited and dissipated, but let us not be guilty of stating that wilderness resource has no use or value or that it produces nothing. Are we going to be like the rat that exclaimed cozily, "See the white chips fall," as he gnawed the file?

The opponents attack the legislation with a great clamor that only about 1 percent of the people who visit the national parks use the wilderness areas. This business of applying percentages when it comes to use is a foolish and trashy way to reason about use of wilderness. Is density per square mile of visitors the criterion of use? Has freedom of choice been ruled invalid? Some may prefer to sit and look, while others wish to explore. Must one be of that age and in such physical condition that he would qualify as a park ranger to be permitted to use the national parks? If one would apply theory that since most Americans do not go to Europe, we should discontinue all our commercial and cultural ties with Europe; or since most Americans do not own stocks in corporations we should abandon our capitalistic free enterprise system; would it be logical to assume that since most of the visitors do not use the wilderness of the national parks, ergo, we do not need them? By its inherent character and nature, by geographical character and elevation, wilderness does not carry the mass appeal of a Coney Island and it never will. That one fact alone is of great comfort to millions of Americans.

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Mr. Chairman, there is just one insurmountable difference between wilderness as a natural resource and water, forage and forest products as natural resources. These last three are renewable. Water falls from year to year and can be conserved; grasses and forage can be renewed and nurtured, trees can be planted and managed for sustained yield, but when the resource of wilderness is violated, exploited and trampled upon, then that wilderness resource is gone and when it is gone, it is gone forever.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee to make this statement and we urge the committee to report the bill out favorably to the Congress.

(The statement submitted by Mr. Schooley is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF PAUL T. SCHOOLEY, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTHERN ARIZONA HIKING CLUB

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, my name is Paul T. Schooley, residing at 202 South Scott Street, Tucson, Ariz. My appearance here today is as the representative of the Southern Arizona Hiking Club, and I wish permission to be given to me to place in the record of this hearing on the wilderness bill the statement that has been authorized by that organization.

The stated policy of the Southern Arizona Hiking Club is to at all times and in all ways subscribe to and support fully the established programs and plans of those organizations now engaged in furthering the development of our national outdoor resources and the conservation, development, and utilization of all the natural resources of the Nation.

We fully support and urge the enactment into law of S. 1123, because we believe that the bill is applicable to the assumption that in the United States there can be preserved from this time on the enduring resources of the outdoor wilderness and in so preserving the national wilderness system we can perpetuate for ourselves and for generations to come, by the dedication and preservation of the wilderness areas, a lasting heritage of our origins.

Mr. Edward C. Crafts, Assistant Chief, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has stated before this committee that the Forest Service meant by "wilderness"—and here we quote Mr. Crafts—"that wilderness would include those areas of national forest land retaining their natural primeval environments and influences, which, through their nature, are predominantly valuable to serve the public purpose of recreation, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical use and enjoyment by the people in such manner as will leave the area unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness." We subscribe to that definition of wilderness as it pertains to the proposed legislation.

We recognize the urgent need, in its broadest form, for a national policy and program through which areas of wilderness can be preserved as a natural resource and at the same time and in no sense have a conflict or be in competition with the multiple-use conception of our national forests or with the full use of our national parks and monuments, wildlife refuges, and Indian reservations. Likewise, the establishment by the Congress of this basic land-management program and policy as applied to our wilderness resources will define and give order in such a manner as not to disturb those programs in land management already established by the Congress.

It is our belief that this proposed legislation has the broad scope of setting up such a declaration of definite policy upon the part of the Congress, relating to the basic objectives of obtaining the establishment of a national wilderness resource preservation system and also looking to the ultimate realization of the longer range aim through the development of authority and procedures which will govern the future designation of additional wilderness areas without disrupting the long-standing Federal and State legislation pertaining to our natural resources, their use and their preservation.

We believe this legislation continues to carry forward the enlightened conceptions of the multiple-use programs of the United States Forest Service, since the present wilderness and wild areas, primitive and roadless areas, are now

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part of the national forest system that are at this time being administered with the guiding national forest principles of multiple use, sustained yield of products and services.

At this time we feel that the passage of this legislation would be complementary to and of great value to the National Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission. This wilderness legislation deals and is concerned with a natural resource, the management of which has not been outlined or established by the Congress and if passed would provide a policy guide and program which would facilitate the work of the Resources Review Commission.

We would like to include in the record the statement made by Mr. John P. Earner, of the American Law Division, of the Legislative Service of the Library of Congress—and we quote as follows—"There is no explicit congressional recognition of recreational and wilderness reservations as a major purpose of Forest Service administration. Timber, water, and forage are uniformly accepted as national forest resources by law, court decisions, Executive Office directives and regulations. Recreation, however, has only been proclaimed a fourth major forest use by Forest Service administrative regulations with occasional approval by the Secretary of Agriculture."

It is our belief that this proposed legislation would enact a new concept in congressional policy as applied to wilderness as a resource—and again we quote Mr. Earner—"The legislation gives sanction to the policies and programs developed by the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and other Federal conservation agencies under whose administration the existing resources of wilderness have so far been preserved."

In Arizona there are at the present time six roadless areas located on Indian reservations. They are Rainbow Bridge, Black Mesa, Painted Desert, Grand Canyon, Mount Thomas, and Black River. We feel that it is very important that these roadless areas become part of the national wilderness preservation system. However, these Indian reservations are not Federal lands. If they are to stay as part of the system, it can only be by reason of the Indian tribes or councils making such recommendations of approval and giving their full and voluntary consent, for each roadless area on the individual reservations. Since the legislation makes clear that the roadless areas can be part of the system only by the recommendation and full voluntary consent of the Indians involved, we feel that their best interests are fully protected.

We do not believe that this legislation in any way contravenes or negates present statutes in force that have been passed by the Congress pertaining to the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Land Management. Rather, it is our opinion that this proposed legislation offers guidance and outlines a policy with respect to wilderness resources that up to this time has not been spelled out by the Congress.

This legislation has been attacked on the ground that it would take huge areas of the national forest out of circulation and lock them up as far as multiple use is concerned. Actually, the bill changes not 1 acre of the national forest as far as those areas that to date have been designated as wilderness or primitive areas. Nor does the bill in any manner change or modify the national forest usage as relating to grazing, water rights, mining or the use of forest products or other activities in the national forests as they are constituted at this time under present laws and regulations.

Wilderness in and by itself is a national resource of enormous value from many aspects and it is so recognized and must be so preserved. Just as forest products, water, grazing and forage are resources that are of value to all citizens in their use and proper exploitation. There is just one insurmountable difference between wilderness as a natural resource and water, forage and forest products as natural resources: They are renewable. Water falls from year to year and can be conserved; grasses and forage can be renewed and nurtured: trees can be planted and managed for sustained and constant yield; but when the resource of wilderness is violated, exploited and trampled upon, then that wilderness area is gone, and when it is gone it is gone forever.

We believe that the committee should approve the legislation and report it out favorably to the Congress for appropriate action.

Thank you for the privilege of presenting this statement in favor of approval and passage of the wilderness bill.

Mr. STONG. P. C. Gaffney for the Southwest Lumber Mills and Southwest Pine Association.

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STATEMENT OF P. C. GAFFNEY, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION

Mr. GAFFNEY. Mr. Chairman, Senator Murray, Senator Goldwater, I represent the Southwest Pine Association, a nonprofit corporation composed of lumber mills operating in Arizona and New Mexico and manufacturing most of the lumber produced in these two States. I am also authorized to say that the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union in Arizona and New Mexico, while not affiliated with our association, is in agreement with the views expressed in this statement.

Our association is not opposed to wilderness areas. We think that a portion of the public lands should be retained in a state of wilderness for the scenic, educational and recreational values that such areas provide. At the same time, we think that the size and the number of the wilderness areas should not be determined without considering the number of Americans who will make use of them. If Congress sets aside large land areas and millions of dollars worth of surface values for the benefit of a certain small group, it is inviting the other groups that have an interest in public lands and forests to forget about multiple-use management and strike out on their own, with "each man for himself."

We think that the control of wilderness areas should remain in the hands of the experienced land managers in the public agencies because legislative procedures are too slow and cumbersome to permit the adjustments required by changing local conditions.

An expansion of the wilderness system in the Southwest could lead to a waste of resources through fires that are hard to fight in wilderness areas, and to interference with the region's needs for water, a high-priority item.

And finally, we think that the passage of wilderness legislation, including the creation of a Wilderness Council, should be postponed until the receipt of the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, which will deal not only with the needs of the wilderness proponents but with those of all of the other nonindustrial groups that have an interest in public forests and lands.

On Forest Service lands, in Arizona there are two wilderness, four primitive and three wild areas, accounting for 710,673 acres. In New Mexico, there are two wilderness, two primitive and two wild areas, occupying 968,293 acres, or a total of 1,678,966 acres for wilderness purposes in the two States. The total national forest area in the two States is almost 20 million acres, and of this, the commercial forest acreage is about 5 million. This commercial forest land holds nearly 23 billion feet of timber.

In 1958, an estimated 10,300 people spent 14,000 man-days in the Arizona wilderness areas, and 12,600 people spent 23,600 man-days in the New Mexico areas. Some of these visitors went into the wilderness areas more than once, so the number of persons is actually smaller than stated. Even if as many as 22,900 people used the wilderness areas, that still is only a little over 1 percent of the population of the two States; and the Nation already has reserved more than 1,600,000 acres of forested and other lands for their use. To look at it another way: The people of the United States have dedicated 73 acres so that each person who made use of the wilderness areas could stay in the

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areas for about 1½ days in the entire year of 1958 (these figures refer only to Forest Service wilderness areas, and do not include the wilderness areas of the Indians). Is the Congress justified in passing a law that will encourage the setting aside of even more than the present 1,600,000-plus acres and even more billions of feet of timber for the use of this small part of the population?

One of the main reasons that more people do not use the wilderness areas is the virtual prohibition against roadbuilding in these areas and the exclusion of motor vehicles. For all practical purposes, motor vehicles are excluded from present wilderness areas and would also be prohibited in areas set up in the future. This raises the question of why we should encourage the creation of more wilderness areas when the ones we already have are not being used to any extent and are not likely to be.

The policy of managing the public forests "for the greatest good of the greatest number, in the long run" has been followed by the public agencies, and the practice of managing the forests for multiple use has gained wider and wider acceptance. The Forest Service has been respectful of the interest in the forests of the Sunday picnicker, the hunter, the fisherman, the hiker, the scientist, the camper, the miner, the lumberman, the livestock raiser, the water conservationist, and others with legitimate need for the forests. Is it fair, then, that the interests of a small group should take precedence over all others?

Looking at wilderness legislation from a Southwest regional standpoint, we respectfully point out that in this region the forests suffer more lightning-caused fires than in any other section of the country. If more wilderness areas are established—areas in which there will be no roads for the movement of heavy mechanical equipment to fight fires—we may expect more of our natural resources to be wasted by fire.

Water is a critical commodity in this section of the Nation. The crying need for water in the arid Southwest may require the opening up of forests for the production and conservation of water, and here the interest of the wilderness cannot be paramount.

The Southwest Pine Association respectfully urges a delay in wilderness legislation until the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has been received and acted upon by Congress.

Thank you.

Mr. STONG. The next witness will be J. B. Edens for the Southwest Lumber Mills, Western Pine Association, and Association of Lumber Manufacturers.

STATEMENT OF J. B. EDENS, VICE PRESIDENT, WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION

Mr. EDENS. My name is J. B. Edens, and I am before you today representing the Western Pine Association, of which I am vice president.

My statement today supplements a statement presented to you in Seattle by Mr. J. D. Bronson, Western Pine Association president.

Basically, we believe enactment of this legislation is unnecessary, unwise, and dangerous.

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It is unnecessary because a great wilderness system has been established without it, and there is no threat whatever to this wilderness system.

It is unwise because it would rush us into decisions on land set-asides before we know how much land we need for wilderness purposes and how much we can afford to take out of multiple use.

It is dangerous because it would set precedent for specialized, single use of substantial land areas which could invite pressures for set-asides for other types of single use of public lands.

Let me go into some detail on these three fundamental points.

More than 30 years ago, land management specialists in the Federal service saw the need for wilderness type of management on some public lands as part of the multiple-use concept of public land management. They set up extensive areas for this purpose, and we have them today in their intended form. There is no threat to them. They could not be safer, or more adequate, than they are in the care of land management career men who planned them in the first place and have put them into the public land management plan as a permanent part of the American scene.

In addition, there are millions of acres of other wildlands throughout our country that could be considered true wilderness even though access is provided with roads. I venture to say that outdoor enthusiasts, if suddenly placed in the depths of one of our managed national forests or free farms, would indeed describe them as wilderness.

The wisdom of wilderness legislation such as that now being considered is doubtful because we cannot afford to take too much good land out of multiple use. Certainly we will need to guard zealously and manage well our commercial forest land if we are to continue to provide an abundance of lumber, paper, and other products for our mushrooming population. We believe we can do this and set aside representative areas of virgin forest in the wilderness regions too, but to achieve such a desirable balance of land use and productivity, we will have to plan resource use wisely. Good planning can be helped along by the report on recreational needs to be prepared by a recently established National Study Commission. We should await this report before making wilderness decisions because wilderness is part of the overall land use policy program that is gradually taking shape.

On the subject of dangerous precedent involved in the proposed legislation, I should like to point out that the principle of multiple use of public lands in the best interest of all the people can be undermined if we create a special council to preside over this type of single-use reserves, and also, by legislation like this, set the precedent of one use under law. As we understand the proposal, a special council would be established to oversee wilderness matters, disseminate information and report to the Congress. In my opinion, agencies long established and with much experience in these matters are doing well in administering wilderness functions, including information. Too, they are answerable to the Congress. We see the proposed council as a duplication of activity and are fearful that it might exert special, single-use influence on lawmaking bodies. If it did so, the way would be cleared for other groups interested in other uses to

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ask similar legislation furthering their interests. It would be much better, it seems to me, to keep hands off the well-functioning program that we already have, continuing to entrust land-use functions and policies to career men in the Government Service who are specialists in these matters.

For these reasons I respectfully urge your committee to report unfavorably on Senate bill 1123.

Thank you.

Senator MURRAY. Thank you.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Dave Hosack, president of the Globe Chamber of Commerce, is our next scheduled witness. However, I am informed that he is unable to be here at this time and has asked that a resolution of the Globe Chamber of Commerce be included in the record.

Senator MURRAY. It will be carried on the record.

(The resolution is as follows:)

RESOLUTION OF THE GLOBE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Board of Directors of the Globe Chamber of Commerce, in regular meeting, agreed that—

Whereas the established multiple-use policy of Federal land administration embodying the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number has proven successful and sound; and

Whereas the proposed legislation favors single-purpose, restricted use, thereby limiting availability to only those financially capable; and

Whereas abundant evidence is available to show that the growth of the Southwest, including Gila County, Ariz., will continue to accelerate as our national population increases, and

Whereas abundant evidence is available to show that public interest in a variety of historical, recreational, and other outdoor activities is manifest in ever-increasing proportions in our great State of Arizona, and

Whereas the establishment of one more "council" into the Federal system, with no real authority, will increase costs considerably and further complicate administrative procedure without any necessary function involved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Globe Chamber of Commerce, That—

(1) In view of all available evidence, U.S. Senate bill 4028 fails to consider the greatest good to the greatest number of our citizens, which is a basic concept in the philosophy of our great country, and

(2) Enactment of U.S. Senate bill 4028 to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System is vigorously opposed as completely unnecessary and contrary to the proven national policy of multiple use of resources.

Adopted this 13th day of November 1958.

DAVE HOSACK, *President.*
A. W. SPOERI, *Secretary.*

Mr. STONG. The next witness is Mr. William H. Carr, past president of Arizona Wildlife Federation.

Mr. CARITHERS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Carr was unable to attend.

Mr. STONG. Will you identify yourself?

STATEMENT OF JOE CARITHERS FOR WILLIAM H. CARR, PAST PRESIDENT, ARIZONA WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. CARITHERS. Joe Carithers. I am appearing here as an individual. Mr. Carr's statement is as follows:

I once knew a man who, when he was young, strenuously objected to a State highway plan to build a road up and over a favorite

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mountain of his. He wrote letters to the newspapers objecting to the project. He said that the road would ruin the mountain for hikers like himself who enjoyed wild woodland areas without a trace of manmade construction. The road was built regardless.

Then the man grew older. He became physically unable to climb his mountain. The road provided the only way he could reach the mountaintop to enjoy the wonderful view that had charmed him in his youth.

The man changed some of his ideals about the accessibility of wilderness areas. He no longer wrote letters to the papers when he heard of other roads being built over other mountains.

And then, one day, he reverted to original thoughts about the wilderness. He felt that just because he was not able to climb, he was being very selfish in approving measures which would prevent others—healthier, stronger people—from enjoying to the full, the wilderness experiences which had been his. He looked about him, saw so many roads that have forever despoiled so many wild areas, so many projects which have pushed the wilderness back and back until it is in extreme danger of disappearing altogether. He said, "This has got to stop. We have gone too far. I am ashamed that I stood by for so long without protesting this senseless, this undemocratic, this un-American invasion. I am ashamed that I ever gave in, consciously or otherwise, to the promoters, to the few who, at the expense of all of us, have exploited our wilderness regions beyond the point of reason, almost beyond the point of no return. There are too many roads now."

Today this man is a strong advocate of the wilderness bill. He realizes that the greater the population increase, the greater will be the need for wilderness regions; needs as yet not fully appreciated by anyone. His commonsense and his patriotism, let alone his desire to help others as well as himself, now mark him as a level-headed, unselfish citizen. He has the grace to admit his former mistakes, and the fortitude to do something about it.

He recognizes the adverse, unrealistic propaganda against the wilderness bill for what it truly is. He is aware of the selfish motives which prompt this propaganda, and also of the currently circulated misinformation, not all of which is deliberate. He is doing all that he possibly can to assure the passage of this vital, essential bill.

I, too, favor the wilderness bill with all my heart and all my soul. I can't climb or hike any more either.

That was the statement of Mr. William H. Carr. I would also like to enter into the record the statement of Dr. Joseph Wood Krutch and the statement of Dr. Olaus J. Murie.

Senator MURRAY. The statements will be carried in the record at this point.

(The statements are as follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH, TUCSON, ARIZ.

The natural areas which the wilderness bill proposes to establish are logical and necessary corrollaries of that system of national parks which the wisdom of our fathers set up some 40 years ago.

Those parks are now the wonder and the envy of Europe which can boast nothing remotely comparable because no European nation had the foresight to establish anything of the kind while there was yet time. The question now is

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whether or not we can be as farsighted as our immediate predecessors or whether we shall soon be compelled, like the inhabitants of Europe, to admit that we let the last opportunity slip by.

If it should be asked why, since we have the parks, the wildernesses are also logical and necessary the answer is simple: it is because parks are inevitably partly tamed and our descendants have a right to know also the beauty and the majesty of nature herself as they can exist only when she has been neither exploited nor "improved."

That such unspoiled wild beauty was once everywhere had much to do with the foundations of American character. It is as much of our past as Mount Vernon or Williamsburg. But it cannot be preserved in books or museums. Not to preserve some specimens in the only way they can be preserved is to be guilty of a vandalism comparable to the razing of Mount Vernon or the burning of books from the Congressional Library.

The grandest feature of grand nature is her forests and they are nowhere grander than they were (in some places still are) in America. But things move fast in the United States. Not long ago the problem was "to clear the forests"; today it is to preserve at least a few of them. Trees are useful of course—for lumber and for paper. But are they not useful for themselves? And who can say that we are too poor to afford a few examples of what we can so easily destroy but could not possibly create.

A few years ago the distinguished English naturalist James Fisher made a 20,000-mile trip through "Wild America" in the company of our own ornithologist Roger Tory Peterson. His part of the book which he wrote in collaboration with his companion has exclamations of wonder and paens of praise for a land for whose richness, beauty, and variety even all his book knowledge had not prepared him. Why is it, he asked, that Americans show us Europeans so little of their earthly paradise, and publicize too little their determination to share it with wild nature. And he concluded with this tribute which the wisdom of our fathers earned for us:

"Never have I seen such wonders or met landlords so worthy of their land. They had, and they still have, the power to ravage it; and instead they have made it a garden."

All too ominously true is the last part of that sentence, "They had, and they still have, the power to ravage it." Theodore Roosevelt asked us to stay the hand and we did. Will an American Congress of this generation follow the example set a generation ago or will it deny the wisdom of that example and reserve no areas as not to be ravaged?

What we have are things which no other nation can recover. If we permit them to be lost we cannot recover them either. This generation may very well be that which will make the irrevocable decision whether or not America will continue to be for centuries to come the one great nation which had the foresight to preserve an important part of its heritage.

If we do not preserve it, then we shall have diminished by just that much the unique privilege of being an American.

STATEMENT OF OLAUS J. MURIE

Many of us who live here in the Western States, who keenly feel that we do not want to live anyhwere else, feel strongly on the question of what makes this West so attractive to us. Why do we like it? This involves far-reaching concepts that go beyond so many of the temporary and trivial things with which we concern ourselves day by day. We all need to make a living, in some material way, but we people have now reached a point where we want to have a richer life than mere existence.

We have national songs, and a national flag. We say and sing that we love our country. We are beginning to mean it. All through the Southwest we are beginning to appreciate this type of country; its beauty, and the qualities that appeal to us. We have national parks and wilderness areas in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Texas—and all the other areas in what we refer to as our Southwest. Arizona Highways, as an example, is a magazine that has caught the attention of people everywhere for its beauty and value. The Desert magazine is devoted to the great variety of human experiences in this important part of our country. Civilian groups are organized to promote and save this motivation among our people. Articles and books have been written, some outstanding

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expressions of life in the highest sense. What we might refer to as the wilderness philosophy has become an important part of our thinking, and it is now worldwide, among the many nations.

In our own Southwest we have a remarkably tiny percentage of land devoted to this public use of the wilderness. Shall we not, as a nation, accept this wholesome trend in human aspiration among our people? What kind of a nation do we want to build? Shall we not be grateful that so many of those in our Congress recognize and respect this wonderful emerging human impulse, by their sponsoring such legislation as the bill we know as the wilderness bill? This bill simply gives Government recognition of a strong desire among our citizens for small primitive portions of our country to be preserved, strictly in the public interest, and for real progress in the development of the best kind of American culture.

I should appreciate having this letter made part of the record of the hearing on the wilderness bill to be held in Phoenix April 2.

Mr. STONG. T. C. Moroney, San Francisco, of the Honolulu Oil Corp.

STATEMENT OF T. C. MORONEY, SECRETARY, HONOLULU OIL CORP.

Mr. MORONEY. Mr. Chairman, Senator Goldwater, I have submitted the prepared statement and I will summarize just a few highlights.

My name is Tom Moroney. I represent the Honolulu Oil Corp. which is an independent oil corporation, having its principal place of business at 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

It is undoubtedly true that welfarism, or any form of socialism not dependent on terror, can survive as long as the fat inherited from capitalism lasts. But what happens when the fat runs out, and the incentives of productivity have been drowned beneath the sea of leveling social policy? What but an authoritarian government can be substituted for the lost incentives of a free society? Already we have seen great strides made toward the reduction of the person to a statistical number, and the steady growth of a single, bureaucratic center of state power daily gaining more and more control over all avenues of thought and life.

And now we have this—Senate bill 1123—the wilderness bill—conceived in emotion and dedicated to robbing free men of one more freedom by such as those who would perforce deny that the family is the basic unit of society; by such as those who would tax the family out of existence so as to permit the preservation of wilderness areas; by those who would lock up large land areas and prohibit their development for the greatest good of the greatest number of our people. How cockeyed can we get? One well-known man at a recent press conference decried that pressure from gigantic populations to take over wilderness areas for farmlands, power dams, oil rights, lumbering, and mining would become overwhelming. I don't propose to dignify his ideology with a reply—but it is apparent he thinks more of grizzlies than of man.

I have here a resolution by the Sixth Biennial Wilderness Conference. It is not in my prepared statement.

Resolution No. 6

As wilderness is one of the first important natural resources to come in short supply as a result of worldwide human "population explosion," the final destiny

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of all wildernes may hinge on this trend. This conference, recognizing that both economic standards and the quality of human living are at stake, accordingly recommends that research on human population problems be greatly increased and that social, governmental and other appropriate agencies give immediate and urgent attention to the development of desirable population controls.

Those, my friends, are the people who are advocating the enactment of S. 1123.

Already a dangerous dependence on Government at the Federal level has weakened our State and local governments, as well as the few remaining fibres of self-reliance that once flourished throughout the American citizenship.

Basically, then, we oppose S. 1123 because it is founded on an unnatural and un-American philosophy, is foreign to all traditional American concepts, and because it does not represent conservation. Conservation does not mean setting aside large land areas so that they are wasted through idleness. Rather, it means conserving such lands by endeavoring to obtain ultimately their economic, maximum development without waste.

Webster defines "wilderness" as "a pathless waste."

We oppose S. 1123 for additional reasons:

(1) There is at the present time a more than adequate pure wilderness area within the western United States, particularly Arizona. In Arizona eight percent of national forest lands are pure wilderness. Acreage devoted to wilderness in this State is 70 times that included within the State park system. We contend that the classification of additional amounts of acreage as wilderness is wholly unnecessary and unwise. In 1957 there were 2,841,000 visitors to National Forests in Arizona and only 8,850 to wilderness areas.

(2) S. 1123 is special interest legislation. The legislation was conceived solely by alleged conservation organizations, such as the Wilderness Society. Wilderness proponents have a strong and effective lobby, and are not maligned as are industrial and business lobbys. Our wilderness proponents are, in fact, a special interest pressure group. Our oposition is to an economically naive land use concept and to its defective underlying philosophy.

(3) S. 1123 is contrary to existing national policy as set forth in the Mineral Leasing Act. America's needs for oil are rapidly increasing. In order to meet the estimated demands for oil, between now and the year 1967, and to maintain necessary domestic reserves, we must find one and one-half barrels of new oil for every barrel of oil we take out of the ground. We can ill afford to lock up potentially productive sedimentary basins in a vast wilderness preserve. This is particularly true here in Arizona, where 1958 saw a marked increase in the industry's interest in the State as well as its fifth producing well. Large scale exploration must continue if Arizona's oil future is to be assured. To assure the continuance of such interest in Arizona, land must remain available.

The provisions of the bill are inconsistent with the recent mandatory oil import program. Restricting the amount of foreign oil that could be brought into the United States was done with the definite purpose of bolstering the health of our domestic industry. Domestic drilling activities which have been slumping, presently only two-thirds of the record rate of 3 years ago, are expected to increase, pro-

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vided land is available. The closing of vast areas of land by this bill will jeopardize the desired effects of the oil import controls. Our domestic demand for oil in 1967 will be in excess of 14 million barrels a day. Unless exploration activities are intensively increased, we will be able to supply only two-thirds of this amount from domestic production in 1967.

Any traces that may be left of the search for oil and of oil field operations disappear within a relatively short time. In any event, the interruption in the character of any land area by the relatively short life of a producing oil field is de minimus in terms of time.

Finally, there is already too much wilderness in the West, too little in the East. The well-meaning conservationists, who so earnestly support this wilderness legislation, should use their dollars, now devoted to urging the Government to create western wilderness areas, in the reclamation of eastern lands. The citizens of the West do not feel that their main function is that of a park devoted to the recreational use of eastern citizens. We are not second-class citizens. We have a right to fully develop our economic potential.

Thank you.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Moroney is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF T. C. MORONEY, ATTORNEY AND SECRETARY, HONOLULU OIL CORP.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is T. C. Moroney. I am secretary and manager of the legal department of Honolulu Oil Corp., a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business at 215 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif. I have been an employee of the company for over 20 years. I am also a member of the Public Lands Committee of the Western Oil & Gas Association.

Honolulu Oil Corp. is an independent company principally engaged in the exploration for and production of crude oil, natural gas, natural gasoline and associated hydrocarbon substances. The company's operations are conducted primarily in the western United States, including the new State of Alaska.

As a member of the Western Oil & Gas Association, which association has 165 members and represents over 80 percent of the oil production, refining and marketing in the six Western States of California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, Honolulu Oil Corp. has participated with the entire membership thereof in discussing and closely studying the provisions of S. 1123, the so-called wilderness bill. I am appearing here today to express the opinion of my company on the wilderness bill and, I am confident, the overwhelming majority opinion of the thousands of voting citizens who constitute the Western oil industry.

Our examination of S. 1123 reveals no basic changes from the provisions of the preceding wilderness bill, S. 4028, with the possible exception of a more moderate position being taken with respect to wilderness areas on Indian lands. Therefore, we are unequivocally opposed to Senate bill 1123, its specific provisions, and the inherent welfare-State philosophy expressed therein.

It is undoubtedly true that welfarism, or any form of socialism not dependent on terror, can survive as long as the fat inherited from capitalism lasts. But what happens when the fat runs out, and the incentives of productivity have been drowned beneath the sea of leveling social policy? What but an authoritarian government can be substituted for the lost incentives of a free society? Already we have seen great strides made toward the reduction of the person to a statistical number, and the corresponding degradation of men; we have seen the ignominious removal of responsibility for a man's future and his family from the hands of individual man into the hands of an all-probing bureaucracy, and the steady growth of a single, bureaucratic center of State power daily gaining more and more control over all avenues of thought and life.

And now we have this—S. 1123, the wilderness bill—conceived in emotion and dedicated to robbing freemen of one more freedom by such as those who would perforce deny that the family is the basic unit of society; by such as those who would tax the family out of existence so as to permit the preservation of

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wilderness areas; by those who would lock up large land areas and prohibit their development for the greatest good of the greatest number of our people. How cockeyed can we get? One well-known man at a recent wilderness conference reportedly decried that pressure from gigantic populations to take over wilderness areas for farmlands, power dams, oil rights, lumbering, and mining would become overwhelming. I don't purpose to dignify his ideology with a reply—but it is apparent he thinks more of grizzlies than of man.

Already a dangerous dependence on government at the Federal level has weakened our State and local governments, as well as the few remaining fibers of self-reliance that once flourished throughout the American citizenship.

Basically, then, we oppose S. 1123 because it is founded on an unnatural and un-American philosophy, and is foreign to all traditional American concepts as contained in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and Bill of Rights, and because it does not represent conservation. Conservation does not mean setting aside large land areas so that they are wasted through idleness. Rather, it means conserving such lands by endeavoring to obtain ultimately their economic, maximum development without waste. Certainly, conservation includes management, but managing to lock up large land areas, prohibiting all commercial activity thereon, including multiple use, is not such management as is required for conservation.

We oppose S. 1123 for additional reasons:

(1) There is at the present time a more than adequate pure wilderness area within the Western United States, particularly Arizona.

(2) S. 1123 is special interest legislation.

(3) The provisions of S. 1123 are contrary to existing national policy.

(4) The enactment of S. 1123 would adversely affect the economy of the West.

More than adequate wilderness areas presently exist in the West.—In terms of acreage there is currently 3 times as much wilderness area, on national forest lands in the 11 Western States, as there is total national park land in 31 other States combined. In Arizona, 8 percent of national forest lands are pure wilderness. Acreage devoted to wilderness in Arizona is 70 times that included within the State Park system. In a State where 70.6 percent of all land is federally owned or managed, this is understandable but not encouraging. We contend that the classification of additional amounts of acreage as wilderness is wholly unnecessary.

S. 1123 is special interest legislation.—The legislation was conceived solely by alleged conservation organizations, such as the Wilderness Society, whose executive director, Mr. Howard Zahniser, contributed to the language used in certain portions of the bill. Wilderness proponents have a strong and effective lobby. They are not maligned as industrial and business lobbys, but rather, enjoy a veneration more properly reserved for motherhood. It is well to remember, however, that our wilderness proponents are in fact a special interest pressure group. This is brought out so that the record might show that our opposition to further wilderness preservation is opposition to an economically naive land use concept and to its defective underlying philosophy.

Section 4(a) of S. 1123 would create a national wilderness preservation council. Three citizen members of the council, one of whom would be chairman, are required to be "persons known to be informed regarding, and interested in the preservation of, wilderness". If S. 1123 is enacted, this would constitute congressional sanction of a built-in lobby.

It can be regarded as "class" legislation. The over 50 million acres of wilderness requested by the proponents would in effect become a wilderness "preserve" for those financially or physically able to hike or pack into the area. The present time and budget limits on the majority of Americans precludes the use of wilderness areas by all but a few wealthy Park Avenue conservationists. Excluded from their rightful use and enjoyment of wilderness areas would be the American motorists and a rapidly increasing number of senior citizens, the motorist, by the prohibition of roads, the senior citizens, by the overall inaccessibility of the proposed wilderness areas.

If it is to be the policy of the Federal Government to administer the public domain in the interest of a minority, then it should be clearly and boldly stated. In the latter event, legislation such as S. 1123, while no more palatable, would at least be better understood as the admitted administrative policy of the government.

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S. 1123 is contrary to existing national policy.—The bill conflicts with existing national policy by refuting the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, which established a national policy for the promotion of exploration and development of oil and gas in the Federal lands and waters. That policy was bolstered, subsequent to 1920, by the enactment of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. We would like to know if the Congress is going to contribute to the piecemeal and large-scale repudiation of this policy by enactment of legislation such as S. 1123.

America's needs for oil are rapidly increasing. In order to meet the estimated demands for oil, between now and the year 1967, and to maintain necessary domestic reserves, we must find 1½ barrels of new oil for every barrel of oil we take out of the ground. We can ill afford to lock up potentially productive sedimentary basins in a vast wilderness preserve. This is particularly true here in Arizona, where 1958 saw a marked increase in the industry's interest in the State as well as its fifth producing well. Large scale exploration must continue if Arizona's oil future is to be assured. To assure the continuance of such interest in Arizona, land must remain available.

S. 1123 contradicts the policy outlined by the Congress in enactment of Public Law 85–470, which established a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. This Commission is charged with the responsibility of estimating the Nation's recreational resource needs for the years 1976 and 2000, and reporting thereon to the President by the year 1961. It is noted, within Public Law 85–470, that the major premise of the Commission should be "to preserve, develop, and secure accessibility to all American people * * * of our recreation resources * * *." In section 1(b) of S. 1123, we find mention of recreational uses of the proposed wilderness areas—but no provisions as to accessibility. In fact this entire piece of legislation denies accessibility to all but a small segment of our population.

The provisions of the bill are inconsistent with the recent mandatory oil import program. Restricting the amount of foreign oil that could be brought into the United States was done with the definite purpose of bolstering the health of our domestic industry. Domestic drilling activities which have been slumping (presently only two-thirds of the record rate of 3 years ago) are expected to increase—provided land is available. The closing of vast areas of land by this bill will jeopardize the desired effects of the oil import controls. Our domestic demand for oil in 1967 will be in excess of 14 million barrels a day. Unless exploration activities are intensively increased, we will be able to supply only two-thirds of this amount in 1967 from domestic production. To lock up sedimentary basins today, by classifying them as wilderness, will in the future, directly and adversely affect this Nation's economy.

It is necessary to stress the fact that enactment of wilderness legislation will adversely affect the economy of the west and, specifically, that of the State of Arizona. Within the 11 Western States, there are 623,438 people employed in industries that will be directly affected by the locking up of lands as wilderness. The total payroll of these individuals is $3,294,348,260. Narrowing the focus to Arizona, we find there are 27,120 people employed in natural resources industries affected by this legislation, with a payroll of $144,800,000. Enactment of S. 1123 will place 3,784,796 acres in a single use category. This constitutes 11 percent of all the Federal land in a State where 70 percent of the land is presently owned or managed by the Federal Government.

There has been created in Arizona a political and business climate attractive to industry and to large and small business in general. Its population will increase. It is expected that by 1970 Arizona will have 1,802,000 satisfied residents. The State's water needs will increase, and as a resident of California, I will not press this point further. To provide the goods and services as well as the space to support such population growth, land is needed. Rather than support legislation designed to restrict the use of this State's land area, it would seem increasingly necessary to urge that large amounts of Federal lands within the State be turned over to State control.

In conclusion, I repeat that there is already too much wilderness in the West—too little in the East. The well-meaning conservationists, who so earnestly support this wilderness legislation, should use their dollars, now devoted to urging the Government to create western wilderness areas, in the reclamation of eastern lands. The citizens of the West do not feel that their main function is that of a park devoted to the recreational use of eastern citizens. We are not second-class citizens. We have a right to fully develop our economic potential.

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I favor conservation; my company favors conservation; and the petroleum industry favors and practices conservation. In a word, conservaton not only has its place, but is needed in our society. But when it comes to the type of alleged conservation that favors limiting the use of resources that can be economically employed by the present generation so that future generations may have a larger supply, problems are generated which are impossible to solve with assurance. They involve weighing the economic or other advantages that may accrue to the future generations against the losses to the present generations. The difficulty in doing this arises from the uncertainty as to how important the resources saved will be to future generations in view of the unknown possibilities in the progress of science and invention. Though such progress seldom makes any resource useless. It has been responsible for vast changes in the relative importance of various resources to different generations. S. 1123 represents a failure to adequately consider and balance these losses and gains.

Finally, I refer you to the position taken by the Secretary of the Interior, Fred H. Seaton, who is quoted in a United Press release of March 21, 1959, as expressing the hope that the new mandatory import quotas would stabilize U.S. oil prices and encourage greater U.S. production. Seaton said, "I believe the control program will provide an incentive for more oil exploration; that is the reason for the program—to provide more oil to protect our national security." This position, with which we agree, is difficult to reconcile with the Secretary's support of the wilderness bill, which closes lands for more oil exploration—lands badly needed by the oil industry for the benefit of the public and for the purposes advocated by Secretary Seaton.

We appreciate and thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

Mr. STONG. Gordon Goodwin, Los Angeles, California, for the Richfield Oil Corporation.

STATEMENT OF GORDON A. GOODWIN, ATTORNEY, RICHFIELD OIL CORP.

Mr. GOODWIN. Senator Murray and Senator Goldwater:

My name is Gordon A. Goodwin. I am an attorney for Richfield Oil Corp. and I am appearing on behalf of Richfield Oil Corp. in opposition to S. 1123. Richfield is engaged in the exploration for and development and production of oil and gas in all of the Rocky Mountain States and Western States and in the new State of Alaska.

This bill would lock up in a so-called wilderness system and close to humans and industry unlimited areas of federally owned or controlled lands and waters. Just how many millions of acres no one can tell. It would start out with about 55 million acres in the wilderness system, and any part of the public domain can be added to the system. Continuous pressure would be brought to bear on Congress by the wilderness lobby and other related pressure groups to enlarge the system and the new bureaucracy which will feed on this system.

The enactment of this legislation would be an abandonment of the congressional policy of promoting development of oil and gas resources on federally owned lands and waters. New discoveries of new reserves of oil and gas must continue and increase. This is a stern fact and places a responsibility on all of us in and out of Government.

How much more reasonable is the doctrine and policy of multiple compatible use. There are some weasel words about multiple use in subsection 1(d) of the bill insofar only as national forest lands are concerned.

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But this mention of multiple use is completely emasculated by subsection 1(e) and section 3 of the bill. Subsection 1(e) provides:

(e) 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. * * *

The "wilderness" referred to includes all the land in the wilderness system.

Section 3(b) provides:

* * * no portion of any area constituting a unit of the wilderness system shall be used for any form of commercial enterprise not contemplated in the purposes of this act. * * *

And it says there shall be no permanent road; nor any use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, or landing of aircraft, nor any other mechanical transport or delivery of persons or supplies, nor any temporary road, nor any structure or installation, in excess of the minimum required for the administration of the area for wilderness purposes. This language of the act is completely at variance with any philosophy of multiple use. Why are the sponsors of this bill afraid of other compatible use of the public domain?

The development and production of oil and gas are completely compatible with the use of all or any part of the public domain for forest, scenic, wildlife, wilderness, and for any other use, even including that of our parks.

The oil industry has continuously improved its methods and techniques just as have all other industries within recent years. This has been repeatedly demonstrated in the California cities of Long Beach, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Santa Barbara, La Habra and others. Oil and gas exploration and development are being conducted in highly developed residential and recreational areas in these cities without in any way interfering with or detracting from the highly valuable residential and recreational values of those areas.

These techniques include the slant drilling from one location of many wells so as to reduce to a minimum the use of the surface. One soundproof or removable derrick is used with noiseless drilling equipment. Upon the completion of the wells at any drilling location, the drilling derrick is removed and all surface facilities can be countersunk below the surface of the ground, completely covered over and the drillsite is landscaped so as to be invisible from above the ground. Pumping equipment where used in such operations is of a hydraulic type and is completely noiseless and vibrationless. For instance, the millions of people living in and visiting the city of Long Beach and its famous recreational pike are completely unaware that the whole area is underlaid by oil wells, literally hundreds of them producing oil from below the surface, with no evidence above the ground for anyone to see or hear. When these things have been accomplished in highly developed residential and recreational areas in our cities, what justification can there be for prohibiting such operations on our public domain when, if proper methods are used, no person or any wildlife or any scenic beauty or any wilderness of any kind could be adversely affected thereby.

Let no one be deceived into believing that exploration and production of oil and gas are incompatible with the full use of our public

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domain for the preservation of our wilderness, or the preservation of our national forest areas or the full and complete use of our national wildlife refuges and ranges or our parks for the paramount purposes for which they are established.

If additional hearings are held by your committee in Washington or elsewhere where time will permit, we offer to make available to you a visual demonstration of the modern methods and techniques of the oil industry that I have here referred to. This will be by motion pitcures and still pictures which can be projected on a screen for viewing of these various operations.

I do not mean to imply the methods I have outlined would be necessary in all such areas. Other less expensive methods of operation would be found to be compatible in many areas. All that would be required to secure compatible oil and gas development would be for the administrative agency having jurisdiction of the lands to require those methods to be used which would adequately protect all the other values of the particular area. The oil and gas industry is capable of meeting any such challenge.

In our opinion any such bill as S. 1123 is untimely and unnecessary. Untimely because any legislation of this nature should in all realism await the outcome of the studies and recommendations provided for by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act of 1958. The Commission created under that act will report to the President and Congress by September 1, 1961, on the policies that should be adopted to meet our future outdoor recreational resource requirements. We have here an example of a special pressure group trying to jump the gun ahead of this comprehensive study and report.

Wilderness legislation is unnecessary because it would deprive the overwhelming majority of the American people from the enjoyment of the various areas which it is designed to lock up. Even now without this bill, in the 11 Western States 13,231,620 acres have been classified as wilderness and withdrawn from other uses, 1,577,326 of these acres being in the State of Arizona. In the State of Alaska alone, 6,981,725 acres are now classified as wilderness. However, if consideration is to be given to legislation of this kind, adequate language should be written into the law to provide for full multiple use of all of our national resources within such areas.

Thank you.

Mr. STONG. Arthur B. Johnson, of West Covina, Calif., for the Southern California Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR B. JOHNSON, VICE PRESIDENT, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, Senator Goldwater, I am Arthur Johnson. I have prepared a statement, Mr. Chairman, which I will digress from.

I am speaking as a vice president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and for the Desomount Club (desert, ocean, mountain), the Roamer Hiking Club, the Ramblers, and the San Antonio Club. All four have their headquarters in my jurisdictional area.

Other witnesses at this and other hearings have covered the esthetic, ecological, recreational, wildlife propagation, scientific, and

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other valid and pressing reasons for preserving a portion of our remaining wilderness. I wish to speak on certain features of the Wilderness Preservation Act, S. 1123, which the opposition appears not to understand or which they prefer to ignore.

I am not a lawyer; I am an engineer. An engineer must also be able to analyze and interpret legal documents and codes.

Opponents of the act have claimed that large blocks of the public domain will be blanketed into the wilderness system. On the contrary the act provides that only existing wilderness-type areas designated by one of several synonymous names can be blanketed in. The blanketing in, however, can be automatic only after the administrative agency in charge has failed to act regarding an area within a specified period in no case less than 5 years. They also chose to ignore the provision that in the case of national forests even existing areas designated as wilderness-type areas may be reduced in size at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture will have at least 15 years to study each area before deciding. It is further provided that even after the Federal agency charged with administering an area does act to include it in the wilderness system any opponents may have a public hearing to argue their objections, propose alternate solutions or plead complete elimination.

Another major point many opponents appear to ignore is that any area after inclusion may be withdrawn after a 90-day public notice, and a public hearing, only if asked for, and the failure of the Congress to pass a joint resolution against the withdrawal within the first ensuing period of 120 days of a continuous session of Congress. This says that wilderness areas are not locked up forever. They are only held in trust for future generations to decide their future wise use.

It is hard, extremely hard, to comprehend how anyone could object to the fairness of these provisions of the act. Perhaps the opponents' objections are based on their fear that their motives will not stand up against public reaction in open hearings.

They are indeed justified in their fears of public reaction, for preserving the wilderness for the public is not a new idea.

In 1894, when the people of our most populous State, New York, amended their State constitution they said that all State forest reserves, existing and all additions, shall "be forever kept as wild forest lands." Then in 1954 to plug a loophole they again amended their constitution by more than a 10-to-6 majority to require that even flood control projects invading the reserves must be approved by a referendum vote of the people. Their determination to keep their forests wild was tested in 1955 when the Panther Mountain Dam invading 1,500 acres of the Adirondack Forest Preserve was rejected 3 to 1 even though their Governor backed the project. The wild forest reserves in New York State total nearly 2,500,000 acres.

Last year the Legislature of Michigan, almost unnoticed, passed a law allowing mining in their State parks. Immediately the Bear Creek Mining Co. applied for a lease of nearly a thousand acres of the 56,000-acre Porcupine Mountains State Park, the last extensive wilderness hardwood forest in the State. Public indignation became so great that on January 5, 1959, 4 days before a showdown meeting

of the Michigan State Conservation Commission, the mining company withdrew their application.

Going back to 1955 and 1956. Public clamor from millions from all parts of the country persuaded the Congress to delete two major dams from the Upper Colorado River project which would have invaded a national monument and its wild canyons.

Opponents of the Wilderness Preservation Act claim that only a small special-interest group wants to lock up vast areas as wilderness for their personal use. If they are a special-interest group, they are a very special special-interest group, for they are from all walks of life and from all parts of the country. They are the people. And when the issues are fully presented they are ready and willing to stand up and be counted. They are, when the chips are down, the majority, even an overwhelming majority, of the voters.

Zane Grey has eulogized the vanishing American. Walt Disney recorded the fate of our vanishing prairies. Now this committee and the Congress are asked to sit in judgment on our vanishing wilderness. The people of our country are looking to you to rule that our wildernesses shall not completely vanish by passage of the Wilderness Preservation Act.

The opponents of this bill appear to choose to ignore certain of the provisions in this bill. They say that large areas are going to be locked up. They forget to read that the men who are going to determine which of those areas which now exist in our national forests, national parks, and other of our Federal reserves are the same men who now administer it. Are they saying that these men are going to change their thinking because wilderness has been established as a legislative and valid multiple use, which this bill will do? They prefer to ignore that. They have the right for a public hearing to go over the merits of each unit as it is proposed to go into the wilderness system. They also say that it will be locked up forever. I can't find anything in the act that will say so.

I do find that units may be eliminated or modified giving certain conditions in which they may be done. After a certain period of time and after a public hearing, if it is asked for, and then only if the Congress by a joint resolution fails to oppose the elimination. In other words, it doesn't take an act of Congress; it just says that Congress must act if they oppose the elimination. To me that does not lock up forever. It is only placing in trust for the people of the future to determine what will be a wise multiple use of our wilderness.

Now, the idea of preserving wilderness for wilderness' sake is not new. In 1894, when the people of New York State modified their constitution, they said that the then existing forest preserves and any additions thereto shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. That was in 1894.

In 1954, to plug a loophole in this law which would allow certain flood control dams to invade their wilderness preserves, they were informed of all of the ills of preserving these areas as wild and unprotected by fire, and only a few could get into the fringes, and yet by an overwhelming majority the people of New York amended their constitution to exclude these invasions.

When 1 year later in 1955, to test this with the approval of the Governor of New York, the Panther Mountain Dam to invade 1,500

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acres was defeated 3 to 1. The people—if we want to call them a special-use group—the people, then, is this so-called use group that we are hearing so much about.

The people, when they are presented with all the facts of the measure, are willing to stand up and be counted, and say that we want to preserve some of our remaining public domain as wilderness. We want to let our future generations determine what might be a wise use.

I forgot to say that the extent of these forest preserves in the State of New York total 2½ million acres from a relatively small State when we consider the State of Arizona.

Mr. STONG. Your time is about up.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I have presented the statement that I have for the record. I thank you very much for hearing me.

Senator GOLDWATER. One question. Do you know how much acreage is contemplated for this use in California?

Mr. JOHNSON. I haven't the figure at the moment, sir, but it is in the record.

Senator GOLDWATER. Do we have that?

Mr. STONG. Yes; it is in the unbound hearing record before you.

Senator GOLDWATER. What page?

Mr. STONG. Page 54, I believe—1,551,000.

Senator GOLDWATER. 1,551,000 in California. Eighteen areas.

Mr. STONG. That is the forest area.

Senator GOLDWATER. I wonder what the total is.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Zahniser, do you have that total?

Mr. ZAHNISER. Page 267; there is a table that shows the total possible inclusion that would be in California, 5,775,053 acres. That would include 1,223,782 acres of primitive areas in the national forests subject to later review and 1,708,000 acres in national parks, 2,424,000 in national monuments.

Senator GOLDWATER. You know the total land area of California?

Mr. ZAHNISER. A hundred million acres.

Senator GOLDWATER. It is bigger than that. We've got 73 million in Arizona.

A PARTICIPANT. Something over 100 million.

Mr. ZAHNISER. I think 100 million acres is about right, and the total would be not quite 6 million acres and, accordingly, approximately 6 percent of the area of California in the wilderness system.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you.

Mr. STONG. 100,314,000 is the area of California.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much.

Mr. STONG. Next witness is Mrs. Betty B. Eilers, of Phoenix, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

I have here a telegram for an Elliott W. Barker. I ask permission to insert it later in the record.

STATEMENT OF MRS. BETTY B. EILERS, REPRESENTING THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mrs. EILERS. Thank you. Good morning, Senator Goldwater and friends. I am going to read my statement. I also have attached a map that is available and also descriptive reading matter on the bill.

Those most concerned with the conservation of wilderness areas are without speech. They compose the unborn children of generations to come—not only of the human species but of all denizens of the wilderness areas as well. How many of us here today would know what a bison looked like had not some brave folk insisted that the species be saved when on the verge of extinction? We could not save the passenger pigeon, for man in his greed decreed death for that species before conservationists could organize. Could we still enjoy silent communion with the sequoia and coast redwoods had fearless defendants of the voiceless ones not awakened in time to save them? The fact that certain flora and fauna are protected today does not mean that we can rest secure in the thought that coming generations will receive their heritage intact; on the contrary, we must be alert constantly—for always the greedy and thoughtless ones seek to nullify these safeguards protecting the irreplaceable.

In this day of fast living and resulting mental illnesses, we need the quiet solitude of wilderness areas. Whether we can visit the roadless areas or not, it is reassuring to know that they are there. Our people are becoming semideaf, semiblind, and totally unaware of the oneness of all life, for the harsh noises of modern civilization from blasting radios to noisy motors drown out all "music of the spheres" that would permit us to commune with nature—the manifested deity. Maeterlinck has said, "He who sees without loving is only straining his eyes in the darkness." Can we love and desire to destroy at the same time?

The increased amounts of carbon monoxide and other deadly and noxious gases in the air indicate that more trees should be planted rather than more sacrificed on the altars of expediency and immediacy. We know the effects of industrialization in many areas where both streams and air have been polluted by unregulated practices. For the sake of preserving a few areas of the original creation, we need regulations to prevent the ruthless invasion of mechanized civilization into these few remaining shrines where all of life should be respected. In Huxley's "Themes and Variations" we read that—

> Industrialism is the systematic exploitation of wasting assets. In all too many cases, the thing we call progress is merely an acceleration in the rate of that exploitation. Such prosperity as we have known up to the present is the consequence of rapidly spending the planet's irreplaceable capital.

A few should never be allowed to make personal profit at the expense of our national interests. By upsetting the balance of nature, man has not only made deserts and dustbowls of former fertile areas, but he has seriously injured animal life and habits. He made his plans to include only himself and the fulfillment of his immediate wants and desires. He sowed selfishness and is now beginning to reap what he sowed. The law of cause and effect is immutable and puny man is helpless before its balancing. Man's only salvation is the realization that because all life is one it is interdependent.

Sad indeed is the plight of our brothers of the wild. There would be ample room for them in the forests if only other interests did not push them and their rights to live aside in the mad pursuit of the dollar. Handfuls of bison, elk, moose, bear, antelope, goats—aye, even foxes, wolves, coyotes, and other beings—live precariously on limited food. Few are the motorists who have seen antelope and

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goats, yet a loved and protected wildlife would venture forth to see and be seen and admired. Man employs his motor vehicles as lethal weapons to kill harmless snakes, rabbits, squirrels, badgers, and skunks. Many children have not been taught to honor the homes of the lizards which they stone for fun. Fortunately, children can be shown that they are visitors in the home of these beings.

Again our wilderness areas should be protected from human ingress simply because vacationists and the public in general have not been educated in proper housekeeping procedures and good manners. Once a road is built, a crop of beer cans, pop bottles, Kleenex, remnants of blowouts, paper, and the like appears. Citizens of the wilderness find themselves crushed by motor vehicles, smothered as heads become wedged in empty tin cans and jars, cut on broken glass, and otherwise tortured and mutilated by the uneducated and unthinking trespassers. Coney Island atmospheres are provided for entertainment since the visitors have never learned to appreciate the wonders and beauty of nature as the Creator made it. Only a few can appreciate the close harmony with the Infinite when contemplating an ancient tree and wondering at its dimensions and glorying in the realization of the unity of all in nature, in its ultimate essence, and of the fact that the course of nature, including the human species, of the ever-present and the ever-becoming nature, is under sway of the law of cause and effect.

Let us then strive to permit wilderness gardens—little bits of original creation—in this our great country and recall that:

> Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

For surely we cannot escape the fates of older civilizations—men decay when wealth becomes their god. Let us join with other nations in conserving what little is left of the wilderness and let us work to educate those who would sacrifice natural resources for transitory whims.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank each and every one of you for giving me the opportunity to speak today.

Senator MURRAY. Thank you very much for your statement. The document and map you have presented will be printed at this point in the record.

(The documents are as follows:)

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PROPOSED WILDERNESS SYSTEM WILL NOT DAMAGE ARIZONA INTERESTS

Attacks on the pending wilderness bill by livestock, timber, and other commercial interests are labeled false and misleading by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, chairman of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, because the proposed program will not damage these interests and it will affect only a very small part of the Federal lands.

Twenty-three areas in Arizona are involved, the citizens committee points out, and they comprise less than 10 percent of the State.

This means that more than 90 percent of Arizona is not affected by the bill at all.

Out of Arizona's total of 113,909 square miles, only 11,147 would be preserved as wilderness under this measure.

Six of the areas in Arizona to be given protection by the wilderness bill are already in the national park system and not available for any commercial use.

Of the other areas, nine are all within national forests and have for a long time been set aside by the Forest Service for special protection. The wilderness bill would require further studies of four of these before they become permanent units of the wilderness system. Two of the areas are game ranges protected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and six are on Indian lands and would be included in a wilderness system only if the Indians so decide.

Existing grazing privileges in the national forest areas are continued by the bill.

No areas open to lumbering are affected.

Mining on these national forest lands involved may be permitted if needed in the national interest.

A special provision in the bill safeguards State water laws.

The opposition stirred up against the wilderness bill "by commercial interests with covetous eyes on even our last remaining areas of wilderness," the citizens committee described as "completely without justification."

The wilderness bill, it was explained, has been carefully designed to avoid damage to existing interests and to "fit into" the land-use programs already established.

The Citizens Committee on Natural Resources describes itself as a conservationists' task force for representing the public interest in legislation. Incorporated "to advance conservation, restoration, and sound management of natural resources in the public interest," the committee, with a nationwide membership of 43 conservation leaders, maintains its headquarters at 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

(The areas in Arizona that would be included in the proposed wilderness system are shown on the map of Arizona, to scale, on p. 352.)

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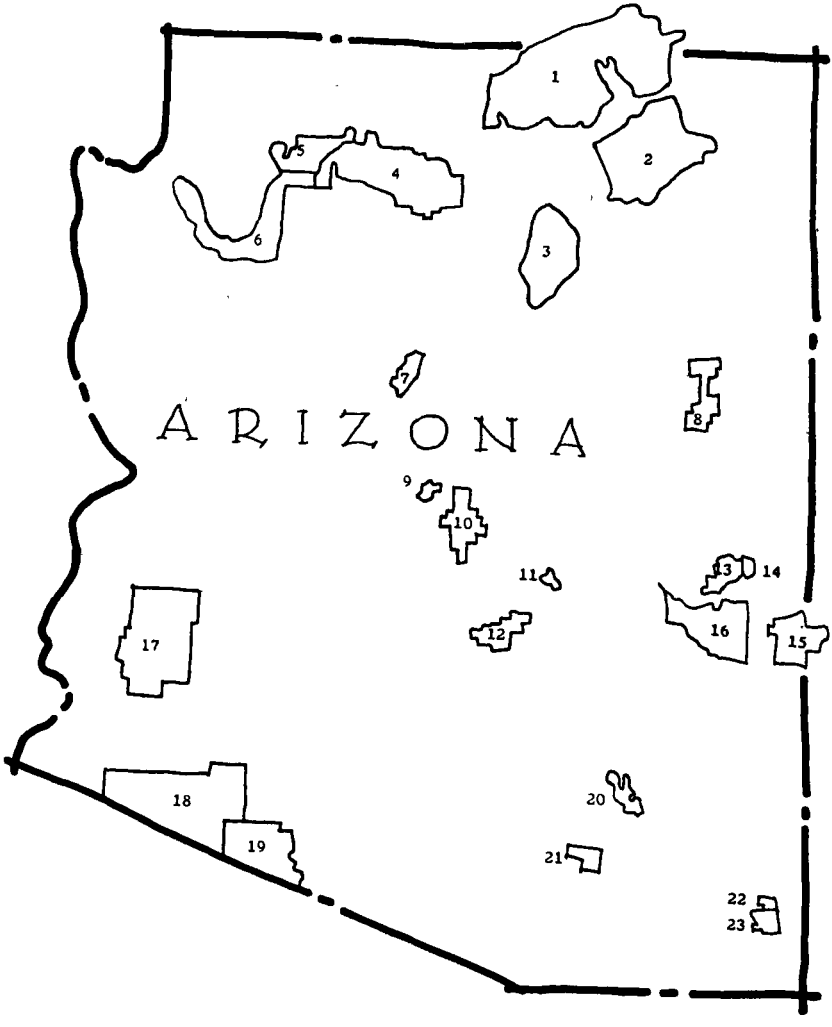
ARIZONA WILDERNESS AREAS INCLUDE 7,134,292 ACRES, LESS THAN 10 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AREA OF THE STATE

		Acres
1.	Rainbow Bridge roadless area (Indian)	1,200,000
2.	Black Mesa roadless area (Indian)	820,000
3.	Painted Desert roadless area (Indian)	525,000
4.	Grand Canyon National Park	673,575
5.	Grand Canyon National Monument	198,280
6.	Grand Canyon roadless area (Indian)	530,000
7.	Sycamore Canyon primitive area (national forest)	47,230
8.	Petrified Forest National Monument	93,921
9.	Pine Mountain primitive area (national forest)	17,500
10.	Mazatzal wild area (national forest)	205,346
11.	Sierra Ancha wild area (national forest)	20,850
12.	Superstition wild area (national forest)	124,140
13.	Mount Thomas roadless area (Indian)	130,000
14.	Mount Baldy primitive area (national forest)	7,400
15.	Blue Range primitive area (national forest)	218,164
16.	Black River roadless area (Indian)	325,000
17.	Kofa game range	660,041
18.	Cabeza Prieta game refuge	860,041
19.	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	330,874
20.	Galiuro wild area (national forest)	55,000
21.	Saguaro National Monument	63,284
22.	Chiricahua wild area (national forest)	18,000
23.	Chiricahua National Monument	10,646
	Total	7,134,292



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Senator MURRAY. We will take a recess for 5 minutes.

(A short recess was taken.)

Senator GOLDWATER. The meeting will come to order. Who is the next witness?

Mr. STONG. Mr. Devens Gust of Phoenix, with the Arizona State Parks Association.

STATEMENT OF DEVENS GUST, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Mr. GUST. Senator Goldwater, I am not appearing here for the State parks association since its president, Mr. Odd Halseth, has been able to appear and will speak for the association. I do, however, want to speak as a private individual, one of the members of the public, which has been talked about today. I would also like to say, however, that I must confess that I represent certain special interests, and those are the interests of my children, my grandchildren, and their children, and I am not saying that because I think it is clever. I am saying it because I think it is true and because I think that the interests of those who are to come after us must be considered in a determination on this bill.

Now, there has been a great deal said about the use of these areas. In America in the last 150 or 200 years we have used up about 98 percent of our wilderness areas. In the West we have been out here developing this land for approximately 100 years and during that time, as I say, about 98 percent of our wilderness areas are gone. When wilderness is gone, it is gone for good. It doesn't come back. I believe that our children and their children should be given the opportunity to decide whether these areas are more valuable for wilderness use or whether they are more valuable for economic use, and that is what I believe this bill will accomplish; that it will leave that choice to them.

Now, there are a lot of arguments which have been made here today, and there is one particularly that I would like to discuss because it is something I feel I know something about, and that is this argument that these wilderness areas are devoted only to the hardy few who have the money to get out and use them.

Now, I would like to give an example of my own experience. Take for example, 2 or 3 years ago, my family and I made a trip through the wilderness of Wyoming. We put our bed rolls and food on our backs and hiked through a part of the Bridger Wilderness Area.

Now, to my mind, we were an average American family. We have two boys, one 9 and one 11, and both carried their own packs. In my case, I am a middle-aged man. I spend my time behind a desk. I am as flabby, I guess, as any other American businessman. The fourth member was my wife who is about 5 feet high and weighs 100. If we are an example of the hardy race, then there we are.

How about the wealth? We were in Wyoming on a camping trip. When we went into the wilderness area, the only cost was the cost of our food, so I can testify from personal experience that these areas are for the ordinary people such as myself.

I would like to say one other thing on the economic use of these areas and that is this: Have we, in America, reached the point where the

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remaining 2 percent of our areas have become so vital to the economic life of this country, are we such a poor Nation that this remaining 2 percent has to be used? I don't believe that it does, and I believe that the purpose of the bill is to see that it is preserved.

One more statement I would like to make for the benefit of Senator Goldwater, because we know Senator Goldwater, and he has made it plain to us how he feels on many matters, and that is one thing we appreciate about him and I know he has a love of Arizona. I know that he is also against bureaucracy. He would like to cut down on Government control and like to have these lands eventually be a part of the State and I can only say in answer to that, I am in entire agreement with that; that I feel that this bill is the best way to accomplish that. For one thing, it will preserve these lands, so if they are ever turned over to the State, they will be turned over to the State in the best condition, and secondly and most important, this bill gets us out of the hands of the bureaus, gets the life and death decision of the wilderness decisions out of the bureaus, and in the hands of Congress and in the hands of the people.

Senator GOLDWATER. I want to make myself clear. The idea of preserving these areas is not an idea that I am against. My personal feeling is that they are already more than adequately protected. Let's just take a look at Arizona, which by the way, is being asked for more than any other State in the Union with the exception of Alaska. Let's take these areas on this map that has been published by the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources. Start with No. 1, I have a trading post there. There is only one road into that area, and I doubt if even the Federal Government can afford to put a road in there. The opening of Glen Canyon will help, but we average at our trading post, 500 visitors a year, and there has never been any great encroachment on there. There have been less than 25 people on the top of Navajo Mountain. Get down into area 2, it is wilderness area. Get over into area 4, the Grand Canyon National Park, the western end of the Grand Canyon is still as inaccessible as it was in 1919. In fact, the trail over to Supai is practically impassable. Area 5, that is Grand Canyon, fewer than 200 people visit the national monument, and I doubt that if there is anybody in this room regardless of what we represent except myself that has ever been over the road from Tuweep and up the mountain.

Area 6, there is one road through there, and what happens when they build Bridge Canyon. The law will prevent any road, and this lake will be below the canyon wall.

Area 17, there has been one road to the Kofa Mountains and it is still there, and very few people visit there.

Area 18, which is a game preserve, it is also protected by the defense because it is the largest target range in the United States. There were more people that traveled that country 200 years ago than today.

Area 19 still is not defiled. You can get off the road and walk 100 feet and be in complete wilderness, and that is the situation in Arizona.

I won't argue Superstition Mountain, I agree with you people about that. I don't think it should be defiled, but there are great areas in this State that people don't go into, and I will close up with one statement as to my hesitancy in backing this.

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I fished for many years a stream up in Idaho. It used to be primitive. Now, they cut trails into it. The last time I was up there, there were more empty beer cans and whisky bottles than there were trout. If these people, who want to take our lands for wilderness, where I think they are already protected, and I say this partly facetiously, they want to do it, I think we should incorporate some kind of a test. A lot of people don't know which end of the bed roll to get into. They don't know how to bury garbage, and I for one, would rather keep it under the control until they learn.

That is my feeling, Devens. [Applause.]

Mr. GUST. May I say one additional thing?

Senator GOLDWATER. Certainly.

Mr. GUST. I have seen that map you speak of, and you will note that practically all of the area involved is either on Indian reservation which may or may not be a part of this; a part of it the national park system which is already not open to commercial use and according to my calculations, omitting the Kofa Range, you have about 700,000 acres of land that we are really talking about. I think there are about 700,000 acres outside of these areas that probably will not be a part. Four of these areas will be subject to additional study. I think my figure of 700,000 is about the same as Mr. Gaffney's and of that, practically all of that 700,000 will be subject to study, so that these areas will be much smaller than it appears now.

Senator GOLDWATER. We agree on what we want to get at, but we disagree on how we are getting at it. I've got a one-man campaign going about people who drive cars across our desert. I have had to block it off where people willy-nilly drive across our desert. If our own people in the State will do it, what about the other people. You drive a car across the desert, that road is there forever, so we've got a lot of responsibility.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Chairman, Elmer C. Coker has filed a statement on behalf of Robert Gray, Jack Gray, Henry Gray and Robert Louis Gray.

Senator MURRAY. It will be printed in the record at this point.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF ELMER C. COKER ON BEHALF OF ROBERT GRAY, ET AL., RE SENATE BILL 1123, ESTABLISHING A WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Mr. Chairman, this protest and opposition to Senate bill 1123 is made on behalf of Robert Gray, Jack Gray, Henry Gray, and Robert Louis Gray who have, in effect, a lifetime permit from the National Park Service to graze their cattle and conduct their livestock operations within the Organ Pipe National Monument.

The Organ Pipe National Monument was established by Executive order dated April 13, 1937, and the monument consists of 330,690 acres or 516 sections of land. The Gray family have held grazing permits from the Park Service since 1938.

The Gray family moved into the area in 1919 and purchased homestead and range rights in order to set up their cattle operations. They have developed extensive watering facilities and other range improvements in the area which represents an investment of many thousands of dollars. They also hold State of Arizona lands under grazing lease within the area. They have continuously resided in the area since 1919 and have been most cooperative with the National Park Service in the conduct of their livestock operations.

The establishment of a wilderness area in the Organ Pipe National Monument would, in effect, wipe out the Gray Family's entire investment because their watering facilities are so situate and so well located that it would be impossible

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to designate any area of any sizable acreage as a wilderness area without causing serious injury to their operations and their investment. Furthermore, establishment of a wilderness area in the Organ Pipe National Monument would create and establish a very serious hazard to the general public inasmuch as the area, generally speaking, is very rough and of a typical desert nature and with the exception of the waters controlled or which have been developed by the Gray family no water is available. This hazard, of course, would require additional cost to the Government inasmuch as the National Park Service and other governmental agencies would have to provide rescue facilities for those who would wander into the wilderness area.

I believe that we all know that the production of beef has been, is and will be a vital part of our national defense system. To close this area solely for a wilderness area would not be in the public interests.

I should like to recommend that before Senate bill 1123 is passed, that it should be amended to provide for the protection and recognition of grazing permits, licenses or leases issued by any governmental agency for grazing purposes and for the protection of the investment of the livestockmen who have expended large sums of money by the construction of range improvements and particularly the development of watering facilities in order to properly conduct their livestock operations.

Your esteemed colleague and my very good friend, Hon. Carl Hayden, has at all times been actively concerned with the plight of the Gray family, and I am sure that he would concur in their objections to the proposed bill.

In conclusion I should like to adopt by reference the objections to the bill submitted by the Honorable Obed M. Lassen, State land commissioner, and the Arizona Automobile Association, as well as other objections which have been or will be submitted to you. I trust that your committee will render an unfavorable report on the proposed bill.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Cecil Miller, Phoenix National Farm Loan Association, is our next witness.

STATEMENT OF CECIL MILLER, PRESIDENT, PHOENIX NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

Mr. MILLER. Senator Murray, Senator Goldwater, I would like to file this statement on behalf of the National Farm Loan Association and then comment briefly.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE PHOENIX NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION, PHOENIX, ARIZ. RE WILDERNESS BILL, S. 1123

The Phoenix National Farm Loan Association is chartered by the Farm Credit Administration to make long-term loans on farms and ranches in Arizona.

Arizona has an expanding and exploding population. The Federal Government owns and controls in excess of 70 percent of the land area within the State of Arizona. The economic progress of the State of Arizona is dependent on an orderly development of all of its resources. The farming areas depend upon the range areas for the growing of livestock to consume the feed and grain grown on the farms. This livestock industry is carried on primarily through the use of State and federally owned lands. Any law which might curtail or restrict this livestock industry, such as S. 1123, we believe would have an adverse effect on agriculture and the livestock industry and the overall economy of the State, therefore we feel it necessary to register our opposition to this proposed legislation.

It is our understanding that the Federal agencies that administer the use of federally owned lands have authority to designate wild life, primitive, and wilderness areas. Experience has shown us that under the multiple-use theory sufficient recreational, parks, and natural areas have been set aside as population growth has required. We see no reason that this will not continue to be the case. We are firm believers in the multiple-use theory, as our economy has grown and prospered under that policy and we vigorously oppose any change in the policy. We believe S. 1123 would impair the impartial application of this policy.

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Our National Government has become top heavy with bureaucracy and S. 1123 would further restrain the use of our natural resources to a select, wealthy group which is contrary to our democratic philosophy of the greatest good for the greatest number. Setting aside vast acreages for the use of those who can afford to use them is reminiscent of the baronial estates in past history of Europe.

Due to the natural geographical topography of the State of Arizona, there now exist and will continue to be in the foreseeable future, ample wilderness areas without manmade restrictions.

Proponents of this legislation suggest that if S. 1123 proves to be inadequate or unsatisfactory, it can be changed by further legislation. History has proven that this theory is fallacious, as numerous existing laws are inadequate and unsatisfactory but small, well-organized lobbies prevent corrective legislation.

There are many other valid reasons why this is bad legislation. We are sure these points are being covered by other foresighted individuals and organizations who are opposing the legislation.

We wish to thank you for the opportunity to present our views in opposition to this legislation.

Mr. MILLER. Our business is loaning money. We think that it is being adequately and properly taken care of for all the authority that is necessary in the way of public wilderness. I would like to make one personal statement.

I have a ranch where this area is affected. It is true that my grandchildren won't see a buffalo, but they will see atom bombs and supersonic planes. Times have changed, and they are going to change.

This bill, it occurs to me, restricts development of 11 Western States, and it restricts the development—it restricts job opportunity and it affects a lot of people, athough they don't realize it. It could be their jobs in the future, if we don't develop sufficiently. It is possibly punitive, and I mean by that, I have noticed where Congress has taken occasion to pass on legislation helping some of the areas that are bothered with chronic unemployment. We also note that the shift in population is to the West from the East, and industry shifts likewise.

If this bill is designed to hinder the increase in that movement and our development out West, then it becomes punitive. I think that that should be considered for all 11 States.

Thank you gentlemen for permitting me to speak.

Mr. STONG. Mr. A. M. East, Glenwood, N. Mex.

STATEMENT OF A. M. EAST, ENGINEER, GLENWOOD, N. MEX.

Mr. EAST. Senator Murray, Senator Goldwater, I am a retired civil engineer. My engineering practice for 25 years was in the field of water supply and hydraulics. At present I am actively operating a small ranch to supplement an inadequate retirement income. I raise commercial Hereford cattle. Our cattle graze about one-half of the time on our private property and the other half of the time on a national forest allotment adjacent to the Gila wilderness. We pay the Forest Service, in advance, each year for the number of cattle that will graze on the forest. In appearing here, I am speaking in behalf of myself, and thousands of others in Catron County, N. Mex., and adjacent counties. At five different meetings held in that many communities, another speaker and myself were selected by these people to appear before you. These people were ranchers, lumber workers and others who are dependent in whole, or in part on the products of the federally owned land in our vicinity for their living.

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There are many thousands of others throughout the Western States like us.

You seldom hear from these people for whom I speak. They are a people preoccupied with making their living, trusting in God, and their elected officials to look out for their interest.

These people are accustomed to droughts, grasshopper invasions, hard times, and good times, without looking to others for help. They face these things with a calm attitude, and a feeling that anything that threatens their way of life will disappear in time. They live very close to nature that is sometimes fickle. However, they seldom complain. That is probably the reason you have not heard much from them in the meetings held last fall. If you look closely, you will find many thousands of such people throughout the Western States. Many of our ancestors arrived in these parts before the so-called Founding Fathers arrived on the east coast. Our land titles date back to the Spanish grants. Homesteads were established before the large areas were claimed in the name of the Federal Government, and set aside as national forests. Raising of livestock, lumbering, and mining was a way of life in these parts long before the days of some of the so-called protectors of the great outdoors. The very fact that these industries still thrive speaks well for the conservation practices of these people. These people who live next to the soil should be recognized as the true conservationists. Not the armchair variety who form themselves into organizations and adopt the name of conservationist. "Conservation" seems to be a word anyone can adopt. But true conservation is a practice that only comes from hard work with the work of nature that is to be conserved. Conservation might well be defined by the same definition that is sometimes applied to engineering: "The application of science to the work of nature, for the benefit of mankind."

It is respectfully requested that my testimony in opposition to this wilderness legislation be considered as that of the thousands that you would never hear from otherwise.

Legislation is everybody's business. It is the business that will affect our tomorrows and our children. There is good legislation that would serve the interest of the majority, and at the same time protects the minority rights. We do not feel that the wilderness bill that is represented here as S. 1123 does either.

Geographically speaking, the area I am here to represent is the northern part of Grant County, and all of Catron County, N. Mex. In this area are the Gila wilderness, Gila primitive, Black Range primitive, and the Blue primitive areas. This represents well over 1 million acres of land. Catron County is 65.4 percent Federal land. With present restrictions on grazing and timber operations enforced by the Forest Service, and practiced by the people of these areas, one can hardly distinguish between the areas now being used, and wilderness areas. There are irrigated farms along the valleys that raise feed crops to feed to the livestock that graze in the hills. Each activity is dependent upon the other.

There are some small family-sized sawmills, and some larger. Regardless, the people employed by these mills are dependent upon the continued harvesting of mature timber from the forests.

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The rancher of fiction with enormous wealth simply does not exist. The ranches are all small, one-family ranches. Forest Service figures show that over 93 percent of the 35,000 permits to graze cattle on the national forests average 200 or less cattle. Anyone with a knowledge of ranching will tell you that this size ranch will hardly support a family by present-day standards. This figure will indicate over 100,000 people for whom we speak. Now, to present some of the reasons we oppose this legislation. First, I would like to quote K. A. Valentine, associate animal husbandman, New Mexico State University:

> Animal influences on the range are no less important than plant influences. Like the plant influences, some are beneficial, others harmful. The very consumption, destruction, and assimilation of plant materials by animals, including the grazing animals, is essential to the welfare of the vegetation. Without this animal influence, in time all materials necessary to plant growth, such as phosphorus, soil nitrogen, and even carbon dioxide of the atmosphere, would become locked up in plant tissue, and the vegetation itself would cease to thrive. It has been observed, too, that moderate grazing induces a thrifty condition in range plants, which is of course desirable.

Thus spoke Professor Valentine in a talk on range ecology. Wilderness is only rangeland set aside for wilderness purposes.

Another I would quote is Arthur Grahame, Outdoor Life, February 1959, in support of this legislation:

> Some sportsmen are lukewarm in their support of this bill because they think that the ruggedness and often the cost of travel and living in the wilderness areas, limit their use to a few hunters and fishermen. Supporters agree that this, fortunately, is the case, and point out that if such areas were used by many persons they would soon lose their wilderness character.

Testimony of Steve Reynolds, State engineer of New Mexico, at your hearing last fall, as well as studies by other engineers, including myself, definitely show that less water yield can be expected from wilderness areas than from other watersheds.

We are not opposed to recreation for the people of the rest of the Nation. We realize that man has made his life so complicated in the hustle and bustle of chasing the dollar, that he should have some place to go and recuperate. Outdoor excursions strengthen family ties, and provide relaxation so necessary in these days of rush, and by-the-clock living. May we call to the attention of the ardent supporters of this legislation that all the things they point to as their reason for wanting this legislation are already theirs if they care to make use of them. The public lands are open the year round now. Why not go into these wilderness areas and see for themselves if passing laws would make them more accessible, or serve the purpose of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use. Will passing laws by the Congress cause more people to use them, than do so now? Will it make the wilderness more desirable?

One stated purpose is the use of these areas by future generations. Do we anticipate a more rugged people in the future generations that can take advantage of these inaccessible areas where the present generation is seldom found because of the rugged terrain? The enabling provisions of this bill for the acquisition of our private property casts the dark cloud of acquisition by condemnation over us. The threat to our grazing, lumber, and mining privileges, with the curtailment threat of these privileges, hanging over us has already devalued our

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properties. The very introduction of this legislation has already made the sale of our properties very difficult. We realize that once this bill is passed our local taxes for schools and roads will have to be increased proportionately to offset the loss in fees from timber and grazing that are now turned back to the county from the Forest Service.

Sixty-five and four-tenths of our county is Federal lands. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management turn back 25 percent of the fees collected from grazing and timber, to be used for schools and roads. These funds pay only 33 percent of the cost for these purposes. Our privately owned property pays 67 percent of the cost of schools and roads, yet our private property is only 34.6 percent of the total land in the county. Recreation, scenic, scientific, and other such uses pay no taxes. Yet our private property will have to pay the costs for these services, including that of roads to serve the vacationist. For the sake of brevity I will enumerate our objections to this kind of legislation as follows:

(1) It would be detrimental to many people of the Western States and benefit a very few select people.

(2) It would discriminate against other multiple users by creating an Advisory Board with three members dedicated to wilderness.

(3 It would increase local taxes on private property.

(4) It would be detrimental to our already inadequate schools by taking away fees from forest uses.

(5) It would violate States rights by giving power to an agency far removed, without knowledge of local problems.

(6) It would be a threat to private-property rights of individuals by authorizing the acquisition of these properties for wilderness purposes.

(7) It would devalue all ranches and other business using the Federal lands.

(8) It is not needed since the areas involved are already ably supervised by dedicated people in Government service.

(9) It would set a precedent for other groups to demand advisory boards be created for their pet projects.

(10) It would defeat the very purpose of conservation, since it would make fire and pest control more difficult.

(11) Wilderness areas decrease the water yield of watersheds.

(12) The areas involved are not convenient to the centers of population.

(13) Smaller areas in each State would better serve the purposes stated as the reason for this legislation.

(14) Recreation and other stated purposes cannot be benefited by legislation of this nature.

(15) It has already cost us valuable time and money to fight for our rights and will continue to do so.

Thank you gentlemen for listening, and I file my statement with you.

Mr. STONG. Bruce Renwick, of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

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STATEMENT OF BRUCE RENWICK, ON BEHALF OF THE LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. RENWICK. Chairman Murray, Senator Goldwater, my name is Bruce Renwick. I appear as a representative of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Our chamber is opposed to the enactment of S. 1123.

Probably no metropolitan area having the population we do has as much need for recreation as is the case with us. We have a goodly number of members of the Sierra as well as unaffiliated clubs who use our mountain trails. We have a great many people whose family responsibilities and other ties do not permit them to enjoy our forests, and yet who seek relaxation in the great outdoors. Therefore, we believe the Congress and Federal Government should proceed for the enjoyment of the majority and not for a limited number of our citizens. Likewise, we believe it unwise that restrictions be placed upon public lands to a degree that may limit the support of our economy. The United States is in need of the production to maintain our present level. With our growing population, and each of us would still like to further improve the standards, and particularly our forest areas, prevent access in case of fire, and where overmaturity of trees, we would encourage the highest of restrictions, which are outstanding in providing protection. We recognize the need for this in the case of our other public lands, but we firmly believe in this as in so many other facets of the Government, it is important that the relative be considered and that they be balanced rather than for a limited few.

It is our understanding that the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission established by Congress is presently engaged in preparing a recommendation on the recreational needs of the American people, and this Commission is scheduled to report its recommendations to Congress by 1961.

Since this Commission presumably will report pertaining to recreational needs, it would appear unwise to proceed with the establishment of a national wilderness system prior to obtaining the benefit of their recommendations.

May I express my appreciation of the opportunity to appear before you?

(The prepared statement submitted by this witness follows:)

STATEMENT OF BRUCE RENWICK, ON BEHALF OF THE LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has long been concerned with conserving natural resources of this country and, more particularly, of course, those in the Pacific Southwest. We have carried on and are continuing an educational program for the prevention of fires in our foothill areas. We have supported measures to encourage reforestation and worked to preserve our national forests and national timberlands against insect damage. We have helped to set up programs for protection of other public lands against despoliation by human elements, as well as by erosion and other natural factors.

These things we mention as evidence that we are familiar with the problems that arise in the administration of our public lands, as well as the opportunities for making these lands useful for the people of this country. While the Los Angeles metropolitan area increasingly becomes a large industrial and commercial center, our mountains and other public lands are still in close proximity and we are vitally concerned with their wise administration and use. It is with this background that we make our representations with respect to proposals for

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a so-called national wilderness preservation system and particularly at this time, S. 1123.

The proposals of S. 1123 would be further steps in the direction of restricting the use of public lands for the benefit of single special interests and would confirm and accentuate, and, for all practical purposes, freeze this restricted use, rather than devoting them to their greatest maximum compatible uses.

While our chamber recognizes that there are certain areas in our country which have exceedingly high values for recreational use, or which may serve scientific, educational, and historical purposes for present and future generations, it is not desirable that there be established a system which would result in additional barriers to consideration of the needs and relative values of the large areas of lands now included or proposed for this single-purpose use.

While the United States has not come near the limit of its overall productive capacity, there are certain areas of economic development that are dependent upon use of our public lands, if our economy is to move forward. In fact, in some instances these needs exist if only we are to maintain our present level of economy as our population increases. Much of our future production from minerals, oils, timber, and grazing will be dependent upon proper use of public lands. Control of floods and development of vital water supplies so essential to the progress of our Western States will necessarily require some concessions from maintaining wild lands in their strictly natural state. A proper evaluation of the current and prospective needs in relation to these developments should call for a reasonable degree of flexibility rather than arbitrarily established restrictive use.

From the standpoint of recreation alone, the rapidly expanding population, particularly here in the West, calls for greater rather than lesser availability and access to suitable recreational areas. Careful study should be made as to the possibilities of use under different management procedures with the objective of providing enjoyment and well-being for the great bulk of our citizens, rather than serving the special interests of a few.

Southern California is particularly concerned in this factor because of high per capita use of our national forests for recreational purposes.

As our population increases and there is greater use of our wild lands for recreation, it is essential that these areas be protected from fire. Without reasonable access by roads, many of these areas will become vulnerable to extremely high fire danger. There are many instances where control of fires has been handicapped by lack of access to roads.

The restrictions which would be imposed under the wilderness system would be wasteful, not only in locking up resources but, in some cases, in helping to destroy these resources. In addition to the dangers from fire, there are the ravages of pests and diseases in our timber. While we may have sufficient wealth to justify letting limited areas of tree lands reach overmaturity and die and, in the processes, help spread diseases which gain footholds in these overmature trees, we certainly cannot afford to have this go on to any great extent.

Congress already has provided for a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which is scheduled to report recommendations not later than 1961. This Commission presumably will develop extensive information pertaining to recreational use of our wildlands and it would appear to be altogether illogical to proceed on the national wilderness system prior to getting the benefit of the findings of this Commission.

The setting up of a National Wilderness Preservation Council would add another layer of Government between the Congress and the administrative agencies. Instead of helping to coordinate the use of public lands for recreational purposes, it would undoubtedly add confusion through conflicting recommendations to the Congress by the administrative agencies, on the one hand, and the Council, on the other. The administrative agencies are mostly of long standing, have practical knowledge of the problems with which they are dealing and while the Council would include the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, the citizen members, if chosen from those primarily interested in recreation, as seems probable, would have little practical experience or knowledge of the other considerations.

We recognize the desirability of preserving some lands against commercial exploitation, or what might be called intrusion on the part of those whose interest is casual, and who litter up the beautiful areas which they hurriedly visit and thus destroy the values of these areas as retreats where peace and serenity may be experienced.

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CONCLUSION

A wise policy in relation to the objectives of those who sponsor wilderness areas, in the opinion of the committee, would be to set aside certain areas that are outstanding in providing the more esthetic and spiritual type of values for recreation and related purposes, to limit these to a degree that leaves no doubt as to their values for those purposes and to set up the highest restrictions regarding their use. Additional areas of public lands which have lesser but nevertheless primary values for recreational purposes should be made available for such other uses as will contribute to the Nation's economy and welfare under regulations that will make these uses compatible with recreation. Such regulations, however, should be reasonable in every respect so as not to hinder water development, grazing, lumbering, mining, and other productive activities. The remaining lands in public ownership, and these comprise by far the greatest percentage, should be made readily acceptable for the various uses to which they are adapted, with only such controls as will tend to bring about their most valuable uses.

Mr. STONG. Harry C. James, of Banning, Calif., for the Desert Protective Council, Inc.

STATEMENT OF HARRY C. JAMES, ON BEHALF OF THE TRAILFINDERS, INC., AND THE DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL, INC.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman and Senator Goldwater, as it was impossible for me to appear before this committee at any of the earlier hearings on the wilderness bill in California or New Mexico, I have been happy to come to Arizona to bespeak the interest of two organizations—the Trailfinders, Inc. and the Desert Protective Council, Inc.—in having a national wilderness system established.

The Trailfinders is an outdoor organization for boys which I started over 40 years ago. Since that time thousands of boys from all over the country have participated in our mountain-climbing, ski, and camping trips. One of our most successful activities was the Coconino camping trip, so-called because so much of our time was spent in the magnificent desert and mountain wilderness of Coconino County here in Arizona.

The majority of the boys in this group are now men and are very active in our alumni organization. Not one of them has ever been in juvenile court. The adventures they thrilled to in the wilderness experiences we were able to give them were of such character-building value that they did not feel the urge to crime to satisfy youth's craving for excitement. This alone explains why the Trailfinders organization is for a national wilderness system.

The Desert Protective Council was organized in 1954 to safeguard for wise and reverent use by this and suceeding generations those desert areas that are of scenic, scientific, historical, spiritual, and recreational value. Already it has over 700 individual members from all over the United States and many thousands of members in the local, State, and national organizations which have affiliated with it.

Both the purposes of the Desert Protective Council and the rapid growth of its membership testify to this organization's interest in wilderness in our country.

There are certain disease-carrying bacteria which, as they multiply, give off byproducts that in the end kill either us or the very bacteria that produced them in the first place. In some ways, it seems to me, we humans are very like them. May not the poisonous byproducts

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of our modern civilization in the end multiply until they wipe us out and we are buried, as are so many ancient peoples, under the middens of our refuse, waste, and litter? May it not be possible that one real avenue of escape from such a fantastic fate lies in the preservation—and wise use through such preservation—of our wilderness?

Just as no man is an island, as John Donne tells us, so no one of our States can live in isolation, as Arizona has certainly learned in the long controversy over Colorado River water. Now it seems we must even consider the intercontinental flow of the very air we breathe.

Just a few days ago a scientist from Cal-Tech made a study, and he followed the Los Angeles smog as it flowed through the San Gorgonio Pass area and followed it all the way to Phoenix.

A few days ago one of our most distinguished scientists, Dr. Joseph Kaplan, expressed his concern over the way our multiplicity of internal combustion engines is flooding our atmosphere not only with various lethal fumes, but also with more carbon dioxide than our trees and plants may be able to use up and replace with life-giving oxygen. Truly the very air we breathe may all too soon be dependent upon our having a national wilderness system. This sounds fantastic, but this concern over the depletion of our forests and our wilderness was voiced not by a "nature lover," but by an American who holds one of the most prominent places in the world of science.

The rapid industrialization of agriculture and the automation of industry are both serving to widen, at a very rapid rate, the margin of time which the people of this country have free for leisure. The great out of doors certainly offers the most wholesome of varied opportunities for using that ever-widening margin. The rather frightening stresses and strains of living in the age of sputnik demand that as often as possible we get away from our cities into what is left of our wilderness. Increasingly we need to refresh our souls and truly re-create ourselves by pressing our hands not on concrete and plastic and metal, but on the good earth.

No one, I think, knows better than I do what sleeping in a sleeping bag on a bed of pine needles can mean to a city child. No one knows better than I do what the great silent sweep of Arizona's far horizons can mean to men and women harassed and strained into a protective cocoon of stultifying smugness.

Who was it said, "If I have two loaves of bread I will sell one and buy white hyacinths for my soul"? In America, thank God, we do not have to sacrifice half of our material possessions to secure the white hyacinths of wilderness so badly needed for our souls. It is true that the passage of the wilderness bill and the establishment of a national wilderness system are things for which all of us—cattleman and everyone else—will have to pay a price, but if we are honest with ourselves we will acknowledge that the price is really trivial and one that we can afford.

Thank you.

Mr. STONG. W. I. Driggers, president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association. The following witness will be R. E. Jones of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association.

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STATEMENT OF W. I. DRIGGERS, PRESIDENT, NEW MEXICO CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. DRIGGERS. Mr. Chairman, Senator Goldwater, my name is W. I. Driggers. I live in Santa Rosa, N. Mex., and have been in the livestock business all my life.

I am president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association which is one of the older organizations of its kind, and has now about 5,700 members throughout the State. Most of our members are what would be regarded as small operators, but all together our members own more than 85 percent of all the cattle in the State.

Our association has always been prominently identified with the development of sound and progressive laws and regulations for the administration and use of public lands throughout the West.

We feel we should continue with this work and interest, and that is why I am here today to oppose passage of S. 1123 and similar bills. We believe the enactment of such legislation would be a backward step in land management generally, and would in addition be a serious blow to the livestock industry in New Mexico.

I appeared before your committee on November 14 in Albuquerque to give reasons for opposing S. 4028 which was similar to the proposal now being considered.

After careful study of S. 1123, we cannot find substantial change in this proposal from the former bill S. 4028. Since our last appearance before your committee, however, several developments have taken place in New Mexico which makes us believe that our position in opposing this kind of legislation is in the best interest of the economy of our State and that of the Nation.

During the recent 24th New Mexico State Legislature which adjourned last month, House Memorial 3 was introduced which registered strong opposition to national legislation which would create a national wilderness preservation system. This memorial passed both the house of representatives and State senate with large majorities and has been signed by the Governor. We attach copies of this memorial to our testimony, and we can say without question that this memorial reflects the views of the most representative body in our State.

We also attach copies of a resolution adopted unanimously at the 45th annual convention of our association in Albuquerque on March 22, 23, and 24. This resolution endorses the action of the State legislature, and reaffirms our opposition to the wilderness bill.

The total acreage in New Mexico is some 78 million acres. Ninety-eight percent of this land is adaptable only to grazing, timber, and mining. At the present time, the U.S. Forest Service controls 8,550,-155 acres, and of this, 974,440 acres have been set aside as wilderness lands under the supervision of the Forest Service. A majority of these wilderness lands are located in Grant and Catron Counties of western New Mexico with a total of 438,626 acres in the Gila Wilderness, 169,264 acres in the Gila-Black Range, and 123,821 in the Gila Primitive Area. Grant and Catron Counties are dependent to a great extent upon the income from grazing and timber which generally supports the schools, county government, and the people in these counties.

We have with us today, representatives from these two counties who are prepared to give detailed information concerning the effect of

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wilderness areas upon their local economy. We believe this testimony will be valuable to your committee because it will clearly demonstrate how important it is for those huge areas of wilderness lands to be used for productive enterprise such as the grazing of livestock, and other purposes.

The other large area of wilderness lands in New Mexico is known as the Santa Fe-Carson which embraces a total of 165,000 acres. Nearly a hundred Spanish-American families in the community of Pecos graze livestock on these lands, and are dependent upon the use of these lands for their livelihood and for the support of their schools. Passage of legislation such as S. 1123 which would forever lock up the resources of these lands would cause undue hardship to these families and deprive them of their rightful inheritance.

Our association and industry do not oppose the presently established wilderness areas in our State as they are currently being administered by the U.S. Forest Service. These areas have been in existence for more than 60 years and there has never been any concerted effort to reclassify these lands. We can see no reason whatsoever, for the establishment of a wilderness preservation system by our national Congress, when history and experience clearly shows these present areas have been properly managed by the Forest Service.

We firmly believe that should Congress establish a wilderness system by law, regardless of how mild the original proposal might be, that in future years amendments would be made which would greatly expand the present wilderness areas and which would so greatly restrict the use of these lands that the economy of the West would be permanently hampered.

The West is an important part of the United States. Because of the low productivity of western lands due to limited rainfall, western people have an even greater need than easterners to make the maximum use of their lands for economic purposes. The fact that a large percentage of western lands is Government owned does not change this fact. The chief justification of continued Government ownership of these lands in the West is that it helps to preserve the multiple-use principle and secure the greatest sustained economic yield from the land. S. 1123 would in effect deny that the West is a real part of the United States and places it in the category of a colony which would be used as a vacationland for tourists in complete disregard for the rights and needs of the people who live in the 11 western public land States.

It has been estimated that it may be possible under provisions of wilderness legislation to withdraw some 3 million acres or more of lands in New Mexico which are within national forests, the public domain and from Indian lands. If withdrawals are not limited to present forest land acreages, an unlimited additional amount of Federal lands could possibly be withdrawn for recreation, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical, or any one of these purposes.

We do not believe the creation of permanent wilderness areas with restrictions on grazing, water development and the construction of roads is in the best interest of wildlife propagation. Today in New Mexico we have more deer, more elk, and more antelope than ever before in history, and this has been made possible chiefly through the

cooperation of ranchers and other land users. The large increase in our game herds has taken place due to water development, the proper distribution of range salt, and more modern game management methods.

At the present time there are 13,860,382 acres in the United States set aside as wilderness areas and we understand that the Forest Service is currently contemplating several million additional acres. We can see no reasonable need for more lands to be set aside in wilderness and, in fact, we believe such action would be detrimental to the economic growth of our country.

We are all familiar with Public Law 85–470, which was introduced by Senator Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico, and which provides for a complete study of the outdoor recreation resources of this country. A final report of this Commission to Congress is to be made not later than September 1, 1961. We cannot understand why our Congress continues to consider legislation such as the wilderness bill before the report of the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission has been completed.

In addition, we cannot understand why it is necessary for Congress to establish a wilderness commission, when all available records show that the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has done an outstanding job of preserving wilderness areas over a prolonged period of time. The only reason for a commission of this kind that we can see, is simply the creation of another Government body which will begin an endless program to acquire more and more land for wilderness areas at the economic expense of all the people in the West.

(The resolution submitted by the witness is as follows:)

RESOLUTION OF THE NEW MEXICO CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Whereas the recent New Mexico Legislature has enacted a memorial addressed to the National Congress, copy of which is attached, of passing legislation which would create a national wilderness preservation system with overlapping authority on the national forests to set up wilderness areas on Federal lands throughout the United States; and

Whereas this memorial covers explicitly the reason our association has adopted in the past against such legislation. Therefore we commend the members of the State legislature for enacting this memorial.

Mr. STONG. R. E. Jones, Colorado Cattlemen's Association.

STATEMENT OF R. E. JONES, PRESIDENT, COLORADO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, Senators of the committee, my name is R. E. Jones and I reside on my ranch in Yampa, Colo. I am president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association.

The Colorado Cattlemen's Association is a nonpolitical, nonpartisan organization made up of livestock producers and feeders from all sections of Colorado; 3,861 livestock producers and feeders are at present paid up and active members, in addition to which there are 72 local livestock associations affiliated with the Colorado Cattlemen's Association. The policies of the association are established by democratic procedure in open conventions.

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My appearance before you today is in support of the position and policy of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, adopted by rollcall vote at our association's annual convention, held in Denver, Colo., June 12–14, 1958. Such a position was unanimously reaffirmed by our members and our board of control at a regional meeting of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association held in Montrose, Colo., November 7, 1958. This position was in opposition to S. 4028, but the objections to S. 4028 have not been met by S. 1123, the wilderness bill in the 86th Congress.

Prior to opposing S. 4028, the bill was studied in detail by committees of each of our 72 local associations and by our State association's board of control. Opinions were requested from other segments of Colorado's economy, such as water, tourists, mining, lumber, and businessmen's organizations. Since the introduction of S. 1123, similar study of its provisions have been made.

Following these investigations as to how the bill would affect Colorado's eastern tourists, recreationists and sportsmen, as well as future water development and Colorado's general economy, we, in the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, are of the opinion that we must oppose S. 1123.

Would the areas that will be set aside under the bill be for the use and enjoyment by the people? The answer is "Yes," but only in a very restricted way and only to those limited few in a financial bracket who could afford guides and pack trips, or to those few with the physical stamina to endure long outdoor trips on foot. The U.S. Forest Service, in its last record year report, states that nine-tenths of 1 percent of the total national forest visitors entered the 14 million arces of national forest land, at present classified as wilderness, wild, or primitive areas. This would certainly seem to demonstrate that the benefits of the proposed program are actually of value to a very special and restricted minority of our population.

Many thousands of tourists, from our Eastern States, who annually come to Colorado with limited funds and limited time, have the right to expect adequate accommodations within our Federal lands and adequate roads by which to view our many scenic wonders. Facilities and roads are, at present, inadequate. The effect of S. 1123 will be to curtail the use of existing facilities and roads and prevent future development of such facilities, thus locking this area to many thousands of eastern tourists.

In our opinion, S. 1123 would destroy to a great degree the present multiple use policy governing the management and development of our Federal lands, regardless of the nod given to multiple-use policy in section 1(d). This policy of multiple use has been beneficial in preserving and maintaining the wilderness effect of our Federal lands, without unnecessary restrictions on other uses. It is the policy which has made Colorado's federally owned areas really available to the sportsmen, recreationists, and various segments of our economy. This federally owned area, equaling 36 percent of the total area of Colorado, or 24 million acres, is now under complete control of various Federal agencies.

Increasing population, combined with the trend toward a shorter workweek, stresses a greater need for the expansion of the multiple use of these areas, rather than its limitation under such legislation as

S. 1123. Under present management these areas are entirely compatible. This is simply wise use, providing the most good for the most people over a long period of time.

For example, let's take our forest areas. From the standpoint of forest management, total wilderness preservation is far from desirable. Wilderness areas lead to unmanaged stands of timber, which increases the chances for outbreaks of insects and diseases. Unmanaged stands of timber become stagnated, and in recent years, an expenditure of some $500 million was made in Colorado to control an insect outbreak which built up in stagnated trees.

In unmanaged stands the forest fire hazard is increased due to an increasing accumulation of fuel on the ground. Should a fire start, the control situation is further complicated by a lack of access roads.

Well-managed forests create a desirable wildlife habitat; stagnated, unmanaged forests do not. Wildlife, and the forest, suffer when proper management is lacking. Federal agencies' records prove that use which would be prohibited under S. 1123 is essential to proper management. Hence, S. 1123 would prevent the proper management of this resource. Such lack of management is a threat to every proposed wilderness area.

Water is by far the most valuable resource of the forested lands in Colorado. Over 80 percent of the usable water of the State flows from forested areas. The management given these forested areas dictates both the quantity and quality of available water, and well-managed timber will perpetuate both.

Water yield from the forested mountains may actually mean the difference between existence and nonexistence on the land below. An adequate water yield will also mean the difference between developing or not developing future communities and industries in our Western States.

Adequate management of our watersheds and future development of our water are essential to our Western States. The well-being and future development of our Western States have a direct bearing on our national economy. S. 1123, in our opinion, not only limits our watershed management but makes future water development practically impossible.

Still another example is the grazing use of these lands. Under the supervision of Federal agencies, proper management has proved a direct benefit to fire control, watershed development, and an increase of our game animals, while at the same time preserving the natural conditions. S. 1123, by eliminating grazing on the majority of these proposed wilderness areas, would prevent the advantages derived through this type of management.

The performance records and existing programs developed by our various agencies supervising our Federal lands, in our opinion, have proved one major fact. This fact is that a management program through the multiple-use system will preserve our Federal lands in a natural condition and, at the same time, will materially aid the economic development of our Nation.

S. 1123 would seriously curtail the expression of Colorado's mining industry and prevent future development of our mineral resources. For example, if S. 1123 had been in effect 10 years ago much of our great source of uranium on our Federal lands in Colorado would not

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have been discovered or could not have been mined, thus depriving our Nation of this very important mineral which is playing so vital a part in our present atomic age. This points to another very serious objection, that being to the "automatic" clauses in the bill, which would prevent the multiple use of certain areas for mining of yet undiscovered minerals, the timbering and grazing to meet the yet unknown demands of future increased generations. The word "automatically" was taken out of section 2(a) in the S. 1123 version, but the effect is the same as section 2(a) of S. 4028.

Under national forest land wilderness designations, S. 1123 provides, and I quote:

> Determinations regarding national forest areas classified as primitive shall be made within twenty (20) years after the date of this Act, and any such area regarding which such determinations have not been made shall then, with the exception of any roads, motor trails, structures, or other installations then existing, become a part of the wilderness system without further regard to this proviso.

In summarizing, in our opinion—

(1) S. 1123 would eventually close forever the majority of our Federal lands, through wilderness areas, to the majority, the average U.S. citizen.

(2) S. 1123 would change our present multiple-use policy which has proved both beneficial and essential to our State's and our Nation's economy—a policy which has made possible great livestock, lumbering, mining, and recreation industries.

(3) S. 1123 would be detrimental to the management of our present watersheds and hamper seriously the development of future water supplies.

(4) S. 1123 would seriously hamper the improvement programs on our Federal lands which have been developed, over the years, by various Federal agencies in charge of these Federal lands.

(5) S. 1123 would prevent the mining of essential minerals.

We, in the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, feel that S. 1123 is detrimental to Colorado, our Western States, and to the average U.S. citizen of our Eastern States, and for this reason we certainly appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee in order that you may hear our views.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Sherman Hazeltine has filed his statement and desires it to go in the the record. It will be printed at this point.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF SHERMAN HAZELTINE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ARIZONA

My name is Sherman Hazeltine. I am chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the First National Bank of Arizona, whose head office is in Phoenix, and presently has 53 other offices located in 40 different communities throughout the State of Arizona. I am a native Arizonian and my family's history in the territory goes back to the early 1870's. Because of this long association with Arizona, I feel very deeply with respect to its future development and the best utilization of its many and varied resources.

I am opposed to S. 1123, the wilderness preservation bill, as I consider the effects of its enactment to be detrimental to the betterment of Arizona. Historically, the tax base of the State has rested on an inverted pyramid because so large a proportion of the area of the State is under one form or another of Federal ownership—Forest Service, national parks, Indian lands, etc. It is most necessary to the maintenance of a viable economy that the multiple-use policy

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of Federal lands be continued and, wherever possible, extended. The wilderness bill in question negates such a program.

Another thing which may not be overlooked is the interdependence between the various sections of our State. Whereas to date Arizona's explosive population growth has occurred in the valleys, this does not preclude a similar future for mountain areas. Furthermore, the very existence of the valley population is dependent upon wise and productive use of the higher lands, both for water production and recreation.

The wilderness bill inferentially subjugates the good of Arizonians to some theoretic advantage to be gained by dwellers in other areas. This is indefensible on moral grounds. I should like the record to show me as being unalterably opposed to the enactment of the measure under consideration.

Mr. STONG. Noel Rankin, Silver City, N. Mex., Silver City-Grant County Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF NOEL RANKIN, PRESIDENT, SILVER CITY-GRANT COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. RANKIN. Senator Murray, Senator Goldwater, my name is Noel Rankin. I am a rancher and the current president of the Grant County Farm and Livestock Bureau. I am here to represent the Silver City-Grant County Chamber of Commerce of Silver City, N. Mex.

The Silver City-Grant County Chamber of Commerce is vitally concerned with the provisions of S. 1123 affecting wilderness areas because a considerable portion of the Gila wilderness area, the Gila primitive area, and the Gila National Forest is within the limits of Grant County, and Silver City is generally regarded as the gateway to the area. Any legislation affecting the Gila National Forest, the Gila primitive area, or the Gila wilderness area, therefore, directly affects the economy of the people of Grant County.

We are opposed to the passage of S. 1123 in its present form for the following reasons: (1) There has been created by the Congress of the United States a Recreation Resources Review Commission to investigate the usage of wilderness lands and federally controlled lands for recreational and other purposes. This Commission has been instructed to report to the Congress by September 1961. It is our opinion that any legislation affecting wilderness areas should be postponed until this Commission has had an opportunity to make its report. (2) More than one-half of the ranchers in Grant County, N. Mex. are presently the holders of grazing rights on national forest areas and primitive areas. This legislation proposes to interfere with or curtail these rights. This would have a disastrous effect on the value of ranch lands in Grant County, N. Mex., and would result in economic ruin to a great many of our ranchers. (3) The proposed legislation is intended to and would interfere with the construction of dams for the impoundment of water for recreational purposes and to prevent flood control. (4) The proposed legislation gives to a newly created governmental bureau the power to condemn private property for public use. This could well result in interference with long-established ownership and title to valuable ranch lands and other properties in Grant County. (5) The proposed legislation would interfere with and prevent the normal development of vast mineral resources located within wilderness areas, primitive areas, and national forest.

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The Silver City-Grant County Chamber of Commerce is not opposed to the continuance of the Gila wilderness areas as the boundaries are now fixed. Rather, we urge that it be made more accessible to use by the public through the construction of access roads so that the people may use and enjoy it as it is intended that they should. We believe that the present management of the wilderness areas is being conducted in a fair and reasonable manner and we see no reason for the creation of an additional bureau with additional expense to the people of the United States to manage these areas.

Mr. Chairman, if I haven't used up my time, I would like to make a comment or two. I would like to bring to mind to this group a passage in the Bible, Genesis 1:28. It says, God created this earth and gave man domination of this earth. Adam and Eve were placed in this world in complete wilderness, and I am wondering if these proponents would be satisfied if we had it all back in the wilderness again.

Thank you.

Mr. STONG. Mr. John W. Murphy, of Tucson.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. MURPHY, TUCSON, ARIZ.

Mr. MURPHY. Senator Goldwater, I have a written protest to this Senate bill, but I would like to make several remarks.

My name is John W. Murphy, native-born Tucsonian. We own a ranch in New Mexico, north of Silver City, which is entirely in a wilderness and primitive area and comprises some 125,000 acres. It is in reality not wilderness. One of the State highways runs right through it. Over 12 sections of juniper have been eradicated by chaining and cabling. It has several hundred acres of farmlands and these roads are necessary because of the 2,800 acres that are scattered, patented land.

During the past 10 years I have inquired of our foreman and cowboys and we have never had a single member of the Wilderness Society identify themselves as such on the ranch. It doesn't seem like it is necessary to have hundreds of thousands of acres set aside as a wilderness when there is so little use made of it, and I don't think we should be fooled by this legislation.

There have been several attempts to pass legislation that is much more severe, and then they come up with a bill that indicates you could have softer use, but I think it is a matter of getting their foot in the door in order to eliminate multiple use, and I do not believe our economy can afford the withdrawal of such large areas; small areas, we are not opposed to certain limited areas, sufficient area for children and grandchildren to enjoy as such, but to take such huge areas—and there are nearly a million acres in this area that we are in—is really preposterous.

I wish to protest and I have filed a written protest.

(The statement filed by the witness is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. MURPHY, TUCSON, ARIZ.

I take this means of registering my opposition to S. 1123, known as the wilderness bill.

I am the owner of an operating cattle ranch situated approximately 50 miles north of Silver City, N. Mex., known as the Diamond Bar Ranch. It is my

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understanding that if this bill is passed by Congress, over 200 sections of land in my ranch will be adversely affected.

My ranch has been an operating cattle ranch in excess of 50 years. There is a New Mexico State highway running through it, and there are many miles of roads which give ingress and egress to the 2,800 patented acres scattered throughout the ranch. Approximately 12 sections of this land have been cleared by chaining and cabling. We have several hundred acres of land which have been developed for farming purposes, and there are, of course, the necessary stock-watering tanks, approximately 50, necessary outbuildings, corrals, and over 100 miles of fences, campsites with permanent buildings and corrals, wells and steel tanks, together with windmills and pumps, and a 3,500-foot airstrip used by the Forest Service and others, situated on the ranch.

It is my understanding that the wilderness bill will set aside approximately 10 percent of all public lands in the United States, or some 19 million acres, for some degree of a wilderness area; that is, an area in which roads, motor wheels, and commercial ventures are forbidden. It is further my understanding that such bill makes provision that such lands set aside as wilderness or primitive areas may be used for stock-grazing purposes. It would appear that such bill does not create an absolute right that such lands be used for stock-raising purposes, but that the determination of whether or not stock grazing will be permitted will be left to the determination of an administrative agency.

Needless to say, the taking of my land for the purposes intended by this bill would result in a great personal loss to myself. However, the impact of this bill would be far greater on our communities and political subdivisions, such as counties and States, than it would be on any one individual. It would seem to be clear that there would be a considerable loss of revenues to the U.S. Government, as it would not realize rentals and grazing fees presently being paid for cattle grazing.

The loss of revenue to the State and county, for property taxes on equipment, cattle, and other installations on our ranch, if this bill is passed, would be considerable. It is clear that the use of this land over the past 50 years has been essentially and primarily for cattle-grazing purposes, and it would be unfair and inequitable to permit the seizure of such lands to be used solely for restricted recreational purposes.

The impact on the economy of the communities in the vicinity of our ranch would, naturally, be felt, because we would not employ personnel that presently have jobs on our ranch, and we would not make purchases from neighboring communities as we presently do for supplies and equipment.

I would also like to point out that during the past 50 years the lands which I presently own and operate on my ranch north of Silver City, N. Mex., have been under the general jurisdiction, control, and supervision of the U.S. Forest Service. Under their supervision, they regularly judge the quality of the range and set quotas of numbers of cattle that can safely be grazed on such premises. The forest lands under the supervision of the Forest Service are, of course, a model of conservation. It is my position that the Forest Service can best protect the rights of the public by continuing to so supervise and control such premises. At this time, of course, individuals are permitted to enter into forest lands for camping, hunting, and other recreational purposes. It would seem to be a total rejection of the basic premises of the Forest Service to permit S. 1123 to be passed.

Mr. Clint Davis, Information Director of the Forest Service, stated at a recent meeting of the American Forestry Association, held in Tucson, Ariz.:

"We are opposed to the present proposed legislation, as it sets up an unnecessary council. It does not give administrative authority the time and opportunity to make wilderness area determinations. Every area now a wilderness would be permanent. We don't think that this should be automatic."

I would like to reiterate that, under the present legislation under which such rangelands are supervised and controlled by the Forest Service, an amicable relationship has been maintained for over 50 years, which has resulted in the conservation of the range and revenue to the U.S. Government.

It would seem to be clear that these 19 million acres of lands at issue should remain subject to existing legislation, and that it is totally unnecessary to create another commission or pass further legislation to protect such land.

From a recreational point of view, existing parks, public and forest lands provide ample opportunity for recreational purposes. Certainly today's citizens have neither the time nor the inclination to hike or pack into these areas.

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Invariably, a hunter or picnicker will use his automobile to drive to the point where he desires to use such facilities. If the wilderness bill should be passed, it would be impossible to make provision under such legislation to make easy access for our citizens and their children for picnicking, camping, or other purposes. The only means of access into such wilderness and primitive areas would be by horseback or afoot.

As a citizen of Arizona, I feel especially strong on this question of any further Federal control over our lands. There are only some 15 to 16 percent of the lands in Arizona under private ownership. The balance of such lands are held by our State and Federal Governments. Needless to say, the further domination of the vast majority of the land in Arizona by the Federal Government is undesirable from the viewpoint of the citizens of Arizona.

For all of the foregoing, we respectfully ask that this committee take no favorable action on S. 1123, known as the wilderness bill.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Obed Lassen, Arizona State land commissioner.

STATEMENT OF OBED M. LASSEN, STATE LAND COMMISSIONER, ARIZONA

Mr. LASSEN. Senator Murray, Senator Goldwater, my remarks are going to be quite brief inasmuch as I was sure there would be quite a bit of repetition, so I will read them.

My name is Obed M. Lassen and I am State land commissioner of the State Land Department of Arizona. I am also serving as State water commissioner, and I serve on seven other boards, either as a member or as an ex officio member.

I am responsible for the administration of some 10-million-plus acres of State school and institutional lands, and it is my duty to see that these institutions realize the utmost benefit of all moneys derived from the leasing and selling of these lands. Lands that were practically unsalable 15 or 20 years ago are now highly desirable at almost any price.

I am of the honest opinion that if a national wilderness preservation system were to become established it would seriously interfere with the responsibilities placed upon this department in administering these lands to the full benefit of the State, and therefore I wish to go on record as strongly opposing the establishment of such a system.

Arizona is on the threshold of what promises to be a period of vastly increased oil and gas exploration and development. Some 2 million acres of the State's lands are presently under lease through this department. It is my hope, and the hope of every citizen, that the exploration and development of these lands proceed unhindered by an enactment which might tend to discourage the operation companies by setting aside and withholding from development extensive and promising areas.

As water commissioner of the State of Arizona, I am constantly faced with a serious and perennial water problem. A complete study is now being made, through our watershed management program, to determine by what method the waters that are falling on our watersheds, which are badly needed for domestic, industrial, and agricultural use, can be retained, instead of allowing these waters to be consumed on our watersheds by phreatophytes or worthless plants. I cannot help but emphasize that our water resources and water problems are probably the most important that we have facing the State of Arizona today.

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Any wilderness area established on our major watersheds would be seriously detrimental and contrary to the research work that has been done so far on our watershed project, and it would materially affect the goal of producing better timber, obtaining more grass, and especially in securing more water, which is the most needed product in the development of our State.

Mr. STONG. Charles L. Thompson, Pueblo, Colo., Chamber of Commerce. I think we have a statement from them. It will be printed later in the record.

W. J. Shumway, Reserve, N. Mex., is our next witness.

STATEMENT OF W. J. SHUMWAY, RESERVE, N. MEX.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Senator Murray, Senator Goldwater, my name is W. J. Shumway, and I live in Reserve, N. Mex. I have the privilege of appearing at this hearing as a member of the House of Representatives of the New Mexico State Legislature and as the official representative of the Honorable John Burroughs, Governor of the State of New Mexico. In so doing I express New Mexico's opposition to further wilderness areas being imposed upon the public lands within our State.

In March of this year the New Mexico Legislature officially declared the State's position on the establishment of further wilderness areas by adopting House Joint Memorial 3. This joint memorial clearly expresses the official opposition of our State. Governor Burroughs has asked that I bring the position of New Mexico to your attention by reading the memorial as adopted. It is as follows [reading]:

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 3

Memorializing the Congress of the United States to decline passage of a bill establishing a national wilderness preservation system and designating certain areas to be maintained as a wilderness

Whereas a bill is now under consideration by the Congress of the United States, which provides for useless and expensive regulations concerning the maintenance of wilderness areas and is generally burdensome upon the people of New Mexico and of the United States; and

Whereas there is already an abundant supply of wilderness reservations in the Federal lands; and

Whereas maintenance of lands as a wilderness area would make scenic wonders of the West inaccessible to many millions of people, and, as well, make such areas prey for insect pests and diseases, and, as well, make fire protection difficult and expensive; and

Whereas it would encroach upon the water rights of the Western States, and retard their economic development; and

Whereas the proposed National Wilderness Preservation Council does not seem necessary because it would duplicate and complicate existing services now capably administered; and

Whereas the proposed legislation is premature until the Recreation Resources Review Commission has made its study of outdoor recreation needs and resources; and

Whereas the proposed national wilderness preservation system is especially detrimental to New Mexico because of the unusually vast amount of federally controlled land within its boundaries; and

Whereas this legislature and the responsible officials of the State of New Mexico recognize—

That the social and economic welfare of New Mexico is best served by the present uses allowed of federally controlled land;

That New Mexico has an abundance of scenic wonders of which access would be deprived by the proposed legislation;

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That the proposed legislation is burdensome and expensive to administer and will cause great inconvenience and financial hardship to the people of New Mexico;

That the proposed legislation unduly restricts the use of federally controlled lands, and encroaches upon the water rights of New Mexico: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 24th Legislature of the State of New Mexico does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to take such steps as are necessary to insure that the proposed legislation or similar legislation relating to establishing a national wilderness system and designating certain areas to be maintained as a wilderness does not become law; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Members of Congress, and to such other officials as the Governor of the State of New Mexico shall deem advisable.

Now I am not unmindful of the limited effect of a memorial. The mere registering of such a complaint will have little influence on the Washington Senators who are so bent upon the passage of a wilderness bill. Neither am I unaware of the numerous objections to the wilderness legislation that have gone unheeded by the bill's proponents.

After numerous hearings last fall, on 4028, 1123 comes out in the spring a marvelous duplicate of the same old bill. A careful and detailed review of S. 1176 through S. 1123 with seemingly dozens of House and Senate bills in between, fails to disclose anything but an apparent carbon copy of the original. With each successive printing the bill retains its fundamental faults. Sponsors of the bill claim prodigious compromise and revision. Pages from the Congressional Record produce statements from Senator Humphrey that he has labored long and diligently to perfect and refine the measure. Yet a report by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce categorically states that the original measure is left substantially intact. The sponsor of the bill launches into an exhaustive discourse on the floor of the Senate. He boasts of his own endeavors to modify the bill, yet in subsequent printing he utterly fails to remove the basic objections and proceeds unrestrained.

From the foregoing, the essential point rises clear and sharp. The time has passed for adding other identical testimony to the pages of the record. The evidence is in and the objections are valid. The bill is bad in principle, its language is broad and ambiguous; but in theory it should meet even the fondest dreams of the most avid bureaucrat.

I have one question to ask in conclusion. How much longer are the people in this area going to be confronted with the wilderness bill?

Mr. STONG. Mr. E. O. Kiehne, Reserve, N. Mex.

STATEMENT OF EMIL O. KIEHNE, RESERVE, N. MEX.

Mr. KIEHNE. Senator Murray, Senator Goldwater, my name is Emil O. Kiehne, of Reserve, N. Mex. My family has been in the ranching business in that area for three-quarters of a century. I have been selected as one to represent the people of Catron County in opposing S. 1123.

Freedom is a constant fight. Among present day threats to our economic freedom is the wilderness bill. We feel that the proposed legislation is unjust because it would gravely jeopardize the rights of a minority without creating any actual benefits for the majority. The people of Catron County have as their source of livelihood two basic

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commodities, cattle and lumber. Both of these could and would be adversely affected by the proposed legislation.

No government has the right to dispossess a minority without a grave reason, and I submit that the mere desires of misguided members of outdoor and "stitch and chat" clubs hardly constitute a grave reason. The inability due to lack of numbers, lack of means, or lack of representation of a minority to defend its rights in no way diminishes the validity of those rights.

My home is near the western boundary of the Gila Wilderness in southern New Mexico. I have seen the problems it has created and as a result of those observations I consider the authors of the wilderness bill to be highly impractical. As evidence of this I cite you to the conditions now existing in the Gila Wilderness. Overpopulation of certain forms of wildlife has become a problem. Ranchers bordering the area as well as game department officials, have observed a scarcity of game in the wilderness. Last fall a 30-day hunting season for deer of both sexes was held there. An effort was made to encourage hunters to go into this area but with little success. The hunters who did go had less. The New Mexico Game Department will freely tell you that it is almost impossible to get hunters to go into these wilderness areas because of their inaccessibility. Many sportsmen cannot afford the cost of packtrips nor the time to walk in. Most hunters are very reluctant to expend the energy needed to go more than a mile or two at the most from a road.

A scarcity of game now exists in the Gila Wilderness because of the increase of predatory animals. Game cannot successfully multiply in areas where the underbrush is too thick. It has been further established that deer are easily domesticated. They like to be near cattle and ranches. In such an environment they feel protected. It is my opinion that sportsmen are being sold a bill of goods. The wilderness will not produce the game contemplated nor provide the sportsmen paradise envisoned. Check with our New Mexico Game Department officials. I quote from a letter written by Mr. Fred Thompson, director of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. He states:

> If the maximum production of game is to be expected on a wilderness area, it is well known that some thinning of timber, and moderate grazing, are desirable.

Yes, I know the bill says that some grazing may be permitted where it is already established. Why doesn't it say "shall be permitted"? I would feel a lot better about it. I wonder if the letter from Mr. Thompson to Senator Anderson has been made public?

Senate bill 1123 makes no provision whatever for the adequate care and protection of wilderness areas. Storms, fires, and pestilence are bound to come. Again I refer you to the Gila wilderness where three major fires have occurred in the last 5 years—the Jerky Mountain, the McKnight Peak, and the Mogollon-Baldy fires—all of them devastating in scope and area. When a fire occurs there, it is a whopper for, without access roads, fire prevention crews are at an overwhelming disadvantage. After such fires, the areas involved are for long periods of time unfit for grazing and further loss is suffered because the large volume of burned timber cannot be salvaged, a tremendous waste of our vanishing natural resources. It must be remembered that timber is a crop like wheat or cotton, and must be

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harvested when ready. True, another crop will grow, but the value of the first is lost forever.

In a letter written to me by Senator Murray on the 19th day of February 1959, he states that there is a surplus of allowable timber in the national forests in each of the States where a wilderness will be created. I say this most kindly, but I can find no evidence to support such a statement. On the contrary I wish to call the Senator's attention to Forest Resources Report No. 14, published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The document is an exhaustive study of our forest resources. It makes a statistical analysis of the lumber consumption in this country up to 1955. The document shows conclusively that there is no surplus of timber in this country at this time. By the year 2000 there will be much greater demand which will cause a critical shortage.

The all-inclusive and irresponsible language of the bill has given us cause for grave concern, for it would give to the Secretary of Agriculture unlimited and dictatorial authority. Page 5, line 21 of the printed bill states:

> additional areas for inclusion in the wilderness system may be designated within national forests by the Secretary of Agriculture after not less than 30 days public notice and the holding of a public hearing.

Yet we find no provision directing the Secretary to be guided by the evidence presented at such hearings. Subsection (a) of section 2 of the printed bill would allow the Secretary of Agriculture, by negative action, to increase any existing wilderness area without any hearing whatsoever. All he would have to do is to make an unlimited addition and then sit still for 20 years and the entire area would then automatically become a part of the wilderness system.

Now, I want you gentlemen to know that I am well aware that these statements have been made many times in previous hearings. My portfolio is bulging with statements, reports, and reviews which list the inconsistencies and the dangers of the proposed legislation. My files show that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, livestock organizations, mining, lumber, and oil industries, the Forest Service officials, national soil conservation districts, yes, and even mountain climbers, have offered innumerable and justifiable criticism of the proposed wilderness bills; but all to no avail. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been supplied with all this information but apparently they continue to ignore it. A study of the bills from 1957 to the present time reveals that no substantial improvements in the basic proposals have been made. The major features that have made all of these bills objectionable to governmental agencies and other interested groups have not been corrected. On the contrary, everything objectionable has been religiously put back into each successive printing. Are we then to assume that all of our testimony is to be ignored, that each objectionable part will be retained and that these very hearings are a waste of time and money? It becomes increasingly evident that the authors have no intention of changing the bill, regardless of what evidence is produced.

Mr. STONG. May I ask you if you have inquired of the National Forest Service about the allowable cut?

Mr. KIEHNE. No, sir. I have not.

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Mr. STONG. Are you aware that Senator Murray's statement was made on a basis of a Forest Service report?

Mr. KIEHNE. I do not know what Senator Murray made his statement on, but I have referred him to Forest Service Report No. 14.

Mr. STONG. Mr. A. E. Randall, Glendale (Ariz.) Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF A. E. RANDALL, ON BEHALF OF THE GLENDALE, ARIZ., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. RANDALL. We, the members of the executive committee of the Glendale Chamber of Commerce, in a special meeting Wednesday, March 25, 1959, agreed unanimously to go on record opposing any change in the present multiple-use management on Federal lands in Arizona and further that we oppose S. 1123 on the grounds that it will take vast areas of Arizona's land out of productive use; that hunting, fishing, mining, timbering, livestock grazing, and other commercial enterprises will be seriously disrupted by enactment of this bill.

Thank you.

Mr. STONG. Is Mr. Cormany here?

STATEMENT OF RALPH CORMANY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE MANAGER OF THE SIGNAL OIL & GAS CO.

Mr. CORMANY. Senator Murray, my name is Ralph Cormany. I am with Signal Oil & Gas Co. in Los Angeles. We are engaged in producing, refining, and marketing crude oil, and associated hydrocarbon products. I have submitted to you and the committee my statement in writing, and in deference to others who will want to testify, I will make a quick summary and allow this statement to stand on its own fours.

Six high points in the statement have been covered many times. Multiple-use, beneficial to only a few, economic impracticabilities, water problems, waste, and to repeat Senator Goldwater, the adequacy of existing laws and controls would seem to be sufficient.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear and especially to be put on at this time, and thank you very much.

(The statement submitted by the witness is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF RALPH L. CORMANY, REPRESENTING SIGNAL OIL & GAS CO. AND PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE OF THE WESTERN OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION

Senator Goldwater and members of the committee, my name is Ralph L. Cormany. I am administrative assistant to the manager of exploration of Signal Oil & Gas Co. My company is engaged in producing, refining, and marketing crude oil and associated hydrocarbon products in the Western United States. We oppose the provisions, both specific and general, of S. 1123, the so-called wilderness bill.

Our opposition to same is based on the following points:

(1) The wilderness areas, as proposed, would benefit an extremely small group of our citizens and would be detrimental to the vast majority.

(2) The enactment of wilderness legislation in its present form would be an open admission by the U.S. Government that management of our public lands over the years by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture has been unsound.

(3) This proposed legislation is premature and economically impracticable and not in the best interest of the Western States.

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Fifty-five million acres of public lands would initially be classified as wilderness. Said lands would become a "special preserve" for the exclusive use of a few individuals who have the time and money to enjoy them. Whereas many millions of citizens now enjoy, and could enjoy in the future, the varied facilities offered within our presently well-managed forests and parks, fewer than 1 million persons annually avail themselves of the 13 million acres of western wilderness that are now in existence. It is interesting to note that those who so earnestly support this legislation do so in the name of the "common man," when in fact, it is the so-called common man who will be denied use and enjoyment of these lands if S. 1123 is enacted.

My company and the oil industry in general, have great respect for those departments of the Government and the individuals within same, who presently administer the public lands. Naturally, we do not always agree with them, but we do recognize that they administer their trust so as to provide the most benefit to the greatest number of people. With this philosophy they have effectively administered the public lands on the multiple-use basis. Each acre is valuable to more than one special interest. S. 1123 prohibits effective multiple use on any land classified as wilderness. The stringent restrictions of section 3(b) are indicative of the prohibitions of multiple use.

Wilderness enthusiasts accuse those of us who oppose them of using the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, established under Public Law 85-470, as an argument against the immediate creation of vast wilderness areas. We admit this, but there is excellent reason for such action on our part. This Commission will attempt to estimate the amount of land needed for future recreation purposes including wilderness lands. Inasmuch as S. 1123 states that recreation is an important benefit of wilderness, we feel that such a competent study of future needs, wilderness included, is necessary. We do not like to see, and we vigorously oppose, the attempts of wilderness proponents to stampede the American public with "scare talk" based on emotion and not on fact.

Irrespective of who makes this badly needed study of future land use needs, whether the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission or any other competent group of individuals, we continue to urge calm deliberation before enactment of such legislation. In some respects the field hearings held to procure public views on wilderness legislation, meet this requirement. A modified position on S. 1123 with respect to Indian lands is a good example. However, the objections to S. 4028, which caused the new State of Alaska to oppose the bill have obviously not been considered in the drafting of S. 1123.

The western public lands will be affected by this proposed wilderness legislation to the extent that the natural resources, so important economically, to the 11 Western States, will be locked up. Commercial activities permitted under the present management of Federal lands do not lessen the aesthetic values of said lands and they return to the States, counties, and cities of the West, dollars which in this era of rapidly increasing expense become more and more important. Those who advocate wilderness scoff at this so-called "dollar philosophy," but these same individuals urge that we spend tax dollars to create wilderness and its attendant bureaucratic addition, the National Wilderness Preservation Council. There is a small county in California, Plumas by name, which is covered by well-managed national forest land. There are but 13,000 citizens in Plumas County, a very poor tax base. But each year the well-managed Federal lands within this county return to its residents $545,000 as their share of the permits and fees paid to the Government by private enterprise for their operations on the public lands. It would seem that the future of Plumas County would be dark indeed, if large tracts of wilderness were legislatively installed within its borders. A surplus of wilderness is a luxury the citizens of the West and the citizens of the United States cannot afford.

On behalf of Signal Oil & Gas Co. and the Western Oil & Gas Association, I want to thank the committee for the opportunity to express our views on S. 1123.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Chairman, Mr. D. H. Bonsall, chairman of the legislative committee, has filed his statement for the Arizona Automobile Association. I request that his statement appear at this point of the record.

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(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF D. H. BONSALL, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, ARIZONA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

As chairman of the legislative committee of the Arizona Automobile Association, which is affiliated with the American Automobile Association, I present, on behalf of the association, the following testimony in opposition to the wilderness bill.

(1) In view of the rapidly increasing population, in order to maintain our present living standards and hold our own in a competitive world, it will probably be necessary to develop and utilize all of our natural resources to the fullest possible extent. It seems unwise to block off large tracts and prohibit all use except recreation for a very small group of nature lovers who want their nature absolutely raw.

(2) From a recreation standpoint, while we realize that highways and necessary facilities to care for large numbers of people tend to detract from the natural beauty and atmosphere of wilderness areas, it is only fair that all of our population with a desire to see and enjoy our wild areas have a reasonable opportunity to do so. If they are to do so, most of them will have to rely on their automobiles.

(3) The roads and trails which would give access to these areas would also be valuable for fire protection. The fire hazard alone with its potential aftermath of watershed damage, serious floods and erosion, would, in our opinion make it unwise to block off these large areas to all use and practically all access.

(4) We subscribe to the multiple-use principle and we feel that our existing agencies, the National Forest Service and the National Park Service, are fully capable of providing adequate protection and supervision for our wilderness areas.

(5) We feel it would be an unwise extension of an already top-heavy Government bureaucracy to set up another agency or council to administer part of our public domain. Most of the proposed council activities would be at Government and public expense.

(6) Less than 1 percent of the vacationing users of our parks and forests do so on foot or horseback. We speak in behalf of the other 99 percent. Why should the 99 percent provide what would amount to a private hiking for the handful of avid nature lovers?

Senator MURRAY. We will take a recess at this time for lunch. The committee will reconvene at 1:30. I want to make this statement: If any witnesses are here who wish to file a statement and don't want to come back this afternoon, they may do so.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. STONG. Mr. Chairman, the Arizona Game and Fish Commission has filed its statement.

Senator MURRAY. It will be put in the record at this point.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE ARIZONA GAME AND FISH COMMISSION, PHIL M. COSPER, CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATION

(1) The Commission feels that it is not its prerogative to make a statement regarding the establishing of wilderness areas on Park Service or Indian lands for the following reasons:

(*a*) Park Service lands are lands established primarily for historical, scientific, and recreational value. The establishment of roadless and inaccessible areas would not detract materially from these uses.

(*b*) Indian lands in essence are private lands and the desires of the Indians should be followed in reference to the wilderness bill.

(2) Game refuges and ranges were established for the management and preservation of specific species of wildlife. It is the view of the Commission that the management of these lands are in the hands of qualified wildlife personnel.

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In some instances the management of a species will require primitive and roadless conditions, while management for another species will require considerable access. Moreover, these desires may change with the passing of time, and a change in management requirements and conditions.

A case in point is the proposed wilderness area now known as the Kofa Game Range. This area was set up primarily for management and preservation of the desert bighorn sheep. Within the past few years the desert mule deer population has increased to the extent that they are in direct competition with the sheep. In order to harvest some of these deer and reduce the pressure on the bighorn, the Kofa Game Range has been open to deer hunting the past three seasons. Without access an adequate deer harvest would be out of the question.

(3) The lands of the U.S. Forest Service have, since their establishment, been managed on the basis of "the greatest good to the greatest number of people over a long period of time." The policy is one of multiple use, with no specific preferential treatment to one user. It is the feeling of the Commission that in essence the wilderness bill establishes a policy of preferential use.

Under Forest Service administration it has been recognized that the best use of nine areas in Arizona, totaling 495,466 acres, is wilderness use. This is 5.9 percent of the Forest Service lands in Arizona, which should be sufficient area to satisfy wilderness requirements for the State. That these lands have been established as wilderness areas in itself clearly demonstrates that Forest Service administrators, without outside pressure, recognize wilderness as an important and legitimate use of lands under its jurisdiction. For this they should be commended.

(4) The Commission views with trepidation the creation of a wilderness council. Such a council would represent a special interest group, and ultimately the goal of all such councils, advisory boards, etc., is to press administration agencies for consideration favorable to their interests.

(5) It is suggested that S. 1123, page 6, line 1, be amended to insert after the word hearing "in the State in which the area lies."

(6) The bill is so written that a change in status of the lands involved occurs when action is not taken by the various secretaries of the governmental agencies and Congress. This is contrary to our usual form of governmental procedure whereby governing bodies must act to change the status quo. For example see page 9, lines 11–16 and page 11, lines 21–24 of S. 1123.

(7) In the last session of Congress conservation organizations supported and endorsed the establishment of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Committee, due to make a report on recreational needs of the American public up through the year 2000. The report is due in 1961. It seems logical that this report should be made before any action should be taken on allocation of lands for wilderness areas.

In summary, the Commission endorses the wilderness principle, but suggests that the proposed bill be modified to include a limitation on the amount of Federal lands devoted to wilderness, exclude game refuges and ranges as wilderness areas, and eliminate the proposed wilderness council; and, lastly, that no action should be taken on the establishment of wilderness areas until the report of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Committee has been made.

Senator GOLDWATER. The meeting will come to order and the next witness will be John Carollo. Whom do you have after him?

Mr. STONG. Samuel F. Turner.

Senator GOLDWATER. And Mr. Turner is on deck, so to speak.

STATEMENT OF JOHN CAROLLO, ENGINEER, REPRESENTING VARIOUS CITIES IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Mr. CAROLLO. Senator Goldwater, I would like to make a statement because I represent as engineer some of the cities in the State of Arizona: Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa, and others.

The greatest problem of the Southwest is finding a method to increase the yearly safe yield of its watersheds. Few cities of the West have an assured water supply until the year 2000. Phoenix is one of these cities. Phoenix, the Salt River Water Users Association,

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and the U.S. Government have spent millions of dollars and thousands of men have devoted their working lives to the production, collection, storage, transporting, treatment, and distribution of the water that falls on the Salt and Verde watersheds. This water is conserved, used one to three times by repumping seepage water, reusing treated sewage and finally by recharging lower ground water table.

There are a number of areas north and south of the Salt River project that face dwindling water supplies because water consumption already is greater than the annual recharge of the ground water supplies, the only supply available.

All methods of increasing rainfall, runoff, and recharge for all Arizona watersheds must be developed and practiced if the booming population and industrial growth of Arizona are to continue. Even these measures probably will not prevent the abandonment of some farming projects because of drastically falling ground water tables.

To make it rain or snow at the right places, to make the greatest proportion of the moisture that does fall find its way into our reservoirs above or below the ground and not be wasted into our dry air, sublimed or evaporated from thick, spindly, useless pines or used up by the weedlike tamarack along our streams requires watershed management. To prevent erosion caused by juniper forests that kill soil-holding grasses requires watershed management. To prevent forest fires by the removal of worthless growth and debris requires watershed management. It's like tending a farm: it takes people, equipment, roads, weather forecasting, rainfall measurement, snowpack measurements, thinning some trees, eliminating others and growing grasses.

Such watershed management helps the forests produce more and better lumber, the greater grass coverage holds the soil, prevents erosion and helps the sheep and cattle industries. It increases the steady clear streamflows and so benefits the fisherman and those people who just like to watch a clear stream flow.

Senate bill 1123 has no application on the watersheds of the Little Colorado, Hassayampa, Agua Fria, New River, Verde, Salt, Gila, San Pedro or the Santa Cruz River. These watersheds cannot be abandoned to wilderness. They must produce all the water that we can wring from them.

Thank you.

Senator GOLDWATER. John, just as a point of information here, what is the annual moisture fall on the watersheds that comprise this system we use here?

Mr. CAROLLO. In inches of rainfall, it varies from about 7 inches here to the maximum of about 30 at the very top. Of course, we don't get much of it.

Senator GOLDWATER. Are we using more than Nature produces from above at the present time?

Mr. CAROLLO. In many of the areas, yes.

Senator GOLDWATER. We are having to depend on the stored water?

Mr. CAROLLO. We are mining it, yes, taking it out faster than it is being replaced in many of the areas.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Samuel Turner and Mr. Kel Fox is next.

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STATEMENT OF SAMUEL TURNER, CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR VARIOUS CITIES IN ARIZONA

Mr. TURNER. Senator Goldwater, I am speaking today as a consulting engineer and consulting geologist. I have had 26½ years experience in water work for the U.S. Geological Survey. During a part of that time, I was a specialist on the water used by water-loving plants, called phreatophytes. I also did a thorough investigation on the early history of the development of the water in this country, and the condition of this country when the white man first saw it.

I, like Mr. Carollo, am retained by several of the cities, although they have not asked me to appear here, but in connection with their water problems, which we are now studying, we have come up against the fact that by 1970 and 1980, we are going to have acute water problems; not only in the Phoenix area, but in the Tucson area and some other parts of the State.

Now, the early descriptions of this area and of the upland area where most of the rain falls, described the streams as open streams with beaver dams. The forests were open.

Now, when those trees are cut today, they show a fire scar every 6 to 10 years. Under natural conditions they had a fire every 6 to 10 years, which was Nature's way of conditioning the forests, keeping it open.

Today, especially in these wilderness areas, and in some of the others, the underbrush has taken over. I had the experience once during a forest fire along the New Mexico-Arizona State line, of seeing a spring start to flow as the fire burned. In other words, the fire destroyed the trees that were using the water, and the spring started to flow, even though we had had 3 months of drought immediately preceding.

We cannot have all of the trees we would like to have and have our water. We must have some modification of our upstream areas where the main water falls. We have here lots of mention about our children and what will happen to them. Well, if we don't increase our water supply by research and the modification that is indicated, we should teach our children how to dry farm in this area, how to go without baths and how to drink bottled water. I am not kidding, it is that serious. If you try to project the growth of this area and the available water into the future, that is exactly what you come up with.

Therefore, I oppose the enactment of this bill, and would like to see things last as they are in the hands of the present governmental agencies that I think are doing a good job.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Kel Fox of the Arizona Water Resources Committee.

STATEMENT OF KEL FOX, REPRESENTING THE ARIZONA WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Mr. FOX. Senator Goldwater, I am representing the Arizona Water Resources Committee which is a private, nonprofit citizen's group which is the chief sponsor of a unique plan of water conservation known as the Arizona watershed program. Incidentally, and for

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the record, one of the chief backers of the plan is your senior colleague in the U.S. Senate, Carl Hayden.

Throughout the Nation there is a growing awareness that the supply of water, once thought to be as inexhaustible as the air, is by no means infinite. Here in the semiarid Southwest we have lived always with that harsh fact. We know our growth is limited largely by one factor—water.

About 3 years ago we awoke to an unpleasant fact. We had known, for some time, that our underground reserves were being pumped out faster than Nature could replenish them. We had not known, however, that the supply of surface water was also diminishing, inexorably, year by year.

It is not my place to explore the reasons for the decline in ground water reserves or to speculate on what might be done to correct the overdraft. That is a phase of the water problem that does not fall within the province of the Arizona Water Resources Committee. We are concerned, however, with ways and means of increasing the supply of surface water, fully cognizant that, if successful, there must be an increase in the underground supply.

When Arizona awoke to the fact its supply of surface water was decreasing, there was alarm in many quarters. This concern was reflected in the establishment of a study group, sponsored jointly by the University of Arizona, the State land department, and the Salt River project. Experts in arid land hydrology were flown in from many parts of the country to study the problem. Their consensus, based on a study of the 8-million-acre Salt and Verde watershed, in the central part of the State: You are losing water by evapo-transpiration. In other words, the increase in the number of trees and shrubs on the watersheds was devouring water in ever-increasing volume. The answer: Thin out the stands of the more valuable trees, like pine, spruce, and fir; remove the worthless trees, like juniper and pinyon; convert brushland to grass; take out some of the water-consuming trees along the stream channels leading from the watersheds to the dams downstream.

Bear in mind, this was a prescription for an ailment, a theory, not necessarily a final answer to the problem.

The next logical step was to test the theory. Indicative of the State's interest, our legislature created a division of watershed management to act as a liaison between the State and the various Federal agencies charged with the management of the watersheds.

Concurrently, and mindful of the many, and sometimes divergent, economic interests on the watersheds, a group of citizens was asked to form the Arizona Water Resources Committee.

Members of this committee serve without compensation and, with the exception of the chairman, Lewis W. Douglas, each represents a specific economic or other use of the watershed and its products. For example, farmers are represented by the president of the Salt River project, the Nation's oldest and most successful experiment in reclamation irrigation. The timber industry is represented by the vice president of the State's largest logging company, livestock by a former president of the cattle growers' association, game and recreation by a former regional forester, municipalities by the mayor of Phoenix, the mining industry by a vice president of a large copper producer, and so on.

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Meeting frequently, this committee has worked out a careful and cautious program designed to prove or disprove the theory that removing certain types of vegetation and thinning other types can produce more water.

Federal agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Agricultural Research Service, and the U.S. Geological Survey, are conducting the actual experiments in the field. Projects range in size all the way from 1-acre test plots to one 33,000-acre juniper removal job. And already more than $1 million, most of it Federal funds, have been allocated to the program.

The work is tedious and exacting. Rainfall and water runoff from an area scheduled for treatment must be carefully measured for several years before actual treatment is begun. And then another period of years must elapse before runoff from the treated area can be compared with runoff from an adjoining "check" area, left untreated, and a final conclusion drawn.

Definitive results are, of course, not yet available. We expect some results within a year or two. Other projects will take longer.

But a few conclusions can be drawn. It is certain, for example, that the practice of thinning overstocked stands of ponderosa pine—our best commercial timber—will result in better, faster growing trees, even if the practice does not produce an extra ounce of water. It is equally true that removing junipers produces more grass for game and livestock and cuts down on erosion, even if results prove it does not produce more water. It can be demonstrated that cutting all the spruce and fir trees in a small area, instead of cutting a few isolated trees in a large area, will make more room for game animals to graze and more room for people to camp, even if the suggested practice of patch-cutting this type of timber does not produce any extra water.

While the hope is that it will produce a lot more water for a thirsty State, the goal of the Arizona watershed program, stated simply, is to produce the optimum in terms of timber, grass, game, and recreational values, as well as water.

This means intensive management of the multiple resources of our wild lands on a scale never before practiced on public lands. In plain words, our program is the direct antithesis of the program advocated in S. 1123.

We firmly believe the best interests of the people of Arizona, as well as those of a vast majority of the traveling public who come to play in our forests, will best be served by this program of intensive management we have outlined. Needless to say, such a program would be vitiated by any further extension of wilderness areas. Such areas, in many instances, are the very place where a "clean up" of the forest is most indicated, where the Arizona watershed program will pay the biggest dividends to the most people for the least dollars.

Arizona Water Resources Committee is, therefore, opposed to S. 1123 and the establishment by legislation of a national wilderness preservation system.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much, Kel.

Is Mr. Dan Clarke here? He is of the Southern Arizona Bank and Arizona Cotton Growers Association.

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STATEMENT OF DAN CLARKE, PRESIDENT, ARIZONA COTTON GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. CLARKE. I offer this statement as president of the Arizona Cotton Growers Association, an organization representing the 4,000 cotton farmers of Arizona.

Our association is opposed to S. 1123, known as the wilderness area bill. This statement will explain our reasons for that position.

Cotton is the major crop of Arizona, accounting for about 40 percent of the agricultural income of the State. In some years the percentage has been 50 percent. Last year the gross income from cotton for Arizona was over $150 million.

Every acre of our cotton is irrigated. In this State of limited rainfall water is our most important and most valuable possession. Availability of water is the limiting factor in our agricultural economy. Availability of irrigation water not only determines where and when crops may be grown, but also determines to a large extent the productivity of the land.

Essentially all of our irrigation water comes from rain and snow in the higher elevations of the State. It is in this rainfall that finds its way into the storage dams on our rivers and which recharges the underground water supplies.

We are, therefore, very much interested in any land management practices which would affect the conservation and use of the moisture falling on those areas which provide the runoff that finally finds its way to our fields as irrigation water.

There is presently underway in Arizona extensive research, as just mentioned by Kel Fox, which if successful will result in the development of management practices which will give increased runoffs into our reservoirs, while at the same time maintaining the timber and feed production of our forest areas. Preliminary indications are that methods of handling the forest lands can and will be developed to achieve this three-sided goal.

We are, therefore, very much opposed to any proposal which would hinder or prevent the carrying out of practices developed by research which would increase the beneficial use of water falling on our mountains. This proposed legislation would certainly fall in that category.

On the negative side, we do not understand what can be gained from setting aside so-called wilderness areas. The public lands of the United States are held by the Government for the benefit of all the people. Legislation which would in effect bar such lands to use by any except a small minority of the people does not appear to us to be desirable legislation.

At present our national forests are providing lumber, pasture for livestock, and recreation for large numbers of people.

In addition, there are already in this State 700,000 acres of land held as wilderness areas. If research mentioned previously is successful, and certainly data to date are encouraging, the forests of this State can also be managed to provide additional water runoff. Under such an arrangement virtually the entire population gains, but we do not understand what benefits can be expected from closing large areas to all beneficial use except for perhaps a few people who would like to fight their way through the underbrush and feel they were in the forest primeval. And surely 700,000 acres should meet this need.

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We, therefore, Senator Goldwater, respectfully request that this legislation be disapproved by your committee.

If I have just a minute, I would like to add a few comments. It seems as though the advocates of this legislation are missing the boat when they keep talking about their unborn children, when they say they want their children to see buffalos. I never saw a dinosaur, and it didn't seem to make any difference. It seems to me it is later than we think. It seems that we should preserve our freedom, and every time we give in to individual rights, we are losing our freedom, and I think the people that are advocates of that bill should take another look.

Senator GOLDWATER. Call Mr. A. P. Morris of Kennecott Copper Corp.

STATEMENT OF A. P. MORRIS, REPRESENTING THE KENNECOTT COPPER CORP.

Mr. MORRIS. Kennecott Copper Corp. is opposed to the proposed wilderness bill because of the following:

(1) The effect it would have on mining and prospecting. We can live with the present law but we could not live with the proposed law because it would be detrimental to future development.

(2) The proposed bill would make recreational facilities for a very small number of individuals and this is substantiated by reports from the department of forestry.

(3) A requested report on this proposed bill by the 85th Congress is now in progress and a change should not be made until that has been received and analyzed.

It is a matter of history that the strength of our country is built upon our natural resources as ingeniously and freely developed by our people. One of the greatest of the industries built upon a natural resource by the ingenuity of a free people is mining. If we are to continue our position of leadership in the world, we must continue to have a strong domestic mining industry. Most of the easy-to-find mineral deposits have been found. The present-day prospector needs more than a pick and shovel to find the producing mines of the future. By means of geology, geophysics, geochemistry, and subsequent drilling, he is probing ever deeper and at greater expense to find the hidden deposits. No one can predict with certainty where they will be found.

Certainly the Soviet Union, the enemy of the free world, would be delighted with the passage of such legislation that would limit the development of the natural mineral resources given us by a bountiful providence. Who knows what the needs of tomorrow will be in the way of minerals necessary for our survival as a free people. It is unthinkable that we should take any action that would limit the fullest development of our mineral resources for the benefit of future generations. The enemy of the free world is doing everything possible to explore and exploit the mineral resources of not only its own territory, but that of the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

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Under the existing Forest Service regulations concerning wilderness areas within its jurisdiction, the areas are open for prospecting, claims can be staked, and exploration can be done. When road access to a mining property is needed, such access cannot be denied. When mining roads are built, the portions of the wilderness area affected must be withdrawn.

These regulations are in accord with our tradition of free enterprise and continued development of the country. They are in accord with the multiple-use concept adopted by the Congress a few years ago. But there is a vast difference between a Forest Service wilderness area under existing regulations and a wilderness area under the proposed system. The only provision for prospecting or mining in the several wilderness bills is the following:

> Within national forest areas included in the wilderness system the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting, [and] mining, * * * including the road construction found essential to such mining * * * upon his determination that such use of the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial.

Yet no one can say where the mines of the future will be found. In fact, one wonders whether or not they ever will be found if prospectors are not permitted to look.

Under the existing Forest Service regulations, a citizen exercises his rights in our best tradition. Under the proposed system, a citizen would become a supplicant, subject to the whims of bureaucracy.

The several bills proposing a national wilderness preservation system seem to emphasize particularly the preservation of certain areas of the public domain in a primeval state for recreational use by all the people. Such a nostalgic longing for the wilderness is understandable, but few people avail themselves of the existing opportunities to enjoy the wilderness.

In a study made by the Forest Service of an area in the Cascades of Washington which was under consideration as a wilderness area, the Forest Service found that—

> * * * There were 1,875 visitors to the Mount Baker portion, and 1,000 visitors to the Wenatchee portion of the proposed area in 1956. In the aggregate, these figures represent one-half of 1 percent of the total number of recreation visitors to both forests * * * (although the area proposed for wilderness preference represents 12 percent of the total land area of these two forests).

In the same study, the Forest Service states a succinct definition of a wilderness area:

> A wilderness area is * * * characterized by primitive conditions of transportation and location. It contains no provision for the passage of motorized transportation, and resorts, organization camps, and summer homes are excluded. It is a special type of recreation area catering to special classes of recreationists who possess the physical energy to hike or climb over rugged terrain, or who are financially able to hire pack and saddle animals to travel in the area.

As a matter of fact, the last Congress established the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, which is charged with the task of ascertaining present recreational facilities and opportunities, predicting the needs to the year 1976 and the year 2000, and making recommendations as to the developments necessary to meet the demand

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to the Congress and to the President of the United tSates. The report of this Commission is due in 1961. This very comprehensive study will include a survey of, and recommendations for, wilderness areas as an important recreational use of the nonurban land. It would seem to be neither feasible nor desirable to pass legislation advocating a major change in administrative approach and philosophy until such time as the Commission's report is available as a foundation upon which such major changes may be developed.

Senator, I wish to thank you for your insistence that public hearings be held.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you.

I wonder if Glen Taylor is here.

Mr. Raymond E. Seltzer, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arizona.

Next gentlemen will be Mr. Sol Resnick.

STATEMENT OF RAYMOND E. SELTZER, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Mr. SELTZER. Senator Goldwater, the wilderness bill (S. 1123) proposes to set aside large areas of America's public lands as wilderness preserves. It is my understanding that the program proposed would, as nearly as possible, keep these areas in an untouched, natural state with no access roads, no planned management of the resources within the designated areas, and no development or modification of the resources in the areas.

I realize that the bill states that under certain circumstances, due recognition would be given to the multiple-use capabilities of these lands, but at the same time, it is clear that primary consideration would be given to encouraging conditions which would result in these areas reverting to primitive tracts of wilderness. If this were not true, there would be no real need for this proposed legislation.

Speaking as an agricultural economist, I would like to indicate the nature of the economic effects of large-scale preserves on the agriculture of Arizona.

Land and water are America's most precious natural resources. Substitutes have been found for resource sources of energy such as oil and for many minerals and other materials occurring in nature. No one has to date devised a satisfactory substitute for land or for water as these resources are valued for their productive value in agricultural, industrial and residential uses.

As the wilderness bill is now written, it is my understanding that it would apply only to Federal lands and to lands held in trust by the Federal Government for Indian tribes. This being the case, this legislation has particular significance to Arizona since over 71 percent of the land area of this State is owned or controlled by the Federal Government and would therefore be eligible for withdrawal as designated wilderness areas.

The management of these Federal lands is of vital importance to the cattle industry, to irrigated farming and to the timber industry of Arizona.

Arizona has always been an important cattle-producing State, and the cattle industry during 1958 produced products valued at $101.5 million, of which approximately $70 million can be attributed to the

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range cattle industry. The range cattle industry is vitally dependent upon the use of public lands for grazing cattle. Cattle ranches in Arizona usually consist of a relatively small amount of privately owned land, plus larger amounts of Federal and State leased lands, plus national forest and grazing district permits for grazing a designated number of cattle. This pattern of ranch organization has developed over the past 50 years and ranch units are bought and sold on the basis of this combination of owned and leased land and grazing permits. Insofar as the creation of wilderness preserves would limit the use of Federal lands for grazing purposes, it would have disastrous results on the value of ranch units. As cattle graze these lands, any restriction on their use would have an immediate and direct effect on the cattle industry of this State. Management of these lands for grazing purposes may not be consistent with plans for the return of these lands to a primitive wilderness condition. In order to improve the grazing characteristics of the Federal lands, stock water must be developed, access roads must be maintained, in some cases fences must be built to control grazing, and noneconomic trees, shrubs and plants must be removed to permit the improvement of range forage.

These range improvements are often complementary to other land uses such as watershed development, hunting, fishing, timber production, and general recreational uses.

The management of public lands in Arizona is also of concern in that most of the productive watersheds in this State consist of Federal lands. Water is a critical problem in this State and the future growth of Arizona is largely dependent on adequate supplies of water for agricultural, industrial, and residential use. In order to maintain our economy, we are forced each year to pump from underground reservoirs an amount substantially in excess of the natural recharge rate. The result is a continuously declining water table. During 1958 we used more than 6 million acre-feet of water for irrigation, of which approximately two-thirds had to be pumped from underground sources. There is little hope of discovering major new sources of underground water. Therefore, our only source of additional water, barring major developments in salt water conversion, would appear to be increasing the runoff resulting from precipitation on our watersheds. This possibility has sufficient promise that an intensive research program relating to watershed improvement is in progress. State, Federal, and private agencies are contributing their efforts and money toward the solution of this common problem.

During 1958 Arizona's agriculture produced products valued at $421 million. Subtracting from this the value of range cattle and sheep produced, about $75 million, leaves $346 million as the cash value of products of our irrigated agriculture.

The principles of efficient watershed management are not consistent with the abandonment of land to permit its development as an unmanaged wilderness area. Management of watersheds for the purpose of obtaining maximum runoff demands the control of noneconomic plants of all types, the establishment of ground cover to maximize runoff and minimize erosion, and the construction of various water structures designed to collect and impound the runoff produced on the watershed.

I would anticipate that the major interest would be in locating wilderness areas in forested regions, rather than on the desert or on

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the plains. Unfortunately, it is in the elevations that produce forests in Arizona that we also find our best watersheds. Therefore, a conflict between wilderness interests and watershed interests would appear inevitable.

Finally, in our agricultural economy we must consider the effect of the creation of wilderness areas on our timber resources. Arizona has an estimated 20 billion board-feet of standing timber and produces timber products worth approximately $30 million annually. We realize the tragic exploitation of our timber resources which has taken place over the past century, but we also realize the possibilities of proper forest management aimed at the maintaining of a sustained rate of yield. In Arizona most of the timber resources are in our national forests and therefore the management of this crop is susceptible to control. However, again it does not appear that the management of the forest for timber production coincides with the creation of a forest wilderness.

I would not discount the value of recreation nor the desirability of providing spots where people can enjoy the beauties of nature. The preservation of a limited number of wilderness areas would seem highly desirable. Administrators of various Federal agencies concerned with public land now have the authority to create wilderness areas and have done so in many cases. The wilderness bill does not propose to change this system of designating wilderness areas by administrative order. The machinery and authority to do this already exist. It would appear then that the major purpose of this bill would be to establish a mandate from Congress to spur administrators to step up their program of designating new wilderness areas. It would seem that careful consideration should be given to the use being made of existing wilderness areas before urging extension additions. However, I seriously question whether Arizona, or any other State for that matter, can afford to set aside large tracts of productive land for the pleasure of a few campers, hunters, and fishermen, who would be inclined to venture on foot into wilderness areas, or who could afford to hire horses to pack in. The great majority of hunters, fishermen, campers, and picnickers still prefer to stay close to hard-surfaceed roads and appreciate developed campsides and picnic areas, none of which would be found in the wilderness areas. With no developed campsites, it would seem that control of camping would be difficult, and with the vegetative growth of the undisturbed forest, together with the carelessness of many campers, it would seem that we were providing ideal conditions for man-made forest fires.

In view of the circumstances I have described, it seems that the economic loss in forage, water, and timber, which would result from the creation of wilderness areas, would be excessive, particularly in view of the relatively small number of people who would use these areas.

Thank you.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much for appearing.

Mr. Sol Resnick of the University of Arizona.

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STATEMENT OF SOL RESNICK, HYDROLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Mr. RESNICK. My name is Sol Resnick and I am with the University of Arizona as a hydrologist.

I believe that the proposed wilderness preservation system, as it affects the Western States and particularly the Southwestern States, is completely incompatible with the demands created by the requirements of a mushrooming population in this section of the United States. These demands include recreational opportunities afforded by public lands with facilities for transportation and provisions for food and shelter; hunting privileges; grazing for domestic animals; production of commercial timber; mining rights; and water yields for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use in adjoining areas.

As hydrologist at the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, I am chiefly concerned with the development of water resources to meet the ever-increasing water needs of the State. To meet the future needs, it will be necessary to produce additional water supplies through such methods as cloud-seeding, paving of watershed areas, control of riparian vegetation, lining of channels, construction of flood detention basin, and evaporation suppression by chemical means. These operations would be greatly impaired if the high runoff producing areas were set aside in a wilderness preservation system.

Moreover, Federal and State agencies are currently conducting research programs in the Western States to determine the effects of improved watershed management practices on water yields. Precipitation reaching the surface of the ground or its vegetal cover as rain or snow is disposed of by combination of natural processes; for example, a portion of the snow is intercepted by vegetation and subsequently lost by sublimation. As winter runoff in many places contributes from 80 to 90 percent of the annual water yield, the interception of snow by vegetation is one of the most important factors which determines the disposition of water within the watershed. Certainly, a dense stand, resulting from uncontrolled conditions as in a primeval environment, would intercept a greater amount of snow than would a thinned, pruned, and cleaned forest.

The effect of this interception, as well as other hydrologic factors determined by the water-soil-vegetal relations of the watershed, on water yields will be determined by the research programs in progress. The importance of the results of the above research concerning water yields, which will affect the future security of every person in the Western States and particularly the Southwestern States, alone warrants, in my opinion, at least postponement of consideration of the bill S. 1123 until completion of the research program.

I believe the problem of providing recreational facilities and utilizing land, forage, timber, minerals, and especially water resources should be considered as matters of concern to the population as a whole; hence, I am opposed to the proposal presently under consideration to establish by legislation a wilderness preservation system in the United States.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you, Mr. Resnick. In relation to your testimony, I think it is interesting to point out at this time that of the proposed areas that would be made wilderness in this State, Syca-

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more Canyon, Pine Mountain, Mazatzal, Sierra Ancha, Superstition, Mt. Thomas, Blue Range and Black River are all important parts of the watershed program, not just of the area we are living in, but the area that we are in here today; is that not correct?

Mr. RESNICK. That's right.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. Victor Corbell, president of the Salt River project, and next will be Mr. John Olsen.

STATEMENT OF VICTOR I. CORBELL, PRESIDENT, SALT RIVER VALLEY USERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. CORBELL. Senator Goldwater, my name is V. I. Corbell, and I reside at Route 1, Box 518, Tempe, Ariz. You have given me the privilege of appearing here in my official capacity as president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, representing 250,000 acres of land and 110,000 landowners. The association also acts as agent of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in the operation of the Salt River project.

Although the Salt River project has a very definite interest in the economy of the entire State of Arizona which could be affected by the imposition of wilderness areas on our public lands, we are directly and particularly concerned in preventing the establishment of wilderness areas in the 13,000 square miles which constitutes the watershed of the Salt River project. We are firm in our belief that the public lands of this State should be managed on the multiple-use principle under which the economic life of the West has progressed for so many years. We are further convinced that multiple-use of public lands is conducive to optimum water production so vital to the welfare and economy of central Arizona.

Within the memory of a few people still living, this valley in which we live was a barren desert, flooded occasionally by huge spring torrents from the mountainous country which drains into the Salt and Verde Rivers. The flow of the rivers was so unpredictable that a stable economy was an impossibility; but, with the passage of the Federal Reclamation Act and the construction of Roosevelt Dam to control the floods and provide a stable, dependable water supply, this valley began to prosper.

With the construction of Roosevelt Dam, the Federal Government withdrew from entry thousands of acres of forest lands to assure the people that there would be no interference with the flow of water into the Salt River project reservoir system. It is particularly in connection with these public lands that the Salt River project, on behalf of the people who reside in this area, strongly objects to the installation of wilderness areas.

Over a half million people and 500,000 acres of agricultural lands, both within and without the boundaries of the Salt River project, are directly dependent upon the flow of the Salt and Verde Rivers into this valley area. It is my firm belief, based upon present experiments and the opinion of experts, that the imposition of wilderness areas on this watershed would further diminish the already short water supply for central Arizona.

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In summary, we believe this legislation should be defeated for the following reasons:

(1) It is contrary to the multiple-use principle so long followed in the operation of public lands throughout the West and the public lands comprising the watershed of the Salt River project.

(2) It prevents the maximum use of forest areas for recreational purposes and limits such wilderness areas to a small minority.

(3) It would be detrimental to the State of Arizona by interfering with the lumber industry, the cattle industry, the mining industry, the agriculture industry and, last but not least, the domestic water supply of the city of Phoenix and other valley towns.

The so-called Phoenix area of our State is completely dependent upon the water supply of the Salt River watershed. Rather than attempt by this statement to provide you with all the statistics showing the importance of water to our area and the detrimental effects of any interference with our water supply, I have taken the privilege of attaching to my statement as an exhibit a recently published booklet entitled "The Phoenix Story, An Adventure In Reclamation".[1] By way of prose, pictures and graphs, this booklet will more clearly illustrate the importance of water in this desert valley and the unwillingness of our people to approve legislation which would in any way interfere with the management of our watershed.

Thank you.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you, Vic.

Mr. John Olsen, president, Arizona Association of Soil Conservation Districts, and Mr. Moeur will be next.

STATEMENT OF JOHN OLSEN, PRESIDENT, ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Mr. OLSEN. Senator Goldwater, Mr. Chairman, my name is John Olsen and I reside on the JCJ Ranch west of Paulden, Ariz. I am part owner and operator of a commercial livestock feeding and irrigated farm operation in Yavapai County, Ariz. I am president of the Arizona Association of Soil Conservation Districts, for which I speak today. I am also chairman of the board of supervisors of my local district, the Chino Valley Soil Conservation District.

The Arizona Association of Soil Conservation Districts is a voluntary association of 47 soil conservation districts and their elected boards of supervisors. The Arizona association is an independent, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization whose primary concern is the conservation and orderly development of Arizona's land and water resources through means of local self-government. Arizona's 47 soil conservation districts legally embrace over 60 percent of the land area of the State of Arizona, of which over 45½ million acres are range and watershed lands, of which total over 35 million acres are administered by State and Federal agencies. Arizona's soil conservation districts also legally embrace 95 percent of all irrigated land in

[1] Filed with the committee.

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the State. All Arizona soil conservation district supervisors serve without salary or recompense whatsoever. All supervisors are public State officials charged with the responsibility of conservation and development of the soil resources of Arizona. All association officers and directors are locally elected soil conservation district supervisors of their districts, which represent both irrigation and grazing land interests in Arizona.

Our association is officially on record in opposition to the presently proposed national wilderness preservation system. We have carefully studied S. 1123 and find it to be, in several respects, not compatible to the association's multiple-use public lands policy. One of our primary concerns is that S. 1123 disallows the multiple-use management of our Arizona watersheds with emphasis on increased water yield, which watersheds are areas mostly under the control of Federal public land administering agencies. Arizona's phenomenal population growth is demanding this emphasis on watershed management for additional water for industrial, municipal, and agricultural use. Arizona's economy is dependent upon the management and development of watersheds in such a manner as to increase water yield, to improve the production of timber, to improve the production of forage for game and livestock, and to benefit recreational facilities.

Already existing wilderness areas and wild areas in Arizona total over 700,000 acres. The Federal Government directly administers approximately 44 percent of the area of Arizona. (In addition, Indian lands constitute approximately 27 percent of the State.) We believe these areas in Arizona already constitute adequate facilities to satisfy the objectives of wilderness areas, as stated in S. 1123. In our opinion the added expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the proposed system of new wilderness areas is inconsistent with the proposed cuts in Federal funds available to service existing programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior in the field of conservation and development. As respect to the above, we make particular reference to the proposed cuts in funds for the Soil Conservation Service to service soil conservation districts and to the proposed cuts in the funds available to service the agricultural conservation program.

I respectfully call your attention to the statement made in our behalf (along with the following other Arizona organizations: The Central Arizona Project Association, Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, Arizona Water Resources Committee, Arizona Farm Bureau Federation, Arizona State Reclamation Association, and the Salt River Valley Water Users Association) on November 14, 1958, in Albuquerque, N. Mex., before this same Senate committee, with reference to S. 4028.

In behalf of our association, we confirm our unqualified support of the November 14, 1958, statement, now in reference to S. 1123, in opposition.

And, Senator, if I may, I would like to make reference to Judge David Lee, who was director of the national association, who has filed a statement, but is not here. Mr. Lee was directed to make this statement on behalf of the National Soil Conservation Districts of which there are over 2,800 in the United States, and they are made up of about 14,000 district supervisors, and they go on record as opposing

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this legislation as being inconsistent with the multiple-use theory that we hold to be so near and dear to us, and they say, consequently, we go on record as strongly opposing S. 1123 or any similar legislation which may encroach on private land rights and encroachment on States rights and, briefly, I would like to refer to that last, encroachment on States rights and I think we have to take cognizance of the ever-increasing trend of the Federal Government to encroach on States' rights and to me and many of us, this is one more example of it and unless it is stopped, we are going to be a small part of the United States economically and recreationally in addition.

Senator GOLDWATER. Has that statement been made a part of the record?

Mr. STONG. At Senator Murray's request, I obtained a statement of the working conditions between the Soil Conservation and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Senator GOLDWATER. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The working arrangement document referred to is as follows:)

WORKING ARRANGEMENTS WITH SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Soil conservation districts are governmental subdivisions of the States organized pursuant to the State soil conservation district law. The individual soil conservation districts have entered into a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. Department of Agriculture which commits the Department to cooperate with them in every proper way and to recognize and assist them in carrying out the important responsibilities which they have with respect to those phases of soil conservation work contemplated by the memorandum.

Provision is made in this memorandum of understanding whereby the various agencies of the Department of Agriculture will cooperate with and assist the district in carrying on erosion control and soil conservation work through supplements to the memorandum of understanding. The individual soil conservation districts have entered into supplemental memoranda of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service (as well as other agencies), through which the Service makes available to the district technical personnel especially trained in soil and water conservation technologies including soil mapping.

Among other items, the district agrees to (*a*) be responsible for determining priority of work areas, through separate determination or criteria it establishes for that purpose, (*b*) adopt a system for the orderly and progressive development and application of conservation plans for farms and other land units, by individual operating units and groups of operating units within such areas, (*c*) develop a systematic method for group and individual follow-up work essential to the carrying out of basic conservation plans, including stages thereof, and (*d*) formulate principles and determine priorities for development of guiding conservation plans or watersheds or other natural areas within the district. The district also agrees to conduct its work in a manner that cooperating landowners and operators, and the public generally, understand that any changes it may make are not for use of assistance made available through the Service free of charge.

The following items indicate the nature of the cooperative arrangements with soil conservation districts and the policy of Soil Conservation Service for the administration of these arrangements:

(1) A standard memorandum of understanding between a Soil Conservation District and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(2) A standard supplemental memorandum of understanding between a Soil Conservation District and the Soil Conservation Service.

(3) A Soil Conservation Service policy memorandum regarding Joint SCS–SCD Work Planning. (Districts Memo SCS–5 dated December 12, 1956.)

(4) A Soil Conservation Service policy memorandum regarding Farm and Ranch Conservation Planning. (Farm and Ranch Planning Memo SCS–1 dated June 6, 1957.)

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[Revised 1953]

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between the

_____ SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT, State of _____

and the

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The _____ Soil Conservation District, of _____ and the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, have entered into a memorandum of understanding, which was signed by the District on the __ day of _____, 19___. That memorandum establishes a basis for the cooperation of agencies of the Department with the district. Under the terms of the U.S. Soil Conseravtion Act of 1935 (Public No. 46, 74th Cong., 49 Stat. 163), and other acts, the Soil Conservation Service is authorized to cooperate with and to furnish assistance to governmental subdivisions or agencies, such as the District, for soil and water conservation work.

The district and the Service have the common objective of helping to bring about the use of each acre of agricultural land within the limits of its natural capabilities and the treatment of each acre in accordance with the needs for protection and improvement. They, therefore, enter into this memorandum of understanding as the foundation for an enduring cooperative working arrangement.

A. WHAT THE SERVICE WILL DO

1. The Service will make available to the district the services of technical personnel especially trained in the science of soil and water conservation and provide such facilities as its employees may require for the efficient performance of their work. Through its State conservationist, the Service will designate a conservationist as its primary staff member for its assistance to the district.

2. As may be needed, Service personnel will assist the district (1) in making necessary soil and other surveys; (2) in developing guiding conservation plans for watersheds or other natural areas; (3) in helping owners and operators of lands within the district to develop conservation plans for farms and other land units with the guidance of such surveys and plans; (4) in explaining cooperative agreements and working arrangements; (5) in aiding land owners and operators to perform operations which require technical skill beyond the experience of the individuals involved; (6) in preparing conservation plans for land owned or leased by the district, and in applying such plans; (7) in determining the adequacy of soil conservation practices which have been put into operation pursuant to conservation plans; (8) in recommending necessary revisions in such plans; (9) by installing certain of the works where agreed by the Service and the district to be necessary; (10) as consultants in improving its program and in keeping the work plan current; (11) by serving, upon request, on such advisory committees as the district may establish; (12) in keeping records and preparing reports; and in other related activities.

3. Within the limits of its authority and available resources, the Service will make available to the district such additional assistance as may be mutually determined to be necessary and desirable to enable the district to attain its objectives. This additional assistance may include (*a*) planting materials suitable for field observation or trials, seed increase, and similar conservation plantings and, (*b*) field equipment of a kind not generally owned by owners and operators of land within the district.

4. A schedule of the kinds and amounts of assistance to be made available will be furnished to the district. The Service will consult the governing body of the district before making major changes in the kinds and amounts of assistance scheduled to be furnished.

B. WHAT THE DISTRICT WILL DO

The district has responsibilities, within the district, for further effectively arousing the active interest of owners and operators of land, and the public generally, with the necessity, and methods, for attaining soil and water conservation objectives. The district will annually bring its work plan up to date as a general guide for its work and activities. More specifically with respect to assistance made available by the Service:

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1. The District will (*a*) be responsible for determining priority of work areas, through separate determinations or criteria it establishes for that purpose, (*b*) adopt a system for the orderly and progressive development and application of conservation plans for farms and other land units, by individual operating units and groups of operating units within such areas, (*c*) develop a systematic method for group and individual follow-up work essential to the carrying out of basic conservation plans, including stages thereof, and (d) formulate principles and determine priorities for development of guiding conservation plans or watersheds or other natural areas within the district.

2. In helping to apply conservation practices and measures on farms and other land units, the district will utilize assistance made available by the Service only on lands under cooperative agreements or working arrangements with the district.

3. The district will keep current records of any materials made available to it by the Service, showing the kinds and amounts used on lands covered by each cooperative agreement or working arrangement. It will obtain receipts for all such materials delivered to each cooperator. The district will have such records and receipts available for examination at any reasonable time by accredited representatives of the Service.

4. The district will operate and service in a husbandlike manner any field equipment loaned by the Service. The designated conservationist and other accredited employees of the Service shall have free access to Service equipment for purposes of inspection. Any field equipment loaned to the district will be returned to the Service (*a*) upon the termination of this supplemental memorandum of understanding, (*b*) after 30 days' written notice by the Service to the governing body of the district, asking for the return of the equipment, (*c*) after 30 days' written notice by the district to the Service, expressing a desire to return the equipment or (*d*) at any time upon mutual consent in writing.

5. The district will conduct its work in a manner that cooperating land owners and operators, and the public generally, understand that any charges it may make are not for use of assistance made available through the Service free of charge.

C. IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD

(1) Service personnel and facilities shall be under the administrative supervision and direction of the Service. The district will be consulted in advance as to the headquarters of personnel assigned to assist the district and every reasonable effort will be made to select such headquarters as are mutually satisfactory to the district and the Service. In case of disagreement, the Service retains the right to establish headquarters for its personnel at such places as it deems most appropriate.

(2) The district will furnish to the Service, through the designated conservationist, receipts for any Service field equipment made available to the district, at the time of the delivery of the equipment, and receipts for any Service materials made available to the district, at the time of the delivery of the materials or within 30 days after December 31 of each year. The Service will furnish receipts to the district for any equipment and materials returned by the district, at the time of their delivery to the Service.

(3) The district will include in its annual work plan provision for organizing and utilizing resources available to the district from sources other than the Service to (*a*) further the application of conservation measures and conservation plans, (*b*) encourage continuing maintenance of all conservation measures, and (*c*) assemble information annually for the district governing body regarding effective conservation on the land. The responsibilities of the district and cooperating landowners and operators for the maintenance of applied conservation measures will be set forth in the work plan along with orderly procedures and assignments for carrying out necessary maintenance activities. That part of the work plan will be carried out principally through assistance available to the district from sources other than the Service. Thus, assistance made available by the Service will be used primarily for helping to develop and apply conservation plans for farms and other land units, to develop guiding conservation plans for watersheds or other physical areas, and to make improvements in such plans in the light of additional information through research and experience.

(4) This supplemental memorandum of understanding shall be subject to all the provisions of the basic memorandum of understanding between the district and the Department referred to above.

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(5) This supplemental memorandum of understanding shall be effective when signed by both parties, and unless otherwise terminated shall continue in effect for the duration of the above-mentioned memorandum of understanding. It shall replace any similar supplemental memorandum of understanding previously entered into between the parties. It may be terminated at any time by the joint agreement of the parties, or by either party by giving 60 days' notice in writing to the other party.

_____ SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

By _____
(Chairman, District Governing Body)

Date: _____ 195__.

The signing of this supplemental memorandum of understanding on behalf of the district was authorized by a resolution of the district governing body adopted at a meeting held on the _____ day of _____ 195__.

_____
(Secretary, District Governing Body)

Date: _____ 195__.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

By _____
(State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service)

Date: _____ 195__.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between the

_____ SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

and the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The _____ Soil Conservation District has been organized pursuant to the soil conservation districts law of _____, as a governmental subdivision of the State, to exercise public powers in connection with soil conservation and erosion control within its boundaries, as evidenced by its certificate of due organization, a copy of which is attached.

Since its organization, the district has adopted a program outlining in general its longtime objectives, a copy of which is also attached. The district has, or may in the future have, under its control funds, services and facilities, contributed from Federal, State, local, and private sources for use in carrying on its work.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, under the terms of various statutes administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, to cooperate with and assist soil conservation districts in achieving erosion control and soil conservation. Such cooperation can be mutually helpful to the district and the Department in achieving their objectives.

In view of these considerations, the district and the Department desire to establish an enduring basis for such cooperation and assistance, and therefore hereby enter into this memorandum of understanding.

A. WHAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL DO

The Department of Agriculture, through its various agencies, will, consistent with statutory authority and available resources, and in accordance with departmental regulations, cooperate with and assist the district in carrying on erosion control and soil conservation work. Such assistance will be made available in accordance with supplements to this memorandum of understanding, or other appropriate arrangements, to be entered into between the district and each agency of the Department cooperating with the district.

B. WHAT THE DISTRICT WILL DO

(1) The district will prepare and adopt a work plan, which it will keep current, as a guide to show how it will carry on its activities in the interest of erosion control and soil conservation within the district.

(2) Where the aid to be furnished by the district to owners and operators of land in carrying out conservation plans involves assistance from an agency of the Department, the district will enter into agreements with those owners and operators, fixing the responsibilities of the parties in carrying out those plans. The forms of such agreements are to be acceptable to the departmental agency involved.

(3) The district will be responsible for determining the kind and amount of erosion control and soil conservation work to be performed by it on individual farms and ranches, and for seeing that the provisions of agreements it enters into with owners and operators of land are carried out.

(4) The district will provide such funds, personal services, and facilities as it is able to obtain for carrying on its work.

(5) Within 30 days after December 31 of each year, the district will submit to the Department of Agriculture, through the State conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, a report on the district's activities and accomplishments for the year ending December 31. The district will keep its records in such a way that the agencies of the Department cooperating with the district may obtain adequate information as to the district activities more frequently than once a year by examining these records.

(6) The district will inform all cooperating agencies of any substantial changes in its program and its work plan, in order to avoid possible conflicts in carrying out its work.

C. IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD

(1) Assistance supplied to the district will be furnished in accordance with the departmental regulation making the types of assistance to be furnished in any State depend on the adequacy of the State soil conservation districts law in authorizing the districts to carry out a well-rounded soil conservation program.

(2) Any assistance in carrying on educational work made available to the district by departmental agencies will be furnished in accordance with existing or future agreements between the Department or its agencies and State agencies.

(3) This memorandum shall not be construed to affect the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, or any agencies thereof, over federally owned land which may lie within the boundaries of the district.

(4) Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the district is bound by any obligation in this memorandum or any supplement thereto which will involve the expenditure of funds in excess of the amounts made available to it, or for a period in excess of that authorized by law.

(5) All matters that may require administrative action or approval by any agency of the Department will be handled through the established administrative procedures of that agency and of the Department.

(6) This memorandum shall be effective when signed by both parties. It may be terminated or modified at any time by agreement of the parties and may be terminated by either party alone by giving 60 days' notice in writing to the other.

_____ SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT,

By _____
(Chairman, District Governing Body)

Date: _____, 19____.

The signing of this memorandum of understanding was authorized by a resolution of the district governing body adopted at a meeting held on _____, 19____.

_____
(Secretary, District Governing Body)

Date: _____, 19____.

_____
(Secretary of Agriculture,
U.S. Department of Agriculture)

Date: _____, 19____.

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(The documents of the Arizona Association of Soil Conservation Districts, referred to by Mr. Olsen, are as follows:)

RESOLUTION 3 OF THE ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

WILDERNESS AREAS

Whereas a small minority has recently advocated and urged the conversion of vast areas of the public domain (now open to multiple uses) into so-called wilderness areas devoid of roadways, sanitation or communication facilities, or fire or police protection, and

Whereas such wilderness areas, if created, would interfere with orderly programs of land and watershed management and development; and would impair present public land uses for grazing, lumbering, and mining and would prohibit the use of such lands for transportation purposes and transmission line rights-of-way, and

Whereas such wilderness areas, by reason of their inaccessibility and lack of facilities would neither be available nor suitable for recreational uses by the average vacationing American family but would be adapted only to that restricted minority whose life pattern and inclination require availability of vast areas of uninhabited and untended primeval domain for their pleasure, we recommend to the NASCD that—

(1) No additional areas of the public lands of the United States should be withdrawn from use by the general public through establishment of wilderness areas.

(2) In management of the people's property, first things be placed first, and action be taken to attain full use of the public lands for production of water, food, timber, minerals, recreation, and other benefits which can be derived from a multiple use of such lands.

ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, PUBLIC LANDS POLICY STATEMENT, ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NOVEMBER 25, 1958

POLICY AND OBJECTIVES

The Arizona Association of Soil Conservation Districts, representing 47 districts legally embracing 45½ million acres of range and cultivated lands, mostly in public ownership, holds that the basic tenet of public land use is:

"Public lands are held in trust and must be devoted to the highest possible use for the permanent good of all the people, recognizing sustained yield and multiple use of renewable natural resources as basic principles of public land use and management; and recognizing further that water rights established under State laws must be taken into full account in all planning concerned with conservation and development on public lands."

In connection with this policy, it shall be the objective of the Arizona association to work for the adoption of uniform land-use policies and practices by such land administering agencies as the Arizona State Land Department, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service, to the end that each acre of land, including private land, shall be treated in accordance with its needs, developed to its maximum productive capacity and used within its capabilities; also to encourage the treatment of watersheds in such a manner as to increase water yield for industrial, municipal, and agricultural use, to improve the production of timber, to improve the production of forage for game and livestock, and to benefit recreational facilities.

This policy does not envision the setting up of any new program or the establishment of any new agency to carry out these objectives.

SECTION I. POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Arizona association to—

(*a*) Advocate that each acre of public land, as well as privately owned land, interspersed with public lands—or directly associated with public lands—be treated in accordance with its needs for protection against damage under sustained use; and that the management and development of these lands be within their scientificly determined capabilities for use.

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(*b*) Encourage all agencies and organizations concerned with the condition and use of public lands to cooperate in the determination of principles and objectives relating to public land conservation, use and development; and to coordinate their efforts toward the solution of problems involved.

(*c*) Urge that the soil and water conservation needs inventory now underway in Arizona continue to include all public lands as well as privately owned, and be completed as rapidly as possible on a coordinated basis with the continued full cooperation of the University of Arizona and other State and Federal agencies.

(*d*) Actively support and encourage conservation improvements on public lands. It is suggested that costs of improvements on multiple-use lands, both public and private, should be shared equitably by the public and by the private users of that land.

(*e*) Propose or support no new programs, but rather suggest that soil conservation districts individually and collectively work for the improvement of programs now underway by State and Federal agencies and citizen organizations, such as the Arizona Water Resources Committee, and many others.

SECTION II. ACTION

In order to implement the above policy, the Arizona association will—

(*a*) Aid in securing adequate funds for State and Federal public land administering agencies and for service agencies, for the conservation and related development work on public lands.

(*b*) Urge the continuation and expansion of the program of soil conservation districtwide planning by cooperative and coordinated effort of all agencies and organizations having an interest in the management and use of the public lands within each district.

(*c*) Encourage land-user's investment on public lands for approved conservation improvements by providing special arrangements recognizing their preferences to the benefits resulting from such improvements.

(*d*) Encourage the governing boards of soil conservation districts to organize coordinating committees composed of representatives from all agencies, organizations and users interested in the public lands to assist the districts in the overall conservation and development problems on those lands.

(*e*) Encourage constructive working relations with all public agencies concerned with the conservation and development of land and water resources and to assist such agencies, insofar as possible, to render more effective service to the citizens of the State and Nation.

STATEMENT OF J. DAVID LEE, NATIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

My name is J. David Lee, director of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, treasurer of the Arizona Association of Soil Conservation Districts, and chairman of the Arizona Association's Public Lands Committee. I reside on my ranch near Thatcher, Ariz. I was born in Luna, N. Mex., and have lived almost all my life in eastern Arizona. I am presenting this statement in opposition to Senate 1123 at the specific request of Mr. Bill Richards, president, National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, and in behalf of the officers and board of directors of the association.

The National Association of Soil Conservation Districts is an association of the 14,000 soil conservation district supervisors of America. These 14,000 elected supervisors represent more than 2,800 soil conservation districts in 50 States, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, legally embracing 94 percent of all the farms and ranches of America. As national association director from area VI, which consists of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, I directly represent 250 soil conservation districts, totaling over 200 million acres, of these four States. I serve with Mr. W. A. Williams, Jr., Santa Fe, N. Mex., who is the other area VI director. Association officers and directors, both State and National, are also elected supervisors of their own local districts, and serve without pay, as do the supervisors of the soil conservation districts who are elected State officials charged by State law with the conservation and orderly development of the soil and water resources of America. The policies and programs of the national association are arrived at from the grassroots of the dis-

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tricts through the various State associations and the organizations of the seven areas of the national association.

My associate, Mr. Williams, presented a statement on November 14, 1958, in Albuquerque, N. Mex., before this same committee in opposition to the proposed national wilderness preservation system, and included with his statement the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts' public lands policy.

At the last national convention of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, at Houston, early in February, the association membership adopted a resolution in opposition to the proposed national wilderness preservation system. I have just returned from a meeting in Washington, D.C., of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts' officers, executive committee, and board of directors, and my instructions are to state again at this hearing our stand in opposition to Senate 1123.

Soil conservation districts, particularly in the Western States, legally embrace great acreages of lands administered by Federal public land agencies. Soil conservation districts' boards of supervisors are very effective in working out with the administrators of these public lands, cooperative and coordinated conservation and development programs. Our National Association of Soil Conservation Districts' public lands statement was developed from experiences of the districts working cooperatively with the various public land administering agencies all over the West. We firmly believe that our public lands policy is sound and practical. We are convinced that, after careful study of S. 1123, the proposed national wilderness preservation system is inconsistent with our National Association of Soil Conservation Districts established policies. Consequently, we wish to again go on record as strongly opposing Senate 1123 or any similar legislation which we feel may encroach on private landowners' rights, public land users' rights, and encroach on States rights.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. J. H. Moeur, State Reclamation Association of Arizona, also chairman of the National Reclamation Association's legislative committee.

STATEMENT OF J. H. MOEUR, PRESIDENT, ARIZONA STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. MOEUR. Senator Goldwater, I have prepared and submitted a written statement here. I want to summarize it just a bit and touch on one or two things that haven't been touched on.

Largely, it is a repetition of what has already gone and what has already been said, and it will serve no useful purpose.

I do direct your attention to the fact that we have several grounds for opposing this legislation. There is now before Congress a number of other bills of similar import. Most of them are House bills, but, if you will examine your Congressional Record, you will find several other bills of similar import. This opposition is directed to all those bills.

There is one point that hasn't been discussed too much on which I would like to take a minute or two to discuss.

The National Reclamation Association is composed of representatives of the 17 Western States. I have been director from Arizona for a good many years, and we are vitally interested in this encroachment on State water rights resulting in some of the decisions that have alarmed us. There was before Congress the so-called Barrett bill. A lot of attention was paid to that bill and an attempt was made to work out compromise language that would meet the objections that were raised by the Departments of Justice and Interior. A lot of work was done. Governor Bennett worked on it a lot and worked with our committee, and I am apprehensive that the passage of this bill, as it is now written, might seriously interfere.

There has been introduced into the Senate a bill by Senator O'Mahoney, S. 851. I don't propose that I am endorsing that bill or National Reclamation is endorsing it. However, it is a step in the right direction, and I have no doubt that that bill will be up before your term of Congress and I am apprehensive that this act might interfere with any subject of State water rights.

I could go into some detail.

Senator GOLDWATER. There are a few questions that I would like to ask you.

Mr. MOEUR. I will be glad to do it.

Senator GOLDWATER. I am referring to the bill. On page 15, line 10, paragraph 5, it says:

> 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.

Mr. MOEUR. That is one of the provisions I am apprehensive about. I don't know what they mean. I know that would probably seriously interfere with the O'Mahoney bill. I don't know how you could say that. This just disclaims anything and leaves it like it is now.

Senator GOLDWATER. If we leave out the word "claim" it can deny the States any rights under their existing water laws?

Mr. MOEUR. That's correct.

Senator GOLDWATER. Now, let's turn to page 10, line 13, paragraph (e), and I will read part of this:

> The wilderness system shall also include such units as may be designated within any federally owned or controlled area of land and/or water by the official or officials authorized to determine the use of the lands and waters involved.

What interpretation do you put on that?

Mr. MOEUR. Nothing except that they, in effect, say that the water belongs to the Government and they don't recognize any appropriation by the State. You've got to realize we depend in this State almost entirely on water that falls on forest reserves. I worked on the city of Phoenix water program and you just have to depend on that water that falls on those watersheds that supplies this irrigation and municipal use down here, and if the Government owns it and they want to do something else with it, I don't know what you would do; you would just be out of luck.

Senator GOLDWATER. The language could deny domestic water users primary rights in any water?

Mr. MOEUR. I think so; I think that is what it says.

Senator GOLDWATER. On page 4, line 20, might as well read starting with line 18:

> The national wilderness preservation system (hereafter referred to in this act as the wilderness system) shall comprise (subject to existing private rights, if any) the federally owned or controlled areas of land and water provided for in this section and the related airspace reservations.

Now, two questions. What in your opinion would this mean to existing water rights?

Mr. MOEUR. That is one of the $64 questions. You've got an argument between the Water Users' Association and Indian Service up here on rights. I think we have some existing rights here. I think these rights were set up in this valley in the decrees of the court, but whether some future President or some future executive officer

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would recognize those rights, I don't know. There has been a serious question between California and Arizona over the Colorado River.

Senator GOLDWATER. What would these questions do to the O'Mahoney approach?

Mr. MOEUR. I think it would seriously interfere with the O'Mahoney bill or similar bills. I say I am not endorsing the bill because we have not considered it fully yet.

Senator GOLDWATER. To expedite things, would you be agreeable to preparing a brief to be inserted at this point in your remarks and our colloquy relative to the questions I have proposed and the further questions that would come to your mind as a lawyer?

Mr. MOEUR. I would be glad to prepare such a brief myself, but not by National Reclamation. We have a number of good men.

Senator GOLDWATER. They will testify or already have to this bill, but I am concerned now with an expression of an Arizona expert on water law and if it has an effect on ours.

Mr. MOEUR. How soon will this record be written?

Mr. STONG. It will be 2 to 3 weeks.

Mr. MOEUR. I would like to have this particular part of the record sent to me.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT BY J. H. MOEUR

The enactment of legislation to clarify the States water rights question is a subject of paramount interest in the West. This matter was before Congress and particularly the Senate last session when the so-called Barrett bill was considered. Some of the bills now pending might be termed substitutes for the Barrett bill.

For the purpose of comparison, your attention is directed to S. 851 (O'Mahoney). This is not to be considered as an endorsement of S. 851 but rather a consideration of the general subject, using that bill as an illustration. S. 851 deals with the withdrawal or reservation of areas of public land. S. 1123 would set aside certain areas that might fall outside of the so-called withdrawn or reserved land dealt with in S. 851. If both bills were enacted they would deal with separate types of reservation, and Federal agencies could still make the same claims of immunity from State laws in wilderness areas which are sought to be negatived in S. 851.

S. 1123 is, to say the least, somewhat difficult to understand and contradictory. For instance, after declaring the policy of Congress, the bill provides on line 24, page 3: "Such areas of wilderness, like all other national forest land, shall be so managed as to protect and preserve the watersheds, the soil, the beneficial forest and timber growth, and all beneficial vegetative cover," and yet the following subparagraph beginning on line 8 of page 4, subsection (e), states the basic philosophy of the whole act, i.e., that the areas set aside as wilderness areas are to be kept as such and are to be areas "where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

Perhaps the most disturbing language in the bill appears in subparagraph (5) of page 15: "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." So whatever else might be said in the bill about recognizing State water laws and protecting the watersheds is certainly nullified by this language.

Mr. STONG. I wonder if you would cite the additional passages that you had made.

Mr. MOEUR. One is on 3, just beginning on the bottom of page 3:

Such areas of wilderness like all other national forest land shall be so managed as to protect and preserve the watersheds, the soil, the beneficial forest and timber growth, and all beneficial vegetative cover.

Who is going to make this determination? Who is going to say how it is going to be done? We are well satisfied with the manage-

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ment we are getting now and protection we are getting now, but I don't know who is going to do it when you consider the composition of the advisory committee, I am apprehensive of that. The next one was page 15. We covered that. Page 3, line 24.

Mr. STONG (reading):

* * * benefit of all the people of this and future generations.

Mr. MOEUR. That is the one I just read. The other one, did we discuss that on page 4, line 1?

Mr. STONG. Yes; you had one on page 4.

Senator GOLDWATER. Not line 1.

Mr. MOEUR. That is a carryover from page 3.

Senator GOLDWATER (reading):

Such areas of wilderness like all other national forest land shall be so managed as to protect and preserve the watersheds, the soil, the beneficial forest and timber growth, and all beneficial vegetative cover.

Mr. MOEUR. You have heard testimony; you've got to get rid of that vegetative cover if you are going to get the maximum. I would call to your attention one thing in my statement. It is in paragraph 2. The ultimate goal is conserving every drop of water. That is our bible. We can envision when all this water is going to be put to use; raising feed, producing grass or something for the benefit of man, and it is for that reason that we oppose this legislation. There might be an opportunity to work out some amendments, and so forth, but I don't want to go into that.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you. Your full statement will appear at this point in the record.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. H. MOEUR, PRESIDENT OF ARIZONA STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, IN OPPOSITION TO S. 1123

Both the Arizona State Reclamation Association and the National Reclamation Association are vitally interested in a well-planned and orderly development of all of the natural resources of public lands. We believe that this development should be in accordance with the long-recognized principle of multiple use. Public lands, of course, afford many recreational opportunities, but also provide the opportunity for use for many other purposes such as grazing, mining, production of timber, hydroelectric development, and, probably the most important, a yield of water for municipal, agricultural, and industrial uses.

A large percentage of the so-called public lands are located in the Western States, and the necessity for conserving the limited water resources in those States is of paramount public interest.

The following are some of our reasons for opposing any legislation intended to establish any national wilderness preservation system:

(1) The establishment of any national preservation system would seriously interfere with, if not destroy, the long established recognition of multiple use for public lands. It has been estimated that not over 2 percent of the total visitors to national forests actually visit the public lands now being administered as primitive or wilderness areas.

(2) In the Western States, and particularly in Arizona, the establishment of new wilderness areas would seriously interfere with the proper management of public lands as watersheds. The ultimate goal of reclamationists is the conserving of every drop of water to the end that it may produce something of benefit to man, such as grass, timber, and most important of all, water for the people who depend upon these watersheds for their water supply. We need water for our valley cities, our industries, and for the irrigation of our land. To establish these wilderness areas would seriously prevent the management of those areas to accomplish the results desired.

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(3) All the reclamation interests in the West have long been seriously concerned with States water rights, and there are now before Congress a number of bills covering this subject. I have no doubt that during the present session of Congress some of those bills will be considered, particularly such bills as the O'Mahoney bill, S. 851, and similar bills in the House. The enactment of the proposed wilderness area bills could well seriously interfere with the consideration and enactment of States water rights bills.

(4) Realizing that the establishment of these proposed wilderness reservations would result in the setting aside of vast Federal reserve areas upon which cities and irrigation districts depend solely for a large part of their supply of runoff water to water rights recognized by State water laws, this matter has become of great concern to State and National organizations. You will receive here today statements from many of these organizations opposing this class of legislation. When you take into consideration that in the State of Arizona the U.S. Government controls over 70 percent of the area in the State, and that less than 15 percent is privately owned, that privately owned land depends almost entirely on runoff from these watersheds almost entirely on public lands, then you will understand our concern.

The position of the National Reclamation Association is clearly set forth in Resolution 3 of the 1958 convention, which reads as follows:

"Whereas certain outspoken groups have recently advocated and urged the conversion of vast areas of the public domain (now open to the concept of multiple uses) into so-called wilderness areas devoid of roadways, sanitation or communication facilities, or fire or police protection; and

"Whereas such wilderness areas, if created, would interfere with orderly programs of land and watershed management and development; and would impair present public land uses for grazing, lumbering and mining, and would prohibit the use of such lands for transportation purposes and transmission line rights of way; and

Whereas such wilderness areas, by reason of their inaccessibility and lack of facilities would neither be available nor suitable for recreational uses by the average vacationing American family but would be adapted only to that restricted minority whose life pattern and inclination require availability of vast areas of uninhabited and untended primeval domain for their pleasure: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the National Reclamation Association*, That—

"(1) No additional areas of public lands of the United States should be withdrawn from use by the general public through establishment of wilderness areas until after further study.

"(2) In management of the people's property, first things be placed first, and action be taken to attain full use of the public lands for production of water, food, timber, minerals, recreation and other benefits, which can be derived from a multiple use of such lands."

For the reasons stated above we are opposed to S. 1123 and other bills of similar import. The 85th Congress enacted a law known as Public Law 470, providing for the study of this situation. We strongly urge that no action be taken on S. 1123 or other bills of similar import until the study provided for by Public Law 470 has been completed and all the results are before Congress for proper analysis.

Senator GOLDWATER. Is Mr. P. I. Ashcroft of Mesa here?

Charles Willis is next.

STATEMENT OF P. I. ASHCROFT, MESA, ARIZ.

Mr. ASHCROFT. I would like to make a comment, and then present my statement for inclusion in the record.

Hon. Senator Barry Goldwater, fellow citizens, I am P. I. Ashcroft of Eager, Ariz.; Mesa, Ariz., presently, for the wintertime. I have lived in the forests or near them for over 60 years. I have observed conditions quite carefully and been taught by my father, who came to Arizona in 1876, of conditions that existed. I would like to say here two or three things. All that I have to say has been duplicated many times or spoken of. However, I would like to make one or two comments.

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Before we took over a national forest, Nature, with the help of the Indians, seemed to know how to control forests to bring them about in their best productivity. The best forests in the world were here for us when we took over our national forests. Unfortunately, unscrupulous men came into our forests and started to tear them away for personal reasons, selfish reasons, just like we destroyed everything else, the buffalo and all of those things.

At that time, when our Government took over, they seemed to use a lot of indiscretion in the management of the forests. They chose men who were not acquainted with Nature, who didn't understand the West, this arid West, who failed to go along with Nature and their theories, men of theories, and as a consequence they stamped out all fires.

The fires used to come over the country, assisted by the Indians, who set those fires off and they swept over the country, and they kept back most of the powdered dry grass and they kept the forests in trim, so a fire wasn't hazardous to the whole timber belt.

Since these men with theories took over, they thought, "Why not let all little trees grow?" so they stamped out all fires, so as a consequence millions of little trees have sprung up and they are just like a powder keg and if a careless smoker or lightning would strike now without any protection in these wilderness areas, it would be simply ruination.

Those jungles are so dense, those pine needles are so thick, that they are out there striving for sunshine, and many of them can't grow. They are striving for moisture and sunshine, and they can't get started, so when a fire starts now in these wilderness areas, it would be simply disastrous; nothing could stop them.

Another thing I want to say, I have been interested in livestock.

Fortunately, we do have the greatest assets to the forests, and that is livestock, and I am going to tell you why.

If this grass were allowed to get ripe and stand up in powdered, dry atmosphere, it would burn our forests up, but these cows come along just like we go along with a lawn mower and with their tongues, they reach around this grass and keep it down to a nice protection for the forests, and we have failed to recognize that these cows are natural mowing machines which take care of these forests, and they pay fees for even mowing our lawn in the forests and they pay taxes to the schools, county, State and Federal Government, and I would say they are a very valuable tool.

In the first place, I thought I was the only person that couldn't understand this bill. I thought perhaps I was the only one that couldn't understand this, and I find that various lawyers of high repute don't understand it, and I am opposed to this bill.

Thank you.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you.

(The statement presented by the witness is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF P. I. ASHCROFT, MESA, ARIZ., IN OPPOSITION TO THE WILDERNESS BILL, S. 1123

I have been talking to many people recently, both here in Mesa, where we are staying this winter, and to the people up home in Eager, about the proposed wilderness bill. All the people I talked with are quite concerned, and all, except

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one, are very much opposed to it. I, too, feel it would be a mistake to pass such a bill. Some of our reasons are as follows:

(1) We feel that the national monuments and national forests are now being administered in such a way that we don't need more duplications.

(2) To create more boards and commissions is extravagant, cumbersome, and useless.

(3) Since this would create a wilderness without roads, etc., only the very strong could enjoy and have access to them.

(4) Our experience over the years know the fire hazard in such a setup would be something to contend with.

Before our Government created the national forests, nature took care of the undergrowth, etc., by fires caused by lightning. Through these uncontrolled fires, the growth of timber was kept in balance, so the forests were kept at the proper spacing for proper growth. Since our Government took over, many silly ideas have been carried out, by keeping fires out and letting all the undergrowth come in; as a consequence, fires are so dangerous now that when a fire is started, either by lightning or a match, it destroys all the timber, both large and small.

If proper roads are not kept up, now that this undergrowth is so dense, a wilderness area would create a fire hazard so terrible nothing but blackened ruination would be left if a fire got started.

(5) Must we continue to push the livestock off the face of the earth? Shall we let the playboy take over, or shall we all try to live and let live? After all, the livestock people are good taxpayers and splendid citizens, and have been, and will be, all through the years. They are the best friends our national forests have. They love the forests, and do more to protect them than any other group. They ride the ranges most all the time and, to my knowledge, they have put out hundreds of fires. They also protect wild life.

We certainly will appreciate all you can do to stop this bill from becoming a law. It seems so unnecessary and wasteful.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Charles Willis.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. WILLIS, STATE SECRETARY, ARIZONA SMALL MINE OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

Mr. WILLIS. Senator Goldwater, ladies and gentlemen; I have been listening to a lot of arguments and oratory, and I question very much whether it would be possible to add much to what has already been said except say it in different language.

I present a brief in opposition as coming from the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. WILLIS, STATE SECRETARY OF THE ARIZONA SMALL MINE OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

This bill calls for the setting aside of large land areas in which no commercial enterprise or even access roads are permitted. It proposes to withdraw lands from all forms of occupancy. It clearly advocates single-purpose use of the areas, and that use is "wilderness" only. The bill fails to limit how many such areas can be established in the future, or how many acres are to be included in each area. The bill calls for the establishment of another Federal agency which would be, in effect, a propaganda council. It does not provide for pest, disease, or fire control. It is in direct contrast and opposition to the Multiple Use Act, Public Law 167, which thus far has been satisfactory to most people concerned and with which the mining industry has cooperated since its enactment in 1955. The burden of the bill falls practically entirely upon the 11 Western States and Alaska, which already have 48 percent or more of their lands under complete Federal control.

The failure of this bill to limit the number of areas and the number of acres in each area is decidedly obnoxious to the miners, cattlemen, timbermen, and water resource people. The population of the United States is now about 175 million and some qualified experts predict that the population will exceed 300 million by 2000. This means that we will have to greatly increase our output of lumber, fuels, minerals and foodstuffs, even as much as double the present

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production. We can do this only if all available acreage is used to its fullest extent and managed so as to get the maximum number of resources. This cannot be done by withdrawing large areas for single use.

Large areas of land, public and private, have thus far been used jointly for several purposes, including mining, agriculture, forestry, grazing, and recreation. For example, in the States of Oregon and Washington, the Forest Service, timber interests, mining interests, and grazing interests have cooperated in land management with resultant benefits to all concerned. In addition, recreational facilities have been provided for many thousands of people. The success of such proper land management is a fine example of the application of Multiple Use Act, Public Law 167.

The exaggerated emphasis on the importance of wilderness areas is entirely out of proportion to the desires of the 99 percent of the recreation-seeking public since only 1 percent ever went into or could go into wilderness areas. The bulk of our people work 5 or 6 days each week and have 1 or 2 days for recreation outside of their immediate areas. When they do desire to visit recreational areas they must be able to reach them rapidly by way of good access roads. Most of them do not have the time, or money, to take advantage of so-called wilderness areas. Many more of them have no knowledge of how to utilize these areas. Certainly that segment of our people who have small children could not venture into such wild areas with safety. This is especially true for urban workers. We have already see many tragic examples of this in the limited wilderness areas we now have.

The absence of roads or ready access would present a serious hazard from fire, plant disease, and pests. Many of these areas have marketable timber, could furnish good grazing, could supply sources for water and, with prospecting by modern methods, could yield new and important mineral supplies. It must be strongly emphasized that the Southwest is commonly subject to drought periods during which the forests are veritable tinder boxes, waiting to be ignited into disastrous fires. These fires could quickly destroy all of the wilderness aspects, as well as destroy valuable timber, grass, and shrubs. The land would be laid bare to erosion accompanied with irreparable damage to the watershed. Animals would be destroyed or driven out. Without proper access these fires could not be checked in time to prevent them from getting out of control and then they could spread their destruction into adjoining areas. These fires could be, and are commonly, caused by heat lightning. Plant diseases also could flourish and destroy valuable vegetation. But, with proper multiple use, these disasters could be prevented or curtailed while valuable commodities were being obtained. Multiple use also allows for recreation. The lack of access presents added hazards for people who are not familiar with wild country. The absence of access may cost lives unnecessarily.

The creation of another tax-eating agency is unnecessary since existing agencies already have the facilities and the know-how to do the job well. Many believe that the proposed new council would be largely for lobbying purposes supported in part by the Government. They would be designed to keep more and more public land out of private ownership and free enterprise exploitation.

The 11 Western States now contain 366 million acres of federally owned lands in addition to 36 million acres mostly Indian lands. Within these States are 13,099,377 acres of the total 13,920,448 acres of wilderness, wild, roadless, and primitive areas which are now administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Therefore, 3.6 percent of the preceding 366 million acres of public lands are already established as wilderness-type areas, whereas only 1 percent of the people seeking recreation visited the wilderness areas. In addition, 22 million acres in the Western States are reserved for national parks and wildlife refuges. This comprises an additional 9.6 percent of the 366 million acres, giving a total of 13.2 percent now set aside for the wilderness enthusiast. With 13.2 percent of our lands thus allocated, we may ask how much area does the 1 percent want?

We wish to reiterate that additional single-purpose withdrawals would be decidedly adverse to Arizona's and the Nation's economy until such areas have been thoroughly surveyed for potential timber, mineral, water and grazing uses. Every area should be mapped geologically (by modern prospecting methods) before minerals are excluded.

Prospectable mineral ground is decreasing constantly due to the limited area of exposed rocks and to encroachments upon the remaining prospectable ground by withdrawals, military exclusions, etc., of portions of the Federal domain. In other words the prospector is in a squeeze. The field men for mining companies and the invaluable prospectors, of necessity have had to turn to more remote

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areas for room in which to hunt. If they are to supply the rapidly increasing need for the strategic minerals and metals which will be required by an increasing population, they must continue to make new discoveries.

Geologic studies have revealed that vast areas of our State are covered by deep valley fills or postmineral lava deposits. As a result only a small portion of the unappropriated land is available for the prospector to explore, and of this acreage a large part is not mineralized to a notable extent. The prospector was responsible for most of the major mineral discoveries which have contributed so greatly to the economy of the Nation and the Western States. He is now handicapped by high costs and lack of territory in which to work. He will be further handicapped by additional withdrawals of land.

Modern methods such as self-potential, resitivity, and other geophysical methods, oxidized cappings, geological mapping, etc., must, therefore, become the major prospective media. Drilling of the indicated favorable areas must follow. All of this requires large amounts of capital, much more than the individual prospector has.

With these methods, or any others, space is essential. Much of the Federal domain contains potential areas, hidden by soil cover or brush, which may contain valuable mineral deposits. Recent discoveries which can be largely attributed to large-scale exploration include Pima, Duval Sulfur, certain deposits of iron and salt, the petroleums, gas, and uranium of the Colorado Plateau and others. Since the wilderness bill does not limit the withdrawals for single use, the propectors are hesitant to look into the areas which could be prospected for fear of later exclusion by subsequent withdrawals.

Most of the older areas have been prospected intensively and the major mineral deposits (such as Ray, Globe-Miami, Morenci, Ajo, etc.) are established. Producers in these districts are gradually eating up their reserves of mineral material. Because of this situation every available acre should be tested thoroughly for possible mineral values, in addition to surveys of timber, grazing, and water resources. Therefore, we ask which should be given first consideration—the multiple use of all of our lands for the benefit of all of the people, or a single use of large portions which would benefit relatively few?

Among the areas in which some mineral potential has been seen are the Sierra Ancha and Mazatzal Mountain areas. In fact, the recent discoveries include iron in several places near Young and Payson, barite, and fluorspar, all in the northern part of the Sierra Anchas. Further south, within Cherry Creek and Seneca areas, relatively large asbestos occurrences have been developed recently, by drilling and underground work. In this same region uranium occurs in many places. These minerals are found within the Mescal limestone and the Dripping Springs quartzite, both of which are wide-spread in Gila County.

A detailed study of the geology and structure of the entire area north of Globe up to the Plateau should be made prior to any withdrawals. The recent developments in this region demand this. The Mazatzal area has not been prospected adequately, and here certain oxidized cappings are worthy of further exploration for copper, quicksilver, and other metals. Here again, detailed geological mapping is desirable. Certainly all of the Plateau area in view of recent uranium, petroleum and gas discoveries is potential until proven otherwise.

We urge, therefore, that intensive geological mapping and modern prospecting be done before a single acre not now excluded is withdrawn. Even some excluded areas also should be explored.

The State of Arizona, its counties and its municipalities, are constantly forced to hunt in every possible direction for taxable income to meet bare expenses and to maintain adequate schools for our children. We must have access to every available source of revenue so as to prevent the placing of too great a tax burden on existing revenue-producing sources. The rapid increase in population is forcing the State of Arizona to seek new mines, new water resources, and new manufacturing industries to supplement its decreasing agricultural, grazing, and timber lands. We cannot stand more withdrawals of land or the assigning of more land to single use.

For these reasons we oppose any legislation authorizing further withdrawals of public lands. S. 1123 not alone authorizes withdrawals of large acreage in all the public land States, but specifically reserves that acreage for a few venturesome wildlife and game enthusiasts.

A similar bill was presented to the last Congress. It was known as S. 4028. The current presentation—S. 1123—is the same proposal except that minor and inconsequential changes have been made in some of the details. The objectives

and purpose of the legislation proposed is the same and the many arguments presented against enactment of S. 4028 apply with equal force to S. 1123.

On behalf of the small mine operators of Arizona, a statement was made by the writer at the hearings in Albuquerque, N. Mex., on November 14, 1958. This statement was one of many hundreds presented at various hearings in opposition to the enactment of this legislation. It is believed that all testimony—both pro and con—presented in hearings on S. 4028 should be incorporated into the records of hearings relating to the current proposal. Although it is claimed that the present proposal does make an effort to correct a few of the objections voiced regarding S. 4028 the objections are basically to the policies and principles rather than the details of carrying them out. In other words, there is no demand or need for the creation of any wilderness areas, and the creation of such areas would seriously affect the national security of the whole country and the economy of the States in which such areas are set aside.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you, Mr. Willis. Just one question relative to minerals.

On page 13 of the bill, line 24, reading "Within national forest areas included in the wilderness system the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting, mining, or the establishment or maintenance of reservoirs and water-conservation works, including the road construction found essential to such mining and reservoir construction, upon his determination that such use in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial."

Do you see in that a rather dangerous restriction?

Mr. WILLIS. It is an extremely dangerous restriction in that you don't make a mine overnight. It takes a long period to make a mine. When you start out, you've got nothing. Several years later you've got something encouraging. It would be a mighty hard thing to argue with any group who might have control over this as to the potentialities of any area that is totally undeveloped and totally inaccessible.

Senator GOLDWATER. I am thinking in the fields of minerals, when there has to be determined a national interest before it can be opened up. Let's take an Arizona mineral like asbestos. Now, we can get, and do get, asbestos out of Canada, but it would probably be determined not to allow prospecting for asbestos on the San Carlos Reservation, and they would be precluded from operating these mines.

Mr. WILLIS. They very definitely would be, and our dependence upon minerals is a matter of national security, as you well know. Somebody made the suggestion to me just during the lunch hour that we are developing our own wilderness for the purpose of providing money to develop the wilderness of foreign countries. We are developing our own competition, and national security demands that we have within our own resources the ability to take care of ourselves.

Senator GOLDWATER. Now, Mr. Albert Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie is with Maricopa Council of the Arizona Small Mine Operators' Association.

STATEMENT OF ALBERT MACKENZIE, CHAIRMAN, MARICOPA COUNCIL OF SMALL MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. MACKENZIE. Senator Goldwater, I am chairman of the Maricopa Council of the SMOA, and they have delegated me to speak on their behalf in opposition to this Senate bill 1123.

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I shall speak first of all. It is actually a repeal or revocation in part of our mining laws, principally found in the laws of 1872 and subseqeuntly, and is a limitation and repeal of the act of which Mr. Willis spoke, Public Law 167 of July 23, 1955, which is our multiple-use act. So, not only is it an invasion legally of the permissive acts of mining and prospecting and the use of mineral areas that have been established by statute over the years, but as well it is an economic invasion of the traditional activities of the prospector and miner throughout this western country which, in effect, has led to its development.

Now, there are personal reasons that I have and observations that I would like to make in opposition to this bill, and one of them is that I think that I know something about the wilderness, particularly the Mazatzal Range. I have been up there and slept out in it. In the last 3 months, I have slept out 6 nights and I will tell you, if you are familiar with that wilderness, you will tremble when you realize what a fire hazard it is. There are acres of thick scrub manzanita and scrub oak, and if fire was set to those, they would spread to the adjoining pine forests, and you would lose the entire pine forests. There are no access roads, and I thought in the middle of one night I smelled fire and I got out of my sack and went up and down the trail so I could find it because I knew I would be surrounded, and not have a chance of escape. So that is the fire angle and that hasn't anything to do with SMOA.

I know from talking with men on the fringe areas, and I know it is much less. Besides the lion hunters, I think there were about six men that went in there and five of them were prospectors. I was the sixth.

Besides that fact, I would like to make this general observation that it seems to me this is an entirely ill-advised proposed piece of legislation. It does not have behind it the background of research. This is really a scientific problem intermixed with the economic problem, but it is such a scientific problem that it should be worked out by men with understanding, and not by men with emotion, and not by men who desire to see the forests primeval preserved, and I do too, but I am convinced that the forests primeval would be better developed and preserved by men of science than by men of emotion, and who do not go to these areas. I think philosophically it is the pendulum swinging too far the other way. We do know in the early days what it was. The pendulum seems to be going 180 degrees the other way, and cutting off all the access, and I think it is ill-advised and poor thinking.

I am delegated here from our group, and we are opposed to this bill and I think the philosophical and scientific reasons I have given for its postponement, at the least, should prevail.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Glenn Taylor here yet? He is not here yet.

Mr. C. Edgar Goyette, Tucson Chamber of Commerce.

Well, we will try another one. Mr. Howard Zahniser, of Washington, D.C., Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD ZAHNISER, VICE CHAIRMAN, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. ZAHNISER. My name is Howard Zahniser. I reside at 6222 43d Avenue, Hyattsville, Md. I am employed by The Wilderness Society as executive secretary and editor, but I am speaking here today as

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a representative of and vice chairman of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources.

For nearly 30 years my employment has required my residence in Washington, D.C., but I have lived in the whole United States. I suppose I am among those referred to as easterners, but I feel no regional consciousness and certainly no aggressive or antagonistic attitude toward Americans in the West. I am a native of the Allegheny River Valley in western Pennsylvania, who went to Illinois to college, and there became of age and established legal residence. I am employed in the District of Columbia and domiciled in Maryland. It has been my privilege to travel much, by both primitive and all modern means of transportation, in all the Western States and in all the States east of them. It has been my good fortune to have been required by my employment responsibilities to visit the most beautiful areas of loveliness and wilderness in each one of these States, as well as all the magnificent cities in these States, in which I have greatly enjoyed the pleasures and enjoyments afforded by our civilized culture. I have enjoyed the warmest hospitality in all these States, and have come to love and cherish the friendship and regard of fellow citizens in all these varied, but everywhere, American States. I am especially glad to be here in Phoenix again today, and to do my best to assure anyone interested that the proponents of the wilderness bill are like myself, without regional motives and sincerely national in their intentions.

When some misunderstanding resulted in my coming from Seattle to Phoenix day before yesterday, without any hotel reservations, and Mr. Odd S. Halseth chanced to learn this in correspondence with my office in Washington, D.C., he and his charming wife met me at the airport at midnight and took me to their home. Such hospitality has been shown me throughout the West and I am deeply grateful.

I have been, and am, eager to see wilderness preservation accomplished in a way that will damage no other interests, and be beneficial, not only to the Nation, but indeed to the various States, without exception.

It has been deeply disappointing to me to be confronted with what seems to me unreasonable determined opposition. I read in the National Wildlife Federation's Conservation News for March 1, 1959, a report entitled "Battle Call To Save Wilderness." In it I read, "Conservationists, if the remnants are to be saved for public use"—

(The complete article is as follows:)

BATTLE CALL TO SAVE WILDERNESS

Conservationists will have to fight and fight hard if the remnants of American wilderness are to be saved for public use. This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from a campaign of misinformation now being waged in the Western States in an attempt by commercial interests to defeat the pending wilderness bill.

Here are some of the statements being used to create hysteria and stimulate letterwriting campaigns to Members of Congress:

"The bill," says its opponents, "stops all grazing on wilderness areas and will be used to chase stockmen off the national forests altogether."

"It opens the way," some say, "for expansion of the wilderness system to encompass all national forest lands." Some, who see no reason for not making big lies bigger, assert it would take in the public domain lands as well.

"The Government," one stockman told a Colorado audience, "could condemn private property under this bill."

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"Local people," opponents claim, "would be deprived of a livelihood. Filling stations, tourist courts, and restaurants would have to shut down." (One woman, influenced by this fear propaganda, wrote her Congressman to plead, "Don't vote for this bill, because if it passes, my husband will lose his job.")

"Cattlemen," says another propaganda line that has no basis in fact, "would have to stop using vehicles to tend their livestock. The Forest Service couldn't use mechanical equipment to build trails."

Still others try to alienate the support of sportsmen: "The bill would eliminate hunting and fishing," they say untruthfully, and, "It would prohibit predator control, and soon the wolves and cougars will overrun the West."

In a final fling based on imaginary history, one Colorado speaker said, "Three Eastern States have tried this bill and it didn't work."

Such baseless statements have been used in recent weeks at farm bureau and livestock association meetings in New Mexico and Colorado. Apparently they are standard arguments by spokesmen for the organized stockmen who hold grazing privileges on the public lands.

Resolutions have been introduced in the stockman-dominated legislatures of New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah to memorialize Congress in opposition to the wilderness bill.

It must be a better bill than conservationists have figured it was. Some of us have considered it pretty weak because it would not eliminate grazing even in the designated high-mountain wilderness areas of the national forests where watershed values are of greatest importance.

But one decision has now been forced upon national conservation leaders. It is useless to try further reason and compromise with the commercial interests that would like not only to log-off or overgraze the few remaining expanses of true wilderness, but who have already demonstrated their readiness to invade national parks and national wildlife refuges. Witness the drive to open the refuges to oil drilling, which partially succeeded until Fred Seaton became Secretary of the Interior and called a halt. Witness the repeated attempts to build big dams and secure mining or logging privileges in the national parks.

SENATE GETS REVISED WILDERNESS BILL

The revised wilderness bill was introduced in the Senate February 19 by Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, for himself and the following cosponsors: Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia); Joseph S. Clark (Pennsylvania); Paul H. Douglas (Illinois); William Langer (North Dakota); Frank J. Lausche (Ohio); Wayne Morse (Oregon); James E. Murray (Montana); Richard L. Neuberger (Oregon); William Proxmire (Wisconsin); Jennings Randolph (West Virginia); Margaret Chase Smith (Maine); Alexander Wiley (Wisconsin); and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (New Jersey).

The Senate bill S. 1123, is only slightly different from the measure as introduced in the House earlier this session by Congressmen George P. Miller (California), H.R. 1867; Barratt O'Hara (Illinois), H.R. 1873; Henry Reuss (Wisconsin), H.R. 1885; Lee Metcalf (Montana), H.R. 1929; John P. Saylor (Pennsylvania), H.R. 1960; and George S. McGovern (South Dakota), H.R. 2187.

One of the arguments being used by western livestock spokesmen was that in the special provision to preserve existing grazing privileges, the phrase, "domestic livestock" is used. This, they say, means only saddle horses and a few head of milk cows or milk goats. "Range livestock," they cry in horror, "would be ruthlessly eliminated." To knock the props from under this argument which had no basis in fact anyway, the word "domestic" was dropped in the Senate version. This is an example of the few minor changes made in the measure as introduced by Senator Humphrey.

Essentially the wilderness bill would do only three important things, but these things make it one of the most basic pieces of conservation legislation ever to be considered by Congress:

1. It establishes wilderness preservation as a policy of Congress and applies this policy to areas of Federal land, such as parks, forests, and refuges, where wilderness preservation fits in with other programs.

2. It makes it impossible for a bureau chief or Cabinet officer to abolish a wilderness area, reduce it in size or add to it, merely by affixing his signature to an Executive order.

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3. It gives the general public—the people who own the public lands—a voice in saying what shall be done with the wilderness areas. This voice would be exercised in two ways—at public hearings, and through their elected representatives in Congress.

Senator Humphrey told the Senate that under the proposed national wilderness preservation system, there would be "ample provision for watershed protection, recreation, scientific research, and other uses of the wilderness areas that are consistent with wilderness preservation, with fishing and big-game hunting permissible in most of the areas (hunting is excluded by law in national parks and certain wildlife refuges), as well as pack trips, hiking, nature study, and camping."

He emphasized that no new wilderness areas would be created by the passage of the legislation, but that orderly procedures would be set up for the future both to add and delete specific areas of wilderness only after public notice, public hearings when requested, and subject to congressional review.

The Minnesotan said that the wilderness areas now being administered by the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and other agencies of the Federal Government would continue to be administered as before, but under general standards and procedures for the guidance of the agencies.

He pointed out that the Secretary of Agriculture would still be able to take measures necessary for the control of forest insects and disease in the wilderness area, while the bill specifically authorizes the President to open any national forest wilderness area to prospecting and mining, or to permit reservoir construction if it is "in the national interest."

The bill would establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council composed of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to serve ex officio, and three citizens to be appointed by the President to serve without pay.

"Such a Council," Senator Humphrey explained, "is intended to bring to a focus our various wilderness interests and to be an information center—not an administrative agency."

He said that the bill had been revised extensively since the introduction of a previous bill in the 85th Congress, to reassure and give guarantees to those who feared that the bill would add extensively to the wilderness areas now set aside and who also had feared that established practices now permitted in existing wilderness areas would be prohibited.

Specifically written into the bill is a provision that no lands on Indian reservations may be set aside in the future as wilderness areas without the specific consent of the Indians concerned, Senator Humphrey pointed out.

Senator Humphrey emphasized that the existing areas of wilderness and primitive areas set aside by previous congressional or administrative action make up only about 5 percent of the total federally owned lands, and that all the "primitive, wilderness, wild, and roadless areas" in the national forests make up only 8 percent of the total national forest lands. "Most of these areas," he added, "are in high or steep mountain country where logging, grazing, and mining must be restricted anyway to protect the watersheds."

Mr. ZAHNISER. On the same day the Daily Sentinel of Grand Junction, Colo., carried a news report of the organization of a Western Resources Conservation Council that professed to undertake opposition against a powerful combination of people who were trying to boot the cattlemen and sportsmen out of the West. We were accused by that group of sponsoring a measure antirecreational, anticonservationist, of being Indian land grabbers and serious threats to regional water and power development.

At the same time, the Washington Post in an editorial has commended this proposal. The Post referred to the lumber and cattle interests as professing to see something sinister in this effort, yet quoted Senator Murray who said on the floor of the Senate that he had fought for 25 years to aid every industry now opposing the wilderness bill and still he had decided to support the wilderness bill although continuing to aid these industries. Senator Murray said his decision was not a difficult one to make for the facts show the wilderness bill is a good measure, and its enactment will not injure anyone.

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(The Daily Sentinel article and the Washington Post editorial are as follows:)

[From the Grand Junction, Colo., Daily Sentinel, Mar. 1, 1959]

ANTIWILDERNESS FIGHTERS BEGIN BATTLE

(By Charles Judson, Sentinel farm editor)

While western sportsmen and stockmen have been busily engaged with their several differences, a powerful combination of contrary influences is well along with an organized campaign to boot both these warring parties and most everyone else off and out of much of the West.

The eviction notice on vast regions of the economic base of Western United States is contained in the so-called wilderness bill, S. 4028, a measure described yesterday in Grand Junction as an anticonservation measure, antirecreation legislation, an Indian land grab, and a serious threat to regional water and power development.

David Wood, retired U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regional director, described these implications and more to 75 interested westerners at an all-day meeting at the junior high school.

Out of the meeting a new organization was born, the Western Resources Conservation Council, a broad association of users of the public domain seeking its fullest development in the interests of recreation, food production, timber harvest, wildlife management, ore body discovery and water and power development.

In mating these varied and important interests, the Western Resources Conservation Council hopes to become an important agency toward ending the cold war between sportsmen and stockmen in this region, while seeking to bring the real story behind current national wilderness and similar legislation to the people in large metropolitan centers of the east and west coast.

Wood recently authored a significant article in the Sentinel in which he skillfully disassembled the wilderness bill into its number of crazy parts, exposing it as a measure which would close some of the most desirable regions of the West to hunting and fishing and appreciation, except to the very few with the money and hardihood to reach such areas.

Wood had been invited to repeat and extend his analysis of the wilderness bill at the meeting yesterday called by C. M. Hathaway, Kannah Creek rancher, and chairman of a group of Western Slope citizens concerned with the implications of the measure to the region's economy.

Last December the group had met with Congressman Wayne Aspinall seeking his views and help in this matter.

At the time, Congressman Aspinall, now chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, warned the westerners that the real fight against this measure must be waged in the East and in California.

Accordingly, Hathaway had summoned representatives of the Denver public relations firm of William Kostka & Associates to tell how their services might be applied to this enormous job.

William Price and Gordon P. Tompkins, Jr., from the Kostka firm denied the problem of obtaining attention for the western cause in the big cities and in the face of the highly organized and fully experienced forces now at work in saddling the wilderness measure on regions of the West almost as extensive as the State of Colorado.

"I am just a little awed by the character of our opposition," Price admitted.

Wood had explained that such opposition is made up for the most part of sincere and highly dedicated people, but uninformed as to the real nature of the wilderness bill and totally without knowledge of the real western story and vital western interests at stake.

To get the interest show on the road along the Western Slope the Western Resources Conservation Council was formed forthwith.

The following committeemen and officers were then elected: C. M. Hathaway, rancher, president; J. D. Dillard, public land consultant, Grand Junction, vice president; Elbert Harris, sheepman, Montrose, treasurer; Keith Clark, rancher, secretary, Grand Junction; committeemen, Frank Wommer, Bayfield; Emmet Elizondo, Freuita; Arthur Hudspeth, Steamboat Springs, and Sylvan Gray, Montrose.

The officers and committee of the council will attempt to provide immediate funds for a general conference in Denver with friends of this effort from all

Western States involved and with some of the best minds in the public relations field from the region in which the campaign will need to be waged, east of the Mississippi.

The committee called its next meeting for March 10 at the Hathaway Ranch on Kannah Creek by which time the new Western Resources Conservation Council hopes to be fully in business in behalf of the full and broad best interests of the West.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 22, 1959]

LAND FOREVER WILD

The wilderness bill now reintroduced in Congress would achieve results beyond price with only a negligible cost to the taxpayer. This measure creating a national wilderness preservation system would in the words of its sponsor, Senator Humphrey, "preserve the remnants of unspoiled wilderness lands still remaining in our national forests, parks and wildlife refuges." Surely there can be little debate on the need to take action now to safeguard some corners of our land from the ineradicable imprints of civilization. It is noteworthy that 15 Senators of both parties have joined in sponsoring this legislation, while an identical bill has equally wide support in the House.

The bill's provisions are as straightforward as its objectives. Present land agency jurisdictions would be maintained and no new bureau would be created. The bill would merely set aside certain areas in perpetuity as nationally protected tracts of virgin wild, with ample safeguards for the lumber and cattle grazers who use Federal lands. Extensive hearings have been held and every effort has been made to accommodate commercial objections. Still, some lumber and cattle interests profess to see something sinister in this effort to conserve what could never be replaced.

The reassurances of Senator Murray of Montana are very much to the point: "I have fought for the economic development of the West and of the Nation for 25 years. I have supported measures to aid every industry now opposing the wilderness bill * * * its enactment will not actually injure those who are expressing the greatest fear of it." It would be unthinkable for Congress to yield to phantoms and fail to pass this legislation by the overwhelming vote it deserves.

Mr. ZAHNISER. In Mr. Halseth's letter—I was given a copy of his letter that he had written and copy of correspondence with you, Senator Goldwater, in which he suggested the protection of these areas of wilderness would be a good move, even if the lands are to be transferred to the State of Arizona, and he showed me a letter that he had published in the Phoenix newspapers—in Mr. Halseth's letters he explained this measure in a favorable way from a western point of view.

So I should like to emphasize again in conclusion that this bill is not a regional proposal, nor is the interest in wilderness. The members of The Wilderness Society, State by State, vary in number, pretty much as does the total population. The sponsors of the wilderness bill in the Senate and House include a bipartisan group, coast to coast, from Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine to Democrats Neuberger and Morse in Oregon. The entire delegation from Montana—both Senators Murray and Mansfield and Representatives Metcalf and Anderson—are sponsors of the wilderness bill. It is a national proposal and in my opinion deserves support throughout the Nation in the national interest. I am very happy to have the pleasure of being here in Phoenix, Ariz., to emphasize this as an "easterner" and to urge enactment of this measure as soon as possible.

I am submitting complete copies for the record of all these documents from which I have quoted.

Thank you very much.

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Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you. I don't think you will find, on perusing the testimony today, that there is a violent feeling to preserve areas of this country where those of us like to be alone, to walk or ride. I think it is rather the westerners understandably, naturally distrust that which imposes more Federal regulation on our lands. I can easily understand the disinterest of the easterner, that he would be for this in the absence of any reasons to be against it by virtue of the fact that they have never been opposed to our problems.

I think you will find most of the testimony, if not all of it, has been directed to the fear of Federal encroachment.

For example, in all of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, there are 2 million less acres. It isn't the fact that any of us in the West object to any of the East coming out here, but it is a fear, and a very understandably deep-seated fear, of another Federal agency imposing restrictions on our land when we feel honestly that the desire of your group can be met under existing laws.

I said earlier I don't think there is anybody living who loves the outdoors as much as I do, but I think that our present Federal bureaus and laws provide adequate protection for these lands for the purposes that you and I are interested in.

Mr. ZAHNISER. The proposal is not one of adding lands, acquiring private lands, it is a proposal to provide a policy and program for areas that are already in the custody of these agencies and in the custody, basically, of the Congress of the United States.

In the East, the Federal Government does not own extensive areas except the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, and a couple of other areas. In the East, the land is largely privately owned. We heard this morning about New York State's establishment of a similar program where 2½ million acres of wilderness are preserved, and that was supported at the polls by 1,500,000 to 600,000. Whenever there are lands, we are cognizant of this same interest, but the most earnest proponents of this legislation, and since a decade ago in trying for it, are westerners. They are people who reside in the West. I have heard more earnest pleas for this program here in Phoenix than I possibly could muster in Pittsburgh or Erie or Philadelphia. The interest in preservation of wilderness is a national interest, but I think it is most intense right here. The management of these areas is not a different management. The only thing that would be added to the program would be the privilege of the Congress to review decisions that have been made, decisions one way or the other. So I think that our proposal is essentially the sort of thing that you are endorsing, Senator Goldwater.

Senator GOLDWATER. There are certain very important differences. First, I recognize that this proposal doesn't take in any lands that are not already protected by the Forest Service or Park Service or Indian Service or B.L.M., but in the bill is the authority to acquire privately owned lands.

Mr. ZAHNISER. Within those boundaries.

Senator GOLDWATER. Let me point out a situation I am in right today that illustrates the point. I have a bill to recognize Fort Bowie, to recognize it as a historic site. I thought 160 acres would take care of all the grounds that were used. Now, the suggestion has come that they take nine sections of land. Frankly, I told the De-

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partment of Interior I would withdraw it. To take nine sections under the possibility grazing will not be allowed—I assure you, it is not a feeling against you or your organization or of the intent, it is a fear that has been born properly in all of us westerners about the Federal Government, whether they are taking our rights under the land or taking our rights under running our schools. We don't trust those people back in Washington.

Mr. ZAHNISER. There is no such intention as you describe, with reference to your proposal, involved in this legislation. This legislation is concerned only with the management of a small portion of land that is already under our Federal custody.

Senator GOLDWATER. We don't have much left, that is our trouble.

Mr. ZAHNISER. I am a western Pennsylvanian. You are an Arizona man. We both are the people in Washington.

Senator GOLDWATER. And I have to assume some responsibilities, as I think you do, for the lack of trust that the rest of the people, particularly in the Rocky Mountain area, maybe we've been a little derelict in our duties. The constitutional processes, shall we say, preserving of States rights. Now, if we were a State like Texas, which is the biggest State without a glacier, if we were Texas, it showed very remarkable foresight when they became a State by not allowing any Federal land.

Mr. ZAHNISER. I hope that I never do or say anything to add to that distrust. I hope I can ally it and help you in carrying out national programs.

Senator GOLDWATER. Let's take a recess.

(Short recess taken.)

Senator GOLDWATER. Ladies and gentlemen, may we reconvene, please?

We have two people that have expressed a desire to get away, and looking at the remainder of the program, these people are all from Arizona except one, and he is—no, this gentleman is from Oregon; well, Oregon is a nice place to get back to.

Mr. John McKee of Fremont Mining Co. of Forest Grove, Oreg.

Mr. McKee. Well, he is probably upstairs.

Mrs. Ernest Miller of the Elkhorn Ranch representing the Dude Ranchers Association.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ERNEST MILLER, REPRESENTING THE DUDE RANCHERS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. MILLER. Senator Goldwater, you mentioned me as a representative of the Dude Ranchers Association which I really am as I have been in the Dude Ranchers Association since its beginning in 1925, but I am not going to go into that except this one point.

The dude ranchers in their convention last fall approved of the basic principles in which the wilderness areas have been set aside, but they are feeling a little disturbed in section 3, the article in which I think they use the term "commercial enterprises." The dude ranchers feel there is some confusion about the bill, and needs to have more study.

I am also representing the Wilderness Association of which I have been a member for some time, and also a member of the Cattle Growers' Association here in Arizona.

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My feeling about this whole matter is that what we have to do is to get together on the thing. It really isn't as bad as each group seems to feel. One of the gentlemen this afternoon, I think it was one of the mining people, who talked about our freedoms, and after all, if we would have freedom looking for minerals, we should also have freedom to travel in wilderness areas and forestry in the manner we like. We don't all want to go on motorcycles or on foot, but we all want to have freedom. Otherwise, everybody would go to opera or everybody would go to prize fights, and it would be too crowded, and I think when we go into a discussion on wilderness areas being set aside for a small number of people, it is an absurd thing. It is for the cultural development of the country as a whole. The people who have done that only a few times still feel the wilderness there is a part of their life, and the joy and spiritual advantages they have gotten from it as well as the sore backs and feet are worth a great deal to them as citizens of the United States.

Also, I would like just to mention in the matter of water, which I don't quite understand, and I have no feeling against this because we would be thrilled if we had some irrigation water, but I don't quite understand the balance or the commonsense in our country raising too much wheat which goes into storage or taking out of Arizona such quantities of cotton which is not at all sure that cotton is important to our economy. I think we've got to use a terrific amount of commonsense and have everything in balance so our spiritual life and economic lives are in balance together, because after all if 2 percent of our land is going to make our lives and our children's lives better, it seems to me we'd better live 2 percent a year less in eternity rather than take every bit of our resources, and if we are going to have nothing in the end, we'd better have it sooner and enjoy it more before it comes.

I would like to present for the record a statement on behalf of the Dude Ranchers Association.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you. The statement will printed at this point in the record.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE DUDE RANCHERS ASSOCIATION

The Dude Ranchers Association at its 33d Annual Convention held at Missoula, Mont., November 20, 21, 22, 1958, passed the following resolution, which we wish to go into the record at this hearing:

Whereas the Dude Ranchers Association believes in the basic principles upon which wilderness areas have been set aside by order of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior whereby such areas are to remain in their natural condition unspoiled by commercial development; and

Whereas one of the basic principles of the constitution of the Dude Ranchers Association is to cooperate in the preservation of the national parks and forests and the wise conservation and protection of their wildlife: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association go on record as favoring legislation to give wilderness areas legal status, but cannot endorse the present wording of the National Wilderness Preservation Act in regard to the acquisition of lands and the indefinite use of the words "commercial enterprise" in the list of prohibitions within wilderness areas.

Senator GOLDWATER. Is Mr. McKee here now? All right.

Is there a representative of the Arizona Farm Bureau present?

Mr. Morrison.

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STATEMENT OF MARVIN MORRISON, PRESIDENT, ARIZONA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. MORRISON. Senator Goldwater, I am president of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation and I will be brief.

The Arizona Farm Bureau Federation is a general farm organization consisting of 4,305 farm and ranch families. The headquarters are at 1016 North 32d Street, Phoenix, Ariz.

At the last annual meeting of our federation in November of 1958, the voting delegates adopted the following resolution:

Whereas a small, but outspoken, minority has recently advocated and urged the conversion of vast areas of the public domain (now open to multiple uses) into so-called wilderness areas devoid of roadways, sanitation or communication facilities, or fire or police protection; and

Whereas such wilderness areas, if created, would interfere with orderly programs of land and watershed management and development; and would impair present public land uses for grazing, lumbering, and mining and would prohibit the use of such lands for transportation purposes and transmission line rights-of-way; and

Whereas such wilderness areas, by reason of their inaccessibility and lack of facilities would neither be available nor suitable for recreational uses by the average vacationing American family but would be adapted only to that restricted minority whose life pattern and inclination require availability of vast areas of uninhabited and untended primeval domain for their pleasure, we recommend that—

(1) No additional areas of the public lands of the United States should be withdrawn from use by the general public through establishment of wilderness areas.

(2) In management of the people's property, first things be placed first and action be taken to attain full use of the public lands for production of water, food, timber, minerals, recreation, and other benefits which can be derived from a multiple use of such lands.

Arizona has land classified as "wilderness areas, national park areas, primitive areas, and a national wildlife refuge and range." This has enabled Arizona people to be familiar with areas so designated. Arizona Farm Bureau has had committees of land and water use for many years. These committees, composed of both farmers and cattlemen, have studied the various wilderness bills and we think it is significant that there have been no groups in our organization who voiced support of legislative proposals to create a national wilderness preservation system.

Water is our most precious commodity. At the present time a great deal of research is being conducted to discover improved methods of increasing water yield from our watersheds. It appears that proper watershed management offers great possibilities for improving the critical water situation in our State.

The mountainous areas which would probably be set aside as wilderness areas are among the highest in water yielding potential, since they are the areas of highest precipitation.

Manipulation of vegetation, which would be prohibited in designated wilderness areas, is a major phase of the watershed research program. Any measure which might jeopardize the maximum possible yield of usable water would certainly be detrimental, if not disastrous, to the future economy of Arizona.

Here in Arizona the great concentration of our population is in the nonmountainous areas, such as the Salt River Valley. Here, when the summer sun makes outdoor activities somewhat less pleasant,

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many thousands of us like to load up the family and head for the hills, for a brief 1- or 2-day respite from the heat. We like to take an improved highway into the pines, and once there to get slightly off the beaten path—but do it by car. Most of us would seldom have the time, money, or inclination to take a pack trip into the wilderness. Even so, for those who can and want to, the present wilderness is still available.

For the great majority of those who take a "quickie" trip to the mountains, access roads are more important than pack trails, camp grounds more important than nature primeval, and sanitation facilities more important than untrammeled arroyos.

We believe our Nation has sufficient acreage set aside as wilderness areas. This land is being administered by Federal agencies in a desirable manner. We believe present programs are adequate for the people in our country who appreciate and use wilderness areas. The Arizona Farm Bureau Federation opposes Senate bill 1123.

Thank you.

Senator GOLDWATER. Is Mr. McKee back? Do we have a representative from the Arizona Tax Research Association? I do not have a name down. All right, do we have a representative from the League of Arizona Cities and Towns? I don't have a name down for that.

A PARTICIPANT. They decided they would send a brief in, but would not appear.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much. Anybody has the privilege of submitting statements, if they care to.

Mr. Mark Gruber.

Mr. STONG. Mr. Gruber has filed his statement and asked that it be presented for the record.

Senator GOLDWATER. It will be printed at this point in the record.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF MARK GRUBER, PRESIDENT OF THE ARIZONA HOTEL ASSOCIATION, ON BEHALF OF THE ARIZONA HOTEL ASSOCIATION, IN OPPOSITION TO S. 1123

On behalf of the Arizona Hotel Association, I, as president of the association, urge Congress not to enact S. 1123, the wilderness bill.

The tourist business is an important part of the economy of the State. It grosses $200 million a year, and the tourist is its backbone. The tourist business is not confined to winter visitors in the desert areas. The summer tourist business is important and it is made possible by the mountains and forests of Arizona.

Areas attractive to the wilderness devotees are no less attractive to the ordinary citizen with limited time and money. If the wilderness advocates prevail, the rank and file tourists will be excluded. We understand that only 1 percent of the touring public patronizes wilderness areas. The reason is obvious—no roads. The wilderness theory is a form of snobbery: Exclude the tourist—you can't have a wilderness and the American tourist too.

The citizens of Arizona and the citizens of the other 49 States are entitled to enjoy the beauties of the forests and mountain lands of Arizona.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Bill Coxan of the Motel Association.

Mr. Frank Knight, department of mineral resources.

STATEMENT OF FRANK KNIGHT, DIRECTOR, ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Mr. KNIGHT. Senator Goldwater, ladies and gentlemen, I will do as others have done and submit a statement and make a few comments.

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I attended the hearing at Albuquerque. I sat through this one, and I have one point that has struck me particularly, and that is that all of the proponents of this bill seem to really think that the bill provides for multiple use and is confined to the present areas of wilderness. I think both of those are wrong ideas, and I would suggest that they study the bill more thoroughly.

There is a pertinent figure which I have put into the statement that hasn't been mentioned, and that is that 30½ percent of Arizona's land is publicly owned lands, federally owned lands which are withdrawn at the present. In other words, 30½ percent of all the federally owned lands are withdrawn from multiple use.

Now, my concept of multiple use is use of the same land by different people. That was so in the uranium lands, and it was important that it was so or our uranium development which is so important to us today might not have taken place.

In other words, if we had wilderness withdrawals in effect 5 years ago, our uranium development might not have been where it is today because prospecting would have been restricted.

Mr. Chairman, I have here a statement of Mr. Fred Gibbs and also Mr. Mitcham, of Tucson.

Senator GOLDWATER. We will print your prepared statement at this point in the record. The statements of Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Mitcham will follow yours.

(The statements are as follows:)

STATEMENT OF FRANK P. KNIGHT, DIRECTOR, ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

My name is Frank P. Knight, director of the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources.

The wilderness bill, S. 1123, inflexibly calls for the establishment of large, indefinite areas of inaccessibility for single purpose, wilderness use.

Arizona and the other Western States have large areas of public lands. Their importance to the raw material and tourist industries, and consequently to the economies and welfare of these States is incalculably great. It demands that wilderness areas be definitely delimited after careful study by administering agencies and the public concerned; and that the setting aside of an area then be subject to congressional approval; instead of being subject to lack of temporary congressional disapproval, as proposed in S. 1123.

Areas of wilderness should be kept intact for posterity when it is clear that such is the highest use for the land. But, the desirable uses for our public lands are many, and no areas should be set aside for single-purpose use before most careful consideration is given to all possible uses and to multiple use. One wonders if the bill's proponents have considered the possibility, if not probability, that its passage would result eventually in drastic, unwise reversal by the predominant, motorized recreationists who would resent their exclusion from such areas.

A majority of the proponents of S. 1123 apparently do not realize the importance of multiple use of public lands. Certainly many of them do not understand its application, as evidenced by the frequent testimony that the former bill provided for multiple use of the proposed wilderness system, when the only basis for so testifying was a provision that the President could authorize and regulate mining and water conservation works. Anyone who thinks that the President would issue permits and regulations for mining here and there is unfamiliar with those existing regions where mining was to be allowed subject to regulations. There never has been any mining because the regulations never appeared.

In 1955, mining gave up all of its surface rights upon future claims, and upon many claims then existing, except for the surface use necessary for mining purposes. It believes its former abuses have been largely corrected. If further regulation is needed to prevent an inconsiderate party from needless unsightly work in scenic areas, mining probably would go along with it.

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But to practically prohibit mining or prospecting in the huge areas subject to S. 1123, is unreasonable and decidedly objectionable. Proper mining, grazing, timbering, watershed, and most hunting, fishing, and other recreational uses get along pretty well. Why is the wilderness enthusiast against about all of them? And isn't his principal objection the inroads being made by the motorized recreation seekers and their servicers, who yet are not aware of the bill's proposal to exclude their motors and thus, for the most part, themselves?

Let's consider our public lands and the effect of the bill upon them.

In 11 of the Western States, federally owned lands total 366 million acres. An additional 36 million acres, almost entirely Indian lands, are federally controlled.

Thirteen million, ninety nine thousands, three hundred and seventy seven acres of the 13,920,448 acres of wilderness, wild, roadless, and primitive areas established in the 48 States and administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, are within these 11 Western States.

Therefore, 3.6 percent of the above 366 million acres of public land is already established as wilderness type area.

In addition, 22 million acres in these 11 Western States are reserved for national park areas and wildlife refuges. This is another 9.6 percent of the 366 million acres, making a total of 13.2 percent of these federally owned lands already set aside for the wilderness enthusiast. How much does he want?

Furthermore, how much should he have? In 1956, his group made less than 1 percent of a total of 53 million recreational visits to the national forests, yet 8 percent of the 180 million acres of national forests now constitutes 82 wilderness, wild, roadless, and primitive areas.

Arizona has the following acreages:

	Acres	Percent
Federally owned	32,561,685	44.8
Federal trust (Indian)	19,411,691	26.7
State owned	9,973,528	13.7
Privately owned	10,741,096	14.8
	72,688,000	100.0

Arizona's federally owned lands are as follows:

Forest and wildlife	12,908,078
Parks and historic sites	1,481,302
Military and airfields	3,543,057
Power, reclamation, flood control	1,393,474
Grazing	13,194,492
Other	41,282
Total	32,561,685

Of these federally owned lands, the following are reserved for special use:

National parks and historic sites	1,481,302
National recreation areas	1,209,901
Wildlife refuges	1,596,509
Wilderness, wild and primitive areas	710,673
Military and airfields	3,543,057
Power, reclamation, flood control	1,393,474
Total (30.5 percent of the total)	9,934,916

It would be decidedly adverse to Arizona's and the Nation's interests to allow further reservations for single-purpose use unless it were clearly and definitely established that the reservation proposed the highest use and that multiple use would be detrimental to those interests. And even then, flexibility should be provided.

Not so many years ago uranium was comparatively worthless. It could have been serious if uranium prospectors had been shut out of public lands now sought through S. 1123 for wilderness areas.

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The need to utilize lands to yield maximum benefit therefrom will become greater and greater. Most of the public lands subject to being set aside for single purpose wilderness use under S. 1123 will have higher future use. And there is no telling when that higher use might demonstrate itself in a particular area, because there is no area in Arizona that can be said to be without possibility of a mineral deposit of high value beneath the surface.

The proposal of S. 1123 to set up a National Wilderness Preservation Council, shows the single purpose thinking behind the wilderness bill. This Council would have no direct or indirect administrative jurisdiction over any unit of the proposed wilderness system. It has the earmarks of a lobbying body. Members would receive no salary but would be allowed expense of meeting attendance. The Government would put up $100,000 annually for expenses, including a secretary, and wilderness enthusiasts could make tax free contributions for promotion of wilderness areas. This Council would receive from originating agencies copies of all wilderness regulations and of wilderness reports submitted to Congress.

The U.S. Forest Service has objected to provisions for such a council, as well as to other provisions of the bill for which it has expressed a desire for greater flexibility and latitude.

Congress, in the summer of 1957, created the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and empowered it to select an Advisory Council of 25 members.

Senator Neuberger, a chief sponsor of national wilderness preservation system legislation, is a member of this Commission. Wilderness consideration is among the Commission's duties. It is logical to await the Commission's recommendations before enactment of wilderness legislation.

The wilderness bill, S. 1123, strikes at the heart of the multiple use principle. This principle is generally accepted as necessary and advisable in the administration of public lands. The bill would grant special protection to a single purpose use of large areas and would establish a precedent thereby.

There is no evidence of present need of setting aside more wilderness areas for single use. The Forest Service has said that there is no appreciable wilderness attrition. Therefore, there is little foundation for alarm or for present pressure for action. The drastic, inflexible provisions of bill S. 1123 appear ill advised.

With 30.5 percent of its federally owned lands already withdrawn, Arizona wants no further inroads upon its public lands with exclusion of mining, grazing, mass recreation, timbering or other uses vital to its present and future economy and welfare.

If after due consideration, it is decided to set aside wilderness areas restricted as provided in S. 1123 such areas should be delimited and any withdrawal of over 5,000 acres should be approved by Congress.

Arizona mining is opposed to S. 1123 for the above and other reasons.

STATEMENT OF FRED GIBBS, MINING ENGINEER, PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

I was born and raised in the northern Michigan bush on the shores of Lake Superior. I am a mining engineer and have devoted practically all of my life to exploration work in the mining industry. Because of the nature of the work, most of my time has been spent roaming the wilderness areas of our Western States, Mexico, Canada, and the tropical jungles of South America and Africa. I love the wilderness and its wildlife, and my chief hobby is hunting and fishing.

I note with considerable concern the proposed establishment of a wilderness area system as provided for in Senate bill 1123. As with the proposed establishment of any new bureau in our already overloaded system of Government bureaus, one needs to question the motives of the proponents of such legislation and the objectives sought by it. Are these objectives paramount to all others, and more desirable than all others, in endeavoring to provide for our people the ultimate in well-being and happiness? Could not these same objectives be available to the people without the establishment of a wilderness area system? The observations of a lifetime spent in the wilderness areas convince me that they could.

Consideration of the probable thinking of the proponents of this legislation leads one inevitably to the conclusion that their thoughts are motivated by

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two theories: first, that if this legislation is not passed, that natural scenic beauty here in the West is going to be destroyed; and, second, that wildlife in wilderness areas will not and cannot tolerate the presence of human beings and in consequence will disappear. These theories will not stand up to the observable and demonstrable facts in the matter. As proof of this, permit me to recite a few instances of my personal experiences.

As a kid 60 years ago in the northern Michigan bush I was greatly interested in the wildlife and I remember that sight of an occasional deer or black bear was an exciting event. These animals were not at all abundant. Now, 60 years later, as yearly trips back to the old home have shown, after much of the bush has been cut down to make way for dairy farms, and with an increase in population, the deer have increased to the point where they are a scourge to the farmers, and the bear are really a menace even in the outskirts of many of the towns. This big increase in wildlife has come about in spite of the fact that over 100,000 tourists roam the area in the summer months and almost that number of hunters invade the area from southern Michigan and the Chicago-Milwaukee area in the fall hunting season. These facts disprove the theory that wildlife and humans cannot get along together.

Another instance, in Copper Basin about 10 miles south of Prescott, Fred Schemmer operates a copper mine. Copper Basin is a brush covered, almost uninhabitated area. Schemmer's operation necessitates the operation of noisy air compressors and heavy ore-hauling trucks and calls for heavy blasting both underground and on surface. The mine crew eats lunch in the change room, and a couple of years ago a deer made a habit of coming within some 50 feet or so of the change room to feed on the food scraps thrown out by the miners. One day she failed to show up, and investigation revealed her partly eaten body about 100 feet away. She had been killed by a mountain lion. Now, according to theory, that deer and that lion should have been frightened completely away from the area by the heavy blasting and noisy engines. But they weren't. I have watched the same sort of thing with quail. At the Hackberry Mine near Mayer which I once operated, they came in by the hundreds to drink water pumped from the mine and to eat food scraps thrown out by the miners. They were not there prior to the initiation of mining, and they disappeared when the operation ceased.

Here in Prescott I live almost in the center of the town and for years have tried to raise a small piece of lawn, but the inroads of rabbits and skunks have practically nullified my efforts. On moonlight nights my wife and I stand in the living room window and watch them work, and turning on of the outside lights doesn't disturb them a bit. And the neighbors all around have numerous dogs. Wildlife does tolerate man, and even thrives in his presence.

I could cite numerous other of my experiences proving this same point, as I am sure thousands of other people can here in the West. I am always amused, when showing eastern friends our Arizona scenery, by the inevitable question, "But where are these range cattle that we hear so much about, we haven't seen any." Of course they haven't, but according to theory the raising of cattle messes up the scenery.

Now, to turn to what is perhaps a more serious phase of this question and one which points up the business of the most good to the most people, I would like to cite the classic example provided by the exploitation of uranium deposits on the Colorado plateau. That wild and beautiful area certainly fills to the ultimate the definition of the type of country that would be included in any wilderness area system. Imagine what our position would be today, if, under some such legislation as S. 1123, the plateau had been withdrawn from mineral entry some 10 or 12 years ago. No one can question but what under those circumstances, and even with special provisions in the law, the discovery and exploitation of uranium on the plateau would have been delayed to the point where we would now be sitting ducks for Mr. Khrushchev. Who among us is foolish enough to believe that he wouldn't have taken advantage of the situation? We wouldn't now be worrying about the preservation of wildlife because we wouldn't be around to worry about anything.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the people in the East and Midwest who are now in favor of this legislation should be given the honest facts and not a lot of silly theories. I feel that the proposed legislation is not only completely unnecessary, but is actually dangerous to our future welfare.

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STATEMENT OF THOMAS W. MITCHAM, GEOLOGIST AND MINING ENGINEER, TUCSON, ARIZ.

I wish to plead that S. 1123 be firmly rejected. The bill is not only contrary to the interests of the mineral industry but also to our national economy and even to national security.

Most of my career, beginning in the late 1930's has been devoted to mining exploration. I have done this specialized type of work for major mining companies, for small organizations, and for Government agencies. From observation and experience, I know that geologists can predict approximate locations of future discoveries. I also know that we are quite limited in this ability, serving only to reduce risk. Major discoveries often are made to the surprise of everyone, in some cases including the ones making the discovery.

Thus, every acre of our public lands may have at least some potential for some mineral, even where our present wisdom (?) might indicate otherwise. Every acre is hunting ground. Numerous teams of exploration geologists from the mineral industries, numerous individual geologists, and thousands of prospectors are continually hunting.

Our discovery rate during this decade, perhaps as fabulous as that for any decade in our history, documents the results of these efforts. A new billion dollar (plus) mining district at Grants, N. Mex., which changes our domestic uranium situation from one of critical shortage to one of excess; the major new Aneth oilfield on the Utah-Arizona line; major new copper discoveries on the outskirts of Tucson, Ariz.—to name only some of the most outstanding ones in the Southwest alone—these are examples of new discoveries during the last 10 years.

These discoveries are obviously of critical importance in many respects. Yet any one of them or perhaps several of them could have been prevented by poorly advised public land withdrawals. With the reward incentive removed, exploration fervor and activity on withdrawn areas are reduced to almost zero. Special provisions in S. 1123 to allow prospecting in specific areas on application (and approval) will not correct the situation; in effect, the incentive is removed.

Public lands should be withdrawn from mineral entry only when critical economic factors demand such action. While I share the feelings of wilderness enthusiasts, I know that our national interests will be harmed by provisions of the proposed bill. Our national parks provide a last stronghold of wilderness when needed. For the present and for a century ahead, the West provides wilderness unlimited outside the national parks under present laws. This, also, I know as a wilderness prospecting enthusiast.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Glenn Taylor.

STATEMENT OF GLENN TAYLOR, NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Mr. TAYLOR. I just wanted to stand up and be counted with those who are in favor of the basic principles of this bill. I think our problem is to hang on to what we have. I think we have seen very heavy pressure on the Mount Baldy area, and in the next few years—and I just wanted to stand up and be counted.

Senator GOLDWATER. He represents the National Rifle Association.

Mr. TAYLOR. I was just appearing as an individual.

Senator GOLDWATER. It was a pleasure to have you, Glenn.

I have no name here for the Magma Copper Co. Anybody from that organization?

Likewise, I have no name from the Miami Copper Co.

Mr. TAYLOR. They combined their statements with Mr. Morris and Mr. Neal.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you.

Mr. Jack Neal of Globe.

Mr. TAYLOR. That was included in the Globe Chamber of Commerce.

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Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Pullen.

A PARTICIPANT. He couldn't be here.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Al Brown, Arizona Automobile Association.

Mr. STONG. Al Brown has filed a statement.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Douglas, Arizona farmer.

Has Mr. McKee come back? Mr. McKee, I thought you had gone to Oregon. We were going to regret your leaving. A pleasure to have you down here with us.

STATEMENT OF JOHN P. McKEE, CHIEF GEOLOGIST, FREMONT MINING CO.

Mr. McKEE. Thank you Senator.

Senator GOLDWATER. You represent the Fremont Mining Co.?

Mr. McKEE. Yes, sir, I am representing the Fremont Mining Co. I am their chief geologist, and I might add, I was urged to attend this hearing by Phil Hollsworth who is the commissioner of mines for the State of Alaska.

My name is John P. McKee and I reside in Forest Grove, Oreg. I have been in mineral exploration for 20 years, beginning as a prospector in Alaska in the thirties and at present as chief geologist for the Fremont Mining Co. of Duluth, Minn. The Fremont Co. is a partnership of businessmen formed to search for new deposits of valuable minerals. Today I speak not only for my company, but also for the individual prospector, the small companies, and for the larger firms who prospect for, and develop, this Nation's raw materials.

For the past 5 years, with Fremont and an earlier related company, we have been active in the mountainous coastal regions of Alaska and British Columbia and in a number of localities in the continental United States. In 1959 we again plan to work in Alaska, using boat, airplane, and helicopter to penetrate into previously unexplored territory with technically trained and suitably equipped men, in wild and primitive areas where the mineral potential has still to be determined.

We hear a great deal these days about the vast untapped mineral resources of Alaska. If the Nation as a whole, and the economy of our 49th State in particular, is to benefit from the development and operation of mines and oil fields yet to be found within its boundaries, it is mandatory that the potential resources do not remain forever untapped. The oil industry has recently made valuable finds in Alaska which may become extremely important to the State and National economies. The development of these fields and the quest for new ones is dependent upon lands being open to search rather than withdrawn for single use wilderness purposes. For metallic minerals such as copper, lead, zinc, nickel, etc., the promise is certainly there, but workable deposits of these important minerals are as yet largely undiscovered.

Exploration for metallic minerals, as well as the other varieties is a highly speculative and long-term endeavor. It is also one of many vital steps in supplying our industrial economy with its ever-increasing demands for raw materials. If large land areas of unknown mineral potential are withdrawn from mineral entry, or if the present system of mineral entry becomes unnecessarily encumbered by restric-

tive new legislation, our Nation's industries can then turn increasingly to foreign sources for the metals needed to maintain productivity.

The sparse population of Alaska and the vastness of its wild public domain make this new State a peculiarly susceptible target for large-scale land withdrawals for restricted purpose use by the controlling Federal departments. A recent case in point is the May 9, 1958, withdrawal of 1,820,000 acres to establish the Kodiak Wildlife Refuge to protect bears. Prospecting and mining rights were simultaneously withdrawn. This refuge, the equivalent of 70 by 40 square miles in area, will now remain unexplored and undeveloped.

In one of our Eastern States the preservation of a State wilderness park area is preventing the evaluation of a mineral deposit that could in all probability be a producing mine today were it not for the park restriction. The region is depressed economically, is sparsely populated, and could most certainly stand to have a mine payroll and its attendant benefits. Oddly enough, this deposit is situated just far enough from existing roads so that only a few deer hunters ever pass that way, and that quite briefly.

It has been my experience that mineral prospecting in remote and wild areas does not harm the wilderness value of the country. Indeed, it is often difficult to relocate the faint traces of your own former activity when you are expressly searching for them.

Concerning the mines themselves, they are few and far between and the areal extent of even a large mine is insignificant in terms of acres, valuable in terms of productivity, and unique in nature. They would be purely local, and widely dispersed centers of human activity in the enormous wilderness of Alaska.

I have personally flown by helicopter and airplane through so many thousands of square miles of true wilderness in Alaska and British Columbia that I can say with some feeling that the sight of any sign of human activity, even an abandoned trapper's shack, can be an exciting event.

To welcome the State of Alaska into the country by arbitrarily withdrawing its potential livelihood, prohibiting the multiple use of its greatest resource, the land, deterring the influx of capital, would seem a cardinal blow to its development and ambitions as a State.

The Territorial Department of Mines of Alaska has been vigorous and outspoken in opposing the broad, all-inclusive powers of land withdrawal and implicit powers of halting or harassing mineral entry that are contained in S. 1123. We most emphatically endorse the stand taken by them in these specific matters.

In conclusion, we believe most strongly that passage of S. 1123 in its present form would create restrictions harmful to the business of prospecting and mining: that such restrictions are crippling to the economy in peacetime, could be disastrous in war. I believe that this is particularly true when applied to the new State of Alaska, where commercial development is so sorely needed, and the potential so great.

Thank you.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much for being with us.

We have Mr. Melvin Crosby of Springerville; is Mr. Crosby here? Mr. Crosby is chairman of the Apache Soil Conservation District.

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STATEMENT OF MELVIN CROSBY, CHAIRMAN, APACHE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Mr. CROSBY. Senator Goldwater, I think that my statement is filed, and I don't know as I would care to take any more time to say I feel there has been quite a repetition of the thoughts that I had, but I do feel very strongly to urge you to oppose this in every way possible.

Thank you.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much.

F. W. Greenwald in the room? Mr. Greenwald is president of the Maricopa Sportsmen's Council.

STATEMENT OF F. W. GREENWALD, PRESIDENT, MARICOPA SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL

Mr. GREENWALD. I am F. W. Greenwald, president of the Sportsmen's Council, which has 16 clubs and over 2,000 members and their families. If I might take 2 or 3 additional minutes, Senator, I would like to comment and implement.

You mentioned your home and the jeeps that plowed it up. The Senator's home is up on the hill, and I can assure you he has some real gentlemen there because all he would have to do is throw one beer can out and it would land in my backyard. Each morning I sit at the breakfast table and look up at the Senator, and I hope I will be able to always look up to the Senator.

There is a wash that separates us, and each of the last two seasons I have stopped a number of hunters, both shotgun and rifle, and it might well be that I have stopped someone from shooting out a window of your lovely home. I mention this because the Sportsmen's Club of this State are the ones that fought for hunters' safety legislation, and we were almost alone in this fight. The cattlegrowers and others interested were invited to participate. We had five or six meetings. The cattlemen only sent a representative on one occasion. We are still fighting for it, and a good many of our clubs have standing rewards for reporting acts of vandalism on the part of hunters and fishermen.

Your statement that a test should be made before they should be allowed to go into the field—we have tests today for drivers of automobiles, but it is very unsatisfactory as witnessed by the increasing death rate on our highways.

Education is the only solution to this particular problem, and this we are trying to do as an organized group. One of the things that we are doing is called Operation Cleanup in this State and the Maricopa Sportsmen's Council has literally taken thousands of beer cans, whisky bottles, and so forth off the highways and out of the lakes in this State.

Just a couple of weeks ago, when another fellow and I had a boatload of beer cans and somebody was yelling from the shore, I said, "Who is it over there?" and he said, "I think it is Vic Corbell or one of those boys." And I said, "What is he hollering about?" and he said, "I think he is yelling dump the water back in the lake." And I hope the chamber of commerce man from Glendale is here because we have cleaned up in many areas.

Now, I beg of the Senator to modify his statement that the advocates of this bill are cluttering up the countryside, and I will send him documentary evidence this is not so, and hope that he enters it into the record.

Senator GOLDWATER. The statement that I made about cluttering up the countryside pertained to Idaho and not to Arizona. I know of the work your organization has been doing to put better forest or outdoor manners into the people, but I have seen areas that were virgin areas 10 years ago opened up by one trail, and they are literally cluttered up with beer cans and whisky bottles.

I am very happy with the situations around this State. I think we are getting someplace by cleaning up our forests. Even those people who come down and barbecue steaks on the back of our property. My reference was to the areas in Idaho, and if we only had the time, I would take you up there.

Mr. GREENWALD. Thanks for your recognition that we are getting someplace. It seems we have a long fight in this State in this respect.

Senator GOLDWATER. This matter of a test, I would apply not only to prospective campers, but certainly prospective purchasers of guns. I would like to see a course established where a man has to take a gun and strip it and go through a fence and through the brush. We have some 70,000 hunters in this State, and when I was a kid a hunter was hard to find. You and I know people that go camping that look on the forest as their backyard and they clutter up the outdoors as their own backyard. I would like to see education in this. If we are going to preserve the outdoors, it is going to be individual groups, not the Federal Government.

Mr. GREENWALD. We have in our Hunters' Safety Code, it isn't mandatory, but it could be, those between the ages of 10 and 12, they must pass this course, which in itself is a test. The law is there if the game and fish commission want to implement it to require such a course for each new licensed person and I think the day is rapidly coming when that will be necessary.

I would just like to cite an incident of about nine of our members hiking into Thunder River. You no longer can take a horse into Thunder River. The first day in Thunder River was spent cleaning up garbage and the next 2 days we were able to enjoy the area.

The members of the Maricopa Sportsmen's Council wholeheartedly endorse the National Wilderness Preservation Act. The patience and statesmanship of the sponsors is to be commended, but the time for action is at hand. The wilderness areas of our Nation must be protected now, not tomorrow, for tomorrow they will disappear.

The opponents of this measure constantly stress that development of these areas will be curtailed. Their sole interest is in the monetary gain that might be wrung from the last standing ground of Mother Nature. Our Creator has been replaced by the dollar sign.

What is needed is legislation that thinks of the people, that fulfills a spiritual need that cannot be bought, bribed, or stolen. This the wilderness bill will do in setting aside about 2 percent of America as a sanctuary just like the first Americans found it.

It is unnecessary and it would be redundant to repeat all the attributes of this legislation or to answer its critics. The committee in its many hearings has well covered that ground.

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Here in Arizona the same old arguments have been brought out against this bill as have been espoused in other sections of the country. Permit me, in the cause of accuracy, to place before you some facts that answer these arguments and prove that this bill will not be detrimental to the economy or development of this State:

(1) Arizona wilderness areas include 7,134,292 acres which is less than 10 percent of the total area of the State. Out of Arizona's total of 113,900 square miles, only 11,147 would be preserved as wilderness under this measure.

(2) Six of the areas in Arizona to be given protection by this bill are already in the national park system and not available for any commercial use. Of the other areas, nine are all within national forests and have for a long time been set aside by the Forest Service for special protection. The wilderness bill would require further studies of four of these areas before they become permanent units of the wilderness system. Two of the areas are game ranges protected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and six are on Indian lands which are not likely to be included in a wilderness system and then only if the Indians so decide.

(3) Not one single blade of grass now being utilized by Arizona stockmen will be denied them upon the passage of this act.

(4) No areas now open to lumbering in Arizona are affected.

(5) A special provision in the bill safeguards State water laws and the bill has been amended to provide that water reservoir construction can be built. This clause is greatly appreciated by those of us in the Southwest where water is so precious.

One minor change that might be suggested in S. 1123, page 11(f), line 14 after the word hearing, is to insert: (in the vicinity of the area affected).

In closing and on behalf of all of the membership of the affiliated organizations I represent, and I daresay the sportsmen of Maricopa County and the State of Arizona, we thank you in being permitted to testify here today. It was truly a great vestige of democracy to be able to do so.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you, Mr. Greenwald, and I want to again reiterate what I have said in the past many times that I don't think there is a great deal of difference in the ultimate purpose of this legislation. I think it is only a matter of how we go about it, and my own personal feeling is we have the machinery today to do it. I don't want to see any more Federal agencies created. That is where we differ.

Mr. Elliot Barker of Santa Fe.

Mr. BARKER. Mr. Chairman, I am representing two organizations with instructions from three others to speak for them. I would like to file the statement of New Mexico Wildlife and Conservation Association without reading it.

Senator GOLDWATER. The statements you file will follow your oral presentation.

Mr. BARKER. I would like to read my own statement which may run over the allotted time, and then file the other two.

Senator GOLDWATER. You may do that.

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STATEMENT OF ELLIOT BARKER, SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Mr. BARKER. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I consider it a great privilege to be able to testify in behalf of Senate bill 1123.

The wilderness preservation bill, S. 1123, is one with which all the people—North, South, East, and West—are concerned. In evaluating testimony on the bill it seems to me two dominant items should be kept clearly in mind. First, that the national forests, national parks, wildlife refuges, etc., are, in fact, public property. They belong to all the people. Whatever uses are made of them by private or commercial interests is not a right, but a granted privilege supposed to be compatible with the public's best interests. Second, what are the ulterior motives of the organized commercial interests that are so vigorously opposing the bill? Might it not be a case of wanting to maintain the status quo so that despoiling the few remaining wilderness areas through commercialization will be greatly facilitated?

Recent hearings on S. 4028 served well to bring out the need for wilderness preservation legislation. Not only is this true of testimony favoring the bill, but even more so of the testimony opposing it. The fact that highly organized private commercial interests—stockmen, lumbermen, miners, gas and oil men, dam and road builders—are opposing it is certainly suggestive of what will happen to the wilderness areas if they are not given legislative protection.

The national forest wilderness system, which has been the principal target of the opposition, is comprised of some 80 units of wilderness, wild and primitive areas embracing about 14 million acres. That is only 8 percent of the total national forest area and is not excessive. But it should be remembered that it is the very last 8 percent not now open to commercialization by those interests under Forest Service regulation. Surely, we can afford to reserve 8 percent for educational, scientific, recreational, scenic, conservation, and watershed purposes in primeval condition for use and enjoyment of present and future generations as wilderness. When I was a kid if I presumed to help myself to the last bit of food on a platter, my mother would say, "You are greedy."

I would like to clear up a few items upon which there seems to be widespread misunderstanding due to grossly erroneous information that has been broadcast by some opponents of the bill.

(1) It has often been stated that the bill will prohibit all grazing of livestock on national forest wilderness areas. That is not so. Instead S. 1123 specifically provides that grazing may be continued where such practices have already been established.

(2) Testimony on S. 4028 at Albuquerque was to the effect that all control of predatory animals would be prohibited thus making an undesirable breeding place for such animals from which to spread and depredate on livestock. Neither S. 4028 nor S. 1123 says anything to that effect at all. Predators are not mentioned. Control of predators will not be prohibited any more than hunting and fishing will be.

(3) It is charged that passage of the wilderness preservation bill will add vast areas of National Forest lands to the wilderness system. That is not so either. Its passage will not add one single acre of land to the existing systems. It will make it far more difficult to add new lands or create new wilderness acreas than it is

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now, and the same is true of eliminating parts of all of wilderness areas from the system.

(4) It is constantly alleged that wilderness areas are used by only a very few people. A New Mexico legislator stated in a public meeting that only 3,600 persons used all of the 80 odd wilderness areas last year. Such statements are preposterous. Many, many people use them. There were over 5,000 persons used the Pecos wilderness in New Mexico last year. I personally saw over 200 riders and hikers on the Bridger wilderness area in Wyoming during a 12-day trip, and have had similar experiences on several other areas.

(5) Some people testified in previous hearings that wilderness areas are for a few very rich people only, and that others cannot afford to use them. Such allegations are completely without any basis of facts. Wilderness trips of varying types are among the cheapest vacations one can take. Drive to road's end and hike in for a day and it costs nothing. Backpack, as many do, for a few days to a week, and $1 to $1.50 for food will cover the cost. Three or more hikers with horse-transported camping outfit will run from $3 to $4 each per day. A horseback pack trip without service crew costs about $8 per day, and with horse wrangler perhaps $10. One can't stay at a hotel and twiddle his thumbs for that. The deluxe, American Forestry Association-sponsored wilderness trail rides cost only $18 to $20 per day. The outfitter furnishes everything, except bedrolls—horses, saddles, tents, wranglers, packers, good food, cooks, etc., and the association furnishes a doctor and a representative to supervise the 12-day trips. Try to get by on that at Sun Valley, Palm Beach, Las Vegas, or Miami. My hotel bill was more than that in New York recently.

I wish to make it clear that this statement is my own, and does not pretend to represent any organization. Although I am a member of several organizations who strongly favor the wilderness bill, they are competent to speak for themselves. My background, however, does enable me to speak on this subject from a diversity of viewpoints. Ranch-raised, I then served 10 years in the U.S. Forest Service as ranger and forest supervisor. I resigned and ranched for 11 years, summering my cattle on the Pecos wilderness area. Next I had charge of wildlife and predatory animal control on a 360,000-acre ranch and game preserve.

From 1931 to 1953 I was State game warden of New Mexico (head of department of game and fish). I retired in 1953 but remained active in the field of conservation and outdoor recreation. I have ridden horseback thousands of miles in wilderness areas, and camped in them hundreds of times. From May to November 1958 I straddled a horse over 500 miles of wilderness trails and slept in my bedroll 45 nights. I might add to my accomplishments of things that I have been called, today was the first time I was ever called an "immature dreamer" who is sponsoring the wilderness bill. I have sponsored it from the very beginning, starting about 20 years ago, but I have never been called an "immature dreamer" or "thinker" until today.

It has been my privilege to be the American Forestry Association's representative on ten 12-day wilderness trail rides in five different States, and have been on five other rides sponsored by the association. Thus I have been in close contact with some 300 of these wilderness

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trail riders. They are of all ages, from all over the country, of all walks of life and financial status. There are schoolteachers, nurses, pilots, retired military men, technicians, a doctor from Switzerland, newsmen, secretaries, typists, scientists, chemists, doctors, businessmen, Girl Scout directors, students, farmers, housewives, filling station operators, engineers and, believe it or not, lumbermen and ranchers. Most of these types of people certainly are not in the rich or even well-to-do class. Yet they regularly go on these wilderness trail ride trips to get away from the hubbub, stresses and tensions of modern life and enjoy a vacation in the midst of scenic grandeur remote from clanking noises, glaring lights and the smell of gasoline.

Over 3,600 persons have participated in these American Forestry Association sponsored trail rides. The miles they have traveled placed end to end would reach the moon and back, or gird the earth at the equator 20 times. Yet these rides constitute only a tiny fraction of the use made of wilderness areas for a high class, distinctive type of recreation. There are many times more privately outfitted trips, to say nothing of the thousands of hikers, backpackers, and horseback riders who go into wilderness areas on their own to vacation, hunt and fish under primeval conditions.

One of the greatest necessities for maintaining a wilderness system is for the educational and recreational benefits of our young people—Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4–H clubs, school groups, family groups and many others. Such a trip is a real highlight in their young lives. It does them a world of good to see what a piece of God's great country looks like in its pristine beauty unspoiled by man. My observation, in more than a half century of experience, is that nothing does young folks as much good as a pack-in camp trip into a wilderness area. Young folks who do that sort of thing do not get into trouble. I know a grandmother who several times each summer takes her four grandchildren. and often others on horseback rides deep into the Pecos wilderness. If more people would do that sort of thing they could stop griping so much about juvenile delinquency. Yet some would deprive our youth of that God-given, inspiring, educational privilege. I am convinced that unless the wilderness system is perpetuated by act of Congress it will gradually be destroyed.

Without legislative sanction, pressures will be exerted first here, then there, to reduce sizes, cut off a corner, build a road, cut a block of timber, establish summer homes, and so forth, and erode the system away until nothing is left. There is a report just out by an organization called the New Mexico Land Resources Association which says that 65 percent of New Mexico national forests is nontimber producing, and recommends such areas (except interstate stream watersheds of high value) be eliminated, turned over to the State and sold. Watershed values, except on interstate streams, is disregarded. If they would do that to the national forests, which the public cherishes so much, what wouldn't they do to the wilderness areas? I strongly suspect the tail would go with the hide.

The great bulk of the national forest wilderness areas are in alpine country of extremely high value for watershed purposes. If there were no other reasons, that alone would justify keeping them in their primeval condition for maximum water benefits considering permanence, stability, and quality of waterflow. Remember, dam building

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and mining are provided for where the overall public benefit is paramount.

There is much more to say, but I will conclude with this little poem. The "Arizona Highways" thought well enough of it to pay me a considerable price for it.

PERCEPTION LOST

His eyes are dim who cannot see a mountain's purple majesty.
His ears are deaf who cannot hear love songs of birds in spring of year.
His feel is numb who never seeks a mountain breeze to cool his cheeks.
His soul is dead who gets no thrills from rocks and woods and templed hills.
He who no wilderness has trod has missed a chance to walk with God.

Thank you.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much.

Mr. BARKER. Mr. Secretary, I have here three telegrams, one from New Mexico Council of Izaak Walton League; one from the Espanola Valley Chapter of the Izaak Walton League; and one from the Los Alamos Chapter of the Izaak Walton League in which they have asked me to speak for them.

I have spoken and if you will attach this to my report, thank you. We also have the statement of the Pueblo Chamber of Commerce.

Senator GOLDWATER. They will all be printed.

(The statements and telegrams follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE NEW MEXICO WILDLIFE AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

This association representing the organized sportsmen of New Mexico made certain recommendations for improvement of S. 4028. We are happy to note that most of them have been incorporated in the new bill S. 1123.

Almost without exception the membership of the New Mexico W.C.A. is highly favorable to wilderness preservation. We believe wilderness preservation should be an established policy of this country backed by legislative sanction. We do not believe that a mere administrative policy gives either the present, or much less, future generations the proper insurance for perpetuation of a national forest wilderness system. It would be a national disgrace to fail to preserve an adequate system of wilderness areas for the future.

As to the Wilderness Preservation Council provided for in the bill, we feel that in a purely advisory capacity without administrative authority it can be of valuable service in the collection and publication of wilderness information. On the other hand, the Council is not necessary to a good wilderness bill. The imperative thing is that there be set up an adequate wilderness system to meet the needs of present and future generations for educational, scientific, conservation, recreational and scenic uses. The need for such areas for educational and recreational use and enjoyment of boys and girls cannot be overemphasized, and let us not forget that boys and girls are our responsibility. Wilderness use by them will cut down the much griped about juvenile delinquency.

We note with satisfaction that S. 1123 gives legislative sanction to the well thought out multiple use principle in administration of the national forest resources. We do not see how anyone can disagree with that section of the bill. It seems a bit difficult for some to understand that wilderness is one of the natural resources of the national forests just the same as grazing, timber, mining, recreation, wildlife, etc. But it really is, and an important one at that.

The fortunate part of it is that wilderness preservation does not mean that all other uses will be excluded. As a matter of fact the great bulk of existing wilderness areas in the national forest system are in high country where precipitation is relatively great and hence are of high value for watershed purposes. There can be no doubt that in the long run, all things being considered, primeval watersheds are the most efficient. Any one doubting that has only to look at what has happened in the Middle East, China, etc. to be convinced.

So in setting up the wilderness system we are also preserving a very important watershed system. The two go hand in hand. Then there are other uses also of high value—recreational, wildlife, educational, scientific, scenic and

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even some conservative grazing of livestock for which the bill provides. Many of our members have diligently studied the wilderness preservation proposal and we cannot see where and how any one would be injured. It adds no new area, and it takes away no privilege presently available to anyone, except possibly mining. But even there the bill specifically provides for mining and dam building where the public interest is dominant.

Many have said that wilderness areas are for only a very few rich people. Nothing could be further from the facts. A very great many people use the wilderness areas and they are mostly not rich folks either.

We are strongly convinced that wilderness preservation is in the best interests of the public generally.

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *April 1, 1959.*

ELLIOTT S. BARKER,
Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR MR. BARKER: The Los Alamos Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America and other sportsmen's and conservation organizations here in Los Alamos authorize you to speak for us at the hearing of wilderness bill. We are behind you all the way.

Sincerely,

MILTON E. BAILEY, *President, Los Alamos Chapter.*

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *April 1, 1959.*

ELLIOTT S. BARKER,
Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz.:

Espanola Valley Chapter, IWLA, authorizes you to speak on our behalf in favor of the wilderness bill.

W. E. COURTNEY, *President.*
A. R. VIGIL, *Secretary.*

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *April 2, 1959.*

ELLIOTT S. BARKER,
Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz.:

New Mexico Council of the IWLA authorizes you to speak in favor of wilderness bill for us.

A. D. VAN VESSEN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF CHARLES L. THOMSON, MANAGER, PUEBLO, COLO., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

My name is Charles L. Thomson, and I appear here today in Phoenix, Ariz., in the capacity of president of the Mountain States Association, and as manager of the Pueblo, Colo., Chamber of Commerce, 211 West Fifth Street, Pueblo, Colo. The Mountain States Association represents the majority of the chambers of commerce in the eight Mountain States. It is a volunteer organization, and chambers of commerce join at their own desire. The association was established in 1936 by a number of chambers of commerce who desired that the Mountain States area should have a stronger and more unified voice in legislative matters before the Congress of the United States. It was felt then, and the feeling still exists, that due to the distance between the Mountain States and Washington, D.C., and the lack of population in our area, the Mountain States area does not have the opportunity to express itself as vocally as do more populated areas in the East, Midwest, and South.

I am here today to speak in opposition to the wilderness bill, S. 1123. My testimony will be very brief, since representatives of the Mountain States Association have testified previously in opposition to this bill. We had representatives in attendance at the hearings held in Salt Lake City and San Francisco, and have made our stand known collectively and individually in letters to the Congressmen and Senators from the Mountain States area.

It is our feeling that the legislation now being considered would only complicate the management of the wilderness or primitive Government controlled areas in the Mountain States area. In other words, we feel that the U.S. Forest

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Service, a department of the Department of Agriculture, has the authority and is doing a marvelous job in managing and controlling the primitive or wilderness areas in the eight Mountain States. It would seem to us false economy that a second agency should be now established, over and above the U.S. Forest Service, to supposedly manage the areas which the U.S. Forest Service now manages so very effectively. Further, we feel that the legislation now being considered is not realistic as it effects the Mountain States area. We grant that there might be certain areas in the more densely populated East that may require stringent rules and regulations, but this certainly does not apply in the Rocky Mountain West. We feel that this legislation is too broad to be applicable in this instance and we feel it will tend to deteriorate the good work already established by the U.S. Forest Service.

We do therefore respectfully and sincerely request that the members of this committee recommend that this legislation not be approved by the Members of Congress of the United States. We feel that strengthening of the Forest Service department is a much better and more economical approach to the entire matter.

We do thank you for this opportunity to appear before the Congress of the United States and we earnestly solicit your support of our request.

(Mr. Barker subsequently transmitted the following letter which was ordered to be printed in the record:)

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *April 20, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: At the hearing on the wilderness preservation bill, S. 1123, held in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 2, 1959, a member of the New Mexico Legislature submitted for the record a copy of House Joint Memorial No. 3, memorializing the Congress of the United States to decline passage of this bill. This memorial deserves especial notice because of its inconsistencies, absurdity, and because it is an affront to the intelligence of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the public.

For the sake of brevity the memorial's seven unsound "whereases" will be bypassed and only the conclusions will be listed. These I shall number and quote verbatim and comment on each before going on to the next one. The memorial states:

"Whereas the legislature and the responsible officials of the State of New Mexico recognize—

"1. That the social and economic welfare of the State of New Mexico is best served by the present uses allowed of federally controlled lands."

Comment: That is fine, and those favoring the bill agree. There are presently eight areas included in the wilderness system in New Mexico, present uses of which are restricted to wilderness purposes. The two in national parks and monuments, embracing 195,983 acres, are not subject to any kind of commercialization anyway and their principal scenic attractions are already accessible by motorized equipment.

The six wild, wilderness, and primitive areas in the national forest system embrace 942,728 acres, or 1.2 percent of the State's area and 11 percent of the State's national forest area, reserved for recreational, scenic, educational, scientific, and primeval watershed conservation, where roads, permanent habitation, commercialization, etc. (other than grazing of livestock) are prohibited. That is the way it is now and House Joint Memorial No. 3 approves of the present uses allowed.

"2. That New Mexico has an abundance of scenic wonders to which access would be deprived by the proposed legislation."

Comment: Passage of S. 1123 would in no way change the present accessibility or inaccessibility of "scenic wonders" or any other area. The wilderness bill would not change the existing system in any way. Its purpose is simply to guarantee perpetuation of the present system and replace the insecure administration under orders of the Secretary of Agriculture with the security and stability of law.

"3. That the proposed legislation is burdensome and expensive to administer and will cause great inconvenience and financial hardship to the people of New Mexico."

Comment: The present uses allowed of the wilderness system are, obviously, not considered burdensome by the legislature; otherwise it would not have

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stated its approval of them (see item 1 above). How can the proposed legislation be considered burdensome? It takes nothing away that anyone now has. It deprives no one of any privilege that he now enjoys.

As to being expensive as well as burdensome, it is true that the wilderness preservation bill would appropriate $100,000 for a Wilderness Preservation Council to collect and disseminate information, etc., for the entire national wilderness system. The Council would act in an advisory capacity and would have no administrative authority over any area or agency. Now let's see how burdensome and how much financial hardship an appropriation of $100,000 would be on the people of New Mexico and the rest of the United States. On a per capita basis a $100,000 appropriation would be only six one-hundredths of 1 cent for each person. In terms of a nickel-an-hour parking meter on the amount of this assessment one could park for less than a minute. How utterly ridiculous for a legislature to tell Congress that such an appropriation would be burdensome and cause financial hardship to the people of New Mexico.

"4. That the proposed legislation unduly restricts the use of federally controlled lands, and encroaches upon the water rights of New Mexico."

Comment: S. 1123 does not add any restrictions to those presently in effect. It adds not 1 acre to the national forest system. It specifically states that grazing of livestock, where such practices are already established, may be continued. As to alleged encroachment on State's water rights, section 3C(5) states, "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." In other words, the question of water rights remain exactly as they are now.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use such methods as he deems necessary to control insects and diseases in the national forest wilderness system. The bill also provides that the President may authorize mining and dam building, with necessary access roads, where the public interest will be best served thereby. Surely the legislature would not advocate mining, dam and road building unless the public interest is paramount. Or would it?

In conclusion I must say that the reasons stated for opposing the wilderness preservation bill are inconsistent with facts and are entirely without foundation in reality. If there were any better reasons surely they would have been presented. Therefore, one is forced reluctantly to suggest that the committee consider whether or not it might simply be that the organized commercial interests who piloted this memorial through the legislature realize that the stabilizing effect of S. 1123, will make it more difficult than under the present administrative setup to invade and commercialize the last 11 percent of New Mexico's national forests for their own selfish ends.

Surely we should, and can afford to, save a few areas in their primeval state, as God made them, for use and enjoyment of present and future generations as wilderness at a per capita cost of six one-hundredths of a cent per year.

Respectfully yours,

ELLIOTT S. BARKER.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Don Clauser. You are representing Santa Fe and Albuquerque Wildlife and Conservation Associations?

Mr. CLAUSER. Yes. I am going to file the Albuquerque one without reading it, and I have a short statement I would like to read.

Senator GOLDWATER. You go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF THE SANTA FE, N. MEX., WILDLIFE AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. CLAUSER. Senator Goldwater and members of the hearing, this statement is made on behalf of the Santa Fe, N. Mex., Wildlife and Conservation Association, representing some 400 members. Living adjacent to a fine wilderness area, our members are very familiar with wilderness areas and how very much they mean to the public. Many of our members, perhaps most of them, use the Pecos wilderness area for camp trips, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting and fishing. For a satisfying vacation, where one can relax and refresh his mind

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and restore his soul, there is nothing that can compare with a camping trip into the primeval wilderness.

Contrary to what some have testified in previous hearings, it can be a cheap vacation, too. Far more of the average working people regularly use the wilderness than do rich people. Also contrary to much previous testimony, there are just lots of people who use wilderness areas. More and more they are getting to be favorite places to take young folks on camping trips. And believe me, if you want to see a group of youngsters thrill with genuine enjoyment, just take them on a pack-in trip into a wilderness. For both young old and young they serve a high educational purpose. The majesty of the primeval wilderness is thrilling and inspiring. It would be nothing short of a national disaster to risk losing the wilderness system. It is the last 8 percent of the national forests not open to road building and commercialization incompatible with wilderness.

All, we believe, will agree with the multiple-use policy developed by the Forest Service through the years. It is gratifying to note that the wilderness preservation bill, S. 1123, appropriately gives firm sanction to multiple use of national forest resources. It is a timely action. Wilderness is definitely one of national forest resources, just as timber, forage, wildlife, watershed, recreation, et cetera. By the very nature of things, permanent habitation, roads, timber cutting, and most commercial activities in an area destroy the essential attributes of wilderness. Therefore, if wilderness is to be preserved, such activities must be excluded.

Yet wilderness preservation is far from being a single use. The highest type of watershed protection goes hand in hand with wilderness preservation. Fortunately, most of the national forest wilderness system embraces high, timberline, or near timberline country where precipitation is very great and runoff relatively important. Primeval watersheds are without question the most efficient in that they produce a stabilized flow of clear water. Denude them of vegetation and you might get a greater runoff, but it would cause drying up of streams periodically, the runoff would be silt-laden, and the damage of erosion to the watershed and flood damage below would far exceed any possible benefits from a slight increase in water yield. Verily, wilderness and watershed protection are inseparable twins.

But there are several other important uses which do not conflict with wilderness preservation. Recreational use is one of the highest, for it is in the wilderness areas where the most soul-satisfying recreation can be found. Some gregarious types may prefer the blaring noises and glaring lights of the city, but there are multitudes who do not. Shall we deprive them and our young people of a place to satisfy their need to get away from it all once in a while? It would seem that Congress would utterly fail in its obligations to the public if it did so.

Hunting and fishing form another appropriate recreational activity compatible with wilderness preservation. We know there are many who may be classed as cushion sportsmen who can't, for one reason or another, or just don't care to, get far from a car on the road to do their hunting and fishing. That is wonderful, more power to them. But there are many, many other sportsmen to whom hunting and fishing that way have no appeal at all. A very great many of us prefer

to go back deep into the wilderness to camp and from there to do our hunting and fishing under primeval conditions with at least a degree of privacy. That is truly high-class sport, and no one should try to deny us our right to enjoy by despoiling the wilderness areas with roads, timber cutting, and other commercialization.

It is the obligation of the State Game Department to provide a variety of types of hunting and fishing resources to satisfy the public, and the wilderness type rates at the top of the list. Some have expressed fear that without roads to get hunters in, big game would soon overpopulate the areas and do damage to the forage resources. There seems to be no justification for such fears. In the first place, most of the wilderness areas are high, summer ranges, and it is not on summer ranges, but instead on the lower wintering grounds, where big game has given trouble. Besides our observation is that big game may be controlled anywhere by liberalizing the seasons and bag limits. For elk on wilderness areas in New Mexico there have always been more applicants for licenses than there are licenses available.

Grazing of livestock, under proper regulation, does not destroy the inherent wilderness characteristics of an area. Hence the bill S. 1123, does not, as some have claimed, prohibit grazing. Instead, it specifically provides that where the practice has been established it may be continued. But if grazing were excluded entirely it would not undermine the livestock industry as some have said it would. The facts are, as shown by Government statistics, that only about 2 percent of the forage requirements of all the livestock of the United States is provided by the national forests. Since the wilderness areas for the most part can be used for only very short seasons the national forest wilderness system provides less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the forage requirements of the Nation's livestock. But the bill provides that they won't lose that one-tenth of 1 percent, and the bill won't include any additional area beyond that embraced in the existing system.

The claim that wilderness preservation will create additional fire hazards seems entirely untenable. In the first place where there is no timber cutting and no roads the man-caused fire hazard is far less than in the roaded and cutover areas. Wilderness fires during the severe drought in New Mexico a few years ago had their counterparts in the highly accessible Capitan and Sacramento Mountains, both as to size, severity, and cost of extinguishing them.

But be that as it may, with the extremely rapid advance in aerial transportation, particularly in the helicopter type, it is self-evident that before roads could be built to get firefighters and supplies in, aerial transportation will be available to do it quicker than could be done by truck anyway. Thus, millions of dollars in roadbuilding can be saved.

Miners are fretting about the possibility of discovery of some unknown mineral of fabulous worth. Dam builders are in a tizzy about not being able to build dams, but they better leave that to the beavers. But those who have bothered to read the bill know very well that it provides that mining can be done and dams can be built when and where the President finds that the public interests will best be served by permitting it.

We have studied the bill and can find no solid argument for not passing it. We know of a hundred reasons why it should be passed,

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chief of which is that without it there can be no assurance that the wilderness system will survive. Because of the vigor with which the opponents have fought passage of the wilderness preservation bill we are forced to the conclusion that they would commercialize and despoil every one of the existing wilderness areas if they are able to do so; we hate to say that, but what other conclusion can we reach?

We wish to live and let live. We are asking only that that last 8 percent of the national forests be held for wilderness purposes under the multiple-use policy. We have no quarrel about the uses to which the other 92 percent is made. We believe that we who stand for wilderness preservation are being more than fair. Hence, we most earnestly urge that the honorable Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs bring S. 1123 out of committee at an early date with a "do pass" recommendation.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much.

Mr. CLAUSER. I have one short supplemental statement I have here for myself. I will not take time to read it. It is referred to in the statement that I made for Albuquerque. It is "The Last Eight Percent," and I qualify this statement with the fact that I run wilderness pack trips in four Western States using six of the wilderness areas in Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. I know whereof I speak when I say it is not an expensive vacation and those who use it certainly enjoy it.

Thank you.

(The supplemental statement of Mr. Clauser is as follows:)

THE LAST 8 PERCENT

(By Don Clauser)

The wilderness areas of our great land have been decreasing in size until now they contain about 8 percent of our national forests. This, the last 8 percent of what once was millions of acres, in which no roads or works of man entered. Nature could hold her own until man with his modern machines came in to destroy the very heart of all natural building processes.

Now if we are to preserve this last 8 percent for posterity we must do it by law. No other force can stop man and his greed from totally destroying the last of our wilderness areas.

I have been organizing and directing horseback pack trips in six wilderness areas of Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico for the past 6 years. The riders who join these trips come from all sections of the country and all walks of life. Each year more and more people are taking this kind of a vacation. I am speaking for the preservation, by law, of our wilderness areas for the many people who enjoy them now and for the generations to come.

Will we have some wilderness areas well preserved for future generations to enjoy and study? Or do you choose to leave them a heritage of timbered areas crossed by logging roads, grazed areas with many types of plants completely destroyed, and great scars left by mine dumps; add to this some stories and beautiful pictures of how people did enjoy the wilderness areas before the Federal Government failed by not passing laws for proper protection of the wilderness areas.

Surely your sense of fairness to all mankind both living and those to come, will prompt you to decide to preserve our wilderness areas by law.

(The statement of the Albuquerque Wildlife and Conservation Association, presented by Mr. Clauser, is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE ALBUQUERQUE WILDLIFE AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

This statement is being made on behalf of the Albuquerque Wildlife and Conservation Association which represents a very large group of sportsmen in and

around Albuquerque, N. Mex. Without exception we strongly favor the early passage of the wilderness preservation bill. Many of our members are personally familiar with the several wilderness areas in New Mexico, and have enjoyed the great privilege of riding, hiking, camping, or hunting and fishing there in the pristine settings.

We feel that wilderness should be continued as a part of the multiple use policy of the Forest Service. While serving as wilderness for needed educational, recreational, wildlife, scenic, and scientific purposes these areas will at the same time be serving their highest purpose as watersheds. Conservative grazing of livestock does not impair the essential characteristics of wilderness, and S. 1123 provides specifically that grazing of livestock may be continued where such practices have been established. The bill does not add any additional land to the national forest wilderness system, as it has existed for many years, therefore we fail to see how the livestock industry will in any way be adversely affected.

The bill also leaves the question of States versus Federal water rights in the status quo, hence we can see no reason for objection from that standpoint. As to mining and dam building, provision is specifically made in the bill to take care of that where the public benefits and interests are paramount. Lumbermen will not be deprived of the use of any timber resources available to them at the present time. The wilderness system has been in effect for many years and the wilderness preservation bill simply gives congressional sanction to an administrative policy that has proven to be sound and in the interests of the public generally.

We firmly believe that the wilderness system should be perpetuated and guaranteed for future generations and that can be done only through legislative action establishing a national wilderness policy. That is just what S. 1123 does and we are highly in favor of it. Some object to the Wilderness Preservation Council provisions. As to that, there may be sound arguments on both sides. As an advisory board to act only in an advisory capacity and to collect and disseminate wilderness information it seems that it could serve a useful purpose. But we do not believe it is an indispensable part of the bill. The important thing is to establish by Federal legislation a firm wilderness system, to give it greater stability than is possible as just an administrative policy.

It has been argued that the bill is premature and should be postponed until the Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission completes its survey and submits its report. That, to us, seems to be an undesirable and unnecessary delaying action proposal. The fact is that the wilderness preservation bill is long overdue, and should not be delayed longer.

Wilderness is essential to provide a balanced recreational system. Not all by any means like to spend outdoor vacations with the crowds on the roads. For those who enjoy that sort of thing it is essential that such opportunities be provided. But it is equally necessary that back-country wilderness areas be provided for the many who prefer their vacations surrounded by scenic beauty in primeval environments.

It is highly important that wilderness areas be provided for educational and recreational use and enjoyment of our boys and girls. We can't let them down.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Odd Halseth.

STATEMENT OF ODD HALSETH

Mr. HALSETH. Mr. Chairman, I was brought in on the short end of this, and I have prepared nothing other than a repetition of what the State parks has submitted with the letters, resubmitting a copy of our resolution which is partly in favor of wilderness legislation.

May I also, on behalf of a number of the citizens who have written in, present their expressions as have been sent to me for transmission.

Senator GOLDWATER. Very happy to have you. The letters and statements you are presenting will be examined by the staff and printed in the appropriate place in the record.

Mr. HALSETH. And if I may make use of a few minutes, I would like to speak for myself.

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Senator GOLDWATER. Go right ahead.

Mr. HALSETH. I have had a feeling here that once in a while the spirit of Teddy Roosevelt appeared among us and spoke words that have been spoken here, and if he had sat on the board receiving the papers of most of the opponents of this legislation and submitted as freshman papers on economy and any other aspects of our national welfare, I think he would have flunked every one of them. I say this because it represents such a repetition of things that go back to Teddy Roosevelt's time when he warned us 40 years or more ago that we must take steps to provide for some protection for certain areas of our beautiful country where we could only hear the clatter of horses' hoofs without gasoline smells.

The frightening picture you can see right up in Phoenix now where modern automobile camping wagons are on display, with five buttons, which by pushing them will bring out an automatic kitchen and hot water, and that is the tendency on all of our areas.

Now, I can only judge this by my own ideas of what I call duties as a citizen.

In the first place, the people who have represented a plea for wilderness conservation are in no way connected with any commercial interest. They come here at their own expense and great distances sometimes.

We have, on the other hand, the repetition of statements in the records for many generations, almost, now of those who oppose it. They are the users of our public property and as an American citizen, I have a share in that.

I like to see the cattlemen use it. I don't know any other way, any other place they could feed a cow for 28 cents a months, but it is all good economy. I don't mind the miners coming in there.

All we are asking for in this bill is only a little bit of our savings account set aside for the future. We have already used up so much of our natural resources or capital sources that the picture is frightening.

Ecological thinking alone, we must not think of ourselves, not only in this century, but as many more Americans than we now have.

Now, where are we going to get water that we have pumped out of this valley? We cannot replace it from the Colorado River, evidently, so we have to depend on the watersheds. We have heard pleas that the original wealth of this country was in the natural resources. If we are considering our wilderness as a natural resource, it is just one of those things we need a little protection on.

Now, we need also, if we are historical minded, having brought back to our attention a good many things that I think are behind the thinking of this bill. One is this: We have never fared well under certain individual decisions made in our national resources category. We have always had to depend on Congress for the best welfare of our Nation.

When you stated yourself that you don't trust those fellows back in Washington, you voiced a very general opinion, I think, but I am sure most Americans will put more trust in Congress, including yourself, Senator, than they will in an Albert Fall who gave our reserves away, and you have an opportunity to insure a nonrepetition of such a thing.

Now, we still, by choice and by necessity, put more faith in the U.S. Congress, in our elected officials, than we do in several appointed officials; that is what the bill provides for. I can't think of anything else that needs amplification except I am glad that we have people who maintain our democratic processes, and you certainly show, perhaps you don't show it, impatience that an ordinary person would show sitting and listening to this monotonous repetition.

Senator GOLDWATER. Mr. Moses Campbell, Jr., president of Phi Beta Sigma.

STATEMENT OF MOSES CAMPBELL, JR., PRESIDENT, PHI BETA SIGMA

Mr. CAMPBELL. Hon. Senator Goldwater and fellow Americans. I, too, am in accord with the basic precepts of legislation of 1123.

First, because I don't believe this bill destroys any vested or property rights. I don't feel this bill is bureaucratic, nor does it embody socialistic tenets, and besides, I think most of us have failed to realize certain demographic factors that must be considered.

As to vested rights, I don't think it would be fair to deprive cattlegrowers of their rights. The bill nowhere states that if grazing lands are taken away from cattlemen, that is, if they own the grazing land, they are not going to be justly paid. I think they should be paid.

Secondly, there has been much talk about too much authority from the Federal Government. I have heard the Honorable Senator say there has been too much bureaucratic or demagogue rule which the State of Arizona is not in accord with.

Now, first, you know yourself, if our National Government were to deprive the cottongrowers of certain moneys which they pay for cotton, what would happen to that industry in this State? Not only in this State, but look at the surplus foods the Government has to buy. Yet, each of us who is a citizen has an interest in that because that is our money.

Secondly, there has been much talk about socialistic tenets which might come from this bill, but look at what has happened between California and Arizona in the water situation.

We have permitted the States to try to solve their own problems, and when I was in law school, they hadn't solved it then and they haven't solved it now, so therefore, you leave no alternative.

And, thirdly, is the demographic factor. Just last Sunday the University of Arizona at Tempe gave a TV program in which they discussed this matter. It has to do with the mushrooming of population, and I feel that the theory behind this bill is that unless our Government takes some steps to protect certain areas, then it will be too late later. This is the most propitious moment to do this. Therefore, I think it is necessary that our Government establish some type of legislation to protect these various areas, and lastly, I would like to say I realize this is not a model piece of legislation because few pieces are, but I think this is the very best that has come so far.

Thank you very much.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much for coming today.

Mr. Lester Oliver, White Mountain Apache Tribe.

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STATEMENT OF LESTER OLIVER, REPRESENTING THE WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE

Mr. OLIVER. Senator Goldwater, and fellow Americans, I am representing the White Mountain Apache Tribe. The White Mountain Apache Tribe is not unalterably opposed to the establishment of a wilderness system for the people of the United States, but we feel that all tribes of Indians that will be affected by this bill should sit down with representatives of the Secretary of the Interior and negotiate the establishment of a wilderness area based on the multiple-use principle of resources management.

Section 2(d) of S. 4028 states that the—

> Secretary of the Interior may designate as appropriate for inclusion after consultation with the several tribes or bands through the tribal council or other duly constituted authorities.

We believe and feel very strongly that it should be changed to read:

> Secretary of the Interior may designate as appropriate for inclusion wilderness areas on Indian lands after consultation with and the free consent of the several tribes or bands through the tribal council or other duly elected tribal authorities.

I understand this S. 1123 provides for this.

Our committee represents the Fort Apache Indian Reservation located in the east-central part of Arizona in Navajo, Apache, and Gila Counties. We represent the White Mountain Apaches and our ancestors have lived in this region for many centuries. Our reservation is approximately 75 miles long from east to west, and about 45 miles wide from north to south in the extremes, and contains 1,664,872 acres. The White Mountain Apache Tribe is primarily interested in appearing before this committee because our reservation contains two roadless areas established by Bureau of Indian Affairs Order No. 486, dated December 23, 1937.

(1) Mount Thomas roadless area, approximately 109,670 acres.
(2) Black River roadless area, approximately 68,480 acres.

These two roadless areas on our reservation have an estimated 897 million board feet of commercial timber of which an estimated 562 million board feet is available for cutting on a planned basis. Commercial timber is located on elevations of 6,000 to 10,000 feet. Spruce is found at the higher elevations below which is a belt of aspen and fir. At still lower elevations, mixed with the above-mentioned species, is ponderosa pine which occupies about 70 percent of our forested areas.

About 40 million board feet of timber is cut annually according to a forest management plan. The value of the timber sold represents 90 percent of our tribal income. S. 4028, if passed in its present form, will freeze all the existing roadless areas and this would be entirely unfair to the White Mountain Apache Tribe because, as stated above, nearly all of our tribal income now emanates from the harvesting of timber on a sustained yield basis. On September 6, 1956, the Washington office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs stated that "logging operations, inclusive of road construction, may proceed in roadless areas" and, under our present plans, we expect to begin harvesting commercial timber in the roadless areas on our reservation. I would like to repeat that we wish to manage our resources on the basis of the multiple-use principle of resources management for the benefit of the greatest number of people.

Senator Goldwater, at this time, I would like to make this comment. I was very much interested in what Ashcroft of Mesa said who made the statement that nature and the Indians had taken care of our forests, and as I said, I told the members of the committee at the Albuquerque hearing that perhaps one possible solution to this problem is, as the old saying goes, give it back to the Indians.

On behalf of the Apache Tribe, I would like——

Senator GOLDWATER. Lester, I have heard it said the Indians wouldn't take it back.

Mr. OLIVER. No; that is Manhattan Island. [Laughter.]

Mr. STONG. That provision of the bill now says that the Secretary of the Interior may designate as appropriate for inclusion upon the recommendation or with the consent of the tribes, bands, or groups concerned, acting through their tribal councils or other duly constituted authorities. Such designation shall not change title to the land or any beneficial interest therein, and shall not modify or otherwise affect the Indians' rights to the land. The Secretary of the Interior shall make any addition, modification, or elimination recommended by any tribal council or other duly constituted authority of any tribe, band, or group with regard to any area of its tribal land.

Is that language satisfactory?

Mr. OLIVER. It sounds more like it. As I said, I did not know of this bill until today, and I understand it is in there.

Mr. STONG. One other matter. It is my understanding that the roadless areas which are included in the wilderness are the Forest Service roadless areas, and that no Indian roadless area would be included unless the tribe recommended it or gave its consent. The reference to roadless areas did not refer to Indian roadless areas, but only to Forest Service roadless areas, and if that is correct, I assume you would not object to that provision?

Mr. OLIVER. No; we don't.

Mr. STONG. So long as the Indian roadless areas are not included?

Mr. OLIVER. That's right.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you, and I might say that we hear a lot about the state of the Indians. Under the leadership of Mr. Oliver and other leaders like him in this State, our Indians are making great progress. In fact, those of you who are interested in the wilderness and primitive areas, I would suggest that you might try to get into Lake Hollworth when it opens, which I understand is Memorial Day. That is one of the most beautiful lakes man made, and it will be one of the best sporting areas, I mean fishing, and it has been done entirely by these Indians, and I, as an Arizonian, am proud of them.

Have we overlooked anybody that might want to be heard?

Mr. HELD. Senator Goldwater, I have no prepared statement, but I would like to simply stand up and be counted.

Senator GOLDWATER. Give your name and address to the reporter.

STATEMENT OF WELDON F. HEALD, TUSCON, ARIZ.

Mr. HEALD. I am Weldon F. Heald, of Tuscon, Ariz., and I am a writer, and Elliott Barker didn't mention that he was a writer, but many of us have read his books on wilderness, and all I wanted to say is I do belong to many associations, but I am just speaking as an indi-

vidual who has been in the West 35 years; and I think that I have been in at least half the remote corners of all the 11 Western States, and little by little I have seen what is known as human erosion, which you all have seen. You have seen bits of our forests go. You have seen our hillsides bulldozed. You have seen our lakes drained and our marshes and it doesn't seem to me as I have been over these vast 11 States, and occasionally stopped off at Las Vegas where the human can have what is known as fun. I don't think us oldtimers are asking for very much, and I am not going to talk about my children's children because I have none but I hope that when my hair is even whiter, and even more bowed, I hope that I may go to some of the places and find that they are unspoiled as God made them. My motto has been "For America," God bless America—and let's save some of it.

STATEMENT OF JACK ROGERS, YUMA, ARIZ.

Mr. ROGERS. I am Jack Rogers, Yuma, Ariz. I am not making this statement as a cattleman; I am making this as an individual; as a man that lives here in the city. I am making it first as an American citizen.

When war was declared, I joined the Marine Corps. I wasn't drafted. I went in there for 4 years. I spent 32 months overseas. I stopped three Jap bullets and every time they X-ray me they find more shrapnel, and I might indicate I have slept out in the forest, too. I have slept out there quite a bit and I have slept out in dugouts on Midway Island. I have slept out in dugouts on Okinawa, and I slept out in all those places.

Sure, I like it; I want some place for my kids, too, but another thing, I am paying pretty darn high taxes right now. Can we afford this? This is a question I am asking you wilderness people. We've got bureaus, we've got everything else; can we afford all this? We've got social security and all; can we afford this? We've got a war to pay for. Look how high our taxes are right now. Can we afford it and right now, right now what is it that you will get that you can't get right now? Has anyone objected to you camping in the forest? Has anyone objected to you riding the trails? Of course, there are a few that go out and ride the trails and never come back; some have. I know of a man that is lying right up here just a few years back; they went out in the wilderness and couldn't get back and one of them died right close to the ranch. He didn't know it. Well, that was wilderness, and it is still wilderness, but can we afford it; that is one of the things.

Can't we slack up a little bit, and another thing, you say conserve it as God made it.

Well, let's look at that point right there. There is one of the points, conserve it as God made it. Did God put the junipers on it so damn thick that all of the topsoil washes away? All of it washing away and when God made it, when God put it there, we had springs to feed the wildlife. Now, what would happen if it wasn't for the rancher that goes in there and develops those springs?

Now, these are questions that I am asking you. Would we hire more money and raise our taxes again to pay for that? How about the rancher that spends his own money to go into a forest and dig ponds, plant seed, destroy junipers, things that are ruining our country, and now, another thing that came up in this deal right here was overproduction.

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Should we here in America, should overproduction, should a surplus be a curse instead of a blessing or should we be sometimes like in China where we don't get enough. In other words, the workingman today right here in America in 1948 had to work 28 minutes to buy a pound of beef. Right now he works 16 minutes to buy a pound of beef.

Now, is that a blessing or a curse? Those are some of the things we want to consider.

Sure, and tell me the main reason why do you want the wilderness? Don't we have enough of bureaus now? What do we want government for, to police us, is that not right? To keep one man from tearing the other one apart and the nature lovers, the people that are in favor of this wilderness bill, does anything keep you from grazing land on that forest if you want to buy that man's right? You've got the same right I have. Does anyone keep you from going in and mining? You've got the same right I have, but why should we set up more bureaucrats?

The man that is there, you had the same opportunity to go in there and establish that ranch or that mine that the other man did. No one is denying you any privilege, you had that privilege and they are not destroying it, except where there is a reason to destroy, where nature is—where juniper is growing up and destroying the topsoil, and clay, and another thing, I am a conservationist, I was on the committee of conservation up there, and I studied that. We are finding things. For instance, now, the game deal, let's come around to the game deal.

All right, who is going to salt those animals? Another thing here, in 1957, we did the first juniper cabling up in there, country up on top of what they call Gentry Mesa. There is a bunch of elk up there.

Well, I sowed rose clover up there, seeded it myself, and I can hardly get it to go on account of elk keeping it eaten down to the ground. They don't eat what God put there or what nature put there, they are eating the things we sow. That is making more elk, that is making more game for people that like to hunt.

I like to hunt too, but another thing, I like a little bit of freedom, too.

When I fought over there, the reason why I did go over there, and the reason a lot of us went over there, was because we thought that things that we came back to would be as natural as they were, our laws and all. Well, why not make just as many laws, I mean, just as little laws as we can and enforce the ones we've got?

I thank you; that is all.

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much, Jack.

I think this gentleman in the back of the room had his hand up.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY CALHOUN

Mr. CALHOUN. Senator Goldwater, gentlemen, I am Stanley Calhoun, private citizen. I came here earlier as an impartial newsman, and I quickly reverted to a private citizen, and I address you as such.

Before reading the prepared statement that I made I would like to make a few ad lib remarks. I concur with Senator Goldwater, and multitudes of other people that addition of Federal bureaus would be a detriment. I also believe that elimination of numerous bureaus would be a benefit.

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I do not feel that the bill is a perfect one. My statement is submitted as a compromise. I say that, but it won't be accepted as a compromise, nor will it be submitted as a compromise. I submit it as a compromise, and I believe this bill represents the compromise, and is not widely recognized.

My sympathies and beliefs here do include the interests of cattlemen, miners, other commercial groups, and I also believe that this bill, in effect, includes the interest of those organizations.

The gentleman who was just sitting here, our hero of our Second World War, said, "What is it you can get now or can get in the past that you can't get in the future?" I think that is obvious, and I think in my statement here or the bill, it becomes obvious. He said, "Is it a blessing or a curse to have overproduction?" It is my belief, and not untutored belief, that if overproduction gives you general benefit, then it is a blessing. If it costs you more to store it, it is a curse.

I wish to submit to this hearing a position which I feel many persons would join with me in subscribing to—persons who as private noncommercial citizens and constituents are the major body who should be considered when any reference is made to the multiple-use theory.

In previous testimony voiced here today and in innumerable prior hearings—business, commercial, corporate, and departmental opinions have been voiced making manifold reference to the multiple-use theory, yet it seems empirically evident in that in the main—while their use of or reference to the multiple use was honestly motivated and well intended—the bulk of their subsequent testimony—objecting to this proposed legislation—resolved itself to a defense of continued private, commercial, industrial monopolistic enterprises based on income, speculation—the dollar bill.

Per se these positions are valid—but not well taken. It is true that the areas that would be encompassed as wilderness through this bill constitute a major source of potential income. A fact adamantly obvious to all, but of particular concern to those persons or corporations capable of making commercial use of the latent resources and land in these proposed wilderness areas.

It is true that corporations and private businesses must have substantial access to resources and land to sustain themelves. It is likewise true that in the majority of cases they now have that access—adequate long-term access which will sustain them currently and for a substantial slice of the future. And the books and dividend records of the majority of those commercial enterprises, corporations, and private businesses will bear me out.

But speaking as I have of observable empirical fact, anyone who looks will find a vast stock of evidence corroborating, bearing out, the defense and support of this bill.

That is to say there has never been substantial protective wilderness legislation. As a result, by the apathy and shortsightedness of this country's citizens and its lawmakers, there has been an impotent acquiescence to the so-called multiple-use theory as stated, defined, qualified, and blatantly misused by historic, commercial, corporate, and private enterprise. They were given almost unlimited reign of hundreds of millions of acres of natural wilderness for decades—over a century, and if you look at those one-time wilderness areas

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east of the Mississippi River, in the East, Midwest and in many cases, the South, you'll see the damnable results.

Yes, they were given access; yes, they were sustained by the land and resources they were free to use; yes, their incomes did in part support the general economy and yes, gentlemen, the long-term effect was and is deplorable.

Those same, one-time wildernesses felt the brunt of an onslaught of intemperate, gluttonous, malusage that sapped, depleted, and destroyed mineral resources—take your pick of the array—left stump-littered plains where there had been rich forests, left kal-ee-chie and clay where there had been rich topsoil—left dry gullies and potholes where there had been water—left silent, lifeless vistas where there had been abundant game. And who feels the sharpest pain in this type of use of the so-called multiple-use theory—not any single corporation; not any group of private businessmen; not even the members of America's conservation and sporting organizations, but several million individual private citizens who don't own a business, who don't hold stock, who don't belong to conservation or sportsmen's organizations and who now don't have but the vaguest of an opportunity to even broach the very idea of getting their share of multiple use of one-time wilderness areas that are now depleted or divided into real estate.

And yet that same individual citizen with next to no lobbying power represents the bulk of persons and interests who should have been considered in past history, and should now be considered most seriously in the matter of this proposed and sadly overdue wilderness bill.

And gentlemen, it should be noted that these same millions are the major investors in the multimillion dollar business of selling outdoor equipment and hunting licenses, and who when they buy them in the East are lucky to find an uncongested vestige of forest and blessed if they find any game there.

If you doubt me, gentlemen, I'll remind you that the Ford Motor Co. road show for station wagon and outdoor living isn't even scheduled for a multiple score of Eastern metropolises. Why? Because Ford Motor Co. has looked east and does see that even if the people had the equipment they'd have next to no place or purpose to use it in contrast to the present-day West.

The same Ford Motor Co. road show is currently encamped at Park Central here in Phoenix—I know because I've seen it and I've used films of it on my news shows—that road show is here, gentlemen, because the company has looked west and knows the individual noncommercial, nonmember citizen does have a place and purpose for making use of such equipment here in the West. Gentlemen, I beseech you on their behalf, to leave it that way; to pass this bill.

Legislatively preserve a wilderness today and have protective legislation that can at a future date when it is imperative, be altered, amended, or for that matter repealed so that Mr. Nobody, Mr. Average Citizen, Mr. Average Outdoorsman of the future will have a chance here in the West to get his share of true multiple use—a use his contemporary Eastern counterpart has been too greatly denied.

Thank you, gentlemen.

SRP02300

STATEMENT OF LLOYD SMITH, ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Mr. SMITH. I am Lloyd Smith from the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources. I have only one question. It seems to me that in all these hearings the fact has been brought out here and I am sure that all of you have listened to it, that there is a commission appointed to investigate this, and why is there such a rush to put it through before that report? I can't understand the rush.

I am not opposed to wilderness areas, but I don't see why you have to push it through their throats. One year is not going to change this situation, 2 years, you see what I mean?

We would like to know why we don't get that report before we put a bill through Congress. That is the point that is bothering me as an individual.

Second thing that I want to countermand and I think is very important, that I worked at Morenci all during the war. During that time we depleted resources in order to meet the demands of the war efforts. We pushed our ore benches back to a point where the waste was falling in on them. We did that in a patriotic way. We didn't do it for any greed. We had a fixed price. In some cases, we lost money on it, and after the war was over, we estimated that it cost us approximately $5 million and an awful lot of lost time on production in order to put that pit back in condition. We had a great dissipation of our materials such as shovels, trucks, and so forth, because of inferior labor, where all the good labor was in there.

The only reason I wasn't there was because I was frozen there because of the necessity of copper.

To tell you the truth, it took us 5 years before we could put our mine in proper condition to go. In the process, we depleted our mine to the point where it was so depleted that we are forced to go out in new areas and find something to take the place of it.

The reason I bring this up is this—that twice where Congress failed to act to give us protection, so our individual prospectors and hunters could go out and find new minerals when we had nothing to sustain our war effort, which we had nothing to do with creating. We are denied the privilege.

I want you to bear in mind I am with you on one thing. Organized mining does not destroy and scar the surface. Like in Superstition, every claim that is laid out in Superstition is illegal.

I will say that fairly certain, but I do say this, that in areas where we do know there are minerals, at least we demand this, that the Geological Survey of the United States go in there and make a complete geological survey of those areas. If they find there are no minerals, we have no bone to pick and I think that is only fair because we gave the bulk of our best mining effort during two wars which greatly depleted our resources.

Now, bear in mind we hire 15,000 people. We also buy millions of dollars worth of supplies from here. We do not destroy any wilderness, we do not destroy any of the areas to which you refer. We are destroying useless ground in the process.

We feel in fairness to people who have done that in the war, that we should be given the right to seek new mineral resources to replace those that saved us in two wars.

SRP02301

Mr. STONG. You are running over the time.

Mr. SMITH. What are we reduced to now? We have to import a lot because in pinches we can't supply. What are we going to do in an emergency when those outside sources are cut off?

We ask that in all fairness, we are not opposing the wilderness bill if its major use is for that. We feel if its major use is to benefit the majority of the people, all right. We are trying to be fair about this thing, I think the mining industry is, but I will say one thing, I had to go and look at a mine up here in the Pine Mountain area. When I tried to go over in the Pine Mountain area, it took me 3 hours to get 1 mile through the underbrush, and we feel that fairness should be exerted on both sides, and I believe in view of our prodigious efforts to try to keep this country going during the war without any price that was economic, that we are entitled to a little bit of consideration too.

Mr. HALSETH. This is an important question and I think it could be answered well by one simple observation. Man has lived on this earth for several hundred thousands of years without chromium plate. He has never survived long where his natural resources have been depleted.

Senator GOLDWATER. Ladies and gentlemen, I assume that is the end of this hearing. I want to express the gratification of the committee at so many of you turning out and giving us your views. I have here quite a bit of testimony on this. I don't say this because it is my own home State, but I think this statement has been as broad and to the point as any we have heard so far. Certainly, both sides of the question have been very brilliantly represented and I am sure the full committee will benefit from the transcript of this testimony.

I want to remind you Americans this is the way that your laws have historically been written. It is the way they should always be written, and you should never deny yourself the opportunity to appear before your Congress, your legislature, or town hall meetings. It is only in this way, through the democratic processes, that we preserve our Republic, so don't fall down on your responsibilities to yourselves.

Not all of us are in agreement with this bill, but I think all of us are in agreement that all people interested in it on both sides should be interested and have their day in court, and out of that, your Congress will do what is the wisest, and if you don't like what we do, there is always election day.

I want to thank Senator James Murray, the chairman of the Interior Committee, for having arranged these meetings out here and I know I speak for Arizonians, New Mexicans, and I want to thank Mr. Benton Stong for having come out here to arrange this meeting and my own legal assistant, Mr. Fritz Randolph, here representing my office, so he might be better acquainted with it.

So, thank you very much and we will see you again soon.

Mr. STONG. The chairman has ordered included in the record the statement of Brunel Christensen; statement of Rich Johnson, Central Arizona Project Association; the statement of Charles W. Mickle of Phoenix Title & Trust Co.; and a considerable number of statements which have been filed.

(Thereupon the hearing was recessed subject to the call of the chairman.)

39871—59——30

SRP02302

(The following statements were submitted:)

STATEMENT OF BRUNEL CHRISTENSEN, PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

INTRODUCTION

My name is Brunel Christensen. I own and operate a commercial cattle ranch in Modoc County, Calif. I am president of the California Cattlemen's Association for which I speak today.

The California Cattlemen's Association whose headquarters are 659 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, represents 2,750 cattlemen comprised of beef cattle producers and beef cattle feeders. It was established in 1917 for the purpose of promoting principles of breeding, raising, feeding, and marketing of cattle.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you to express the thinking of the members of our association on the wilderness bill, S. 1123. Before commenting on the bill, I would like first to give a brief background of the cattle industry in California.

CALIFORNIA LEADS NATION IN FARM PRODUCTION

California led the Nation in more than 30 of the 70 major agricultural crops last year. The State's $2.8 billion agricultural income for all crops in 1958 was well above the nearest competitor, Iowa, which cashed in on a little more than $2 billion worth of crops.

CALIFORNIA RANKS EIGHTH IN CATTLE ON FARMS

California ranks eighth in the Nation in the production of all cattle and calves, with $3,978,000 head on farms and ranches on January 1, 1959, valued at $672,282,000. California ranks ninth in the Nation in beef cattle production with 2,479,000 head on farms and ranches on January 1, 1959.

Beef cattle in California accounted for the second highest cash commodity in 1958. A breakdown for cash receipts from farm marketings in California in 1958 showed that all livestock and products accounted for a little more than $1 billion of the $2.8 billion for all agricultural products.

CALIFORNIA IMPORTANT MARKET FOR REPLACEMENTS

California is one of the most important markets in the Nation for stocker and feeder cattle. In 1958, around 1,043,000 head of stocker and feeder cattle and 532,000 head of cattle and calves for immediate slaughter were shipped into California. The 1958 cattle shipments into California were somewhat less than the 1956 record of 1,965,000 head. The breaking of the great drought in the Great Plains and the Southwest was instrumental in reducing the westward movement of replacement and slaughter cattle for the past 3 years.

Arizona and Texas shipped almost 50 percent of the cattle and calves into California last year. Arizona was the leading State with a total of 432,071 head, of which 255,656 head were for immediate slaughter. Texas was the largest shipper of stockers and feeders with 307,857 head, followed by Arizona, Oregon, and Nevada.

CALIFORNIA LEADS NATION IN CATTLE SLAUGHTER

Commercial slaughtering plants in California slaughter more cattle than any other State; 1958 was the ninth consecutive year in which California has led in the slaughter of cattle. California slaughtered more cattle and calves combined than any other State during 1958.

CALIFORNIA IMPORTANT CATTLE FEEDING STATE

California subsequent to World War II has become the leading western cattle feeding State. It is estimated that almost 1.4 million head of cattle and calves were finished in the State's feedlots during 1958.

Besides finishing cattle in feedlots, California has made great strides in finishing cattle on irrigated pastures and supplemental feeding on meadows and open range.

Suppose we now take a look at the provisions of S. 1123.

S. 1123 LITTLE DIFFERENT THAN PREVIOUS PROPOSALS

There are no real substantive changes in S. 1123 and the other bills introduced this year over the provisions of S. 4028 considered at the last Congress. The provisions of S. 1123 are supposed to give assurance that grazing, where it is an established custom, will be continued unaffected.

Section 3(c)(1) of the bill provides that "within national forest areas included in the wilderness system, grazing of domestic livestock and the use of aircraft or motorboats where these practices have already become well established may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable."

This is a dangerous provision because it does not make it mandatory that the well-established practices of livestock grazing shall continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary deems desirable. It is only permissive legislation and if the Secretary did not see fit to continue livestock grazing in the wilderness system, there is no provision that would require him to continue the grazing.

WILDERNESS LEGISLATION RESTRICTS POWERS OF SECRETARY

The wording in section 3(c)(1) would "water down" some of the powers of the Secretary and what little power he may have left is further restricted in section 3(a) which reads "except that any agency administering any area within the wilderness system shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes as also to preserve its wilderness character."

BILL STRIKES AT MULTIPLE-USE POLICY

The proposed wilderness bill strikes at the very heart of the multiple-use policy of the Federal Government. Cattlemen believe public lands should continue to be administered on the basis of multiple use of these lands. The multiple use of our public lands is not only practical but beneficial to the land, the people, and all of the resources on these lands. When restricted to a single use only a few people benefit. They should continue to be shared for such uses as grazing, reclamation, water development, wildlife, and the vacationing public.

MULTIPLE USE PROTECTS PUBLIC LANDS

The multiple use of public lands protects these lands as well as other surrounding public and private lands from destruction by fire. Fire protection without adequate roads and trails is practically impossible and the brush and undergrowth that will thrive in these closed areas will become a menace to the economy of the people of our State as well as the Nation. This debris and undergrowth, when ignited under such conditions, would create uncontrollable fires destroying everything in their path, laying waste to natural resources such as valuable forage, timber, and wildlife, and the adjoining property of our citizens.

GRASS MAIN FEED IN RAISING LIVESTOCK

The Nation's grasslands, hay lands and forested range lands furnish about one-half of the feed for all livestock. Grass is the principal feed for maintaining breeding herds, growing cattle for further finishing in feedlots or preparing them for direct shipment to packing plants. This most important renewable natural resource on public lands is dependent on the livestock owner for orderly harvest and conversion into national wealth.

Suppose we take a look at the thinking of the promoters of the wilderness areas in order to surface their selfish and complete disregard for the economic and recreational opportunities for our people.

WILDERNESS PROMOTERS AGAINST THE MANY

Dr. James P. Gilligan of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. speaking at the October 26, 1954, meeting of the Society of American Foresters, expressed quite well the self-centered attitude of the promoters of this legislation. These remarks by Dr. Gilligan were given endorsement through quotations by Congressman John P. Saylor and further endorsed by Howard Zahniser, executive secretary of the Wilderness Society, by inclusion in an article in the National Parks magazine.

Dr. Gilligan said in part, "wilderness conditions, of course, have vanished from developed areas; and the sight, sound, and sometimes smell of these concentration zones disperse so widely that quite large sections cannot be considered natural, let alone wilderness. National parks, too, must often justify their existence to the locality or State in which they are situated, principally on economic grounds.

"As long as the drums throb for more tourist dollars, park administrators will find it hard to accommodate the increasing army of sightseers without extending development. It is highly improbable that a seemingly logical course of restricting the number of visitors to any national park will be put into effect until every possible means of providing accommodations is exhausted. It is a fair question to ask how much of the parks will be developed by then."

DR. GILLIGAN CRITICAL OF MASS USE OF PARKS

Dr. Gilligan said further in his remarks that "because of Congressional measures, which ordinarily prevent utilization of wood, water, mineral, or forage resources in areas of the national park system, the National Park Service is the most logical existing agency to preserve extensive wilderness regions. However, it is subject to the unrelenting pressures of mass use, and retreats gradually behind the cold logic that more areas must be developed to care properly for the public to whom the land belongs. It is merely another application of the philosophy that as many people as possible should use these areas, even though finally there is little left of the original landscape."

How can individuals who feel like this toward the "masses of the people" have the audacity to cloak themselves with high sounding phrases like "for the permanent good of the whole people" and propose to close over 50 million acres of national park and national forest lands to use by the vast majority of the "whole" people for the benefit of the minority who prefer to walk in or pack in to view the wilderness.

Suppose we now take a look at the public lands in California and the population pressures for greater use of such lands for mass recreation.

FIFTY PERCENT OF CALIFORNIA IS PUBLIC LANDS

California has a land area of a little over 100 million acres, of which almost one-half of it is public lands. Of this total land area 28.5 percent is taken up by grazing of livestock, 10.5 percent by crops, 36 percent by forests and watersheds, 4 percent by roads, urban and industrial uses, and the remaining 21 percent is barren waste, mostly desert.

CALIFORNIA FOUNDERING IN ITS POPULATION GROWTH

California is in grave danger of foundering in its population growth. The League of California Cities meeting recently in convention, heard speakers predict a 75-percent increase in California's population by 1975. They believe that there will be a State population of 24 million people by 1975, with 90 percent of it jammed into cities, that are today's expanding suburbs.

POPULATION DRIVING RANCHERS TO BACK COUNTRY

California farmers are being driven off the more fertile land into the poorer valley basin lands and terraces. Nearly 16 percent of the total cultivatable land in this State has been diverted to nonagricultural use. Population pressure appropriated 820,000 acres of cultivatable land for nonagricultural uses between 1942 and 1956.

Since the advent of World War II, the rich valley lands have more and more been occupied by factories, freeways, homes, shopping centers, and recreational areas. Irrigated agriculture has shifted more and more to the poorer lands, the grain is planted further up the slopes, and the cattle and sheep graze beyond the grain.

POPULATION GROWTH IN UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE

Government officials and others studying population trends, point out that the population of the United States rose from 132 million in 1940 to 175 million on October 16, 1958, a gain of 43 million people. These population officials state that maintenance at this rate of annual increase, is forecast for the next 20 years. The Nation will grow to an estimated 190 million in 1965 and to 218 million in 1975.

POPULATION GROWTH MEANS MORE USE OF PUBLIC LANDS

The sheer physical pressure of population will force agriculture, industry, wildlife, and recreation to shift still further into the back country which demands the fullest use of our privately owned and public lands. Proponents of the subject wilderness bill, which would return vast areas of our valuable lands to a wilderness status, are promoting the destructive forces of class legislation and stand in the way of the dynamic social and economic growth of our Nation.

RECREATION PROBLEM ALREADY ON OUR DOORSTEP

Spokesmen for the urban areas of our State predict that San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other fast growing areas will be forced to set up a second layer of local government, a sort of "metropolitan council," to concern itself with such matters as land use, planning and zoning, traffic and transportation, water supply, and big scale recreational facilities. Pressures are building up at such speed that hunting and fishing and other forms of recreation are among the leading issues facing our 1959 session of the State legislature.

FOREST SERVICE HAS A WILDERNESS PROGRAM

Proponents for the subject legislation on wilderness areas would lead many to believe that there are no efforts being made to preserve such areas. To the contrary, the U.S. Forest Service is presently administering a wilderness and wild areas program.

These wilderness and wild areas are established under regulations so worded as to leave no doubt of the intent to keep the areas in their primitive state. These regulations make it possible for the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service to designate new wilderness areas.

The wilderness areas in our national forests alone occupy an area equal to all of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey. It is doubtful if more than one-tenth of 1 percent of our population will make the effort to hire pack mules, guides and other services to get into the trackless wilderness areas now established.

It appears obvious that only a very small percentage of the population is benefiting from these areas, and it is equally obvious that the same few people will be the only ones to benefit from additional areas of this type.

STATE RIGHTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

Should the Congress in its wisdom approve the subject wilderness bill, then State and local governments should be given the right to approve or disapprove the withdrawal of all such lands in their respective areas. And, when there are such withdrawals, that local government be compensated for the economic loss to its community. We believe, too, that any withdrawals of 5,000 acres or more for wilderness areas should have congressional approval as do those withdrawals of public lands for military use.

CONCLUSION

Cattlemen are of the opinion that wilderness legislation is unnecessary because government agencies are already administering and maintaining adequate wilderness areas.

Our growing population calls for a fluid management policy of our public lands rather than a restrictive one as reflected by the wilderness legislation.

The proponents of the wilderness bill should tell the people the truth about their bill, because it is restrictive and would prevent most people from enjoying the most scenic portions of our country.

The proposed legislation on wilderness areas strikes at the very core of the multiple use concept of our public lands. The future of livestock grazing in such areas is questionable under the provisions of the subject legislation.

The problem facing our State is to find adequate mass recreation facilities for the family on weekend outings. Our public lands will of necessity have to play an increasing role in providing such recreational outlets.

SRP02306

THE CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT ASSOCIATION,
Phoenix, Ariz., April 2, 1959.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate.

GENTLEMAN: On November 14, 1958, in Albuquerque, N. Mex., the Central Arizona Project Association, in conjunction with six other Arizona resource groups, submitted a statement in opposition to any wilderness preservation legislation.

Once again, this association submits that statement. In the present bill, S. 1123, was have found no changes from earlier bills that would lead us to modify our position. The purpose of the bill remains that of setting aside large areas of public lands for nonuse.

The other resource groups which joined in the statement of November 14, 1958, are submitted their views individually at this Phoenix hearing on S. 1123, but they, too, remain opposed to the proposed legislation.

RICH JOHNSON, *Executive Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT ASSOCIATION, ET AL.

NOVEMBER 14, 1958.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, have primary interests in orderly and wise development of all the natural resources of public lands in keeping with the long-established principle of multiple use. We recognize these uses to include the many types of recreational opportunities afforded by public lands, grazing for domestic and wild animals, the production of commercial timber, mining, and water yield for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use.

Because of the chronic shortage of water in most of the Western States, and the developing water shortage throughout the Nation, we do place a special emphasis upon public lands as watersheds. And since an overwhelmingly large percentage of the public lands are located in Western States, we believe there is particular significance to those States in any proposal to establish a wilderness preservation system.

We understand the purpose of a wilderness preservation system, no matter how it may be apparently limited by definition, to be that of setting aside large areas of public lands for the specific purpose of eliminating from such areas all such forms of management as would make them useful for any purpose other than the enjoyment of scenic solitude.

To detail our reasons for opposing any legislation to establish a national wilderness preservation system, we wish to bring the following points to your attention:

1. A national wilderness preservation system is, in both theory and practice, contrary to and destructive of the principle of multiple use for public lands: According to the book, "The Federal Lands—Their Use and Management," published for Resources for the Future (p. 77), use of public lands presently administered as primitive or wilderness areas amounts to only 1 or 2 percent of total visits to national forests. Thus, the proposed wilderness preservation system is an attempt to dedicate forever to a small handful of people the exclusive use of millions of acres of Federal lands.

To put it another way, 98 percent of Americans who visit our national forests want to do so on good roads and they want at least comfortable faciliites for obtaining food and shelter. By definition, proposed wilderness areas are to be roadless, accessible only by hiking or horse trails, with no constructed accommodations to be permitted.

We submit that any wilderness preservation system is, in effect, a method of posting no trespassing signs against the American people around vast amounts of land supposedly belonging to them through their Government.

2. A wilderness preservation system would effectively and permanently prevent enlightened and intensive modern management of forest lands: Federal and State agencies in Arizona, California, and other Western States are currently engaged in a reappraisal of management practices connected with public lands. Public money is being spent in large amounts to learn the best methods of increasing the resource value of public lands to the public.

Public and private timber forest managers recognize that trees must be thinned and brush and forest debris must be cleared out to promote production of commercial timber, and to prevent or control wild forest fires.

Lacking such management, wilderness areas would become self-destructive fire traps. As such, they would also be an ever-present menace to all lands surrounding them. Barring the general public from wilderness areas would not materially reduce the fire hazard, for statistics show very clearly that by far the greater number of forest fires are the result of nature's own lightning, rather than man's carelessness with incendiary materials.

3. In Western States, particularly the Southwestern States, where of necessity most new wilderness areas would be established, the wilderness principle cannot be identified with proper management of public lands as watersheds.

Where annual precipitation is considerably less than is normal for States east of the Mississippi River, watershed management for maximum yields of water must emphasize the conservation of precipitated water, rather than mere control of floodwaters.

Every drop of water must be made to produce something of economic worth, such as grass, quality commercial timber, and above all, water for the people and industries and the agriculture that is the backbone of our economic and social existence. Our great valley cities, our green irrigated empires, are the product of our watersheds. We must manage those watersheds, in accordance with the principle of multiple-purpose use, but ultimately for their primary value as watersheds if we are to continue to grow and prosper.

We cannot so manage areas that are dedicated to untouchable wilderness.

4. State water rights are seriously threatened by the proposed wilderness preservation system: The Federal Government presently claims the right to ignore State water rights and laws on federally reserved lands.

The proposed wilderness preservation system would establish vast new Federal reserve areas upon which hundreds of cities and irrigation districts depend solely or in large part for their supply of runoff water, through water rights established under State water laws.

5. The blocking off or setting aside of great wilderness areas on Federal lands would greatly increase the difficulty and cost of administering, managing, and utilizing adjacent lands owned by the States or the Federal Government or in private ownership: Access roads to lands outside the wildenrness areas would have to skirt the wilderness. Their costs would be so great as to be prohibitive in many cases; their usefulness so impaired in other cases that development of lands adjacent to wildness areas wuold be impractical even in the best interest of the public. Needed resources might well be locked up merely because the lands containing them were in the vicinity of wilderness areas.

For these reasons we believe any wilderness preservation system is completely incompatible with the multiple-use principle of public lands management; that it is discriminatory against the general public; and that it prevents sound and orderly development of natural resources essential to the future welfare of the American people.

We are therefore opposed to any proposal presently under consideration, or which may be devised in the future, to establish by legislation or by administrative decree any wilderness preservation system in the United States.

CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT ASSOCIATION.
ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS.
PHOENIX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
ARIZONA WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE.
ARIZONA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION.
ARIZONA STATE RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION.
SALT RIVER VALLEY WATER USERS ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES W. MICKLE, PRESIDENT OF PHOENIX, ARIZ., TITLE & TRUST CO.

To a large and complex body of law concerning administration and management of Federal holdings, it is now proposed to superimpose another measure, along with another bureaucratic group to ride shotgun for it.

The wilderness preservation bill, S. 1123, is totally unnecessary. The U.S. Forest Service now administers some 14 million acres of its land for that pur-

SRP02308

pose. There are 3½ million acres of Federal wildlife refuges which are managed as wilderness areas as much as is consistent with wildlife maintenance. The more than 21 million acres administered by the National Park Service are closed to commercial use and development except for limited exceptions in very limited areas. This is a result both of policy and because "the most popular features of many parks are concentrated in relatively small areas." It would be a conservative estimate to set 4 million acres of National Park Service land as wilderness lands and so administered. (All figures given, plus the preceding quotation, are from "The Federal Lands, Their Use and Management," published in 1957 by Resources for the Future, Inc.)

Therefore, we have now more than 21 million acres of Federal land within the contiguous borders of the United States administered primarily as wilderness. This is not the total wilderness area; it is the total which is legally protected as wilderness. Other millions of acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Defense Department are true wilderness areas and will remain so for many years.

(Not included here are Alaska's 365 million acres. Prior to admission to statehood, Alaska was 99.9 percent federally owned, and the change of a few percentage points would still leave at least 200 or 300 million acres of pure wilderness under Federal ownership.)

We are not bereft of wilderness, nor are we likely to be in the future. The various agencies of the Federal Government charged with wilderness preservation have zealously fulfilled their responsibility for many years, and there is no reason to believe they will not continue to do so.

The present administration, moreover, admits of some flexibility, which would not be possible under the rigid specifications of the wilderness preservation bill. Cast-iron rules for the administration of 20 or 30 million acres would be most unwise.

In addition, this bill would set up a "National Wilderness Preservation Council" and provide it with statutory authority to hamper, harass, and hamstring public and private agencies alike. It would be exempt from public accountability for its actions because its function would be only to "advise" and not to administrate, and all of its members, public officials and private citizens alike, would be part of the executive branch of Government, appointed by the President. If there is anything this Nation does not need, it is still another agency operating in the limbo of the executive department.

I am strongly opposed to S. 1123 as unnecessary legislation and as legislation which would impede the progress of our Western States toward full economic development and responsibility.

STATEMENT OF THE NAVAJO TRIBE OF INDIANS, WINDOW ROCK, ARIZ.,

MARCH 31, 1959.

Hon. JAMES C. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: I would like to take this opportunity to file with your committee a statement on behalf of the Navajo Tribe of Indians on the newest version of the wilderness bill, S. 1123.

The Navajo Tribe of Indians is opposed to the concept of a wilderness preservation system which carries in it the basic underlying philosophy that Indian lands stand on the same footing with Federal public domain and forest areas. We are glad that a requirement of consent of the tribes concerned has been included in S. 1123, before their lands may be summarily taken from them.

The Navajo Tribe has struggled long and hard to have road development on our vast reservation. Only recently have we met with some success. We faced formidable obstacles—not the least of which was the designation of three vast areas on our reservation as "roadless," by a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs without even consulting our tribal leaders. This is an example of the frustrations we face when we want development of our lands and resources. And yet some say Indian lands are not part of the Federal domain.

Turning now to uses authorized by the wilderness bill, it appears to us the philosophy of this bill is to throw a clamp on any future development of natural resources in the West. The status quo appears to be accepted, but that is as far as one may go. Development is discouraged, in fact practically made impossible. The Indians have a stake in development of the West and we do not want to see our economy stopped cold in its tracks.

Certainly, the very fine management practices in effect for these areas have done a remarkable job of preserving the economic value of our wilderness country. Intelligent use with an economic purpose appeals to us. Although the West may be "young" in spirit, I feel sure we need take the back seat to no one in mature resources management and development. The present, forward-looking administration of these areas should continue.

We see no reason for imposing a "super" Council over the very fine administration of our national park areas. Perhaps some new parks are needed, but couldn't this better be accomplished by allowing the National Park Service sufficient funds to acquire and manage new areas?

Section 3(b) of the new bill (S. 1123) is the dangerous key to the proposal. It completely shuts off commercial use of areas taken by stranglehold into the system. The continued growth of a dynamic economy in the West seems to me to be dependent upon continued exploration for and intelligent development of our natural resources.

For these reasons, the Navajo Tribe opposes the adoption of the wilderness bill in its entirety.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL JONES,
Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW MEXICO OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION

MARCH 31, 1959.

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

SIR: The New Mexico Oil & Gas Association presented a statement in regard to S. 4028 at the Albuquerque hearing November 14, 1958. Inasmuch as the new natural wilderness preservation system bill is S. 1123, we respectfully request that the statement and the maps used in conjunction with that statement be made a part of the record in your committee, to be studied in connection with S. 1123.

Very truly yours,

FRED W. MOXEY, *Executive Director.*

STATEMENT OF THE WILCOX (ARIZ.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MARCH 31, 1959.

Hon. BARRY GOLDWATER,
U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GOLDWATER: The board of directors of the Wilcox Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on March 31, 1959, unanimously passed a motion to go on record as unalterably opposing the U.S. Senate bill No. 1123 otherwise known as the wilderness bill.

It is the feeling of the board that from an economic standpoint, the bill is most inadvisable and contrary to the multiple-use principle in management of Federal land.

Very sincerely and respectfully yours,

REX EMRICK, *Secretary-Manager.*

STATEMENT OF THE ROOSEVELT COUNCIL (ARIZ.) BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

APRIL 1, 1959.

CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE,
Wilderness Hearing, Phoenix, Ariz.

GENTLEMAN: The Roosevelt Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, again wishes to go on record as being wholeheartedly in favor of the general principles related to the establishment and perpetuation of wilderness areas.

We believe that both the economic and recreational interests can be protected by proper administration.

Foremost among Arizona's resources are its "last frontiers" for recreation. Certainly a portion should be preserved down through the centuries.

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In behalf of our registered membership of over 20,000 boys and adults, we urge the most careful consideration for the protection of areas which can not be replaced by man.

We are pledged in our own program to assist all agencies in the conservation of our natural resources.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. MILLER, *Scout Executive.*

STATEMENT OF THE TUCSON (ARIZ.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

We believe that there exists today a sad and completely unrealistic tendency on the part of some people to play a game called "Let's pretend that man doesn't exist." Man does exist, and the human race is multiplying more rapidly than at any time in the history of the world. While the disappearance of an animal or bird species from the earth is deplored, the needs of man must have priority. The several wilderness areas already established in Arizona are sufficient. Additional wilderness areas are in no way essential to the furtherance of practical scientific purpose. Wilderness areas provide specialized recreation available only to a comparatively hardy few.

The so-called wilderness bill would authorize the setting aside of additional portions of our mountain watershed areas for a single purpose as opposed to the well-established principle of multiple use. The burgeoning economy and exploding population of our State, now and in the future, will require maximum utilization of our watersheds under scientific management to promote water runoff and foster outdoor recreation for all people, and also to insure the future of our livestock and forest products industries. Well-planned multiple use management of these watersheds is a positive requirement, and it appears extremely unwise to encourage any Federal legislation which will deprive the State of the full benefits of the renewable natural resources within it boundaries.

RESOLUTION OF THE TWIN FALLS (IDAHO) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas there was introduced in the present session of Congress by Senator Humphrey and 17 others, a bill, S. 1123, entitled the wilderness preservation bill; and

Whereas hearings are scheduled to be held in Phoenix, Ariz., April 2, 1959, on this bill; and

Whereas if enacted, this bill would remove from any possible use vast areas of our country, particularly the western section of the United States; and

Whereas much of the area in Idaho that could conceivably be affected is now used for livestock grazing, mining, lumber operations and recreation; and

Whereas such a large percentage of the land in Idaho is now owned by the Federal Government and therefore exempt from taxation; and

Whereas if enacted this bill would create a still larger Federal tax burden and Federal employee list with little or no constructive purpose being served: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce is strongly opposed to S. 1123 or any similar legislation.

RESOLUTION OF THE FLAGSTAFF (ARIZONA) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The board of directors of the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce, in regular meeting, agreed that —

Whereas the established multiple-use policy of federal land administration embodying the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number" has proven successful and sound, and

Whereas the proposed legislation favors single-purpose, restricted use, thereby limiting availability to only those financially capable, and

Whereas abundant evidence is available to show that the growth of the Southwest, including Coconino County, Arizona, will continue to accelerate as our National population increases, and

Whereas abundant evidence is available to show that public interest in a variety of historical, recreational, and other outdoor activities is manifest in ever-increasing proportions in our great State of Arizona, and

Whereas the establishment of one more "council" into the Federal system, with no real authority, will increase costs considerably and further complicate administrative procedure without any necessary function involved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce That—

(1) In view of all available evidence, U.S. Senate bill 1123 fails to consider "the greatest good to the greatest number of our citizens," which is a basic concept in the philosophy of our great country, and

(2) Enactment of U.S. Senate bill 1123 to establish a national wilderness preservation system is vigorously opposed as completely unnecessary and contrary to the proven national policy of multiple use of resources.

STATEMENT OF THE PONCHA SPRINGS GRANGE NO. 417

SALIDA, COLO., *March 25, 1959.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Care of Mr. Ben Stong, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In reference to Senate bill 1176 to establish on public land of the United States a national wilderness preservation system, our opinion is S. 1176 would curtail development of our irrigation systems, grazing, harvesting of lumber products, mineral resources, etc.; would abolish the present multiple-use system for the benefit of a few selfish people who are physically able to walk long distances over rugged terrain. This sets progress back 100 years. Our ancestors have suffered many hardships and deprivations to settle this country, and take it from a wilderness area to a civilized community, when homes and cities have been built, which gives more people an opportunity to live and progress.

We favor continued advancement of our civilization; equal privileges for all law-abiding people; manmade reservoirs which contribute to our irrigation; domestic water supply plus electric power, also, affords more recreation facilities for handicapped and senior citizens, also, many others who do not have ability or opportunity to walk to natural primitive areas; manmade structures are responsible for more fish; game and recreation resources than native wilderness. By a multiple-use system, more people have an opportunity to enjoy resources of the country.

We see no need for new agencies, or the employment of more people at the taxpaying public expense, as we now have many agencies dedicated to conservation of public resources. In this cause, more especially Forest Service, soil conservation service in cooperation with extension service and soil conservation districts.

We are opposed to Senate bill 1176, and urge this protest be made a part of the record at public hearings in Phoenix, Ariz. on April 2, 1959.

Sincerely yours,

PONCHA SPRINGS GRANGE NO. 417.
RALPH A. POST, *Master.*
MARYLN R. WEST, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF J. L. MERRITT, PRESIDENT, NEW MEXICO ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

The New Mexico Association of Soil Conservation Districts joins with the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, presenting a statement in behalf of this and our State association. The NASCD is an association of the 15,000 soil conservation district supervisors of America. All officers and directors serve without pay, as do the supervisors who are elected State officials, charged with the conservation and development of the soil and water resources of America. The NASCD is an independent, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization whose primary concern is the conservation and orderly development of America's land and water resources through means of local self-government. The Nation's soil conservation districts have over 1,794,000 cooperators who have conservation plans on 539,562,000 acres of America's farmland. I would like

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to enter for the records the public lands policy of NASCD as my testimony will be built around this policy statement.[1]

In the preamble of the public lands policy statement I would like to note the NASCD holds that public lands are held in trust and must be devoted to the highest possible use for the permanent good of all the people. We approve of wilderness areas as today provided by administrative procedures of the various public land administering agencies, recognizing such areas as one of the multiple uses. However, we oppose the present system wherein it disallows watershed protection work being done.

The phenomenal population growth in the West is demanding additional water for urban, industrial, military, and irrigation uses. This increased demand for water is dependent on public land watersheds, some of which may lie in present or future wilderness areas. The opportunity to develop and conserve these waters in a usable form is imperative.

The benefits of preserving wilderness and wild areas cannot be doubted, however, forest and other public lands properly managed in conjunction with a multiple use program will be more beneficial to more people; and will furnish the average sportsman more game, and more scenic enjoyment.

The NASCD foresees the possibility in the present bills of encroachment on private landowners' rights, public land users' rights, and above all, an encroachment on States rights. Steel and concrete are today covering thousands of acres of America's most productive agricultural lands, in the form of expanding cities, industries, and superhighways. America's population growth is ever surging westward, making the demand on public lands and public land watersheds ever more demanding. Because of the foregoing statements, we feel that we must vigorously oppose the passage of any of the wilderness bills as we now understand them.

Wilderness committee superimposed to advise and influence present administrators of public lands is not needed, a nuisance and an unnecessary public expense.

There is a committee appointed to study the recreational values of public lands and wilderness areas. Why pass legislation prior to their report?

There can be no facilities provided for fire protection.

Wilderness areas can be expanded by a decree of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Interior. An act of Congress in opposition is needed within 120 days to keep these areas out. Our voice is small comparatively which is not to our advantage.

Resolution of the New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc.

Whereas national legislation and regulations establishing wilderness preservation areas are contrary to the multiple-use principle in management of Federal land; and

Whereas wholesale withdrawals of public lands would be detrimental to the general tax structure and limit and reduce the normal operations and development of the following industries: mining, timbering, reclamation, grazing, oil and gas and dependent service industries in the Western States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we oppose the wilderness preservation system proposal as an infringement on the administrative flexibility of the present governing bodies subordinating policy decisions to a small council of nonrepresentative users; and be it further

Resolved, That we oppose all legislation and regulation not in accord with the multiple-use principle.

Statement of Earl E. Horrell, Globe, Ariz.

My national forest permit for grazing cattle includes land use within a designated wilderness area. I have been an owner and operator on part of the Superstition wilderness area for over 30 years. My father and grandfather preceded me. Our tenure over part of the area preceded the establishment of the Forest Service, and the designated wilderness area.

I would like to further identify myself. At present I am vice chairman of the National Forest Committee for the American National Cattlemen's Associa-

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[1] Previously printed in this document. (See p. 402.)

tion, vice president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, chairman of the Arizona section of the American Society of Range Management, chairman of the Tonto National Forest Advisory Board, and clerk of the Roosevelt Elementary School District.

Both my personal and service organization knowledge of Federal land administration leads me to the following conclusions:

(1) I oppose the enactment of S. 1123, or any legislation of this kind, which would convert large areas of land to the single use of a limited group or number of American people.

(2) I oppose the enactment of S. 1123 because I am dedicated to the support of the principle of multiple use of Federal lands.

(3) I oppose the enactment of S. 1123 because I am convinced passage of the bill would measureably reduce school tax revenues. The taxable value of my school district would be lowered and hence income reduced. Aid received by the school district under Public Law 874 is certainly not enough; taxable values are vital.

(4) I oppose the enactment of S. 1123 because as shown by past experience our large bureaucratic departments with civil service protection would, with certainty, administer this act with little or no regard to individual, local, or State situations.

(5) I oppose S. 1123 because it would restrict future mining exploration and development. Some of the largest copper mines in the United States are near the Superstition wilderness area. To limit development of new mining properties is most undesirable.

(6) I oppose S. 1123 because it would limit, as well as deplete, hunting resources. My range has provided one of the better hunting areas in the State. The number of hunters during wild hog and deer seasons on this range runs into the hundreds. But this new bill would stop all predator control on or near the wilderness area, and create an unmanageable situation for both game and livestock.

(7) I oppose the enactment of S. 1123 because it will limit grazing in whole or part on numerous ranches resulting in economic loss to the nearby local communities.

I submit that S. 1123 should not be enacted into law because of the above listed reasons. Rather, I stand behind the multiple-use principle, and maintain that only by continuing and improving true multiple-use legislation can we insure the fair and greatest benefits to the greatest number of people.

Statement of American National Cattleman's Association

The American National Cattlemen's Association has gone on record in opposition to previous wilderness bills and respectfully submits that the new bill now under consideration is still unacceptable to the Nation's cattle grower's.

In spite of the new language in S. 1123, there are still many objections, most of which have been raised in previous testimony. Rather than again discuss the bill point by point, we list two basic objections which stand out above all others:

(1) The proposal gives wilderness legislative statute beyond its proper place in the multiple-use philosophy, a concept essential to equitable conservation and development of our public domain.

(2) The bill still would create a built-in lobby to further this one facet of public land administration and advance the unbalance that the legislation would create.

We therefore wish to register our opposition to the passage of S. 1123.

Statement of the Apache Soil Conservation District

Springerville, Ariz., *March 27, 1959.*

Hon. Senator Goldwater,
Phoenix, Ariz.

Dear Senator Goldwater: It is our desire to offer strenuous objection to U.S. Senate bill 1123, the so-called wilderness bill. We request this letter be represented at the hearing which will be held in Phoenix, April 2, 1959.

We are sure that you are acquainted with the workings of the Apache Soil Conservation District. We are sure, too, that we have a genuine interest in conservation use of basic renewable natural resources.

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Our 17th year as a district has just been completed. During these years much has been accomplished. Our main purpose is to help farmers and ranchers with the wide variety of soil and water conservation problems. Our aim is every acre to its best use. Now, best use is not a nearsighted view or goal.

The efforts of this organization are directed at preserving and protecting every acre so that it will give its maximum today, tomorrow, and to the generations yet unborn.

Our studies have been intensive and extensive in scope. The best technical help available from private and governmental sources has been used through the years.

Our belief is firmly and strongly held that the principle of multiple use is valid, sound in every way. Further, that it is the lifeblood of this whole area, and has a profound effect on the economy of our entire State and Nation. Without proper use of these lands thousands of happy, contented citizens would have their whole communities wrecked.

Over the years we feel the multiple-use plan has offered and will offer more to the masses of people from both economical and recreational standpoints.

We respectfully urge your opposition to the Senate bill 1123.

Sincerely yours,

MELVIN S. CROSBY,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

STATEMENT OF THE CORONADO TRAIL SPORTSMEN

CLIFTON, ARIZ., *March 30, 1959.*

CHAIRMAN, CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION,
Wilderness Legislation Hearings, Phoenix, Ariz.

GENTLEMEN: The officers and board of directors of the Coronado Trail Sportsmen of Clifton-Morenci, Ariz., are unanimous in their agreement that the best interests of the sportsmen of this area would not be served by any so-called wilderness bills now pending.

We feel that the Forest Service as presently operated, maintains sufficient areas where complete wilderness exists to satisfy the primitive desires of the very limited number of people who can take advantage of them.

We also feel that the proper harvesting of our game and fish requires even more roads, trails, and camping facilities than are now available.

We believe that the multiple use of our forests would be defeated by such legislation, and we therefore shall request our Senators and Representatives to vote their opposition to all such bills presented at the present time.

Yours truly,

(Signed) BRYANT PHINIZY,
President, Coronado Trail Sportsmen.

RESOLUTION OF THE COOLIDGE (ARIZ.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Resolved by the Legislative Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Coolidge, Ariz., this 31st day of March 1959, that the Coolidge Chamber of Commerce: (1) Is opposed to S. 1123, National Wilderness Preservation Act in its present form; (2) recognizes that the basic principles embodied in the act are meritorious; (3) recommends that safeguards by way of hearing and appeal from administrative determinations be provided within the act so that local and statewide economic interests shall be adequately protected.

LETTER OF C. C. FAIRES, GLOBE, ARIZ.

GLOBE, ARIZ., *April 6, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES MURRAY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: It was with deep regret that I was unable to get to Phoenix to testify in the hearing on the wilderness bill, S. 1123. However, being of about the same age, I hope you will understand, and permit me these few words in support of the bill.

I have been an active hunter and fisherman all of my life, and for many years have packed into the Black River roadless area with a large party of my fellow fishermen. I have hunted and fished in Arizona since the days when we made our trips by wagon, and I feel very strongly the necessity for protecting some of these areas for our future generations if we want them to cherish some of the traditions of America.

At the same time, I am cognizant of the need for proper management of our resources and watersheds, but I cannot see any real conflict. If there is, it should be compromised, and not allowed to prevent needed legislative protection for these areas we already have.

From newspaper accounts I was gratified to learn that the bill aroused considerable support from interested citizens to offset to some extent the opposition of the commercial interests, and I also was gratified to learn that even the commercial interests seemed to be strongly in support of our present system of wilderness areas, roadless areas, wild areas, and primitive areas. It would seem to me that possibly we should take advantge of this support and set up legislation to protect these areas now, and let this new resources review commission deal with the problem of evaluating other proposed wilderness areas.

Yours sincerely,

C. C. FAIRES.

ARIZONA SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 3

A joint memorial requesting the Congress of the United States to prevent enactment of a proposed bill establishing a national wilderness preservation system and designating certain areas to be maintained as a wilderness

To the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

A bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States providing for the designation and maintenance of wilderness areas within the States, and such areas shall be supervised and maintained by the Federal Government.

It is acknowledged that the Government of the United States now owns approximately 70 percent of the land in Arizona. The enactment of this oppressive legislation would have the tendency to either increase the Federal lands within this State or to cause the Federal Government to exercise more stringent regulations over the land it already owns and controls.

Federal lands within this State now include an abundant supply of wilderness reservations. It is entirely possible that rigid regulations, which might well be imposed, would deny the scenic wonders of these areas to many thousands of visitors annually. Moreover, such regulation might make fire protection difficult or more expensive or it might encroach upon the water rights of the State of Arizona. All these factors would retard the economic development of this State.

Wherefore your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona, prays:

That the Congress of the United States consider carefully the impact of the proposed legislation relating to a national wilderness system since it appears to the Legislature of the State of Arizona that enactment of such a measure will unduly restrict the use of the wilderness areas and retard the economic development of this State. Moreover, the U.S. Government now controls vast areas of land within this State and any approach to this problem should be in the direction of relinquishing control rather than subjecting additional areas of land within this State to Federal control or cumbersome regulations.

IDAHO HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 6

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill known as H.R. 1929 to establish a national wilderness preservation system; and

Whereas the economy of the State of Idaho is based upon its agriculture, mining, lumber, sheep and cattle industries, and the use of its waters for irrigation and hydroelectric power; and

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Whereas the enactment of this bill will deny to the natural resources industries of the State of Idaho the right to wisely develop the natural resources contained in the great primitive areas of this State, and further deny access to these primitive areas to millions of American citizens, all to the detriment of the said industries and to the people of the State of Idaho; and

Whereas one of the great potential industries of the State of Idaho is its tourist trade and wildlife attractions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, State of Idaho (the Senate concurring), That we most respectfully oppose the enactment of said H.R. 1929, for the reasons that the enactment of said bill prevents the normal development and utilization of the natural resources contained in such a wilderness system, that the agricultural, mining, timber, sheep and cattle industries, and the wildlife and tourist industries will be irreparably damaged, and that the present very satisfactory and normal administration of our natural resources by the present land management agencies will be superseded and replaced by another unnecessary Federal bureau; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be authorized and he is hereby directed to immediately forward certified copies of this memorial to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Senators and the Representatives in Congress from this State.

UTAH HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to oppose proposed national wilderness preservation acts

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring therein):

Whereas on January 9, 1959, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States of America, 86th Congress, 1st session, to establish a national wilderness preservation system, and it is anticipated that an identical bill will be introduced in the Senate of the United States of America during the same session; and

Whereas said bills, each to be known as a National Wilderness Preservation Act, authorize the immediate withdrawal of approximately 50 million acres of federally owned lands and the continued withdrawal of federally owned or controlled lands in the future, upon decision of Federal officials, into a national wilderness preservation system, to be so protected and administered as to preserve the wilderness character of the lands withdrawn and contained therein; and

Whereas approximately 72 percent of the land in the State of Utah is owned and controlled by the Federal Government and is subject to withdrawal under the act; and

Whereas any development of lands withdrawn inconsistent with the preservation of said lands for the single purpose of wilderness areas is prohibited by the act; and

Whereas Utah stands at the threshold of a new era of prosperity through the multiple development of mineral, water, agricultural, industrial, recreational, and wilderness resources on its federally owned lands as presently permitted under law; and

Whereas there was in fact, legislation enacted in 1957 by the Congress of the United States establishing an Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission to inventory our wilderness resource and report to the Congress in 1961: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the 33d Legislature of the State of Utah (the Governor concurring therein), That the 86th Congress of the United States of America be and is hereby memorialized to oppose and vote against any proposed "National Wilderness Preservation Act" as inimical to the future development of the State of Utah and the prosperity of those U.S. citizens residing therein, and as premature and unnecessary legislation; be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of the above be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress, U.S. Senator Wallace F. Bennett, U.S. Senator Frank E. Moss, Representative Henry Aldous Dixon, Representative David S. King, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular

Affairs, and the Governors and Legislature of the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

LETTER OF DALE L. SLOCUM, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *April 2, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: I would like to restate my previous stand favoring the wilderness preservation concept as prescribed in Senate bill 1123 presently being considered in Congress and upon which field hearings have been called in Phoenix, Ariz., April 2, 1959.

I believe that such a measure is necessary for the preservation of areas prescribed in the bill and that such areas are beneficial to the health and welfare of our Nation.

As field editor of the Arizona Wildlife Sportsman magazine I would like to enter upon the congressional record a recent editorial favoring the wilderness bill which represents the view of its staff. A clipping is herewith attached.

Sincerely asking your careful consideration of the measure, I remain,

Gratefully yours,

DALE L. SLOCUM,
Field Editor, Arizona Wildlife Sportsman.

[From the Arizona Wildlife Sportsman, March 1959]

WHAT THE WILDERNESS BILL WILL DO FOR YOU

(By Dale Slocum)

Probably of the utmost importance it would provide you with a factfinding agency where you could obtain information concerning the wilderness areas and their status at the time you would like that information available. At the present time it is almost impossible to wade through the red tape to find out the actual status of such areas. An example of this recently came to light when the hearing on the bill was held in Albuquerque. Neither the Forest Service nor the Indian Agency was certain of the status of the Mount Thomas, Baldy or the Black River areas in Arizona. Those opposed to the bill apparently would condone such lax administration.

It would provide by congressional action, that multiple-use practices be employed on those area. At the present time the multiple-use practices are only a policy of the U.S. Forest Service worked out without specific direction by Congress. It is subject to change at the whim of its administrators.

It would not set aside vast new areas of land as the opposition has stated. Actually what the bill does is simply protect those areas that have already been designated as suited for wilderness areas by the Forest Service and Park Service.

It would in no way restrict any area from hunting that is not already so restricted or withdrawn. In fact, the bill provides, "* * * to protect and preserve the soil and the vegetation thereon beneficial to wildlife." This requires control of fire and overgrazing, and such measures as hunting to prevent overbrowsing by wild game. Such areas where hunting would not be permitted would be those already contained within the boundaries of the park system or within special sanctuaries that have been set aside by State action.

At the present time there are 12 areas classified as "wilderness" totaling 4,725,077 acres. Twenty-one "wild areas" having 726,168 acres, and the Minnesota "roadless areas" totaling 1,038,743 acres. These total less than 8 percent of the 181 million acres in the national forests, and already have restricted logging, grazing and mining for watershed protection.

Perhaps, one might ask, "If such areas are already set aside, why must Congress enact a bill to do what is already being done?"

The answer is simply, "It would give the general public—the people who own public lands—a voice in saying what shall be done with the wilderness areas. This voice would be exercised at public hearings, and through your elected representatives to Congress."

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The bill would provide a minimum of 90 days notice prior to the elimination of such areas. Should the demand arise there would be a public hearing, they were to act within 120 days, disapprove the action. It would stop and then Congress could provide abolishment of such an area, or for that matter, the creation of such an area, at the whim or fancy of an individual. The public would always be informed.

The wilderness bill would not automatically take in areas within the national forests or parks without the express consent of those agencies. A period of 10 years is given them to decide whether or not they would want the areas within their boundaries meeting the description of the wilderness concept to be included in the program.

Simply the wilderness bill establishes wilderness preservation as a policy of Congress and applies this policy where such preservation fits in with other programs.

It makes it impossible for a bureau chief or Cabinet officer to abolish, reduce in size or add to it, by merely affixing his signature to an executive order.

If anyone is opposed to such a measure it is simply because they do not want you—the public—to know what is being done with your lands.

If you are interested in the management of the public lands you should not delay in writing your Congressmen and let them know that you favor the wilderness preservation concept as outlined in the wilderness bill that is presently before them. Addresses are Senator Carl Hayden, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.; Senator Barry Goldwater, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.; Congressman John J. Rhodes, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.; Congressman Stewart Udall, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

LETTER OF RENEE S. CUSHMAN AND ROBERT R. MCKINNEY

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *April 1, 1959.*

INTERIOR AND INSULAR COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: The undersigned wishes to make the strongest possible protest against passage of S. 1123, called the "National Wilderness Preservation Act."

Protest is made, not against the alleged purpose of this bill insofar as it is designed to preserve some areas of the United States in a state of wilderness "for the health, welfare, knowledge and happiness of its citizens of present and future generations," but:

Protest is made against the form of the bill, which resembles a Russian ukase more than it does a piece of United States legislation.

Protest is made because the act gives unlimited dictatorial power to Government officials over whose appointment the voters and taxpayers of the United States can exert no influence whatever. It gives these appointed officials, that is, the Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Interior, unlimited authority to dispose of millions of acres of the United States, thus causing irreparable damage to one part of the citizenry under the guise of providing pleasure and enjoyment to another group of citizens.

Protest is made because no legal redress is provided for those citizens whose rights or privileges are being trammeled. A "hearing" after a 90-day period can hardly be construed as sufficient legal protection for those whose means of livelihood may be limited or wiped out by the arbitrary acts of a Washington bureaucrat. Who is entitled to be heard at such a hearing, and what, if any, bearing are these hearings to have on the dictatorial powers of two Secretaries?

Protest is further made against the loose and confusing wording regarding the "rights—if any" which the present users of national forest lands at present enjoy. Grazing, for instance, is to be continued "where already well established, subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem desirable." In other words, the Secretary may impose restrictions which would make grazing economically impossible, while yet authorizing it on paper. The mere prohibiting of maintaining even temporary roads or trails or existing waters (as envisaged in the bill), will suffice to suppress grazing for all practical purposes.

Protest is finally made because there is no provision to adequately compensate present users of national lands for the damages that they may suffer as the result of the passage of this ukase, which in numerous cases may amount to virtual expropriation.

Yours truly,

RENEE S. CUSHMAN
ROBERT R. MCKINNEY.

LETTER OF FRED FRITZ, CLIFTON, ARIZ.

CLIFTON, ARIZ., *April 2, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: This letter is to voice my opposition to Senate bill 1123, and, all so-called wilderness bills—unless they definitely include multiple-use of all the areas for lumbering, mining, hunting and fishing and livestock raising; and the full development of all other natural resources with the U.S. Forest Service administering the lands.

My father, Fred Fritz, Sr., came into the Blue River country in 1885, and his were the first cattle brought into that country. I still own the same ranch that my father established in those early days.

My family and myself have spent large sums of money throughout the years for water development and other necessary range improvements to bring about proper utilization of the most essential natural resources of this area—grass and browse.

Therefore, I reemphasize my opposition to Senate bill 1123.

Very truly yours,

FRED FRITZ.

LETTER OF FRED EPPINGER, GLOBE, ARIZ.

GLOBE, ARIZ., *April 1, 1959.*

CHAIRMAN, CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION,
Wilderness Legislation Hearings,
Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR SIR: Eppinger is on record as opposing any wilderness legislation.

The following are a few of the reasons I would like to present as to my opposition to this legislation:

(1) It would be detrimental to the economy of Gila County and the State of Arizona.

(2) It would upset the multiple-use principle applying to Federal lands, which I feel is the most equitable and feasible approach to the problem.

(3) It would increase the tax burden, not only locally, but nationally.

(4) I feel that experience with existing wilderness areas serves to prove that only a limited number of people are able to take advantage of these areas.

(5) I feel that the aims of the wilderness legislation, as now proposed, is taken care of by existing Federal laws.

Very truly yours,

FRED EPPINGER.

LETTER OF EDWARD K. STACY, CLIFTON, ARIZ.

CLIFTON, ARIZ., *March 31, 1959.*

CHAIRMAN, CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION,
Wilderness Legislation Hearings,
Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR SIR: I object to the wilderness bill.

My first objection is that it would set up a new governmental bureau to be supported by the already overburdened taxpayer.

Next, it would rob the country of many valuable foods, fibers, and minerals.

It would ruin proposed wilderness areas for recreational purposes with the exception of a small, selected, wealthy, special-privileged group.

It would destroy organized game management, thus vastly increasing availability of game for the hunter and fishing streams for the angler.

SRP02320

I sincerely hope that the Congress of the United States has enough foresight to dispose of this tool of the small special-interest group that is trying to take the reins of our Nation.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD K. STACY.

LETTER OF JESSE F. STACY, CLIFTON, ARIZ.

CLIFTON, ARIZ., *March 30, 1959.*

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ON WILDERNESS LEGISLATION,
Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to take this opportunity to present my views on the proposed wilderness legislation.

First, if for no other reason I would oppose setting up a huge wilderness system in that it would require the establishment of another Government bureau meaning a hike in taxes, more control and one step nearer socialism.

Next, we might take into consideration the economic part of the picture. In addition to the extra millions of dollars needed to administer such a system, countless other millions would be lost in revenue now going into our Treasury from various enterprises such as timber, mining, ranching, hunting and fishing just to name a few.

In conclusion, just what percentage of our population would ever see and enjoy this wilderness? I believe a great percentage of us would have to reach middle age in life and get our children through school before taking such a vacation. Then comes the question: What percentage of this middle age group would hike some 10 or 20 miles to view this wilderness?

We have our national parks, several of them quite large with areas that could suffice for this proposed wilderness.

Under the circumstances I urge you to use your every influence in opposing any such legislation.

Very truly yours,

JESSE F. STACY.

LETTER OF LUFKIN HUNT, ET AL., PINE, ARIZ.

PINE, ARIZ., *March 30, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: We the undersigned cattle permittees on the Tonto National Forest, Pine and Strawberry Valley area, are opposed to the S. 1123, the wilderness bill, because it does not conform to the multiple-use principle and withdraws land and cattle from the tax structure of the State and forest grazing fees. Due to the improvements made by the permittees, this area has had an increase of forage and wildlife. We feel that if this can be continued, other groups will benefit from our efforts here. We have one large wilderness area here now which only benefits a very confined and select group of people. Again we are definitely opposed to S. 1123, the wilderness bill.

LUFKIN HUNT.
A. M. LUFKIN (by Lufkin Hunt).
ISAAC HUNT.
STANLEY R. FULLER.
JOHN HUNT.
ALMA M. HUNT.
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
MARY ELLEN RANDALL.

LETTER OF ARTHUR WRIGHT, CLIFTON, ARIZ.

CLIFTON, ARIZ., *March 27, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate, Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: This letter to you concerns the wilderness bill, S. 1123. I am against throwing any more land into wilderness areas.

With our population growing like it is, it seems to me that no more land should be put into wilderness. No part of Arizona is inaccessible any more because roads have been or can be built into every section of our State.

In my opinion, it would be far better to open these areas up so young men could go in and establish homes than to turn them back into wilderness.

If these lands are taken out of production, the revenue derived from them will have to be raised from other sources for it seems that Government spending does not come down, but continues to rise.

We need the resources such as minerals, timber and livestock which these lands are producing and will continue to produce, if used for the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

I can see nothing in favor of this bill.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR WRIGHT.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENLEE COUNTY CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION, CLIFTON, ARIZ.

CLIFTON, ARIZ., *March 28, 1959.*

CHAIRMAN, CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION,
Wilderness Legislation Hearings,
Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR SIR: The Greenlee County (Ariz.) Cattle Growers Association is on record as opposing any wilderness legislation.

The following are a few of the reasons we would like to present as to our opposition to this legislation:

(1) It would be detrimental to the economy of Greenlee County and the State of Arizona.

(2) It would upset the multiple-use principle applying to Federal lands, which we feel is the most equitable and feasible approach to the problem.

(3) It would increase the tax burden, not only locally, but nationally.

(4) We feel that experience with existing wilderness areas serves to prove that only a limited number of people are able to take advantage of these areas.

(5) We feel that the aims of the wilderness legislation, as now proposed, is taken care of by existing Federal laws.

Very truly yours,

GLENWOOD, N. MEX., *March 24, 1995.*
JAMES STACY, *President.*
F. C. STANTON, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF JOHN MCKEEN, GLENWOOD, N. MEX.

GLENWOOD N. MEX., *March 24, 1959.*

HON. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Subcommittee, U.S. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: I am writing this letter to you to voice my opposition to Senate bill 1123 and all so-called wilderness bills unless they specifically include multiple use of all the areas for lumbering, mining, livestock raising, and the development of all other natural resources, with the U.S. Forest Service administering the lands.

Our family has held a permit to graze cattle and horses on the national forest lands here for 53 years, and my father, Hugh McKeen, grazed cattle here for 24 years before the forests were put under administration. He spent thousands of dollars protecting and improving the ranges, and we, his sons, have spent considerable amounts down through the years in further range improvement.

Very truly yours,

JOHN MCKEEN.

SRP02322

STATEMENT OF THE CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST ADVISORY BOARD

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR,
CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST,
Tucson, Ariz., March 20, 1959.

Hon. BARRY GOLDWATER,
U.S. Senator from Arizona, Washington, D.C.

SIR: The Coronado National Forest Advisory Board in regular meeting the 20th day of March 1959 are on record by duly passed motion as opposed to U.S. Senate bill 1123, otherwise known as the wilderness bill. We feel that from an economic standpoint it is not advisable and that the multiple-use system should be maintained as it is more beneficial to more of our people.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

J. E. BROWNING, *Chairman.*
DOUGLAS CUMMING, *Secretary.*

NEVADA STATE CATTLE ASSOCIATION—RESOLUTION III

Whereas the so-called wilderness bill clearly represents an attempt by its sponsors to develop legislation under which certain large tracts of Federal lands such as national forests and BLM lands would be set aside in perpetuity for the single exclusive use of but one of the multiple-use groups interested and having a material stake in the use, each year, of these lands thus breaching, for the first time, the longstanding and widely supported national policy underlying our present Federal statutes which leaves, unhampered, in the hands of the Federal administrative officials in charge, the authority to determine from time to time what uses had best be made of these lands in the public interest according to the circumstances confronting our country as a whole and the particular regions directly concerned at the time: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the Nevada State Cattle Association assembled in annual convention at Elko, Nev., this 31st day of October 1958, That we urge the members of our congressional delegation, our Governor, and our State legislature to oppose this type of legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies hereof be sent the members of our congressional delegation and our Governor and, when it next convenes, to the chairman of the senate and assembly, public lands committees of our State legislature, with a special request of Senator Alan Bible, as a member of the Senate committee holding hearings on this legislation, that he have this resolution made a part of the hearings record.

LETTER OF THE GILA COUNTY CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

GLOBE, ARIZ., *March 27, 1959.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Gila County Cattle Growers' Association wishes to express their opposition to wilderness bill (S. 1123).

Sincerely yours,

JOHN PEERS,
Secretary, Gila County Cattle Growers' Association.

LETTER OF ALVIN B. AND LILLIAN I. PEARSON, DANIEL, WYO.

DANIEL, WYO., *May 9, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY and
Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are stockmen, and we are for the wilderness bill. We believe it will benefit the majority of the people now, and for all time. Such beauty should not be spoiled with roads and modern modes of living.

Surely there is room also for livestock with proper management. You would think that the stockmen would want proper management and strict rulings. We can't see how it can do anything except benefit them.

We remain,

Yours truly,

ALVIN B. AND LILLIAN I. PEARSON.

LETTER OF ODD S. HALSETH, SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION OF ARCHEOLOGY, PUEBLO GRANDE MUSEUM

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *April 8, 1959.*

Mr. BENTON J. STONG,
Professional Staff Member,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STONG: Enclosed herewith are a few letters and cards intended for your committee, though inadvertently addressed to me in response to my plea to communicate opinions on the wilderness bill to the proper sources. If possible, they should be included in the records of the Phoenix hearing.

If possible, I also will appreciate being on the mailing list for the printed hearings of November 1958 and April 1959, when these are ready.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Senator Murray, and wish to add to that an appreciation of your presence here in Phoenix, and the valuable work you are rendering the Senate, the committee, and all of us who are interested in wilderness legislation from whatever viewpoint.

With best personal regards,

Cordially,

ODD S. HALSETH.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *April 2, 1959.*

Mr. ODD S. HALSETH,
President, Arizona State Parks Association,
Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR MR. HALSETH: I wish to add my say to the fact that I heartily approve of the wilderness bill and hope that you and your association will do everything possible to see that it is passed.

With kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

GEO. K. ROGERS, M.D.

SEDONA, ARIZ., *April 1, 1959.*

ODD S. HALSETH,
President, Arizona State Parks Association,
Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR MR. HALSETH: We were so pleased to read your letter in today's Arizona Republic. We have already written to have our names on the record of the hearing to be held tomorrow in Phoenix, but feel we must thank you for your very wonderful letter. It states so clearly the purpose of the wilderness bill. I am sending a copy to our very good friend Dr. Olaus J. Murie of Moose, Wyo., who is, as you doubtless know, director of the Wilderness Society.

While I am writing I would like to say that we enjoy many of our Arizona State wayside parks, and very often stop at Sunset Point on Black Canyon Highway. We are always shocked at the way the public abuses these lovely stopping places, and do our small best to leave no trace of our stay there.

Thanking you again, we are,

Very truly yours,

BUSTER AND FRANCES ESTES.

APACHE JUNCTION, ARIZ., *April 2, 1959.*

DEAR SIR: Your able and logical exposition of wilderness bill appeals to me and neighbors. We are in hearty accord with its passage.

Yours truly,

J. FRED HICKMAN.

SRP02324

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *April 6, 1959.*

Mr. ODD S. HALSETH,
President. Arizona State Parks Association.

DEAR MR. HALSETH: May I thank you very much for fine letter on the wilderness bill that appeared in the Republic. We are indeed fortunate in having such associations as yours.

I approve of the wilderness bill and hope that it will be passed.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Miss BERTHA KIRKLAND.

STATEMENT OF THE ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD, DENNIS MCCARTHY, STATE PARKS DIRECTOR

PHOENIX, *April 6, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: On behalf of the Arizona State Parks Board, I wish to compliment you, Senator Goldwater, and the committee on the manner in which the public hearings on Senate bill 1123 were conducted in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 2, 1959. The Arizona State Parks Board submitted no material for the record at the hearing. I had been instructed by the board to attend the hearing, and to report back to the board on the material submitted by those who favor and those who oppose such legislation. The board felt that it could more intelligently evaluate the merits of the bill in its present state, and then come to some decision either for or against its passage. The Arizona State Parks Board is in complete accord with the wilderness concept, not only for its recreation benefits, but as a measure in the conservation of our natural resources.

Respectfully submitted.

DENNIS MCCARTHY,
State Parks Director.

STATEMENT OF THE TUCSON (ARIZ.) AUDUBON SOCIETY

TUCSON ARIZ., *March 24, 1959.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Tucson Audubon Society, 100-strong wishes to go on record as heartily approving the wilderness bill (S. 1123). There are only a very few areas left in the southern part of Arizona which could apply as wilderness. We hope desperately that these areas will be preserved for that means the preserving of trees, various plants, animals and birds not found elsewhere. These things indigenous to Mexico are not found far from the border and so are of interest to people from all over the United States. We can see the value also of preservation of primitive areas in every part of this Nation. The need of places where people may withdraw from the stress of modern living is very apparent today. Using up our natural heritage today surely means an impoverished Nation tomorrow.

Approval of the wilderness bill is an unselfish act, thinking of the millions of people in the future who should be allowed to enjoy natural unspoiled areas, just as millions enjoy these places today and are refreshed. Those who oppose this bill do so for selfish and monetary reasons only. Farsighted thinking should make us realize that wilderness areas are like money in the bank, an assurance of prosperity for the future.

Very sincerely,

F. C. BAIR, *President.*
FLORENCE THORNBURG, *Corresponding Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LODGES 1689 AND 794

The membership of Lodges 1689 and 794 International Association of Machinists heartily endorse the principles of Senate bill 4028.

SRP02325

We believe legislation of this type, which spells out the intent of Congress, is a necessity to prevent the encroachment of groups with special interests upon public lands.

Machinists whose working life is spent indoors are especially appreciative of outdoor recreation areas. The human benefits derived from such wilderness areas are more important to the country than the financial benefits obtained by individuals by their use of these lands.

We believe "people," the general public as opposed to individuals or groups with special interest, have first priority as to our natural resources.

In the last few years we have seen the attempts, at times successful, to give away our natural resources for the benefit, not for the majority of citizens but for the financial gain of individual groups.

If laws defining the intent of Congress had been on the books it would have been more difficult for Commissions or Departments to make their own laws regarding the natural resources of the country.

We fail to see how this bill infringes in any way on the rights already enjoyed by such groups as ranchers, farmers, lumbermen, etc. in their use of public lands.

We hope that the Committee on Interior and Insular affairs sees fit to give this bill a favorable report in the 86th Congress.

TELEGRAM OF MILTON E. BAILEY, PRESIDENT, LOS ALAMOS CHAPTER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *March 30, 1959.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Senate Insular Affairs Committee,
Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: Los Alamos Chapter of the Izaak Walton League would like to go on record as being in favor of the wilderness bill; by misconstruing the truth and misinforming the people, as well as the State legislature, opponents to this bill were able to get memorial passed and sent to Washington that the people of New Mexico were against this bill. This is not so.

Sincerely,

MILTON E. BAILEY,
President, Los Alamos Chapter.

TELEGRAM OF ANN DICKERMAN, SECRETARY, SUN VALLEY BOW HUNTERS

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *March 31, 1959.*

Senate Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Phoenix, Ariz.:

I am secretary of the Sun Valley Bow Hunters, and my husband is an active archer. We urge that you pass the wilderness bill so that certain areas can be preserved in their natural state for the benefit of succeeding generations.

ANN and OSCAR DICKERMAN,
Tempe, Ariz.

TELEGRAM OF DAVID S. SHAFFER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *March 31, 1959.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman of Senate Insular Affairs, Phoenix, Ariz.:

Western opponents to S. 1123 wilderness preservation bill misconstrued meaning and reason for this very desirable legislation. Conservationist and average citizen still feel need for protection of our wilderness area. Lies and misinformation must mean that private interest groups have some design on our wilderness area. Please make this a part of the record.

DAVID S. SHAFFER,
National Director, Izaak Walton League of America.

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SRP02326

STATEMENT OF THE ARIZONA GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ., *March 24, 1959.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: The Arizona Game Protective Association and its 42 affiliated Sportsmen's Clubs in Arizona wish to go on record as supporting the wilderness bill.

We understand that hearings are to be held in Phoenix on April 2 at the Westward Ho Hotel. President William H. Beers of the AGPA requests to be heard at this meeting, as does Frederick W. Greenwald, chairman of the Maricopa County Sportsmen's Council.

Under the terms of the wilderness bill 90 percent of Arizona is not affected at all. Six of the areas in Arizona to be given protection by the wilderness bill are already in the national park system, two of the areas are on game ranges protected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, nine are within national forests and have long been set aside for special protection. No areas open to lumber are affected. Existing grazing privileges in the national forests area are continued under the wilderness bill.

You are respectfully requested to give your support to the adoption of the wilderness bill.

Very truly yours,

CYRIL TOM CALHOUN,
Executive-Secretary.

ARLINGTON-FAIRFAX CHAPTER, INC., IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC., RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE WILDERNESS BILL

The Arlington-Fairfax Chapter, Inc., Virginia Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., believes that preservation of our American wilderness areas is necessary to the health, happiness, and welfare of this and future generations.

Undisturbed areas of wilderness give scope to the mind and spirit, provide tests and teaching for self-reliance, and embody scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical values, thereby adding to happiness and knowledge.

Some of our remaining areas of wilderness on federally owned lands, such as the national forests, national parks, and wildlife refuges, have administrative protection. This administrative responsibility can be strengthened by establishing a national policy of wilderness preservation.

There is pending before Congress a proposal, known as the National Wilderness Preservation Act, which provides that the preservation of wilderness areas is a national responsibility, and sets up standards for the agencies concerned. The act provides also that there shall be no change in the jurisdiction of the lands involved nor of the purpose for which they were established. And the act provides for a National Wilderness Preservation Council which shall be an information center on wilderness matters.

The proposed National Wilderness Preservation Act, as described in S. 1123 and H.R. 1960, is in the public interest. Therefore, it is

Resolved, That the Arlington-Fairfax Chapter, Inc., Virginia Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., urges the prompt enactment by the Congress of the pending National Wilderness Preservation Act.

NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE FEDERATION RESOLUTION

THE NEED FOR PRESERVING WILDERNESS VALUES

Whereas agencies of the Federal Government already own or manage properties containing appropriate areas in numbers and sizes to adequately meet anticipated public needs for wilderness resources in the foreseeable future; and

Whereas wilderness-type habitat provides the only preservation, for recreational and scientific purposes, of certain important wildlife species and ecological relationships; and

Whereas only wilderness areas offer opportunities to meet certain recreational and educational needs of an expanding U.S. population: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the North Carolina Wildlife Federation, in regular meeting at Hickory, N.C. on October 9, 1958, does hereby petition the 86th Congress to adopt legislation preserving wilderness areas and giving appropriate recognition and stature to wilderness and associated resources in the overall Federal natural resources program as outlined in the basic provisions of S. 4028, introduced in the 85th Congress and known as the wilderness bill; and be it further

Resolved, That chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and all members of this State's delegation in Congress be sent copies of this resolution.

LETTER OF WATSON SMITH, TUCSON, ARIZ.

TUCSON, ARIZ., *March 26, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: I am writing to you on behalf of S. 1123, the so-called wilderness bill, now before the U.S. Senate. I understand that a hearing is to be held in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 2, 1959, at which your commmittee will take evidence for and against this bill.

It is my conviction that this bill or one substantially like it is needed for the continued preservation of a reasonable residue of natural wilderness for the benefit of the general public, as a means for the preservation of wildlife, both floral and faunal, and as a means of affording to people the possibility of recreation from the increasing pressures of our technological civilization.

I have been a legal resident of Arizona for some years, though during my life I have lived for varying periods in Ohio, New England, California, and the Southwest. During that time I have been a professional archeologist and have also done ethnographic work with several Indian groups. I have always maintained a keen interest in the out-of-doors and in the many facets of Nature. During the past 20 years or so it has been frightening to me to witness the rapidity with which paved highways, urbanization, and other manifestations of our civilization have encroached upon the rapidly diminishing reserves of natural beauty and wilderness all over the country. The entire face of the country has changed spectacularly within half a lifetime, and the pace of those changes has become almost cataclysmic. I feel very strongly that government action is immediately necessary to prevent the ultimate catastrophe of permitting our heritage from being exploited for commercial gain to the benefit of a relatively few people.

I have no brief to file against any particular interest, and I am not antagonistic in any way toward mining, lumbering, housing, or other commercial enterprises as such. I agree that these are thoroughly proper and desirable activities, and I realize fully that it is neither possible nor desirable to attempt to maintain the entire area of the country in the state of the Garden of Eden. But I feel also that there are other values in our society that must be maintained sedulously, and which can be protected only by government action. Those numerous members of the inarticulate general public who wish to preserve for their enjoyment and that of their descendants a bit of America's natural beauty are not highly organized and are not capable of voicing their attitude in a formalized or coordinated manner. That they represent, nevertheless, a large segment of the public, whose interests are vital, I believe to be unquestionable.

Some persons maintain that the proposed wilderness bill constitutes an unreasonable interference with legitimate business activities. This I question very seriously. As for Arizona, the lands proposed for maintenance as wilderness areas constitute something like 9 percent of the total area of the State, and much of this area is not readily suitable for other purposes. Much of it is already within national parks, Indian reservations, and national forests. As for those lands on Indian reservations, I myself would have some qualms, but for the provision in the bill that they may not be set aside for wilderness preservation without the consent of the Indian tribes involved.

The value of these areas to the public and to the country cannot, of course, be expressed in terms of dollars, and thus cannot be directly compared to their use value if put to commercial purposes. This does in no way lessen the importance of them to all of us in terms of the imponderable values that they possess.

SRP02328

It is my considered opinion that the wilderness bill in its present form constitutes a necessary and reasonable means of protecting a vital and irreplaceable resource, of which the country possesses far too little even at this time, and that it does so without injury to any person or group whose interests may legitimately be asserted. I urge your favorable consideration of the bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WATSON SMITH.

LETTER OF MRS. HENRY G. BURGER, TUCSON, ARIZ.

TUCSON, ARIZ., *March 26, 1959.*

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: Since I am unable to attend the hearing on the wilderness bill I am writing to ask you to exert all the influence possible for the passage of this bill.

It seems to me that the preservation of our natural parks for posterity is of prime importance, especially when there is no necessity for turning them over to industry.

I will add my voice to the many I am sure you already have.

Thank you.

MRS. H. G. BURGER.

STATEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN UTAH WILDLIFE FEDERATION

MILFORD, UTAH, *March 29, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman of Committee, Phoenix, Ariz.

HONORABLE SENATOR: I am Wesley S. Bolton, president of the Southern Utah Wildlife Federation and first vice president of the Utah Wildlife Federation. I represent the organized wildlife interests of Beaver, Iron, Kane, Washington, and Garfield Counties.

We wish to wholeheartedly support the wilderness bill. It is legislation which is long past due, and we here in Utah are particularly conscious of the loss of much of our natural wonders and beauties due to the constant pressures of various groups whose sole interest in the natural wonders of the State is the making of a fast buck today regardless of its effects on our citizens of tomorrow.

Many thousands of us do not necessarily consider it progress just because it jangles a cash register. The loss of a mountain watershed or a range from overuse is a serious thing and must be stopped. The present managing agencies are restrained in many ways from properly managing these various public lands, and it appears that legislation to protect what we have left is the only answer which the rapacious exploiters can understand.

One of the greatest arguments for the bill is the constant reiteration of half-truths and whole lies which the opposition is using constantly in an effort to misinform the public. Their statements as to what the bill will and will not do are clear indications that they either have not read the bill or are unprincipled enough to not care by what methods they discredit it.

We must protect a small part of our country that our children and grandchildren may know the beauties of an unspoiled forest and an unpolluted stream.

Very respectfully,

W. S. BOLTON, *President.*

STATEMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

VISALIA, CALIF., *March 30, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Phoenix, Ariz.

MY DEAR SENATOR: California Garden Clubs, Inc., with more than 16,000 members has consistently backed legislation for the preservation of certain areas designated as wilderness, and at the second quarterly meeting of the board of directors held on November 7, 1958, reaffirmed its stand by resolution.

Because there are constant attempts to use these areas for commercial purposes, we feel that they should be classified as one form of multiple use and set aside as sanctuaries and living museums for scientific studies and the education and enjoyment of future generations. In the long-range picture of our natural

resources, whether they be oil or mineral, timber or forage, their use in these comparatively small areas will halt for only a tiny fraction of time the use of low and lower grade ores, the use of second-growth timber, and will change forever the ecology of the regions so used.

The resources exploited in the wilderness areas of our public lands are, in a sense, being stolen from those yet unborn. We do not think we have the right to use our heritage and theirs selfishly.

It is for these reasons that we sincerely urge you and the members of the committee to recommend the passage of Senate bill 1123 at this session of the Congress.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPHINE I. READ,
State Chairman of Conservation.

RESOLUTION FOR WILDERNESS BILL NO. 4028

Whereas the preservation of wilderness areas in this country is valuable in watershed protection, scientific research, and recreation; and

Whereas pressures are increasing to open the few remaining wilderness areas to commercial uses; and

Whereas much study has been given to the original wilderness bill by the agencies involved: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we of California Garden Clubs, Inc., reaffirm our stand urging the enactment of the wilderness bill, now revised and known as S. 4028.

Passed at the second quarterly board meeting of California Garden Clubs, Inc., on November 7, 1958, at Oakland, Calif.

CAMP VERDE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

The Camp Verde Improvement Association, an incorporated body under the laws of Arizona, in regular meeting, voted unanimously that:

Whereas the established multiple-use policy of Federal land administration embodying the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number" has proven successful and sound; and

Whereas the proposed legislation favors limited usage of these lands; and

Whereas abundant evidence is available to show that the growth of the Southwest, including the Yavapai County, Ariz., will continue to accelerate as our national population increases; and

Whereas abundant evidence is available to show that public interest in a variety of historical, recreational, and other outdoor activities is manifest in ever-increasing proportions of our great State of Arizona; and

Whereas once an area is classified as a wilderness area, it would be very difficult to get it unclassified for economic development or as a recreation area for any others than hikers and those who care to pack in; and

Whereas the provision for the establishment of a bureaucratic commission would duplicate the functions of the present Forest Service and National Park Service, increasing costs and complicating administrative procedure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Camp Verde Improvement Association, That:

1. In view of all available evidence, U.S. Senate bill 1123 fails to consider "the greatest good to the greatest number of our citizens," and

2. Enactment of U.S. Senate bill 1123 to establish a national wilderness preservation system is vigorously opposed as unnecessary and contrary to the proven national policy of multiple-use of resources.

Adopted this 25th day of March 1958.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEMADO (N. MEX.) SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

QUEMADO, N. MEX., *March 5, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES MURRAY,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The general impression has been given through various newspaper and magazine articles that all conservation groups are in agreement with the bill to create wilderness areas in the West.

The board of supervisors of this soil conservation district plus 90 percent or more of the landowners and operators within said district are very much op-

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posed to this bill. We represent the practical conservationists of the country—not the bird watchers or the millionaire sportsmen. We believe that conservation means proper use of the land within its capabilities to produce—not nonuse. We as New Mexico ranchers have spent thousands of dollars building stockwater tanks and drill wells which not only furnish water for livestock but for all forms of native wildlife as well. We have built roads and trails on our ranches, which makes the country accessible to hunters, fishermen, and even bird watchers. Our schools and local businesses are dependent upon revenue from livestock, lumbering, and recreational pursuits. There is no basis for developing land, business, and communities and then turning everything back to nature as some of the sponsors of this wilderness bill would like to see done.

We believe that adequate provision for wilderness areas are already available through existing legislation. We believe in the development of the natural resources of the West for the benefit of all the people of the country—not a select few who can afford costly trips miles from civilization at the expense of the people who have to work for a living.

Very truly yours,

FRANK WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

TIJERAS SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT BOARD OF SUPERVISORS RESOLUTION

The Board of Supervisors of the Tijeras Soil Conservation District, Albuquerque, N. Mex., in regular meeting on this 20th day of January 1959, with a quorum present, have unanimously adopted a resolution opposing Senate bill S. 4028.

Whereas a bill known as S. 4028 and the National Wilderness Preservation Act, has been proposed and is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and

Whereas the provisions of this bill as proposed are detrimental to the economy of the Western States and school systems, and

Whereas the financial structure of the State of New Mexico will be greatly affected because of loss of revenues from oil, gas, lumber, mining, and grazing fees from Federal controlled lands; and

Whereas the financing of local school systems would be impaired without the revenue derived from lumber and grazing fees; and

Whereas many families now dependent upon the use of these Federal lands will be thrown into the unemployment ranks and onto the relief rolls; and

Whereas the Federal lands under the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior are now amply protected: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the Tijeras Soil Conservation District find the proposed legislation in S. 4028 completely detrimental to the economy, welfare, and livelihood of our people.

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

Whereas in the judgment of this board of directors the preservation of vast areas of trackless wilderness is extravagantly wasteful of the natural resources of this Nation in that—

(*a*) the utilization of the natural products of such areas on a planned basis is prohibited without compensating advantages; and

(*b*) the preservation of the wilderness status actually prevents the utilization of such areas for recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, or historical use and enjoyment by the public, except for a negligible few: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by this board of directors, That Senate bill 4028, 85th Congress, 2d session, establishing a national wilderness preservation system is contrary to the best interests of the people of the United States and, therefore, should not be adopted by the 85th Congress.

LETTER OF MR. AND MRS. SAM B. SMITH, GLENWOOD, N. MEX.

GLENWOOD, N. MEX., *April 1, 1959.*

CHAIRMAN, INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We wish to express our reasons for opposing wilderness bill S. 1123.

Primarily we feel that nothing can be gained by obtaining this vast area, as the existing wilderness areas are so inaccessible that few people are now able to enjoy them. Living adjacent to the Gila wilderness we encounter very few people in this area and those on the highway which leads into the edge of the real wilderness.

This bill states that these areas would not lose their present multiple use, yet it goes on to say that no commercial enterprises would be allowed on wilderness or primitive areas. This would curtail any commercial grazing, from which we derive our livelihood, this leaves only recreation as a use.

This land, which our parents and grandparents have settled and brought from a primitive area to make into productive lands could never be put back into primitive state, for man has left his mark of civilization for hundreds of years to come. In this legislation we see that those who did not have the courage of our forefathers to conquer these frontiers, now wish to move us out of our ranches and homes for a playground for the future generations.

There are many more reasons why wilderness areas are detrimental to America. Among those are curtailed watershed, great fire hazard in timbered inaccessible areas, loss of revenue from the grazing and logging industries, and added taxation on private lands, to mention only a few.

We sincerely urge you to consider these reasons before any action is taken for passage of this bill.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. SAM B. SMITH.

LETTER OF MR. AND MRS. JIM HENRY, BUCKHORN, N. MEX.

BUCKHORN, N. MEX., *April 2, 1959.*

CHAIRMAN, INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We wish to oppose S. 1123, wilderness preservation bill for the following reasons:

The bill states that it is primarily interested in preserving a wilderness area for the future generations for scientific and recreation reasons. We feel that raising beef for the future generations is much more important than establishing a vast playground.

Fees from grazing, and income from lumber industries pays one-third of the cost of operating schools and road maintenance in our county. If this area is put into a wilderness system, this burden will be placed on the private tax assessment, which is now paying two-third of this cost. We feel that people will not agree to this added taxation.

Living adjacent to the Gila wilderness we are able to see that few people are able to enjoy this area because of inaccessiblity. Our forest land is open to the general public, as it cannot be posted, yet we never encounter anyone in this area who is there for scientific reasons.

Please give the people like us, who will be so severely affected by this legislation, some consideration in curtailing the passage of any wilderness legislation.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. JIM HENRY.

LETTER OF MR. AND MRS. ELSWORTH TIPTON, GLENWOOD, N. MEX.

GLENWOOD, N. MEX., *April 1, 1959.*

CHAIRMAN, INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We would like to go on record as opposing the wilderness bill S. 1123.

We feel that this bill has been unfairly presented, for it is so written that the general public does not realize so many people would be affected adversely in their mode of obtaining a livelihood.

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We feel that this bill has been unfairly presented, for it is so written that the on Federal land. This is not free grazing, as we pay yearly grazing fees for this privilege. Contrary to general belief commercial grazing would be affected. The existing Gila wilderness disputes this, as no grazing is allowed in this area.

Roadless, primitive areas would serve only the few who could afford to hire a pack outfit to go back into this area, and very few families could enjoy this area as it is too inaccessible, yet this is one of the reasons for establishing a primitive or wilderness area.

We think there is much more to be lost than gained in the passage of this bill. Please consider these reasons for opposition concerning passage of any wilderness legislation.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. ELSWORTH TIPTON.

LETTER OF MR. AND MRS. EPHRAIM SPURGEON, GLENWOOD, N. MEX.

GLENWOOD, N. MEX., *April 1, 1959.*

CHAIRMAN, INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We would like to go on record as opposing the wilderness bill.

We oppose this legislation for many reasons, but wish to give the reasons that the passage of this bill would affect us as cattle ranchers.

We have spent a lifetime, and our parents before us, establishing a ranch on the Gila National Forest. We graze this forest land through permit from the Forest Service and pay yearly grazing fees for this privilege. We, like many ranchers in this area are solely dependent on the income from this ranch. If this becomes a wilderness area, we will be forced on the overburdened labor market as it would be impossible to live on any standard on the private land with which we hold our forest permit. S. 1123 also states on page 12, line 5, that if it is deemed necessary that private land may be acquired by the wilderness system.

It is generally understood by the public that this bill is only to establish the present wilderness boundaries, if so, why is this legislation necessary? We live near the Gila Wilderness Area and these boundaries, according to the Department of Agriculture, were established in 1933.

We respectfully urge that you will not pass any wilderness legislation that will detrimentally affect our way of life.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. EPHRAIM SPURGEON.

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION,
WASHINGTON, D.C., *March 17, 1959.*

Senator JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: The National Parks Association has written you to express its approval of the revision of the wilderness bill. With your permission, we should like to submit as a supplementary statement for the record, the text of an article we prepared for the technical meeting of the International Union for the Protection of Nature, held at Salzburg, Germany, in 1953, which relates to the question of the extent and value of the areas reserved as national parks and for similar purposes in the United States.

This paper is a partial answer to the question "What is the value of national parks?" considered not only from their intangible benefits, but also from the aspect of the economic return realized by the national economy from their existence. It is thus pertinent to consideration of S. 4028.

It is to be noted that this paper presents statistics as of 1953. Some of the details have changed since then, especially with regard to the increase of National Park Service appropriations from $33 million to $70 million a year; but the figures presented are valid and respond to the question without requiring revision. We hope this information will be of value to your committee.

Yours sincerely,

FRED M. PACKARD,
Executive Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR VISITORS

(By Fred M. Packard, executive secretary, National Parks Association)

Since 1872, when the vast wonderland of the Yellowstone was reserved by the Congress of the United States, the national park system of this country has grown to include 28 national parks, 85 national monuments, and a variety of historical areas, parkways, etc. The system now includes 175 reservations, comprising 22,334,915 acres. It is administered by the National Park Service, a Federal agency in the Department of the Interior.

In addition to the national park system, many millions of acres have been reserved for special uses. Among these are 78 wild and wilderness areas of national forest lands, which are given complete protection from artificial development and exploitation. These total 13,783,062 acres. They are administered by the U.S. Forest Service, in the Department of Agriculture. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in the Department of the Interior, protects 17,409,968 acres comprising 272 national wildlife refuges.

The individual States have set aside 1,346 State parks covering 4,614,082 acres (1950 figures). "The largest State park system in the United States, from the standpoint of land administered for park purposes, is in New York, with a total acreage of 2,419,614. California is next with 589,538 acres, followed by Maine with 160,199 acres, Michigan with 150,367 acres, and Pennsylvania with 106,005 acres.

The 10 largest State parks in the country are as follows: (1) Adirondack Park, New York, 2,017,016 acres; (2) Anza Desert State Park, California, 299,157 acres; (3) Catskill Park, New York, 232,423 acres; (4) Borrego State Park, California, 161,980 acres; (5) Baxter State Park, Maine, 141,712 acres; (6) Custer State Park, South Dakota; Palisades Interstate Park, New York and New Jersey, 47,602 acres; (9) Porcupine Mountains State Park, Michigan, 46,991 acres; and (10) Itasca State Park, Minnesota, 31,976 acres."

There are also many privately owned parks and wildlife sanctuaries, some of them covering thousands of acres.

All of these areas have been reserved to protect their natural features and plant and animal life, and are used for the enjoyment of the people. The act of August 1916, establishing the National Park Service, states the duties of this agency as follows:

"The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

It is significant that these instructions give primary emphasis to protection of natural features and wildlife, with public use an important but secondary consideration. Because of the number of visitors entering the national parks in recent years, it has been necesasry to provide reasonable accommodations for them, and these have caused some local impairment of natural values; but the Congress and the National Park Service have consistently supported the thesis that the primary purpose of the park system is protection, rather than serving as tourist resorts. It should also be noted that since 1916, in spite of increasing efforts by many interests to gain access to the national parks and monuments for exploitive commercial purposes, no major attack on the national park system has succeeded. This is due to the high integrity of the Members of Congress and the officials of the Park Service, and to the strong support given these policies by the people of the United States, expressing their views through such civic organizations as the National Parks Association and the Wilderness Society.

Before the automobile became a normal family possession in the United States, the national parks were a source of pride to the people, but as far removed from their personal experience as the Taj Mahal. Fewer than 10,000 people a year made the arduous trek into the Yellowstone at the turn of the century. The first real impetus to tourism came from the transcontinental railroads. They recognized that the national parks located near their lines could be publicized to induce people to travel by train; and helping tourists plan trips to the parks is still a major function of the railroad companies. Several of the companies built large hotels and other accommodations in and near the parks to serve their passengers.

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It was not until the 1920's that the family automobile came into its own. During that decade the idea of spending one's vacation in the national parks developed, and rapidly the tour of the national parks replaced the "Grand Tour of Europe" as the epitome of American travel. Even during the straitened years of the depression, this surge of people to the parks accelerated. It was slowed by World War II, although even then many people went to the parks and some of the areas were used as places where war veterans could recuperate. Some special military training, such as of ski troops and mountain patrols, was given in the parks, but no military activity was permitted there that would injure the natural environment.

Since the war, the national parks have become tourist meccas, and some of them have suffered because of their "fatal beauty." Records are kept of the number of people entering each area by automobile, and while these are not actually accurate figures of the number of individuals concerned (because many people travel from one park to another and are counted more than once, while others enter on foot or at times when entrance records are not kept) it does indicate the visitor pressure to which the parks are subjected. In 1942, 9,370,969 visitors to the park system areas were recorded. In 1946, after the war, 21,752,315 were counted. By the summer of 1952, the number had risen to 47,379,438. The greatest pressure is exerted during May, June, July, and August, when all of the roads are free of snow and when most people have their vacations; but hundreds of thousands also visit the parks in the winter.

The 10 most popular national park system areas reported the following number of visitors during 1952:

Blue Ridge Parkway, Va. and N.C.	3,558,139
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C. and Tenn.	2,322,152
Lake Mead Recreational Area, Ariz. and Nev., Hoover Dam	1,947,204
Shenandoah National Park, Va.	1,494,647
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.	1,364,503
Yellowstone National Park, Mont., Wyo., and Idaho	1,350,295
Yosemite National Park, Calif.	973,971
Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.	877,388
Great Teton National Park, Wyo.	785,343
Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.	737,159

It is somewhat ill advised to attempt to assess the value of national parks and similar areas on an economic basis, because the fundamental values for which they are reserved are intangible, contributing to the cultural, physical, and spiritual needs of the people and the Nation itself. Undue emphasis on the number of people attracted to such areas, and the amount of money they spend, leads to an attitude that appraises national parks as tourist resorts and to demands for artificial developments for their entertainment of visitors that are out of place in such areas. Also when these figures are used to justify requests for appropriations, legislators are inclined to believe that the amount of funds made available should be in ratio to the number of visitors, rather than based on the true significance of the areas as national treasures in their own right.

However, national parks do contribute importantly to the economic welfare of the Nation and to the communities in their vicinity. The tourist trade, by its support of innumerable major industries—automobile manufacture, oil companies, production of photographic equipment, hotels and restaurants, etc.—has been calculated to be the fourth largest enterprise in the United States, and in a number of States it is first in importance. This is due, in large measure, to the attraction afforded by our national park system, which has stimulated a naturally peripatetic people to undertake trips of thousands of miles annually to see the beauty of their country.

The total annual expenditures of the millions of people who travel over the country for pleasure aggregates in the billions of dollars. The American Automobile Association reports that in 1950 personal expenditures by people engaged in travel totaled $43,993 million. Transportation costs accounted for $21,191 million; meals and beverages for $11,991 million; clothing and jewelry (including watches) for $6,174 million; personal items for $2,291 million; and sports and recreation for $599 million. The remaining $1,747 million was accounted for by foreign travel; in 1951, 3½ million residents of the United States visited Canada alone.

To serve these travelers are some 16,000 hotels and 45,000 motor courts. The development of motor courts, where the traveler may rent a separate cabin overnight or for a period of time, is a new industry, representing a capital investment of $3,300 million, with a gross income in 1952 of $1,150 million. Rec-

ognizing that tourism is a major business benefiting the community, the State legislatures appropriated about $5 million in 1951 alone to publicize their attractions and to encourage people to visit them (the Federal Government does not provide funds for this purpose).

The national parks were opened to automobiles in 1916; today 96.5 percent of all visitors arrive by passenger car. Others travel by bus, train, boat, airplane, or on foot. Entrance station figures at Yellowstone, according to a study made by the State of Wyoming, indicated that 1,109,926 people visited the park during 1950; 48.9 percent came there exclusively to visit the park and another 43 percent were vacationists who included other national parks on their itineraries. They spent $18,994,301 for food, lodging, transportation, and souvenirs, in and near the park. The park stimulated 504,900,000 miles of travel by private vehicles. The total expenditure by these tourists on their trips to and from their homes was $121,129,630. It should be remembered that these figures relate to a single national park that in 1900 was visited by fewer than 10,000 people.

Yellowstone, of course, is one of the most famous parks in the world. It is interesting to find that smaller and less world-famed national parks also contribute importantly to the economic welfare of the country. Travel figures to Crater Lake National Park in Oregon, an area considerably removed from the main transcontinental highways, recorded 309,000 visitors during the summer of 1950. They spent $27,663,000 on their vacations, of which $3,945,000 was spent in the southwestern section of Oregon.

To administer and maintain the national park system, the Congress of the United States is currently appropriating more than $33 million to the National Park Service annually. The National Park Service is one of the most efficiently operated agencies of the Government and uses these funds to achieve maximum benefits in protection and patrol of the parks and monuments, naturalist interpretation programs for visitors, provision of museums, trails and roads, and maintenance of structures. It has a permanent staff of about 3,500 personnel, which is augmented in summer by appointment of temporary employees to a peak of 6,500. There are 335 permanent rangers, naturalists, and historians, and 600 additional rangers and ranger-naturalists are employed each summer. A permanent force of 1,000 workmen, skilled and unskilled, take care of the physical property and facilities in the park, and 1,500 more are hired during the main travel season. The administrative staff includes 150 superintendents and assistant superintendents, 350 people working in the regional offices, and 285 in the Director's office in Washington. This is an impressive organization, but it is decidedly too small to handle all the responsibilities assigned to the Park Service and there is urgent need for appropriations in more adequate balance with the use made of the parks.

The Government does not provide accommodations or similar facilities for the visitors, except public campgrounds, roads, trails, and similar essential services for which there is no charge to the visitors other than a moderate automobile entrance fee. The hotels, lodges, dude ranches, restaurants, bus lines, souvenir stores, etc., are operated by private enterprise under contract with the Park Service, which has some authority to govern the types of facilities provided, the rates charged, and other factors to insure that the public receives fair treatment. In some cases the Government may own the property and lease it to a concessioner, or it may invite a private business firm to provide the concession. There are a number of privately owned tracts of land within many national parks and monuments; and the owners have almost complete freedom to build structures of their choice and to provide such services as they see fit; this has sometimes led to the establishment of unsuitable developments and "tourist trap" operations that are embarrassing to the Park Service and that impair the enjoyment of the visitors, and such instances represent an abuse of the doctrine that "every man's property is his own to use as he sees fit."

The tremendous popularity of the national parks has resulted in pressures that have inevitably impaired their natural features. Fortunately, such damage is usually localized to the immediate vicinity of places where crowds of visitors congregate Examples are the environment of Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone and the Yosemite Valley in California (where 33,000 people gathered on the Fourth of July alone). An increasingly disturbing problem is vandalism, both thoughtless and malicious, with special emphasis on what the British aptly describe as "litterbugging". It has been said that if one could not see the highways themselves, one could follow the path of the American tourist across the country by the trail of paper and debris he throws from his automobile windows. A national campaign is underway to arrest this nuisance, and it is hoped that offenders can be taught to respect proper outdoor manners.

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Space does not permit adequate appraisal of the impact of tourism on the national parks and on the outdoors in general. Mr. Paul Shepard, Jr., has prepared a thoughtful discussion of certain aspects of this subject, which has been submitted as one of the documents for the International Union for the Protection of Nature's conference at Salzburg. The experience of the United States shows clearly that the first goal of a sound national park program must be to protect the natural features of an area, not to establish them as resorts for the recreation of human beings. It is usually entirely proper for the national parks to be open to public use, provided that the people go to them to enjoy the benefits that are intrinsic to the areas, to be re-created mentally, physically, and spiritually, to develop and renew that reflective quality that can best be gained in an environment of undisturbed nature.

STATEMENT OF THE APACHE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT, SPRINGERVILLE, ARIZ.

EAGAR, ARIZ., *March 21, 1959.*

Hon. JAMES MURRAY,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MURRAY: It has been brought to our attention that Senate 1123, titled "A bill to establish a national wilderness preservation system," is referred to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

We are vitally interested in use of basic renewable natural resources. We believe that the multiple-use principle on public lands should not be destroyed. In no way can we see where this bill, if passed, could add to our economic well-being or add to our recreational facilities. In our free country we believe that the present system will give more security and recreation to the masses over the years.

We of the Apache Soil Conservation District respectfully urge your opposition to this bill.

Sincerely yours,

MELVIN S. CROSBY, *Chairman.*

STATEMENT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

SALIDA, COLO., *March 14, 1959.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We have noticed in the Pueblo Chieftain that hearings will be held on Senate bill 1176 in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 2, 1959.

It is evident that urban and eastern self-appointed conservationists are proposing a bill to establish on public lands of the United States a national wilderness preservation system, which they claim is for the permanent good of the whole people.

We disagree with this and feel the whole people are now being well served by existing agencies. Directly serving the people are the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with soil conservation districts, planning boards, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and others. We see no need for more bureaus or individuals to be put into business at public expense to duplicate work now being done.

We believe public resources should be administered by the people working together in our communities, in our watersheds, and in our counties to protect and improve the Nation's most vital resource—soil and water.

We stand for local leadership in doing this job. From the beginning, Americans have fought for a great principle that free men can govern themselves successfully. We are determined that our families shall have the opportunity to live in peace and safety without fear of compulsion.

We believe in the principle of multiple use of all Government resources as well as conservation development and self-government.

We are vigorously opposed to Senate bill 1176 and request that this protest be a part of the record developed at the hearing in Phoenix, Ariz., on April 2, 1959.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE G. EVERETT, *President.*

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STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization of more than 5 million women in the United States, was chartered by Congress in 1901.

The purpose as stated in the charter is "to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civic, and fine arts."

Conservation has, from the beginning of the General Federation of Women's Clubs' activities, been of concern to club members, because we know it is for the mutual benefit of all our people, and also is for the welfare of the public. This organization has consistently worked for the conservation of our national resources. They not only belong to all of us, but to future generations. It is the obligation of our generation to conserve and preserve them.

We come here today to urge that the wilderness areas of this country be preserved. We, as an organization, through convention action, urge that there be economy in Government expenditures and, while we urge that wilderness areas be protected, we do feel it is entirely unnecessary to set up any additional councils to protect them. We believe the forestry services, under the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, are well qualified and are doing a splendid job in work relating to wilderness areas. The General Federation of Women's Clubs has consistently worked with the forestry services in their diversified program and, by convention action, passed a resolution urging continued support of these services. It would seem they should have a better knowledge of the whole picture of conservation of our forests, and wildlife in them, than any other group with only one interest—that of conserving some one phase of the whole.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs urges support of the forestry services, and further urges that they be charged with the full responsibility of maintaining the wilderness areas in the manner so as to guarantee this and future generations that their heritage will not be destroyed.

Congress can always check on any Government agency and take necessary action by requiring regular reporting to Congress. We believe that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior will always realize their obligation to the Ameircan people. We feel they have the power to establish and maintain wilderness areas for the benefit of the people.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs can support the principles set out in H.R. 8018 as being sound and in the interest of the people of the United States. We urge passage of such legislation.

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